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PART XI—D

TEMPLES OF MADRAS STATE

iv NORTH ARCOT & NILGIRIS

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Part		XII	...	Languages of Madras State

* Already Published.

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	VII—IX

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Introduction	3
ARKONAM TALUK	
Important Temples	
Sri Jalandheeswaraswamy Temple	11
Sri Manikandeeswarar Temple	12
Sri Swayambunadheeswarar Temple	13
Other Temples	
Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	14
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	26
WALAJAHPET TALUK	
Important Temples	
Sri Subrahmaniaswamy Temple, Vallimalai	28
Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswami and Sri Anjaneyaswami Devasthanam	28
Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal Temple	30
Other Temples	
Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	32
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	48
GUDIYATHAM TALUK	
Important Temples	
Sri Kasi Viswanathaswami Temple	54
Sri Vallanadheswarar Temple, Thiruvallam	54
Sri Kangeeswarar Temple, Kangeyanallur	56
Sri Subrahmaniaswami Temple	56
Sri Bindu Madhavarayaswami Temple, Thuthipattu	57
Other Temples	
Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	58
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	76

THIRUPPATTUR TALUK	Pages
Important Temples	
Sri Adhidheeswarar Temple, Vaniyambadi	80
Sri Madhuravaneswarar Devasthanam and Sri Pasaveswaraswami Temple	80
Other Temples	
Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	82
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	96
VELLORE TALUK	
Important Temples	
Sri Uthira Ranganathaswami Temple at Pallikonda	98
Sri Margabandhuswami Temple, Virinchipuram	100
Sri Selva Vinayagar and Sri Somasundareswarar Temple, Shenbakkam	103
Other Temples	
Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	104
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	124
ARNI TALUK	
Important Temples	
Sri Puthrakameeswarar Temple, Arni	126
Sri Ariyathamman Temple	126
Sri Kanakagireeswarar Temple	127
Other Temples	
Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	130
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	142
CHEYYAR TALUK	
Important Temples	
Sri Thalapureeswarar and Sri Kripanadheswarar Temple	144
Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal Temple, Mamandur	145
Sri Agastheeswarar and Sri Adhimoola Perumal Temple	145
Sri Vedapureeswarar Temple	146
Other Temples	
Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	148
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	158
WANDIWASH TALUK	
Important Temples	
Sri Jalakandeeswarar and Sri Ranganathaswami Devasthanam	162
Sri Sthambheswarar Temple	163

Pages

Other Temples

Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board 164
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board 172

POLUR TALUK

Important Temples

Sri Ramachandraswami and Sri Renukambal Amman Temple 175
Sri Dharmalingeswaraswami Temple 176

Other Temples

Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board 178
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board 186

CHENGAM TALUK

Important Temples

Sri Mariamman Temple 196
Sri Prasanna Venkatramana Perumal Devasthanam 196

Other Temples

Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board 198
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board 206

TIRUVANNAMALAI TALUK

Important Temples

Sri Arunachaleeswarar Temple 208
Sri Agastheeswarar Temple 211

Other Temples

Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board 212
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board 222

MAPS

Facing Page

1. Map showing the location of important temples in North Arcot district Frontispiece
2. Map showing the centres where there are temples in Walajapet and Arkonam taluks 10
3. Map showing the centres where there are temples in Gudiyatham and Vellore taluks 54
4. Maps showing the centres where there are temples in Tiruppattur, Polur, Chengam and Tiruvannamalai taluks 80
5. Map showing the centres where there are temples in Arni, Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks 126

SKETCHES

		Facing Page
1.	Sri Manikandeeswarar temple, Thirumalpur	12
2.	Sri Subrahamaniaswami temple, Vallimalai	28
3.	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Sholinghur	28
4.	Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal temple	30
5.	Sri Subrahmaniaswami temple, Kangeyanallur	56
6.	Sri Bindu Badhavarayaswami temple, Thuthipattu	56
7.	Sri Uthira Ranganathaswami temple, Pallikonda	98
8.	Thalapureeswarar and Kripanadheswarar temple, Thiruppanangadu	144
9.	Sri Vedapureeswarar temple	146
10.	Sri Jalakandeeswarar and Sri Ranganathaswami temple	162
11.	Srl Sthambheswarar temple	162
12.	Sri Ramachandraswamy temple	174
13.	Sri Arunachaleeswarar temple	208
14.	Sri Agastheeswarar temple	210

PHOTOGRAPHS

1.	View of the hill temple of Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Sholinghur	28
2.	Foot-steps leading to the hill-temple	
3.	Renovation work of the hill-temple	28
4.	Gopuram view of the hill-temple	29
5.	The main entrance to the Subrahmaniaswami temple, Kangeyanallur	56
6.	The idols of Subrahmaniar with Valli and Deivayanai	
7.	A side view of the temple	57
8.	Sri Selva Vinayagar temple, Shenbakkam	57
9.	Gopuram view of the Ranganathar temple at Pallikonda	98
10.	Prakaram view of the Ranganathar temple	98
11.	Idol of Sri Ranga Nachiar	98
12.	Sanctum of Lord Rama with Sita and Lakshmana	98
13.	Vimanam view of the Ranganathar temple	99
14.	Idol of Lord Kannabiran in the temple	99
15.	Utsavar of Sri Ranganathar	99
16.	Front Gopuram of the Margabandhuswami temple	100
17.	Artistically carved Sthalapuranam of the temple	100
18.	View of the front Vimanam of the temple	100

		Facing Page
19.	Idol of Goddess Maragathambigai	100
20.	Panchamukhalingam	100
21.	A view of the tank in the temple	100
22.	Moolasthanam of the temple	101
23.	Gopuram with the lionfaced well	101
24.	Sahasralingam and Somaskandar in the temple	101
25.	Idol of Bikshadanamurthi	101
26.	Idol of Lord Saneeswara	101
27.	Front view of the Lion-faced tank	101
28.	Lord Ganesa in the standing pose	102
29.	Gopuram view of the Fort temple, Vellore	102
30.	Prakaram view of the Fort temple, Vellore	102
31.	An artistic pillar in the temple	102
32.	Another artistic pillar in the temple	102
33.	Image of Lord Ganesa in the temple	102
34.	Utsavar of Sidhi Budhi Vinayagar in the Margabandhuswami temple	103
35.	A side view of the gopuram in the Fort temple	103
36.	An attractive Pillar in the Prakaram	103
37.	A view of artistically carved Pillars in the temple	103
38.	Ruined idols in the prakaram	103
39.	Gopuram view of Sri Vedapureeswarar temple, Cheyyar	146
40.	Idol of Vedapureeswarar	146
41.	Nagalingam in the temple	146
42.	Idol of Narthanaganapathi in the temple	146
43.	View of the inner gopuram	147
44.	Artistically carved Sthalapuranam	147
45.	Idol of Goddess Balakuchambigai	147
46.	View of the front gopuram of Sri Arunachaleeswarar temple	203
47.	View of the Vimanam	208
48.	View of the rear gopuram	208
49.	A view of the temple from the front	208
50.	A view of the outer prakaram	208
51.	Pathala Lingam in the temple	208
52.	Idols of Sri Arunachaleeswarar and His consort	208
53.	Idol of Apeethakuchambal	208

		Facing Page
54.	An aerial view of the Ramanashram	208
55.	The place where Bhagwan Ramana spent his last days	208
56.	View of the gopuram in the Ramanashram	208
57.	A view of the inner gopuram in Tiruvannamalai	209
58.	A view of the prakaram, the tank and the pagoda	209
59.	An aerial view of the Arunachaleeswarar temple	209
60.	Beautifully carved legend of Markandeya	209
61.	Idol of Lord Ganapathy in the standing pose	209
62.	Idol of Venugopalaswami	209
63.	Eswarar Sannidhi at Ramanashram	209

NILGIRIS DISTRICT

	Pages
Introduction	227
GUDALUR TALUK	
Important Temples	
Sri Vettekkaran Temple	233
Sri Ponneri Temple	233
Other Temples	
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	234
OOTACAMUND TALUK	
Important Temples	
Sri Mariamman, Subramaniaswami and Vinayakar Temples	236
Sri Vittoba Temple	237
COONOOR TALUK	
Important Temples	
Sri Ethaiamman Temple	242
Sri Karia Bettarayar Temple	242
Sri Mahalingaswami Temple	243
Other Temples	
Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	244
Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	246

MAPS

		Facing Page
1.	Map showing location of important temples in Nilgiris district	226
2.	Map showing centres where there are temples in Nilgiris district	226

PREFACE

Indian Census has, in 1961, along with the main task, undertaken a number of special studies to highlight the social and cultural heritage of India. In keeping with this tradition, a scheme for preparing a compendium volume on the Temples of Madras State was mooted. A scheme has therefore been evolved in which 8 volumes will be published covering all the temples in the State. Three volumes have already been published, the first covering Madras City and Chingleput district, the second covering the districts of Tiruchirapalli and South Arcot and the third covering the districts of Coimbatore and Salem. This is the fourth volume which covers the districts of North Arcot and Nilgiris.

The manner of presentation in this volume is similar to that adopted for the second and third volumes. A detailed description is given of important temples in each taluk while for the others, the relevant particulars are given in a tabular statement. The procedure adopted for filling up the forms relating to temples in the State has been indicated in the first volume on Chingleput and Madras City.

North Arcot district

Out of 552 temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board in North Arcot district, reports were received on 471 temples. My staff collected information on the remaining 81 temples. In addition, schedules were received from 114 temples which are not under the control of the Board. Such temples also have been included in the compendium. Thus the Directory for North Arcot will cover 666 temples. The narrative report covers 31 temples while details relating to 635 temples are given in the tabular statements. The questionnaires were filled up by the following individuals and officials.

Details	Temples under the Board	Temples outside the Board	Total
1. By the Trustees of the temples	96	13	109
2. By the Executive Officers of the temples ...	2	...	2
3. By Revenue Inspectors	72	4	76
4. By Village Officers	181	23	204
5. By Inspectors H. R. & C. E. Board	11	...	11
6. By Panchayat Development Officers	7	1	8
7. By Priests	2	...	2
8. By Office Staff:			
(a) Particulars collected from the Trustees ...	81	30	111
(b) Particulars collected from Village Officers	...	19	19
(c) Particulars collected from Priests ...	...	9	9
(d) Particulars collected from Panchayat Development Officers	...	2	2
9. Information not stated	100	13	113
Total ...	**552**	**114**	**666**

Details of income from immovable properties and the value of jewellary have been given for all temples except 10 under the former and 29 under the latter. It can be presumed that these temples do not have any immovable property or jewellery.

Sketches and plans of the following temples (not according to scale) are included in this compendium.

1. Sri Jalakandeeswarar and Sri Ranganadhaswamy temple, Wandiwash
2. Sri Vedapureeswarar temple, Cheyyar
3. Sri Prasanna Venkatesaperumal temple, Thirupparkadal
4. Sri Agastheeswarar temple, Vettavalam
5. Sri Sthambeswarar temple, Seeyamangalam
6. Sri Ramachandraswamy temple, Padavedu
7. Sri Thalapureeswarar aud Sri Krupanadheswarar temple, Thiruppanangadu
8. Sri Uthira Ranganadhaswamy temple Pallikonda
9. Sri Manikandeeswarar temple, Thirumalpur
10. Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Vallimalai
11. Sri Bindhu Madhavarayaswamy temple, Thuthipattu
12. Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy temple, Sholinghur
13. Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Kangeyanallur
14. Sri Arunachaleeswarar temple, Tiruvannamalai

Nilgiris district:

Apart from 26 temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board in the Nilgiris district, 5 temples which are not under the control of the Board have also sent statistical and other details. All these temples have been included in the compendium. Thus the Directory for Nilgiris will cover 31 temples. The narrative report covers 9 temples while details of 22 temples are given in the tabular statements.

The questionnaires have been filled up as follows :—

Details	Temples under the Board	Temples outside the Board	Total
1. By the Trustees of the temples	2	...	2
2. By Village Officers	3	4	7
3. By Tahsildar	1	...	1
4. By Deputy Tahsildars	11	1	12
5. By Inspectors of H.R. & C.E. Board	1	...	1
6. Information not stated	8	...	8
Total ...	**26**	**5**	**31**

Details of income from immovable properties and the value of jewels have been collected for all temples except two. It can be presumed that those two temples have no jewellery at all.

The age of the temple will depend on the view held by the persons who filled the schedule and cannot always be supported by evidence of inscriptions or other records.

Officials of the Revenue Department as well as those of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and Trustees of temples have been of great help to us in collecting the particulars relating to temples.

In addition to these temples, there are innumerable shrines for village Gods and Goddesses with and without structures. Where there are structures, they are very small; in other cases, the deities are installed under trees and represented by an idol or a symbol like three bricks or a stone. These shrines are outside the scope of our survey. But I have indicated in the first volume relating to Madras City and Chingleput district, the important role played by them in the religious life of a section of the people in the State.

I am grateful to Sri A. Mitra, Registrar-General, India for the encouragement he has given me in this study of Temples in Madras State.

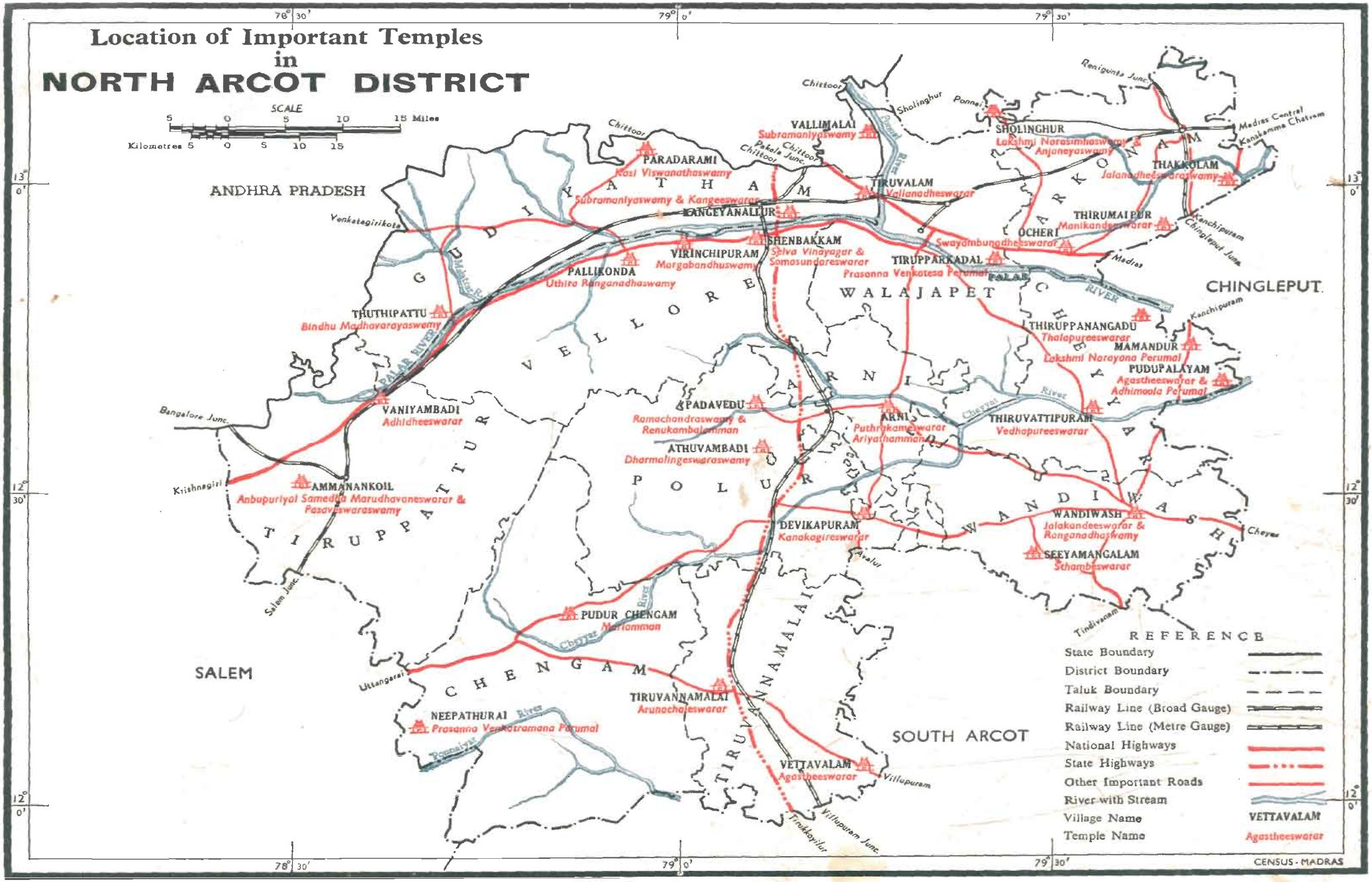
P. K. NAMBIAR

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the able assistance given by the members of my staff in the preparation and presentation of this volume.

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P. K. NAMBIAR

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT


Location of Important Temples
in
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT
SCALE
5 0 5 10 15 Miles
Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15
ANDHRA PRADESH
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
PARADARAMI
Kasi Viswanathaswamy
Subramaniyaswamy & Kangeeswarar
KANGEYANALLUR
VIRINCHIPURAM
Margabandhuswamy
PALLIKONDA
Uthira Ranganadhaswamy
THUTHIPATTU
Bindhu Madhavarayaswamy
VANIYAMBADI
Adhidheeswarar
AMMANANKOIL
Anbupuriyal Sameda Marudhavaneswarar &
Pasavateswaraswamy
PUDUR CHENGAM
Mariamman
NEEPATHURAI
Prasanna Venkatramana Perumal
TIRUVANNAMALAI
Arunachaleswarar
VETTAVALAM
Agastheeswarar
VALLIMALAI
Subramaniyaswamy
TIRUVALAM
Vallanadheswarar
SHENBAKKAM
Selva Vinayagar &
Somasundareswarar
TIRUPPARKADAL
Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal
SHOLINGHUR
Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy &
Anjaneyaswamy
THAKKOLAM
Jalanadheeswaraswamy
THIRUMAIPUR
Manikandeswarar
OCHERI
Swayambunadheeswarar
THIRUPPANANGADU
Thalapureeswarar
MAMANDUR
Lakshmi Narayana Perumal
PUDUPALAYAM
Agastheeswarar &
Adhimoola Perumal
THIRUVATTIPURAM
Vedhapureeswarar
ARNI
Puthirakameswarar
Ariyathammanar
PADAVEDU
Ramachandraswamy &
Renukambalamman
ATHUVAMBADI
Dharmalingeswaraswamy
DEVIKAPURAM
Kanakagireswarar
WANDIWASH
Jalakandeeswarar &
Ranganadhaswamy
SEEYAMANGALAM
Sthambeswarar
Chittoor
Renigunta Junc.
Madras Central
Kanakamma Chatram
Sholinghur
Ponnai
Pennai River
Pakala Junc.
Chittoor
Venkatagirikote
Palar River
Bangalore Junc.
Krishnagiri
Salem Junc.
Uttangarai
Cheyar River
Ponnaiyar River
Villupuram
Villupuram Junc.
Tiruttaiyur
Kanchipuram
Chingleput Junc.
Madras
Cheyar River
Arani River
Avalur
Cheyar
Tindivanam
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Railway Line (Broad Gauge)
Railway Line (Metre Gauge)
National Highways
State Highways
Other Important Roads
River with Stream
Village Name
VETTAVALAM
Temple Name
Agastheeswarar
CENSUS - MADRAS

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

The famous Ramanashram founded by Ramana-maharishi which attracts large number of visitors from India and abroad is located at Thiruvannamalai in North Arcot district. More orthodox people will be interested in the Jyotir Lingam of Sri Arunachaleeswarar temple located in Thiruvannamalai where Sain Arunagirinathar received Lord Muruga's blessings and composed the famous Tiruppugazh. The reputed Vaishnavasthalam is found in the district at Sholinghur where two famous hill temples dedicated to Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy and Sri Anjaneyaswamy are found. Tiruvannamalai is one of the five famous Panchabhoodha sthalams, representing Prithvi, Appu, Vayu, Theyu and Akayam. It is treated as Theyusthalam. According to Kandapuranam, Lord Siva demonstrated to the world that He was the all pervading power by appearing as a blazing hill of fire at Tiruvannamalai. This event is commemorated every year by having a grand festival during the Karthigai star in the month of Karthigai when the Mount Arunachala will be illuminated and a huge and powerful lamp lighted on the top of the hill. Sri Mahavishnu appeared as Narasimha and gave darshan in Yoga Samadhi on the hill in Sholinghur to his devotees Prahaladha, the Saptha Rishis and the Devas for a Ghatika or 24 minutes. This place is, therefore, known as Ghatikachala or Thirukadigai. The Anjaneyar is in a standing posture at this place holding the Sangu Chakram which is unique in South India. There are many other places of interest in this district.

The Siva Temple at Cheyyar dedicated to Sri Vedapureeswarar where Saint Sambandhar converted male palmyrah trees to female ones and finally defeated the Jains (Samanas) is one of the most ancient shrines in Tamilnad. The presiding deity Sri Vedapureeswarar is so called here because He taught vedas to Rishis who forgot them. Pallikonda is very famous and important for its reputed Vishnu shrine, where the Lord has taken reclining posture. Though there are as many as 10 Vaishnavasthalams where Lord Vishnu has taken a reclining posture, it is only here, that the name itself indicates the posture. The small hill temple at Vallimalai, on the bank of Pennaiyar dedicated to Lord Muruga, built about 1500 years ago is considered very important, as the birth place and marriage centre of Sri Valli, Consort of Sri Muruga. The chief object of interest at Vellore is the fort and the temple within it. The former is one of the most perfect specimens of military architecture to be found in Southern India, while the latter has a few carvings, which by some are thought to excel those of Madura. According to local tradition it is said that it was built by one Bommi Reddi, a native of Bhadrachalam, on the banks of the Krishna. The temple, which for many years was used as an arsenal, stands near the north-east corner of the fort, and is a most interesting structure. The entrance is topped by a fine gopuram with massive gates and rich carvings. Among other figures is one representing the portly Bommi Reddi, who founded the fort. The shrine is enclosed within an inner line of walls, having a low gopuram over the entrance. It has nothing very remarkable about it, the carvings being rude compared with those in the outer enclosure. It stands on the left-hand side on entering, and contains monolithic sculptures of marvellous beauty. The outer line of pillars represents mounted figures elaborately worked. In the mouth of one of the animals was a ball of stone which could be freely turned within its jaws, but could not be extracted. This was, however, destroyed a year or two ago by some mischievous persons. The cornice running round the roof is probably the most elaborate thing of its kind in Southern India. The two ornaments of the roof are particularly striking, representing three circles of parrots hanging, heads downwards, and holding in their beaks and claws the open petals of a lotus flower. Each is carved from one large stone and the delicacy of the executions is most remarkable. Indeed every stone in this extraordinary building is well worth notice. The Shenbakkam Selva Vinayagar temple, situated about two miles from Vellore has been attracting a large number of devotees and a noteworthy feature here is that poojas and abishegas are performed to Sri Selva

Vinayagar in an open space around which the prakaram has been built.

Padavedu, though now a desolated village, is an interesting place of pilgrimage chiefly for its Amman shrine dedicated to Sri Renukambal and a novel feature of this shrine is that by the power of the Amman, barren women are blessed with children, blind devotees get back their visions and even incurable diseases are miraculously cured by offering prarthanas to the Amman. The most sacred Siva temple at Virunchipuram with its majestic pagoda soaring high to the skies, offering an enchanting appearance is beautifully located in the southern bank of the river Paliyar, a centre of all natural beauty and splendour, where the Sun God is said to worship the Linga when its rays fall on it in the month of Panguni, every year. Hence the sthalam is also popularly known as Bhaskara Kshethiram.

According to a legend, the sacred Sivasthalam Tiruvalam, one of the 32 Padal petra sthalams in the Thondainad, is a reputed one as it is here that Sri Vinayagar came around his parents and got the celestial mango fruit quickly and swiftly, and hence the name Tiruvalam to this place. The thousand years old Siva Temple at Thirumalpur dedicated to Sri Manikandeeswarar is an important Saivite centre, which is said to have been worshipped by Sri Thirumal Himself and so the name Thirumalpur.

Sri Puthrakameswarar Temple of Arni is believed to have been built by King Dasaratha of the Ramayana, who had no children for a long time. Saint Sundaramurthy Nayanar is supposed to have visited the sacred Siva Temple at Thiruppanangadu dedicated to Sri Thalapureeswarar, where he was fed by the Eswara. Seeyamangalam is reputed for its famous rock-cut cave temple, dedicated to Sri Sthambeswarar, where the inner shrine, the moolavar lingam, the four Dwarapalagas or guardians of the entrance and a gallery supported by pillars are all carved out in a single solid rock. An interesting episode refers to the construction of Sri Kanakagireeswarar Temple of Devikapuram by an ardent devotee of the Irula community, when he discovered the lingam while collecting roots in the forests by a hit of his pick-axe on its head. In fact the gallery of temples in this district included in the narrative part will be of interest to the tourists and devotees.

The taluk-wise distribution of the temples is as follows :—

Name of Taluk	Temples		Total
	Under the Board	Outside the Board	
1 Arkonam	44	4	48
2 Walajahpet	71	14	85
3 Gudiyatham	64	14	78
4 Tirupattur	62	4	66
5 Vellore	80	5	85
6 Arni	44	4	48
7 Cheyyar	43	11	54
8 Wandiwash	29	7	36
9 Polur	34	39	73
10 Chengam	38	3	41
11 Tiruvannamalai	43	9	52
Total	**552**	**114**	**666**

The above statement shows that nearly half the number of temples are concentrated in the taluks of Vellore, Walajahpet, Gudiyatham and Polur. Vellore and Walajahpet taluks have the largest number of temples namely 85, closely followed by Gudiyatham and Polur taluks having 78 and 73 shrines respectively, while the least is in Wandiwash taluk viz., 36.

A classification of the temples according to the presiding deities reveals the following interesting details :—

Presiding deities	Temples		Total
	Under the Board	Outside the Board	
Siva and His consort	172	40	212
Vishnu and His consort	148	28	176
Murugar	25	2	27
Goddesses (Village Deities)	98	18	116
Vinayagar	62	12	74
Other Deities	47	14	61
Total	**552**	**114**	**666**

Nearly 50% of the temples are those for Siva and Village deities. There are 212 Siva temples as against 176 Vaishnavite shrines, apart from 74 Vinayagar temples and 27 shrines dedicated.

The following statement shows the area covered by the temples.

Extent	Temples		Total
	Under the Board	Outside the Board	
Below 5 cents	144	41	185
5 cents and above but below 20 cents ...	155	25	180
20 cents and above but below 1 acre ...	149	30	179
1 acre and above but below 2 acres ...	48	8	56
2 acres and above but below 5 acres ...	20	5	25
5 acres and above but below 10 acres ...	4	...	4
10 acres and above ...	2	...	2
Area not stated ...	30	5	35
Total	**552**	**114**	**666**

It is seen from the above statement that while only 2 temples cover an area of 10 acres and more, 185 shrines are smaller ones covering less than 5 cents. The majority of temples 359 out of 666, occupy an extent of 5 cents to an acre. Temples which cover an area of one acre and over are less than 13%, as the number of such shrines is only 87. The 35 temples which have not furnished the information under this head have been small ones. Thus more than 50 per cent of the temples are those which cover an area of less than four grounds.

In 48 out of 207 Siva temples, the presiding deity is a swayambu lingam, in 158 other shrines installed ones and one shrine has not stated the category. There are only pictures in two temples and in two other shrines neither picture nor idol is found. Excluding 159 temples, where their position is not specified, the posture of the presiding deities in other than Siva temples is as follows :—

Standing pose	...	192
Sitting pose	...	68
Lying pose	...	3
Stone without figure	...	4
Head	...	6
Thulasi Madam (Brindavanam)	...	1
Others	...	4
Total		**278**

Saivite Gurukkals and Vaishnavite Bhattachariars are generally employed to perform poojas in the Siva and Vishnu temples respectively. The remuneration paid to them is low. Before they are permitted to enter the Sanctum, they should be duly initiated according to the rules prescribed in the Agamas or Pancharatras.

The following statement regarding poojas will be interesting :—

Name of the deities	Temples under the Board			Temples outside the Board			Total		
	No. of temples where poojas are performed	No. of temples where priest is		No. of temples where poojas are performed	Temples where the priest is		No. of temples where poojas are performed	No. of temples where the priest is	
		Brahmin	Others		Brahmin	Others		Brahmin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Siva and His Consort	165	156	9	31	28	3	196	184	12
Vishnu and His Consort	145	127	18	23	19	4	168	146	22
Murugar	25	20	5	2	2	...	27	22	5
Vinayagar	57	36	21	12	5	7	69	41	28
Goddesses (Village Deities)	95	28	67	17	...	17	112	28	84
Other Deities	46	19	27	14	1	13	60	20	40
Total	**533**	**386**	**147**	**99**	**55**	**44**	**632**	**441**	**191**

Poojas are performed in all except 34 temples, where there are no priests. In the majority of Siva, Vishnu, Murugar and Vinayagar temples, the priests belong to the Brahmin community, while the number of shrines where priests of the other communities offer poojas is comparatively low. In 12 out of 212 Siva temples, in 22 out of 176 Vishnu shrines, in 5 out of 27 Muruga temples and in 28 out of 74 Vinayagar shrines, the priest belongs to other communities, whereas Brahmin priests are found only in 48 out of 177 temples for village Goddesses and other deities. Thus, in 191 out of 666 temples, persons other than Brahmins offer poojas. In the bigger Siva temples, after the recitation of Vedas in Sanskrit by the Gurukkals, Thevaram is sung in Tamil by Pandarams who are known as 'Othuvars'. In Vishnu temples the Bhattacharies recite Vedas in Sanskrit and Thiruvaimozhi in Tamil.

No ornaments are found in 421 temples. 29 temples have not furnished any details under the head. The classification of the remaining 216 temples according to value of jewellery owned by them is as follows:-

Value of Jewellery	Temples		Total
	Under the Board	Outside the Board	
Rs.			
500 and below	117	8	**125**
501 — 1,000	38	2	40
1001 — 5,000	38	1	39
5,001 — 10,000	4	...	4
10,001 — 50,000	5	...	5
50,001 — 100,000	...	...	...
100,001 — 500,000	2	...	2
500,001 — 1,000,000	...	...	...
Above Ten lakhs	1	...	1
Total	**205**	**11**	**216**

The following are the three temples which own ornaments worth more than Rs. one lakh.

1. Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy temple, Sholingur.
2. Sri Yoga Anjaneyaswamy temple, Sholingur.
3. Sri Arunachaleeswarar temple, Thiruvannamalai.

The value of jewellery in Sri Arunachaleeswarar temple of Tiruvannamalai is estimated at about Rs 11,549,30/-.

Except 37 temples, the remaining shrines have immovable properties. Excluding 10 other temples, which have not given details of income, the classification of 619 temples which derive an annual income from immovable properties is shown below :—

Annual income	Temples		Total
	Under the Board	Outside the Board	
500 and below	283	60	343
501 — 1,000	124	4	128
1,000 — 5,000	123	3	126
5,001 — 10,000	15	...	15
10,001 — 50,000	4	...	4
50,001 — 100,000	2	...	2
Above One lakh	1	...	1
Total	**552**	**67**	**619**

The annual income accruing from immovable properties exceeds Rs. 10,000/- in 7 shrines. The following are the three temples having an income of above Rs. 50,000/- per annum from their immovable properties.

1. Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy temple— Sholingur.
2. Sri Yoga Anjaneyaswamy temple—Sholingur.
3. Sri Arunachaleswarar temple— Tiruvannamalai.

Sri Arunachaleeswarar temple of Tiruvannamalai gets the maximum income of Rs. 1,45,298 per annum, while Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy temple at Sholingur gets an income of Rs. 40,000/- per annum, through its hundi collections, besides an additional annual income of Rs. 13,000/- through the sale of Archana and Abishega tickets.

Out of 666 temples, only 3 temples are running public institutions like choultries, while Sri Pakshees-warar temple of Cheyyar is running a Primary School for the benefit of educating poor children.

613 temples have no cars, while 623 shrines have no rathams. 53 temples alone own cars and 43 have rathams. Only 40 temples are having palanquins and

229 shrines are in possession of Vahanams like horse, elephant, peacock, rishabam etc. These vahanams are generally made of wood or brass. The bigger and more famous temples have gold and silver plated vahanams.

Annual festivals are celebrated in 462 temples, while there are no festivals in the remaining 204 shrines. The classification of temples on the basis of the number of festivals observed is as follows :—

Number of festivals in a year	Temples		Total
	Under the Board	Outside the Board	
One Festival	194	28	222
Two Festivals	87	11	98
Three Festivals	53	5	58
Four Festivals	30	...	30
5 to 10 Festivals	46	3	49
11 to 20 Festivals	5	...	5
Total	**415**	**47**	**462**

The size of the crowd that gathers for the festivals exceeds 1,000 in 97 temples.

Out of 666 temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board paid Executive Officers have been appointed by the Board only for 36 temples.

There are no trustees for 81 temples. There is a single trustee for 251 temples and a Board consisting of more than one trustee is in charge of 282 temples. Particulars under this head have not been furnished by 16 temples.

With reference to the details given in the schedules, the classification of temples according to the age is as follows :—

Before Christ	... ...	10
Prior to 7th Century	...	6
7th Century to 1750	...	164
After 1750 (Modern)	...	328
Details not given	...	158
Total	...	**666**

The age of the 16 temples said to have been built prior to 600 A.D. cannot be correct. Some sort of structures for worship already existed in these places, which were later on reconstructed into fine temples.

The following 10 temples are believed to belong to the Epic age, though there is no authentic information for the same.

1. Sri Swayambunadheeswarar Temple, Ocheri, Arkonam taluk.
2. Sri Bindhu Madhavarayaswamy Temple, Thuthipattu, Gudiyatham taluk.
3. Sri Azhagu Perumal Devasthanam, Tiruppattur Taluk
4. Sri Puthrakameswarar Temple, Arni, Arni Taluk
5. Sri Siva Temple, Thiruppanamur, Cheyyar Taluk
6. Sri Ramachandra Perumal Devasthanam, Nedungunam, Wandiwash Taluk
7. Sri Thadagapureeswarar Temple, Madam, Wandiwash Taluk
8. Sri Dharmalingeswaraswami Temple, Athuvambadi, Polur Taluk
9. Sri Ponnambalaswami Temple, Palasur, Polur Taluk
10. Sri Ramachandraswami and Sri Renukambalamman temples, Padavedu, Polur Taluk

An attempt has been made to estimate the origin of a few shrines with reference to the visits of Nayanmars and Alwars, their style of architecture and other details available.

As Appar and/ or Thirugnana Sambandar have sung about the following deities, these temples definitely belong to the 7th century, even though the present structures may be of a later date.

1. Sri Manikandeeswarar alias Malvanangeeswarar Temple, Thirumalpur
2. Sri Vallanadheswarar Temple, Thiruvalam
3. Sri Margabandhuswami Temple, Virunchipuram
4. Sri Agastheeswarar and Sri Adhimoola Perumal Temple, Pudupalayam
5. Sri Vedapureeswarar Temple, Thiruvathipuram (Cheyyar)
6. Sri Arunachaleeswarar Temple, Tiruvannamalai.

As saint Sundharamurthy Nayanar is supposed to have visited the sacred Siva temple at Thiruppanangadu, dedicated to Sri Thalapureesar and Krupanadhesar and sung about the Lord, it belongs to the 8th century.

The stone inscriptions of the following temples reveal that they should have been built during the reigns of the Pallava kings, who were great temple builders.

1. Sri Jalanadheeswaraswami Temple, Thakkolam
2. Sri Subramaniaswami Temple, Vallimalai
4. Sri Adhidheeswarar alias Virundheeswarar Temple, Vaniyambadi
4. Sri Sthambeeswarar Temple, Seeyamangalam

The following two temples seem to belong to the period of the Chola kings, as evidenced by their stone inscriptions.

1. Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami and Sri Anjaneyaswami Temple, Sholinghur
2. Sri Kangeeswarar Temple, Kangeyanallur

The stone inscriptions of Sri Uthira Ranganadhaswami temple of Pallikonda suggest that it should have been built in the 10th century itself, prior to the regime of Sri Vikrama Chola. Sri Selva Vinayagar temple of Shenbakkam is said to have been constructed, during the reign of king Tukoji Rao, who ruled over Vellore, towards the end of the 13th century.

From time immemorial it is believed that both Sri Jalakandeeswarar and Sri Ranganadhaswami temples of Wandiwash have been built by Sri Jeyyakondan, a famous king of the Pandya dynasty on his being providentially cured of acute abdominal pain.

It is surmised that Sri Kanakagireeswarar temple of Devikapuram should have been built during the reigns of the Vijayanagar kings, as out of 56 stone inscriptions in it, one of the oldest stone inscription relates to the Maharashtra king and another belongs to the Jagirdar of Arni, while the remaining stone inscriptions relate to the period of the Vijayanagar Rulers.

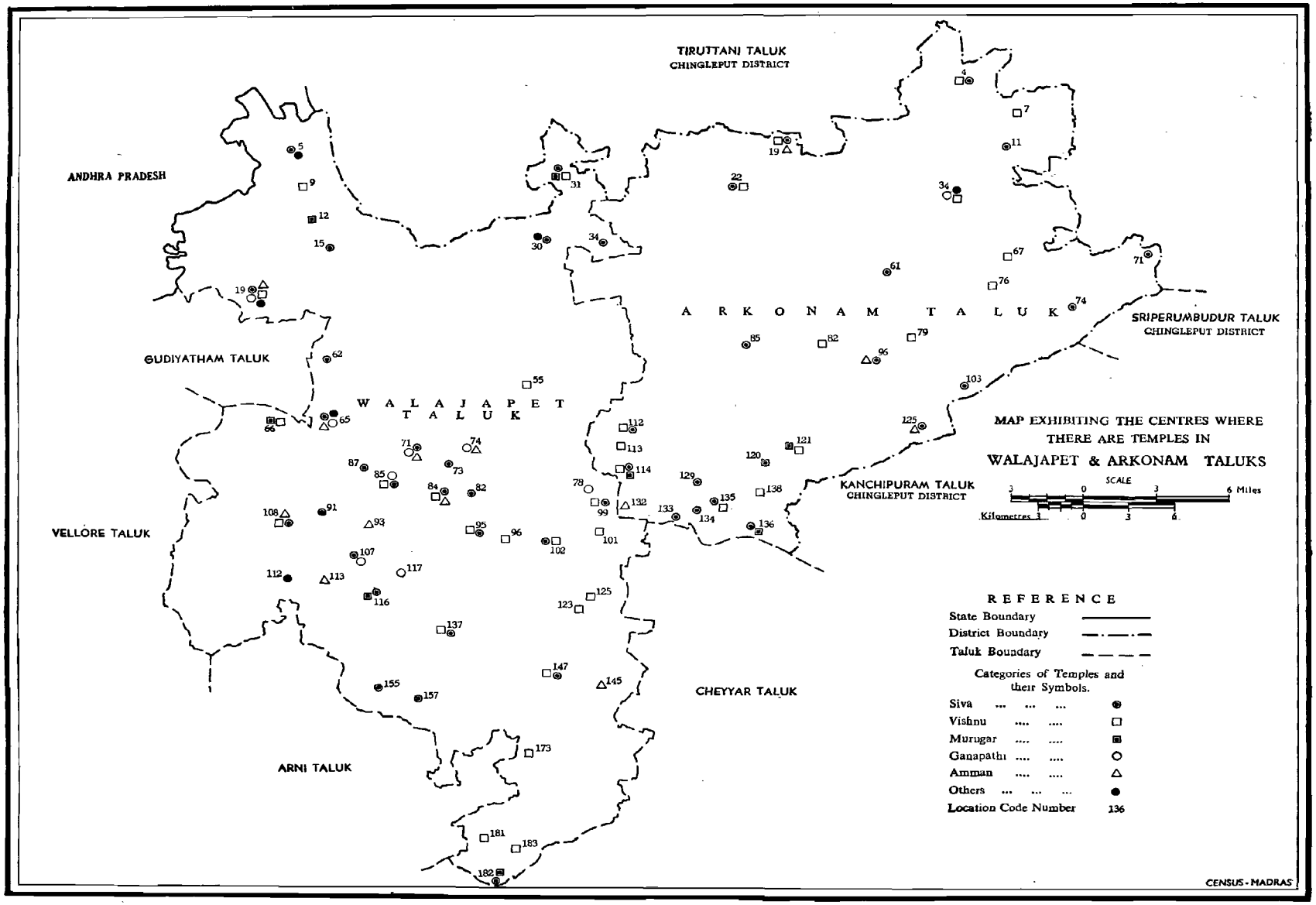
A clear analysis of the above details goes to show that, though these temples originated prior to the 7th or 8th centuries or to an earlier period, there is no authentic information regarding the accuracy of their ages and that several additions have been made subsequently, from time to time.

TEMPLES OF MADRAS STATE

IMPORTANT TEMPLES OF NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

S. No.	No. & Name of Taluk	No. & Name of 1961 Census Unit	Name of temple
1	1. Arkonam ...	74. Thakkolam ...	Sri Jalandheeswaraswamy temple
2		125 Thirumalpur ...	Sri Manikandeeswarar alias Malvanangeeswarar temple
3		129. Ocheri ...	Sri Swayambunadheeswarar temple
4	2. Walajapet ...	12. Vallimalai ...	Sai Subramaniyaswamy temple
5		31. Sholinghur ...	Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy and
6			Sri Anjaneyaswamy Devasthanam
		99. Thirupparakadal ...	Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal temple
7	3. Gudiyatham ...	13. Bharadharamy ...	Sri Kasi Viswanathaswamy temple
8		28. Thiruvalam ...	Sri Vallanadheeswarar temple
9		79. Kangeyanallur ...	Sri Kangeeswarar temple
10			Sri Subramaniaswamy temple
11		155. Thuthipattur ...	Sri Bindhu Madhavarayaswamy temple
12	4. Thiruppathur ...	25. Vaniyambadi ...	Sri Adhidheeswarar alias Virundeeswar temple
13		95. Ammanankoil ...	Sri Anbupuriyal Samedha Marudhavaneswarar Devasthanam and Sri Pasaveswaraswamy temple
14	5. Vellore ...	4. Pallikonda ...	Sri Uthira Ranganadhaswamy temple
15		12. Virunchipuram ...	Sri Margabandhuswamy temple
16		22. Shenbakkam ...	Sri Selva Vinayagar and Sri Somasundareswar temple.
17	6. Arni ...	68. Arni	Sri Puthrakameswarar temple
18			Sri Ariyathamman temple
19		104. Devikapuram ...	Sri Kanakagireeswarar temple
20	7. Cheyyar ...	20. Thiruppanangadu ...	Sri Thalapureeswarar alias Krupanadheswarar temple
21		47. Mamandur ...	Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal temple
22		86. Pudupalayam ...	Sri Agastheeswarar and Sri Adhimoolaperumal temple
23		110. Thiruvathipuram (Cheyyar) ...	Sri Vedhapureeswarar temple

S. No.	No. & Name of Taluk	No. & Name of 1961 Census Unit	Name of temple
24	8. Wandiwash ...	42. Wandiwash ...	Sri Jalakandeeswarar and Sri Ranganadhaswamy Devasthanam
25		169. Seeyamangalam ...	Sri Sthambeswarar temple
26	9. Polur ...	10. Padavedu ...	Sri Ramachandraswamy and Sri Renukambal Amman temples
27		28. Athuvambadi ...	Sri Dharmalingeswaraswamy temple
28	10. Chengam ...	29. Pudur Chengam ...	Sri Mariamman temple
29		98. Neepathurai ...	Sri Prasanna Venkataramana Perumal Devasthanam
30	11. Thiruvannamalai ...	83. Thiruvannamalai ...	Sri Arunachaleeswarar Devasthanam
31		108. Vettavalam ...	Sri Agastheeswarar temple


TIRUTTANI TALUK
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT
ANDHRA PRADESH
ARKONAM TALUK
SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT
GUDIYATHAM TALUK
WALAJAPET TALUK
KANCHIPURAM TALUK
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT
VELLORE TALUK
CHEYYAR TALUK
ARNI TALUK
MAP EXHIBITING THE CENTRES WHERE THERE ARE TEMPLES IN
WALAJAPET & ARKONAM TALUKS
SCALE
3 0 3 6 Miles
Kilometres 3 0 3 6
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Categories of Temples and their Symbols.
Siva ... ...
Vishnu ....
Murugar ....
Ganapathi ....
Amman ....
Others ... ...
Location Code Number 136
CENSUS - MADRAS

ARKONAM TALUK

74. THAKKOLAM

Sri Jalandheeswaraswamy Temple

'Thirucoral' alias 'Thakkolam' is historically important as the battle-field where the Rashtrakudas and the Cholas fought in 949 A.D. during the reign of Rajadityan. It is about seven miles from Pallur on the Kancheepuram—Arkonam road. Vellore, the district headquarters and Arkonam the taluk headquarters are 45 and 8 miles away respectively. Buses plying frequently between Madras and Vellore pass through this village.

In the north-eastern corner of this village is a small temple dedicated to Sri Gangadharar. The prakaram of this temple was once flooded with water flowing through the mouth of a small Nandhi installed in the upper prakaram. After assessing the water-table of this area the Nandhi was so installed in such a place that there would be constant flow of water without stagnation. On account of thir perennial water flow, the place is also called "Thiru Coral" (coral denoting spring). But now there is no water here since the surrounding areas have got waterpumps resulting in absorption of water from this area.

South of the temple, there is a west facing temple dedicated to Sri Umapathiswarar who is also known as Jalanadheeswarar with His consort Umaiamman. Brahma and Vishnu, after miserably failing in their efforts to trace the head of Lord Siva at Thiruvannamalai, started propitiating the Lord. At the same time Samvardha Munivar, brother of Brihaspathi also started performing poojas at Thirucoral to have a dharshan of the Lord. In order to bless all the three, Lord Umapathy with Uma gave darshan in this place.

The stone inscriptions in the temple reveal that this temple should have been built during the reign of Rajakesari Varman of Pallava dynasty and was later on improved upon by the Chola Kings. The temple occupies an area of about 5 acres and 83 cents and has 100 stone pillars, 3 prakarams and a 100 feet high three-tiered pagoda with five kalasams. There is also a newly built shrine for Lord Muruga in the prakaram. The main entrance of this temple faces west while the sanctum sanctorum faces east.

Sri Jalanadheeswaraswamy, the presiding deity is represented by a swayambu lingam made of sand and it appears whitish during rainy season and blackish in summer. The villagers believe that the lingam was made out of sand by Goddess Parvathi herself while performing her penance. The beautiful festival idol of the deity is about 2'. The Amman's idol at the corner of the sanctum sanctorum is commonly called "Chetti Penn" and a Thirukalyanam festival is celebrated every year by the Vaisya Chettiars. This has been referred to by Saint Sekkizhar in his 'Peria Puranam', who has described this sthalam as 'Kaligaimanagar'. The four famous saints Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar and Manickavachagar have composed verses in praise of this sthalam.

A noteworthy feature of this temple is the posture of the different vigrahas of the temple. Sri Dhakshinamurthy who is normally seen in the Yoga posture with one leg over the other is found here with one leg kept down while the other is put on the pedestal with a slanting head. Only three out of the four faces of Lord Brahma are visible. Sri Durga is in a standing posture with a calm and serene look. All these vigrahas belong to the chola age. There is also a vigraham of Sri Uma made of copper.

Poojas are performed thrice a day by Adhi Saiva Brahmin Gurukkals who are paid a decent monthly salary. The temple does not possess any jewellery except a Nagabaranam made of gold worth about Rs. 1,000/-, which is said to have been found in an underground path of the temple. The temple owns 6·16 acres of wet and dry lands which are leased out for rent from which an annual income of about Rs. 1,500/- is derived, apart from a dastic allowance of Rs. 38-50. This amount is spent towards the salary of the Gurukkals and for maintenance of the temple. Besides, it also derives an additional income of Rs. 100/- every year from charges levied at the rate of one rupee per archana, two rupees per abishegam and Rs. 5/- per uthsavam.

There are six ancient vahanas and a 45' high car in the temple, all made of wood. Brahmothsavam in Chithirai is the only important festival celebrated in the temple. Car festival takes place on the fifth day. On the eighth day the incident relating to the 'Chetti penn' is enacted and this festival attracts about 1,000 devotees.

A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the affairs of the temple.

125. THIRUMALPUR

Sri Manikandeeswarar temple

The Saivite temple of Sri Manikandeeswarar (also known as Malvanangeeswarar) which dates back to the period of Raja Kesarivarma (Mummudi Chola) is situated at Thirumalpur, a place on the Arkonam–Chingleput section of the Southern Railway. Thirumalpur is about seven miles west of Kancheepuram. A vast stretch of sandy areas has to be covered to reach this shrine. It is an important sivasthalam in Thondainadu, which is said to have been worshipped by Sri Thirumal and hence the name Thirumalpur. The village is served by both bus and train. The temple was renovated in 1937 by one Sri Veerappa Chetty. It covers an area of one acre and 20 cents. It has a 70 feet high pagoda, two prakarams, two sanctum sanctorums and many stone pillars.

The name Thirumalpur or Thirumalpuram was derived from the original Tamil name of this village Thirumal Peru (" peru " means " boon " and Thirumal is the Tamil name for Vishnu).

At one time Vishnu's Chakrayudha (His weapon, the disc) got mutilated, when it was hurled against the sage Thadheesi, to protect a King called Kuban from the sage's wrath. Vishnu desired to have another Chakrayudha. He remembered that Siva had made use of a Chakrayudha to kill the demon Jalandran to rescue Indra. In order to obtain that Chakrayudha from Siva, Vishnu began to worship the Siva Linga here, reciting daily Siva Sahasranama (1,000 names of Siva) and doing archana with a thousand lotus flowers.

In order to reveal to humanity the efficacy of steadfast devotion to God, Siva caused the disappearance of one of the 1,000 Lotus flowers. When about to recite the last name of the Sahasranamas, Vishnu was perplexed in not finding the last of the lotus flowers. Without any hesitation Vishnu removed one of His own lotus-like eyes, placed it in lieu of the Lotus flower on the Siva Linga and thus completed the Worship. Manikandeeswara, as the Siva Linga is known here revealed at once His form to Vishnu, gave him the Chakrayudha and restored His eye also, addressing Vishnu as " Padmakshan " (the Lotus-eyed). Siva is said to have granted immediately to Vishnu two boons as well. The boons obtained by Vishnu were: (1) whoever visited this shrine and spent a few minutes in worship would get temporal and spiritual benefits, (2) this place would thereafter be called Thirumalpur to signify association of Vishnu with it.

Sri Manikandeeswarar and His consort Anjanakshi Ambal or Karunai Nayagi are the presiding deities of the temple. The Moolavar Lingam here, is a swayambu one. Sri Somaskandar, Chandrasekarar with His consort, Natarajar, Sivakamasundari, Chandikeswarar and Sukravara Ambal are the other deities.

This temple is also known as Malvanangeeswarar (Iswara worshipped by Vishnu). It is of moderate size. The main tower at the entrance faces east and the shrine of the Goddess Anjanakshi is facing south. To the south east of the temple lies the " Chakra Theertham " a small tank. A sacred bath used to be taken by devotees in the olden days in this tank, when the tank was full and had clean water. At the entrance to the temple stands a medium sized and damaged stone image of Ganesa in a standing pose, bathed in the sun's rays and washed by the rains.

The shrine of the Goddess Anjanakshi facing south and an enclosure near it, containing the Sthala Vriksha (the sacred vilva tree) are situated in the north-eastern portion of the outer prakaram. Proceeding towards the main shrine, the devotee notices the imposing figure of the sacred bull (Nandi) in stone, about three feet in height, erected on a raised platform facing the main shrine.

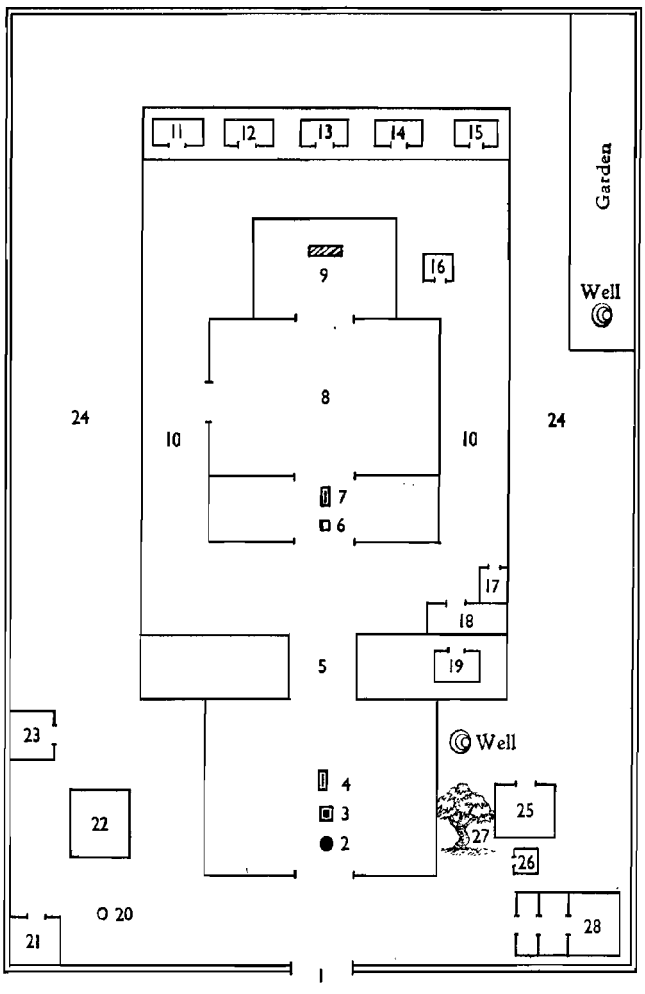
Entering the inner prakaram, one notices an attractive stone image of Chaturbhuja Vishnu, facing the Manikandeeswara Linga and holding the usual 'Sanku' (conch) and chakra (discus) in the upper hands. His other two arms are raised up to the chest with the palms held together in the customary style of salutation to the Linga in the sanctum sanctorum. Between the palms He is seen holding a Lotus flower. Just in front of Him is a small stone image of Nandi (the sacred bull) facing the Siva Linga as usual.

The sthalapuranam of this shrine has been written by Sri Kayilai Subramania Desiga Gnana Sambanda Paramacharya Swamigal of Dharmapura Adheenam. Saints Thiru Gnana Sambandhamurthy Nayanar and

SRI MANIKANDEESWARAR TEMPLE

THIRUMALPUR

(Not to Scale)





INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Raja Gopuram
2 Balipeedam
3 Dwajasthambam
4 Nandhi
5 Second Entrance
6 Sendamaraikannan Perumal
7 Nandhi
8 Maha Mandapam
9 Manikandeeswarar Sannithi
10 Inner Prakaram
11 Uthsawar (Somaskandhar)
12 Vinayagar
13 Chidambareswarar
14 Gajalakshmi
15 Subramaniar
16 Chandikeswarar
17 Natarajar
18 Palliarai
19 Navagrahas
20 Lion
21 Madapalli
22 Mandapam
23 Store Room
24 Outer Prakaram
25 Vahana Mandapam
26 Yagasalai
27 Vilva Tree
28 Anjanakshi Sannithi

Thirunavukkarasu Nayanar have composed verses known as Thirupadhigams in praise of the Lord.

Poojas are performed four times daily by a hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal who is paid a decent monthly salary, apart from a daily paditharam of half a measure of rice. It will be of particular interest to the pilgrim to note that the priest here performs the "Karpoora harathi" ritual (showing the camphor flame to the idol in the traditional way) to both the Siva Linga and the Vishnu image.

A reference is found in Kanchee Puranam in Tamil about this temple in the "Thirumal Peru Padalam". Devotional songs sung at this shrine in praise of this Linga by the two Nayanmars, Thirugnana Sambandar and Appar have been written on the outer walls of the main shrine. These songs contain references to the worship by Vishnu as well as Chandra at this place.

There are over 80 inscriptions in Tamil and Sanskrit scripts on the walls of the Central shrine and the walls of the first prakaram. They relate mostly to the period of the Chola Kings, such as Rajakesari Varma *alias* Sri Mummudi Chola, though a few of them relate also to Pallava age. Thus, these inscriptions help us to get a good picture of the great interest evinced and care taken by the people over 1000 years ago, in the maintenance of the temples and observance of their traditional rituals.

It is of interest to find one inscription recording the provision, having been made here for the recitation of "Thiruvoimozhi" the prabanda of Nammalvar, the Vaishnavite saint. Another records an "agreement entered into by the villagers of Palugur to pay 60 Kalanjus of paddy in the temple every year". These gifts to the temple seem to have been made, either as a token of their thanksgiving to the Lord for favours granted or favours prayed for. These donors of those days had showed the way to posterity in regard to social obligations of the public such as the preservation of ancient temples.

The temple owns modern jewellery worth about Rs. 2,750 of which the golden "Kasumalai", "Rudrakshamalai" and the sacred thread deserve special mention. The immovable properties of the temple include a few buildings, 13 acres of wet and 20 acres of dry lands which are rented out for an annual income of Rs. 1,700 and the same is spent towards the salary and paditharam of the Gurukkal and for the upkeep of the temple. There are a few wooden vahanas and a big 100 years old conical shaped Ratham in the temple

Skandhasashti in Ayppasi, Navarathri in Purattasi and the Masi Brahmothsavam which spreads over a period of 10 days, are the important annual festivals celebrated by the temple, during which special poojas and abishegas are done and the deities are taken round the streets in a grand procession.

The temple is managed by a single trustee, who is appointed by Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

129. OCHERI

Sri Swayambunadheeswarar temple

The village Ocheri is located at a distance of about 30 miles from Vellore, the district headquarters and 20 miles from Arkonam the taluk headquarters. Buses plying between Madras and Vellore pass through this village. Wallajah Road is the nearest railway station. The Siva temple here was built some 2,000 years ago by one Sri Rakoop and later on renovated 30 years back by Sri Kannikeswara Gurukkal, the then hereditary trustee of the temple.

According to a legend, it is learnt that Sri Rakoop, who was suffering from severe stomach-ache for very long, had a dream that the construction of a temple to the Lingam at the foot of the Jambu tree, will cure his disease. Immediately he built this temple, and got rid of his stomach pain. The temple covers an area of one acre and has a 25' high gopuram apart from a prakaram.

Sri Swayambunadheeswarar and His consort Sri Kamakshiamman are the presiding deities of the temple. The 5 feet high Lingam here, is a swayambu one. There are also several festival idols for Vinayagar, Chandrasekarar, Thani Amman etc.

A hereditary Brahmin gurukkal, who is in the enjoyment of 3 acres of wet and one arce of dry lands offers a single pooja, daily in the morning. The landed properties of the temple comprise 4 acres of wet and 4 acres of dry lands which are leased out on "Vaaram" basis for an annual income of Rs. 285. This amount is spent towards the payment of land tax and for the daily poojas of the temple. There is a 15 year old Rishaba vahanam here.

Sivarathri in the month of Masi is the only important annual festival celebrated by the temple which attracts about 300 devotees from the villages nearby.

A single hereditary trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is in charge of the temple affairs.

ARKONAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
1	4	Valarpuram (P)	Valaikulam	Sri Thirunageswarar temple (S)	700	0·34	Sri Thirunageswarar	Ichchiputhur Railway station 4 miles
2	4	do	Valarpuram	Sri Soundararaja Perumal temple (V)	600	0·69	Sri Soundararaja Perumal	do
3	7	Velur (P)	Velur	Sri Veeranarayana-Perumal temple (V)	Not known	...	Sri Veeranarayana Perumal	Arkonam Railway station 6 miles
4	11	Kilpakkam (P)	Kilpakkam	Sri Virudeeswarar temple (S)	40	Below 0·01	Sri Virudeeswarar	Arkonam Railway station 4 miles
5	19	Sembedu (P)	Sembedu-Sohanur	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal temple (V)		Below 0·01	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal	Minnal Railway station 6 miles
6				Sri Umamaheswarar temple (S)	100	0·09	Sri Umamaheswarar	
7				Sri Pidariamman temple (F)		Below 0·01	Sri Ponniamman	
8	22	Paranji (P)	Paranji	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	500	0·03	Sri Agastheeswarar	Minnal Railway station 4½ miles

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. 'Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
1,543	13·12	19·11	...	...	...	20	Rishabam Peacock Sooran	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri Skandasashti Karthigai Deepam Thiruvathirai Sivarathri	26 of 1911	...
350	25·36	4·11	...	...	...	...	Garudan Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Gokulashtami Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Sankaranthi	27 of 1911	...
275	4·66	5·32	...	...	...	...	Garudan Hanumar Horse Chaprams-2	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Krishnajayanthi Uriyadi Karthigai Deepam	...	No
631	8·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	...	35–38 of 1911	...
	1·60	5·73	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
260	1·86	4·09	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
	0·57	3·43	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	...	...	No
888	5·91	12·32	...	...	...	7	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No

ARKONAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
9	22	Paranji (P)	Paranji	Sri Azhagia Manavalasundara Narayanar Perumal temple (V)	500	0·02	Sri Azhagia Manavala Sundara Narayanar Perumal	Minnal Railway station 4¼ miles
10	34	Arkonam (M)	Arkonam	Sri Varasidhi Vinayayagar temple (G)	100	0·02	Sri Varasidhi Vinayagar	Arkonam Railway station
11	,,	do	do	Sri Veera Anjaneyar temple (O)	100	0·03	Sri Veera Anjaneyar	do
12				Sri Adikesava Perumal temple (V)			Sri Adikesava Perumal	
13	61	Nagavedu (P)	Nagavedu	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	100	0·29	Sri Agastheeswarar	Arkonam Railway station 5 miles
14	67	Athur (V)	Athur	Sri Prasanna Varadaraja Perumal temple (V)	200	0·10	Sri Prasanna Varadaraja Perumal	Arkonam Railway station 3 miles
15	71	Anaikattuputhur (P)	Anaikattuputhur	Sri Ekambarecswarar temple (S)	100	0·02	Sri Ekambareeswarar	Tiruvelengadu Railway station 4 miles
16	74	Thakkolam (P)	Thakkolam	Sri Jalanatheeswarar temple (S)	1000	5·83	Sri Jalanatheeswarar	Takkolam Railway station 4 miles

TALUK (contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
794	6·00	10·59	...	...	...	...	...	Daily poojas by a Bhattachariar	...	...	No
1,181	...	...	...	1·00 Houses-3	...	200	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Navarathri Annabishegam	...	No
889	1·00	...	...	House	...	100	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi Sri Rama Navami	...	No
550	29·61	31·23	...	Shops-6 Tamarind grove	...	...	Rishabham Horse Peacock Nandhi	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Arudhra Dharisanam Brahmothsavam in Panguni	...	Yes
230	2·00	...	...	Flower Garden 0·85	...	...	Car Elephant Horse Suran Garudan	Twice a day by an Archagar	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi Navarathri Vijayadasami Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
250	3·88	0·07	2·21	...	...	1000	Rishabam Kamadhenu Peacock Elephant Horse Lion	Thrice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai for 10 days	1-19 of 1897 & 243-273 of 1921	...

ARKONAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
17	74	Thakkolam (P)	Thakkolam	Sri Somanatheeswarar temple (S)	200	0·04	Sri Somanatheeswarar	Thakkolam Railway station 4 miles
18	76	Arigilvadi (P)	Arigilvadi	Sri Kothandaramaswami temple (V)	150	0·06	Sri Kothandaramaswami	Thakkolam Railway station
19	79	do	Kilvenkatapuram	Sri Kariyamanikka Perumal temple (V)	300	0·08	Sri Kariyamanikka Perumal	Thakkolam Railway station 3 miles
20	82	Kilvidhi (P)	Kilvidhi	Sri Sundara Varadaraja Perumal temple (V)	500	0·51	Sri Sundara Varadaraja Perumal	Minnal Railway station 5 miles
21	96	Nemili (P)	Nemili	Sri Oonjal Ponniamman temple (F)	75	0·30	Sri Oonjal Ponni Amman	Tirumalpur Railway station 6 miles
22	"	do	do	Sri Punnageeswarar temple (S)	500	3·00	Sri Punnageeswaraswamy	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
584	3·58	4·48	...	...	...	...	Peacock Rishabam Sooran	Thrice a day by a Gurukkal	Vasanthothsavam ... Skandha Shashti Arudhra Dharisanam Thaipoosam Panguni Uthiram		No
280	...	...	...	Shops	...	...	...	Daily Poojas by a Bhattachariar	Sri Rama Navami ... Tamil New Year's day Gokulashtami Vaikunta Ekadasi		No
2,400	2·68	1·47	...	...	...	40	...	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	Sivarathri ... Brahmothsavam in Chithirai		No
300	10·07	3·62	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Navarathri ... Deepavali Tamil New Year's Day Panguni Uthiram		No
406	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	Lion Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Poosari	Masimagham ...		No
800	...	10·88	...	...	...	800	Rishabam Lion Horse Bandicoot Parrot	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Thaipoosam ... Masi Magham Panguni Uthiram		Yes

ARKONAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
23	103	Pallur (P)	Pallur	Sri Thiruguheeswarar temple (S)	150	0·03	Sri Thiruguheeswarar	Tirumalpur Railway station ½ mile
24	112	Cheri (P)	Cheri	Sri Kothandarama Perumal temple (V)	200	1·00	Sri Kothanda ramaswami	Sholinghur Railway station 5 miles
25	,,	do	do	Sri Narasimheswarar temple (S)	500	1·85	Sri Narasimheswarar	do
26	113	Kattalai (P)	Kattalai	Sri Adikesava Perumal temple (V)	90	0·33	Sri Adikesava Perumal	Sholinghur Railway station 7 miles
27	114	Kaveripakkam (P)	Kaveripakkam	Sri Abaya Varadaraja Perumal temple (V)	1,200	2·00	Sri Abaya Varadaraja Perumal	Sholinghur Railway station 9 miles
28	,,	do	do	Sri Kanganeeswarar temple (S)	200	0·03	Sri Kanganeeswarar	do
29	,,	do	do	Sri Mutheeswarar temple (S)	1,400	0·05	Sri Mutheeswarar	do

TALUK (Contd)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
2,984	40·59	8·15	...	...	...	...	Ratham Rishabam Horse Peacock Swan Elephant Nandhi Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Ani Thirumanjanam Vinayaga Chathurthi Navarathri Arudhra Dharisanam Thai Poosam Masimagham Panguni Uthiram	...	No
400	2·00	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	Daily pooja by a Brahmin	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
311	4·00	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Arudhra Dharisanam Thaipoosam Navarathri	...	No
275	...	...	...	2·94	...	150	...	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	...	...	Yes
3,290	17·31	2·22	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	Chithra Pournami Sri Jayanthi Navarathri	381–402 of 1905 & 56–57 of 1935	...
3,110	6·00	...	...	Shops	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri Arudhra Dharisanam	404 of 1905	...
275	3·00	3·00	...	...	...	250	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri Thiruvathirai	405–406 of 1905	...

ARKONAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
30	114	Kaveripakkam (P)	Kondapuram	Sri Pachaivarnees-warar temple (S)	200	0·75	Sri Pachaivarnees-warar	Sholinghur Railway station 10 miles
31	„	do	do	Sri Subramaniar temple (M)	100	0·02	Sri Subramaniar	Sholinghur Railway station 9 miles
32	120	Melapuram (P)	Melapulam-pudur	Sri Subramaniaswami temple (M)	60	0·05	Sri Subramaniar	Kancheepuram Railway station 12 miles
33	121	Panapakkam (P)	Panapakkam	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal temple (V)	400	0·75	Sri Lakshminara-yana Perumal	Tirumalpur Railway station 8 miles
34	121	do	do	Sri Mayuranathar temple (M)	400	1·00	Sri Mayuranathar	do
35	125	Thirumalpore (P)	Tirumalpore	Sri Manikanteeswarar temple (S)	Not known	1·20	Sri Manikantee-swaraswamy	Tirumalpur Railway station 2½ miles
36	„	do	do	Sri Angalamman temple (F)	70	Below 0·01	Sri Angalamman	do
37	129	Ocheri (P)	Ocheri	Sri Swayambunathar temple (S)	2,000	1·00	Sri Swayambu-nathar	Walajah Road Railway station

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
220	2·35	2·85	...	6·18	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
1,937	10.91	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	Pooja by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
2,637	...	...	...	Coconut grove 1·50	...	...	Peacock Elephant Bandicoot Theruvadishan	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Skandasashti Karthigai Deepam Vinayaga Chathurthi	...	No
520	0·02	4·35	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Bhattchariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
519	2·14	5·02	...	...	...	500	Palanquin	Thrice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam Panchaparuvam	389–390 of 1929	...
2,214	6·35	21·95	...	Garden 10·15	...	2,750	Ratham Vahanams-10	Four times a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam Skandhasashti Navarathri	265–299 of 1905	...
1,348	...	4·74	...	...	...	5	...	Once a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Masi Festival Kanum Pongal	...	No
285	4·76	3·80	...	...	...	...	Rishabam	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Sivarathri	...	No

ARKONAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples under the Hindu Religious				
38	132	Athipattu (P)	Athipattu	Sri Samundiamman temple (F)	60	0·16	Sri Samundi-amman	Sholinghur Railway station 10 miles
39	133	Vegamangalam (P)	Vegamangalam	Sri Parasurameswarar temple (S)	200	0·30	Sri Parasurames-warar	Sholinghur Railway station 13 miles
40	134	Mamandur (P)	Mamandur	Sri Chandra Mowlees-warar temple (S)	500	0·50	Sri Chandra-mowleeswarar	Sholinghur Railway station 12 miles
41	135	Karivedu (P)	Karivedu	Sri Hariprasades-warar temple (S)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Hariprasa-deswarar	Arkonam Railway station 20 miles
42				Sri Gajendravarada Perumal temple (V)	300	0·05	Sri Gajendra-varada Perumal	
43	136	Kalathur (P)	Kalathur	Sri Thatheeswarar temple (S)	1,000	0·41	Sri Thathees-warar	Kancheepuram Railway station 15 miles
44	138	Avalur (P)	Avalur	Sri Sundaravarada-rajar temple (V)	200	0·14	Sri Sundaravara-darajar	Kancheepuram Railway station 12 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
267	1·08	2·92	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Annual Festival in Thai	...	No
365	3·56	8·70	..	...	...	225	Rishabam Peacock Sooriya-prabhai Chapparam	Thrice a day by a Brahmin	Sankaranthi Karthigai Deepam Masimagham	...	No
1,179	16·00	40·00	...	...	...	1,000	Palanquin Rishabam Nandhi Elephant Sesham Suriyaprabhai Chandraprabhai	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Panchaparuvam	...	No
624	9·03	15·29	...	...	...	...	Suryaprabhai Kedayam	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Thaipoosam Arudhra Dharisanam Sankaranthi	58–62 of 1945–46	...
								Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Karthigai Deepam Uriyadi Vaikunta Ekadasi Rathasapthami	63–54 of 1945–46	...
1,277	...	...	40·90	...	...	...	Palanquin Rishabam Sesham Horse Purushamirugam	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vinayaga Chathurthi Annabishekam Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Maha Siva-rathri	...	Yes
1,791	4·16	8·45	...	...	833	...	Garudan	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Panguni Uthiram	...	No

ARKONAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples outside the Hindu Religious	
1	74	Thakkolam (P)	Thakkolam	Sri Paliswara temple (S)	Not known	0·01	Sri Paliswarar	Thakkolam Railway station 4½ miles
2	85	Mahendravadi (P)	Mahendravadi	Sri Narsimhaswami temple (V)	Not known	0·01	Sri Narasimha swami	Mahendrawadi Railway station 2½ miles
3	114	Kaveripakkam (P)	Kaveripakkam	Sri Azhagia Ramaswami temple (S)	250	0·03	Sri Azhagia Ramaswami	Sholinghur Railway station 9 miles
4	136	Kalathur (P)	Kalathur	Sri Subramanyaswami temple (M)	100	0·01	Sri Subramanyaswamy	Kancheepuram Railway station 15 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a year by a hereditary Chengundar	...	275–277 of 1921	...
...	...	1·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 of 1896	...
100	1·46	...	...	...	...	500	Garudan Horse Palanquin Suryaprabhai Chandraprabhai	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Sri Jayanthi Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Sri Rama Navami	...	Yes
400	8·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Skandha-shashti Karthigai Deepam	...	No

WALAJAHPET TALUK

12. VALLIMALAI

Sri Subramaniaswamy temple

Vallimalai, is a small village about ten miles north of Tiruvalam, on the bank of Pennaiyar on the Madras-Bangalore road. The temple is situated on the top of a small hillock which can be ascended through a flight of 300 steps, only a few of which are rather steep. The principal deity here is Lord Subramania.

The temple was built about 1,500 years ago. It is said that this is the place where Valli was born and married Murugan. The mandapam in front of the temple is of brick and mortar but the rest of the temple lies in a cave of the hill. To the left the main mandapam can be seen a big cave within which Valli is installed. She appears in the form of a maiden merrily scaring away the birds from the fields.

There are three portions in a temple, within the cave. The first portion is very dark which leads to the second one which is less dark and situated on a higher level. The third portion is at a slightly higher plane with a single entrance, directly opposite to which stands Lord Muruga with Valli and Deivayanai. Peacock can also be seen by the side of these small but beautiful vigrahas. Above the sanctum sanctorum, a gopuram has been constructed. Some parts of the temple were built by the Pallavas and the rest by the Nayakars. There are a few springs in this hill in one of which Valli is supposed to have bathed and a stain of turmeric in the spring is attributed to Valli. Saint Arunagirinathar has sung about eleven songs in praise of this deity.

Poojas are performed twice a day by hereditary Brahmin Gurukkals who are paid a decent monthly salary from the temple income. Besides they are also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. The value of the jewels belonging to this temple is about Rs. 3,500 of which diamond crown and a 'Vel' are new and the other ornaments are old. The temple has a small landed property the revenue from which is only about Rs. 250 per annum. Income during festivals is about Rs. 1,000 per annum the important festivals being Adi Krithigai and Brahmothsavam in the month of Masi besides the Thirupadi festival on the Tamil New Year's day every year. The temple owns a car about 40' high and six other vahanas.

The temple is administered by a Board of five trustees appointed by Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

31. SHOLINGHUR

Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy and Sri Anjaneyaswami Devasthanam

Thiru Kadigai, the renowned Vaishnava Sthalam which is now known as Sholinghur or Sholingapuram is a town of historical as well as tourist importance. It was a battle-field in 1781 during the war between Hyder Ali and the British. It is one of the twenty-two well-known sacred centres in Thondainad and 108 Tirupathis (holy place) of Vaishnavism.

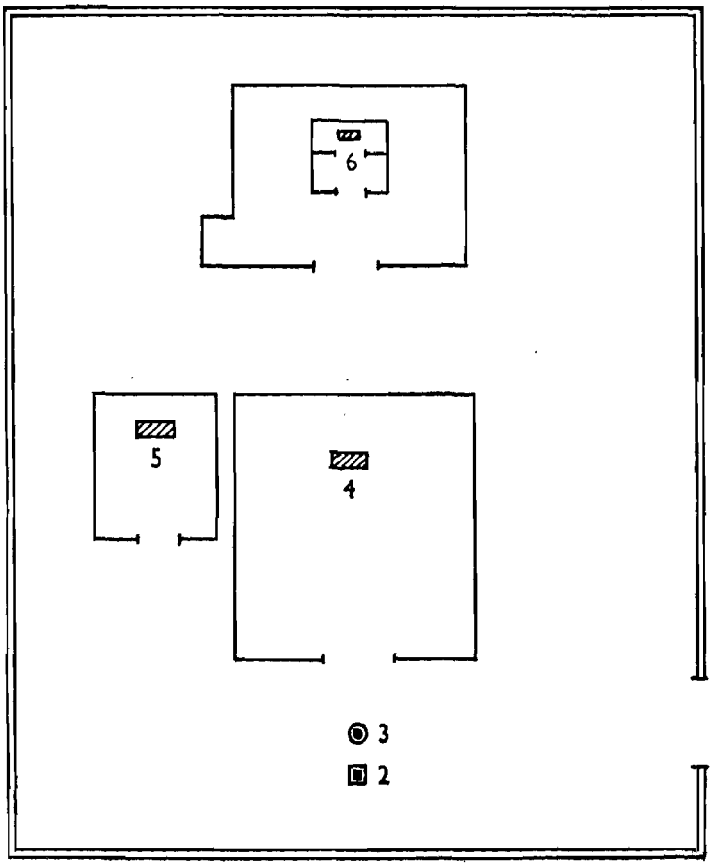
The name of the village itself is a construction of the words Chola linga puram. One of the Chola Rajahs here found a natural lingam and built a temple over it called the Sholeswara temple. The name is also the anglicised form of Cholasingapura of Vaishnavite mythology and literature and Cholasingapuram of Saivite tradition. Saints Peyalwar and Tirumangai Alwar had sung in praise of it. There is also a reference to the hills in this sthalam as Kadikachalam and Chinthamani in the Uthira Kandam of the Brahma Kaivartha Puranam. According to the tradition Lord Mahavishnu in His incarnation as Narasimha gave darshan in Yoga samadhi on the hill to his devotees, Prahalada, the saptha rishis and the devas for a ghatika or 24 minutes and because of this, the place is also known as Ghatikachala and Thirukadikai in Tamil. Saint Manavala Mamunigal has named this sthalam as Vada Thiruvarangam. It is located at a distance of about 20 miles west of Tiruttani.

There are 3 temples in this area, namely Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy temple and Sri Yoga Anjaneyaswamy temple. which are hill temples and Sri Bakthavatsala Perumal temple which is situated right in the

SRI SUBRAMANIASWAMY TEMPLE

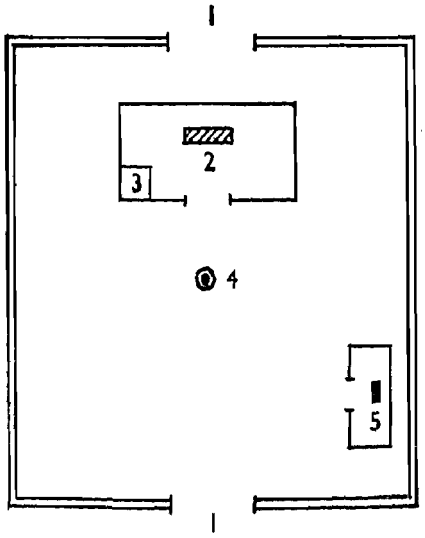
VALLIMALAI

(Not to Scale)



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Entrance
2 Dwajasthambam
3 Peacock
4 Vinayagar
5 Kasi Viswanathar
6 Subramaniar, Valli & Divayanai



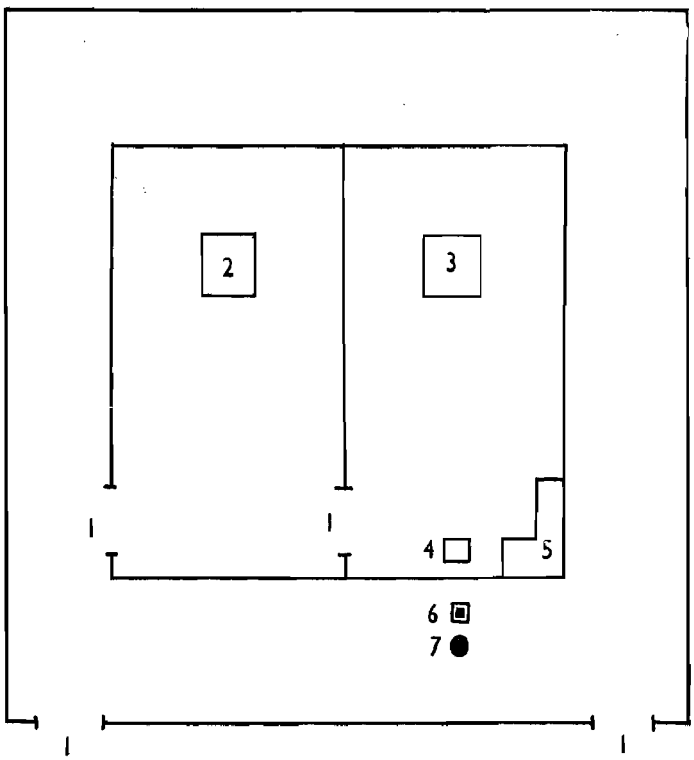
INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Entrance
2 Subramaniar, Valli & Divayanai
3 Vinayagar
4 Peacock
5 Navagrahas

SRI LAKSHMI NARASIMHASWAMY TEMPLE

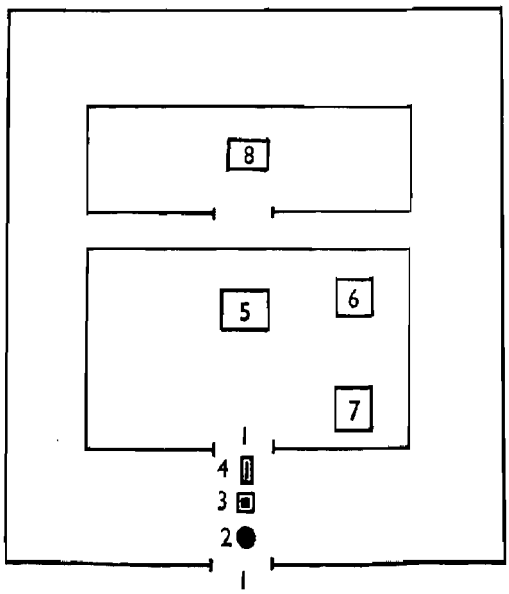
SHOLINGHUR

(Not to Scale)



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Entrance
2 Thayar
3 Swamy
4 Garudalwar
5 Saptharishi
6 Dwajasthambam
7 Balipeedam



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Entrance
2 Balipeedam
3 Dwajasthambam
4 Garudalwar
5 Swamy
6 Andal
7 Alwar
8 Kesavaperumal



A view of the hill - temple of Lakshminarasimhaswami at Sholinghur.



The foot - steps leading to the hill temple.



Gopuram view of the hill temple.



Renovation work of the Lakshmi - Narasimhaswami temple in progress.

heart of the town. Sri Narasimhaswamy temple is ituated on a lofty hill 400' above sea level and is visible within a radius of about 10 miles. The flight of steps about 1,000 in number, in the hill was constructed by one Rayoji but new winding steps have been recently constructed. One of the most celebrated shrines is that of Sri Narasimhaswami situated upon the summit of the hill. A flight of stone steps built by Rayoji conducts the pilgrim to the summit, a very cool and airy spot from whence a magnificient view of the plain country covered with tanks and cultivation may be obtained. Pilgrims visiting Tirupathi and Kancheepuram generally make it a point to visit this temple and remain in Sholinghur for three or four days. The hill is believed to have risen out of the plain at the command of Byreswara and to have continued rising until it grew so lofty that Indra was annoyed and got Balaraman to press it down when it subsided to its present height. There are said to be fourteen holy peaks in the vicinity but this is the holiest. The main entrance faces north and Yoga Narasimhar faces east. The Lord is giving a beautiful dharshan on the Emakodi Vimanam in a sitting posture with a majestic appearance and a peaceful look in the eyes practising Yoga. The Thayar's sannidhi, facing east is to the south of the Perumal Sannidhi.

People call this hillock as Peria Malai. In the smaller hill (Chinna Malai) is the temple of Sri Siriya Thiruvadi (Sri Anjaneyaswamy) which is in front of Sri Narasimha Perumal Sannidhi. There are also foot steps to climb up this hill, from the north. In the temple uphills, there is a big pagoda at the entrance and a smaller one, behind it. Sri Anjaneyar Sannidhi is the first, facing west. The standing posture of Sri Anjaneyaswamy holding the "Sangu Chakram" is a noteworthy feature which is unique in South India. Besides, there are also two other Sannidhis here for Sri Pallikonda Ranganadhar facing the south and Sri Kothanda Ramar facing the west. Sri Ramabiran with His consort Sita Devi and His brother Sri Lakshmanar offer dharshan to devotees.

A former king of North Madurai, Indrathodiman while hunting wild beasts, chased a deer and reached this forest. When the deer was struck by an arrow, a bright flash of light (Jyothi) emanated and from then onwards he gave up hunting. The king later stopped the atrocities of a demon Kumbodharan and rescued the local inhabitants. It is believed that under the command of Yoga Narasimha, Anjaneya appeared as the Jyothi and made the king follow the Ahimsa dharma. In appreciation of this Anjaneya is decorated with Changu Chakra and Chaturbujam. It is commonly believed that people afflicted by mental disorder and chronic ailment, physical and mental, are cured if they bathe in the Hanumantha Theertham. Karthikai month is the most festive season.

The idols are not of copper and therefore annual festival is celebrated only for Bhakthavatsalar a mile away. Sridevi and Bhoodevi are His consorts. This temple was built by Nayakars.

The presiding deity of Peria Malai is Sri Yoga Narasimha Swamy, who is also called by Azhwars as Thakkan Akkarakkani. Sri Amirudhavalli is his consort. There are several sacred Theerthas here. The Srinivasa Pushkarani is in front of the Sri Bakthavathsalar's temple, within the village. The Brahma Theertham which is also otherwise known as Thakkan Kulam is on the road leading to the hill temple. When Siva tore off one of Brahma's five heads, the latter is said to have come here and digging the pool worshipped Narasimhaswami until his head grew again. Adjacent to it, there are two other Theerthas known as Halavirutha Theertham, which is a small waterfall and Bairava Theertham in the Bairava hill. Near the footsteps leading to the Peria Malai, is the Narasimha Theertham, which is a big tank. At the top of the hill near the pagoda, there is the Amsa Theertham. The Thiruvadi Theertham is situated just behind the temple midway as one comes down the foot steps. People call this as Val Sunai. A tank called as Hanumanthatheertham is in front of the Ramar Sannidhi, in the Chinna Malai. According to mythology, when Indradyumna, King of Mandarapuram fought with certain rakshasas, Lord Vishnu sent Hanuman to help him after which Hanuman settled on the lower hill and dug this Hanumanthatheertham. All the other theerthams, a dozen in number, have legends associated with them. Valmiki rishi is believed to have done penance at one of them for 87,000 years after which he was ordained to compose the Ramayana at this place. The Pandava Theertham is found just before the Nandavanam en route to the Chinna Malai. All the flowers required for the temples are abundantly available in the Nandavanam. A saint is permanently residing here and doing yeomen service. Varieties of flower plants are well grown and protected here with due care and caution. The Kshema Theertham in the shape of a serpent is on the top of the hill at a distance of four miles on

the Sholingur-Arkonam high road. A sacred bath on the tail end of this Theertham is beiieved to wipe off all Sarpa Dhosham.

Saint Peyalwar has composed a famous Pasuram in his Iyarpa Moondram Thiruvandhadhy, praising this sacred sthalam. Saint Thiru Mangai Alwar has extolled this sthalam in his Peria Thirumozhi. Saint Nammalwar has also sung a pasuram adoring the sacred centre.

Divyakavi Sri Pillai Perumal Aiyangar, the renowned poet, in his Nootrettu Thiruppadhiyandadhy has sung a beautiful song in praise of this sthalam. There are several other important publications regarding this sthalam viz; Managiporul Thiruppadhikovai, Sadagopar Divya Sarithiram, Nootrettu Thiruppadhi Thiruppugazh by Kuravai Sri Ramanuja Dasan, Divya Dasa Pamalai by Thirupperai Sri Anandha Krishna Ayyengar and Thiru Kadigai Narasinga Perumalandhadhy by Hanumanthanagaram Sri Srinivasa Ayyengar. Sri Erumbilappan has also composed the famous Amirdha Palavalli Sadhagam in Sanskrit, consisting of one hundred slokas, glorifying this sthalam. Further this is also the birth place of Sri Erumbilappan and Sri Thottayachariyar. Besides, Sri Udayar and Sri Nadha Munigal have also greatly spoken high of this sthalam.

Poojas are performed twice daily in the hill temples, while three poojas are offered in the village temple by hereditary Vaishnava Brahmin Bhattachariars strictly according to the principles laid down in the Vaiganasa Agamam. Daily paditharam and offerings of the devotees are their chief source of income. The Thirumanjanam is performed to the Peria Malai.

The temple owns antique jewellery, in gold and silver, worth about Rs. 11,54,930/-, all donated by devotees. The immovable properties of the temple include some buildings and about two acres of dry lands, which are leased out for an annual rent of about Rs. 4,250 and the same is spent towards the upkeep of the temple and for its general maintenance. The temple also gets an additional annual income of about Rs. 40,000, through its hundi collections. Besides, it also derives a sum of Rs. 13,000, per annum by levying fixed charges for performing archanas, abishegas etc., as per the schedule given below :—

Ashtothiram	...	0·19
Sahasranamam	...	1·50
Thirumanjanam	...	3·50

The temple owns a 20′ high car, a ratham and several vahanas, all made of wood donated by devotees. Chithirai Brahmothsavam, Avani Pavithrothsavam, Margazhi Padi Uthsavam, Navarathiri, Karthigai, Sundays, the Lord's procession around the hill on the 2nd and 3rd day of Thai and the distribution of holy water by Lord Krishna on the Mukkodi Dhwadhasi day are the important festivals celebrated here. Brahmothsavam is the most important festival, which attracts not less than 20,000 devotees from far and near.

There are also Tamil stone inscriptions in the rocky bed of the tank, belonging to the period of the Chola King Parantaka I. These speak of the endowments made in the form of paddy fields, for the upkeep and safety of the tank. To the northeast of Sri Narasimha Swamy's shrine are found a Tamil stone inscription on a rock uphills in the Anjaneya Swamy's temple, relating to the period of the Vijayanagar King, Sri Rama Deva Maha Royar of 1620 A.D. History reveals that later on a war took place at Sholinghur.

The presiding deities of this sthalam are hailed by devotees as great 'Varaprasadhis', readily fulfilling the Prarthanas of devotees. Women possessed by evil spirits are brought here to be cured and this attracts a very large number of devotees to Sholinghur. After bathing in a pool half way up the hill the sufferers enter the temple and sit in front of the Sannidhi. At last they are said to lose all selfcontrol and to roll about in a frenzy with dishevelled locks and uttering incoherent expressions during an hour or two after which a little holy water is sprinkled upon them and they lie down senseless. On waking up they are found to be perfectly sane. Every other disease is also believed to be curable here, the patients spending nights and days in the temple for a month or more, until the Lord in a dream gives them leave to depart and then they find themselves cured. It is not unusual for educated natives to adopt this method of treatment which is perhaps efficacious by acting powerfully upon the imagination.

The executive management of this shrine vests in a Board of three trustees, functioning through an Executive Officer, all appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

99. THIRUPPARKADAL

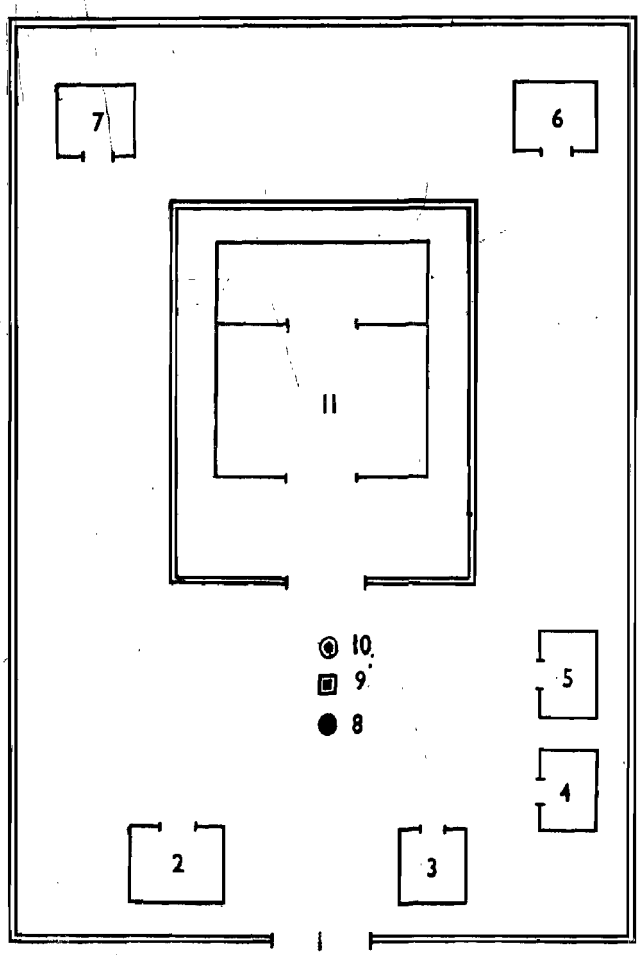
Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal temple

Thirupparkadal, a reputed Vaishnava Sthalam lies at a distance of 1½ miles south of Kaverippakkam bus stand on the Bangalore-Madras Trunk Road. It is

SRI PRASANNA VENKATESAPERUMAL TEMPLE

THIRUPPARKADAL

(Not to Scale)



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Entrance
2 Anjaneyar
3 Desigar
4 Thirukkachi Nambigal
5 Shanmugar
6 Andal
7 Alamelu Thayar
8 Balipeedam
9 Dwajasthambam
10 Garudan
11 Venkatesa Perumal

served by both bus and train. Sholinghur at a distance of 9 miles is the nearest railway station. Vellore, the district head-quarters and Walajahpet, the taluk head-quarters are 26 and 8 miles away respectively.

The above shrine is more than 300 years old. There is no evidence regarding its origin. It has been renovated in the year 1960, by one Sri Doraiswamy Iyyengar at a cost of Rs. 4,000. The temple covers an area of about an acre. It has a single prakaram and 12 stone pillars.

The presiding deity Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal is represented by a 2½′ high granite vigraham in a standing posture, while the Thayar's vigraham is also of the same height. There is an interesting anecdote regarding the derivation of the name of the Lord which runs as follows :—

Once when Sage Pundarika Maharishi, a Veera Vaishnavite devotee went to worship the Lord carrying Neivedhiams, he was astonished to see there a Sivalingam and so abruptly returned. Therefore the Lord Himself came and informed him that the Perumal is offering dharshan now. Subsequently when the Maharishi visited the shrine, Lord Vishnu appeared out of the Sivalinga, gave a beautiful dharshan, blessed him and disappeared. As the Lord gave dharshan here, He is known as Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal,

Poojas are performed twice daily by a hereditary Brahmin Bhattachariar, who is in the enjoyment of a manyam of 8 kalams of paddy, besides the offerings of devotees. The temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver, worth about Rs. 1,500. The landed properties of the temple comprise 1·31 acres of wet lands and 7·03 acres of dry lands, which are leased out for an annual rent of Rs. 200 and the same is spent towards the daily poojas and periodical festivals of the temple. The temple also gets an additional annual income of about Rs. 200 through its hundi collections during the Vaikunta Ekadasi festival. There is an old palanquin here, made of wood.

Vaikunta Ekadasi is the only important annual festival celebrated here, which attracts about 5,000 devotees from far and near. The affairs of the temple are managed by a Board of two trustees, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

WALAJAHPET

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples under the Hindu Religious				
1	9	Gollapalli (P)	Kilmankuppam	Sri Ithamaraja Devasthanam (O)	50	0·05	Sri Ithamaraja swami	Tiruvalam Railway station 9 miles
2	12	Vallimalai (P)	Vallimalai	Sri Subramaniyeswarar temple (M)	1,500	0·75	Sri Subramanya-swami	do
3	15	Melpadi (P)	Melpadi	Sri Someeswararswami temple (S)	1,000	1·18	Sri Somanathees-warar	Tiruvalam Railway station 7½ miles
4	19	Vannampalli Kodukkum-thangal (P)	Vannampalli	Sri Lakshminarayana swami temple (V)	1,000	0·50	Sri Lakshmi-narayanaswami	Bommasamudram Railway station 4 miles
5	„	do	do	Sri Vigneswaraswami temple (G)	1,000	0·01	Sri Vigneswara-swami	do
6	„	do	do	Sri Agastheeswara swami temple (S)	1,000	0·10	Sri Agasthees-warar	do
7	„	do	do	Sri Nukanachiar-amman temple (Nukalamman) (F)	1,000	0·01	Sri Nukanachi-amman	do
8	„	do	do	Sri Dharmarajaswami temple (O)	56	0·25	Sri Dharmarajar	do
9	30	Kodakkal (P)	Kodaikal	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	150	0·75	Sri Dharmarajar	Walajah Road Railway station 7 miles

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
426	0·37	5·68	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Konar	...	...	No
7,940	2·00	7·00	...	Eluppai grove 2·00	...	3,200	Car Peacock Lion Swan Elephant Horse Seshan	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Brahmoth-savam Padi Festival	...	No
417	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	83–90 of 1889	...
516	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Navarathri Vijaya Dasami	...	No
300	1·39	2·90	...	...	...	...	Bandi-coot	Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	Yes
250	1·30	5·00	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Arudhra Dharisanam	...	No
200	1·07	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Priest	Festival in Chithirai Pournami	...	No
200	1·50	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	Fire walking Festival	...	No
500	0·40	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Fire walking Festival	...	No

WALAJAHPET

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples under the Hindu Religious				
10	30	Kodakkal	Periakanchi	Sri Agastheeswarar-swami temple (S)	1,600	Below 0·05	Sri Agastheeswarar	Walajah Road Railway station 6 miles
11	31	Sholinghur (P)	Sholinghur	Sri Lakshminarasimha-swami Devasthanam (V)	800	0·09	Sri Lakshminara-simhaswami	Sholinghur Railway station 9 miles
12				Sri Yoga Anjaneya-swami temple (V) Sri Baktochiteswara-swami temple (V)	Not known	1·00	Sri Yoga Anja-neyaswami Sri Baktochites-waraswami	
13	,,	do	do	Sri Solapureeswarar temple (S)	200	0·08	Sri Soolapure-eswarar	do
14	,,	do	do	Sri Subramaniar temple (M)	40	0·60	Sri Subramaniar	do
15	,,	do	Sholinghur (Thakkasi-kulam)	Sri Varadarajar temple (V)	800	0·40	Sri Varadarajar	do
16	55	Sengadu (P)	Chengadu	Sri Vaikunta Peru-mal temple (V)	150	0·75	Sri Vaikunta Perumal	Walajah Road Railway station 4 miles
17	62	Seekarajapuram (P)	Seekkaraja-puram	Sri Balaviswanathar temple (S)	150	Not stated	Sri Balaviswana-theeswarar	Mukundaraya-puram Railway station 1¼ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
403	0·96	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a hereditary Gurukkal	Karthigai Deepam Vijayadasami Arudhra Dharisanam	16–23 of 1940–41	...
55,974	Extent not stated			Shops	1,68,451	...	Ratham Palanquin Vahanams Garudan (gold)	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Pavithrothsavam in Avani	10–11 of 1896 & 205–211 of 1952–53	No
2,031	3·50	1·25	...	...	...	350	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	284–298 of 1953–54	...
600	4·00	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Festival in Iyppasi	...	No
1,092	...	...	...	Kalyana Mandapam	...	3	...	Once a day by a hereditary Archagar	...	...	No
1,328	8·00	...	...	House	...	4000	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Archagar	Navarathri Vaikunta Ekadasi Panguni Uthiram	...	No
309	1·46	...	...	...	...	500	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Karthigai Deepam Festival in Masi Magham	...	No

WALAJAHPET

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census: No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
18	65	Thengal (P)	Thengal	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)		0·10	Sri Dharmarajar	Ranipet Railway station 3 miles
19				Sri Ponniamman temple (F)		0·15	Sri Ponniamman	
20				Sri Vinayagar temple (G)	Not known	0·10	Sri Vinayagar	
21				Sri Thirukandeeswarar temple (S)		0·40	Sri Thirukandeeswarar	
22	71	Ranipet (M)	Karai	Sri Ponniamman temple (F)	500	Below 0·09	Sri Ponniamman	Ranipet Railway station 1 mile
23	,,	do	do	Sri Vinayagar temple (G)	500	Below 0·04	Sri Vinayagar	do
24	,,	do	Ranipet	Sri Maha Ganapathy Sundaramoorthi Vinayagar temple (G)	100	Not stated	Sri Sundaramurthi Vinayagar	do
25	,,	do	Pinji	Sri Devanatheswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·50	Sri Devendra Eswarar	Ranipet Railway station 2 miles
26	73	Vannivedu (P)	Vannivedu	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	100	0·90	Sri Agastheeswarar	Walajah Road Railway station 4 miles
27	74	Walajahpet (M)	Walajahpet	Sri Kannikaparameswari temple (F)	150	0·05	Sri Kannikaparameswari	Walajah Road Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)

683	1·00	8·00	...	...	...	...	Car Lion	Once a day by a Mudaliar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Sivarathri	...	No
766	Extent not stated			...	...	2,000	Car	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Amman Festival in Panguni	...	No
406	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Purohithar	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
402	Extent not stated			Shops	...	500	...	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Skandasashti	...	No
216	4·32	1·57	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
660	9·35	5·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
388	Extent not stated			Shops	...	800	...	...	Navarathri	...	No

WALAJAHPET

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
28	74	Walajahpet (P)	Walajahpet	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	Not known	0·20	Sri Vinayagar	Walajah Road Railway station 3 miles
29	78	Kadaperi (P)	Kadaperi	Sri Sidhivinayagar temple (G)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Sidhi Vinayagar	Walajah Road Railway station
30	82	Gudimallur (P)	Gudimallur	Sri Bhumeeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·50	Sri Bhumeeswarar	do
31	84	Muppaduvetti Poongodu (P)	Muppaduvetti	Sri Kalikamandaleeswari *alias* Kaliamman temple (F)	Not known	0·02	Sri Kaliamman	Ranipet Railway station 4 miles
32	,,	do	Poongadu	Sri Ekambareswarar temple (S)	500	0·30	Sri Ekambareswarar	do
33	85	Arcot (M)	Arcot (Kaspa)	Sri Kasiviswanathar temple (S)	Not known	0·80	Sri Kasiviswanathar	Ranipet Railway station 2 miles
34	,,	do	Arcot (Thoppucana)	Sri Gangadhareeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·97	Sri Gangadhareswarar	do
35				Sri Varadarajaperumal temple (V)			Sri Varadarajaperumal	
36	,,	do	do	Sri Kaspa Balasundara Vinayagar temple (G)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Balasundara Vinayagar	Ranipet Railway station 2½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
803	...	6·50	...	Shops	...	...	Elephant Peacock Bandicoot	...	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
250	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Poosari	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
4,287	12·00	6·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416–425 of 1905	...
630	...	...	...	Grove 1·00 Shops	...	300	Kedayam Vimanam	Once a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri Sivarathri	...	No
307	0·46	1·34	...	Grove 0·70	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Karthigai Deepam Arudhra Dharisanam	...	No
440	...	7·59	...	5·80	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	501–502 of 1926	...
1,830	20·30	5·55	...	...	...	749	Peacock Garudan Hanuman	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Lakshadeepa Uthsavam in Vaikasi Arudhra Dharisanam Garudasevai Hanumantha Sevai Skandhasashti	...	No
2,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No

WALAJAPET

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
37	85	Arcot (M)	Arcot (Thoppu-cana)	Sri Sundara Vinayagar temple (G)	Not known	0·15	Sri Sundara Vinayagar	Ranipet Railway station 2 miles
38	,,	do	Kanar (Bajanai Koil St., Arcot)	Sri Venugopalaswami temple (V)	100	0·15	Sri Venugopala-swami	do
39				Sri Vinayagar temple (G)		0·03	Sri Vinayagar	
40	87	Veppoor (P)	Veppoor	Sri Vasisteeswarar temple (S)	300	0·90	Sri Vasistee-swarar	do
41	91	Kathiavadi (P)	Kathiavadi	Sri Ekambareeswarar temple (S)	75	0·04	Sri Ekambarees-warar	Ranipet Railway station 6 miles
42	93	Koorambadi (P)	Koorambadi	Sri Vijaya Nagara-thamman temple (F)	700	0·15	Sri Vijaya Naga-rathamman	Ranipet Railway station 4½ miles
43	95	Puduppadi (P)	Puduppadi	Sri Bharadwajees-warar temple (S)	1,300	0·50	Sri Bharadwajees-warar	Ranipet Railway station 7 miles
44	99	Thirupparkadal (P)	Tirupparkadal	Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal temple (V)	300	1·00	Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	Sholinghur Railway station 9 miles
45	,,	do	do	Sri Ranganathar temple (V)	360	0·33	Sri Ranganathar	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
2,518	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
	...	...	...	10·00	...	100	Kedayam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vaikunta Ekadasi Chithra Pournami	...	No
581	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	...	...	No
1,375	Extent not stated			...	...	...	Car	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai	20–21 of 1890 & 491–500 of 1926	...
318	...	7·28	...	2·51	...	350	Car	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Festival in Masi	...	No
246	0·37	1·09	...	...	...	400	Lion	Once a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Kanum Pongal	...	No
279	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Arudhra Dharisanam	426–428 of 1905	...
1,634	1·31	7·03	...	...	...	1,500	Palanquin	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi	233–236 of 1955–56	...
330	2·74	4·63	...	...	...	1,000	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Archagar	Vaikunta Ekadasi	703 of 1904	...

WALAJAHPET

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
46	101	Esayanoor Perungalmedu (P)	Esayanur	Sri Venugopalakrishnaswami temple (V)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Venugopalakrishnaswami	Ranipet Railway station 15 miles
47	102	Sakkaramallur (P)	Chackaramallur	Sri Thirukandeeswarar temple (S)	1,400	1·50	Sri Thirukandeeswarar	Ranipet Railway station 10 miles
48	„	do	do	Sri Vegusundararaja Perumal temple (V)	400	1·50	Sri Vegasundara Varadaraja Perumal	do
49	107	Vilapakkam. (V)	Vilapakkam	Sri Naganatheeswarar temple (S)	150	0·15	Sri Naganatheeswarar	Ranipet Railway station 6 miles
50	„	do	Chinna Uppupettai	Sri Selva Vinayagar temple (G)	70	0·02	Sri Vinayagar	Ranipet Railway station 7 miles
51	108	Arungundram (P)	Arungundram	Sri Darmeeswarar temple (S)	350	Below 0·02	Sri Darmeswarar	do
52				Sri Ponniamman temple (F)	300	Below 0·01	Sri Ponniamman	

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
335	3·82	2·76	...	...	...	2,820	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Krishna Jayanthi	...	No
1,296	...	...	23·00	...	...	500	Kedayam Vimanam	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Karthigai Deepam	24–39 of 1940–41	...
1,575	Extent not stated			...	...	150	Car Palanquin	Twice a week by a Bhatta-chariar	Annual Festival in Chithirai Sri Jayanthi Vinayaga Chathurthi Vaikunta Ekadasi	41–43 of 1940–41	...
200	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Festival in Chithirai	53–54 of 1900	...
363	0·89	4·00	...	...	...	...	Car Bandicoot	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Vinayaga Chathurthi Thai Poosam Thiruvathirai	...	Yes
851	2·24	3·13	...	...	...	150	Car	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Karthigai Deepam Arudhra Dharisanam Navarathri	...	No
	...	1·83	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a hereditary Poosari	Amman Festival in Chithirai	...	No

Sl. No	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
53	108	Arungundram (P)	Arungundram	Sri Venugopalaswami temple (V)	100	0·08	Sri Venugopalaswami	Ranipet Railway station 8 miles
54	112	Kavenur	Kavenur	Sri Manicka Nachiar temple (F)	100	0·26	Sri Manicka Nachiar	Kannamangalam Railway station 10 miles
55	113	Anamallur (P)	Anaimallur	Sri Renugambal Amman temple (F)	200	1·00	Sri Renukambal Amman	Ranipet Railway station 9 miles
56	116	Thimiri (P)	Thimiri	Sri Somanatheeswarar temple (S)	250	0·03	Sri Somanatheeswarar	Ranipet Railway station 8 miles
57	"	do	do	Sri Subramaniar temple (M)	200	Not stated	Sri Murugan	do
58	123	Karumudithangal (Arumbakkam) (P)	Arumbakkam	Sri Venugopalaswami temple (V)	150	0·50	Sri Venugopalaswami	Ranipet Railway station 15½ miles
59	125	Mulluvadi (P)	Mulluvadi	Sri Ranganathar temple (V)	100	0·10	Sri Ranganathar	Ranipet Railway station 13 miles
60	137	Kaniyanur (P)	Pudur	Sri Venugopalaswami temple (V)	50	0·17	Sri Venugopalaswami	Ranipet Railway station 12 miles
61	145	Chennasamudram (P)	Manthagal	Sri Drowpathiamman temple (F)	40	0·05	Sri Drowpathiamman	Ranipet Railway station 16 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H.R.& C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
245	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
220	...	5·18	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gounder	...	...	No
435	3·05	7·80	...	...	...	30	Car Chapparam	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Amman Festival in Adi	...	No
573	2·63	1·37	...	...	...	...	Car	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Festival in Adi Thaipoosam	...	No
2,883	0·68	7·92	...	...	...	...	Peacock	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Festival in Adi Thaipoosam	...	No
822	Extent not stated			...	...	...	Kedayam	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	Gokulashtami Navarathri Panguni Uthiram	...	No
1,618	9·90	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Panguni Uthiram	...	No
236	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	...	...	No
218	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No

WALAJAHPET

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
62	147	Kalavai (P)	Kalavai	Sri Karivaradarajar temple (V)	Not known	0·04	Sri Karivarada-rajar	Ranipet Railway station 13 miles
63	,,	do	do	Sri Thirukaleeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·04	Sri Thirukaleeswarar	do
64	155	Damarapak-kam (P)	Damarapakkam	Sri Thiripurasunda-reswaraswami temple (S)	106	0·04	Sri Chandrasekarar Sri Parasakthi	Ranipet Railway station 11 miles
65	157	Valayathur (P)	Valayathur	Sri Valayanatheeswarar temple (S)	200	0·10	Sri Valavanatheeswarar	Ranipet Railway station 12 miles
66	173	Pennagar (P)	Pennagar	Sri Varadarajar temple (V)	Not known	0·25	Sri Varadarajar	Ranipet Railway station 18 miles
67	181	Melputhu-pakkam (P)	Melpudu-pakkam	Sri Kalyana Varada-rajar temple (V)	40	0·15	Sri Kalyana Varadarajar	Arni Road Railway station 14 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
5,156	4·00	1·50	...	Shops-11	...	...	Rathams-2 Vahanams-8	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Garudasevai Gokulashtami Masi Magam	...	No
402	...	7·00	...	...	...	250	Rishabam Peacock	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Arudhra Dharisanam Thaipoosam Vinayaga Chathurthi Skandhasashti Sivarathri	228–232 of 1901 & 108–110 of 1921	...
1,042	71·20	9·59	...	Vacant plots-3 Houses-2	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri Annabishekam Karthigai Deepam Arudhra Dharisanam Rathasapthami Sivarathri	...	No
200	3·78	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Sivarathri	28–31 of 1934	...
255	3·44	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	...	...	No
3,376	7·95	4·76	...	...	...	2,000	Swan Lion Hanuman Seshan Elephant Horse Vimanams-2	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi Sri Rama Navami Gokulashtami Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No

WALAJAHPET

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples under the Hindu Religious				
68	182	Valapandal (P)	Valapandal	Sri Bhakthavatchaleeswarar Devasthanam (S)	500	0·16	Sri Bhakthavatchaleswarar Sri Balasubramaniar	Arni Road Railway Station 15 miles
69	„	do	do	Sri Gajendravaradarajar Devasthanam (V)	500	0·01	Sri Gajendra Varadarajar Sri Lakshminarayanaperumal	do
70	183	Melapalandai (P)	Melpalandai	Sri Prasanna Varadarajar temple (V)	500	0·09	Sri Prasanna Varadaraja Perumal	Arni Road Railway station 14 miles
				Temples outside the Hindu Religious				
1	5	Ponnai Kondareddipalli (P)	Ponnai	Sri Mahadevaswami temple (O)	200	0·04	Sri Mahadevaswami	Tiruvalam Railway station 11 miles
2	„	do	do	Sri Ananta Padmanabhaswami temple (S)	200	0·27	Sri Padmanabhaswami	do
3	15	Melpadi (P)	Melpadi	Sri Choleeswaraswami temple (S)	Not known	0·06	Sri Choleeswarar	Tiruvalam Railway station 8 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
284	1·59	3·68	...	...	...	250	Car Surya-prabhai Rishabam Lion Horse Peacock Nandi	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Navarathri	...	No
233	0·30	1·50	...	...	...	640	Garudan Elephant Horse Palanquin	Twice a day by an Archagar	Masimagham Vaikunta Ekadasi Panguni Uthiram	...	No
365	2·36	4·47	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Pongal Krishnajayanthi Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
and Charitable Endowments Board											
175	3·51	7·40	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Sivarathri Arudhra Dharisanam	...	No
200	4·54	7·41	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Garudasevai Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes

WALAJAHPET

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples outside the Hindu Religious
4	34	Pulivalam (P)	Pulivalam	Sri Thirukameswarar temple (S)	200	0·33	Sri Thirukameswarar	Sholinghur Railway station 4½ miles
5	66	Kilminnal (P)	Kilminnal	Sri Rathnagiri Subramaniar temple (M)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Subramaniar	Tiruvalam Railway station 2½ miles
6	,,	do	do	Sri Adikesavaperumal temple (V)	Not known	0·05	Sri Adikesava Perumal	do
7	84	Muppaduvetti Poongadu (P)	Muppaduvetti	Sri Damodara Perumal temple (V)	500	0·50	Sri Damodara Perumal	Ranipet Railway station 4 miles
8	85	Arcot (M)	Arcot (Vaniar St.)	Sri Sundaramurthy Vinayagar temple (G)	200	0·10	Sri Vinayagar	Ranipet Railway station 3 miles
9	95	Pudupdadl (P)	Pudupadi	Sri Vedanarayana Perumal temple (V)	960	0·35	Sri Vedanarayana Perumal	Ranipet Railway station 7 miles
10	96	Kilambadi (P)	Kilambadi	Sri Kothandaramaswami temple (V)	60	Below 0·01	Sri Kothandaramaswami	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
300	2·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Smartha Gurukkal	...	...	No
...	2·00	3·00	...	...	...	...	Peacock	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Adi Krithigai Skanda Sashti	34 of 1934	...
50	2·66	0·66	...	Coconut grove 0·25	...	...	...	Twice a week by a hereditary Bhattachariar	...	36 of 1934	...
175	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Vishnu Deepam	...	No
500	...	...	...	...	...	600	Peacock	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Vinayaga Chathurthi Arudhra Dharisanam	...	No
300	1·69	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	...	...	Yes
90	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Navarathri Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No

WALAJAHPET

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples outside the Hindu Religious
11	99	Tiruparkadal (P)	Tirupparkadal	Kharapureeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·68	Sri Kharapurees-warar	Eanavaram Railway station 11 miles
12	117	Vilari (P)	Vilari	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	100	0·40	Sri Pillaiyar	Ranipet: Railway station 7 miles
13	137	Kaniyanur (P)	Kaniyanur	Sri Ani Gopanadhes-warar temple (S)	400	0·04	Sri Ani Gopanath-eswarar	Ranipet Railway station 11 miles
14	,,	do	do	Sri Veetriruntha Veeraraghava Perumal temple (V)	400	0·04	Sri Veeraraghava Perumal	do

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
...	1·66	6·80	...	Tamarind trees-5	...	1000	Peacock	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
250	3·13	0·65	...	...	...	...	Chapparam	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Thaipoosam	...	Yes
150	0·59	0·81	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	Yes

GUDIYATHAM TALUK

13. BHARADHARAMY

Sri Kasi Viswanathaswamy Temple

The village lies at a distance of 12 miles from Gudiyatham, which is the nearest railway station, while Vellore the district headquarters is 30 miles away. It can also be reached by buses plying between Chittoor and Gudiyatham.

The Siva temple here was built some 200 years ago by a zamindar named Sri Muthurangappanayanivadu of Palayakkarar community. It is learnt that this zamindar built the temple with a view to purify himself by wiping off his sin of committing the murder of one of his ministers. He had also gifted the village Rangasamudram situated on the banks of the river Neivy, now known as "Kasakkavai" to 14 Brahmin priests, by way of charity. The temple is a concrete building made of brick, lime and granite stones. It is square in shape and covers an area of one acre. There are two prakarams, a sanctum sanctorum and 12 artistically carved stone pillars.

The presiding deity Sri Kasi Viswanathaswamy is represented by an installed lingam, six inches in height and breadth while His consort is known as Sri Annapoorana Devi. A single pooja is performed daily by a non-hereditary Brahmin gurukkal who should observe strict orthodoxy and the principles of Agama. He is paid a decent monthly salary.

The landed properties of the temple include 60 acres of wet and dry lands which are leased out for an annual rent of about Rs. 5,000 and the same is utilised towards general maintenance and salaries for servants. It also owns some service inam lands. The temple gets an additional income, by levying a fee of 0·25 nP. per archana and Rs. 2 per abishegam.

Navarathri in the months of September and October is the only annual festival celebrated at present, which attracts a crowd of not less than 200 devotees every day, from the adjacent villages. It has been decided to celebrate the annual Brahmothsavam in future.

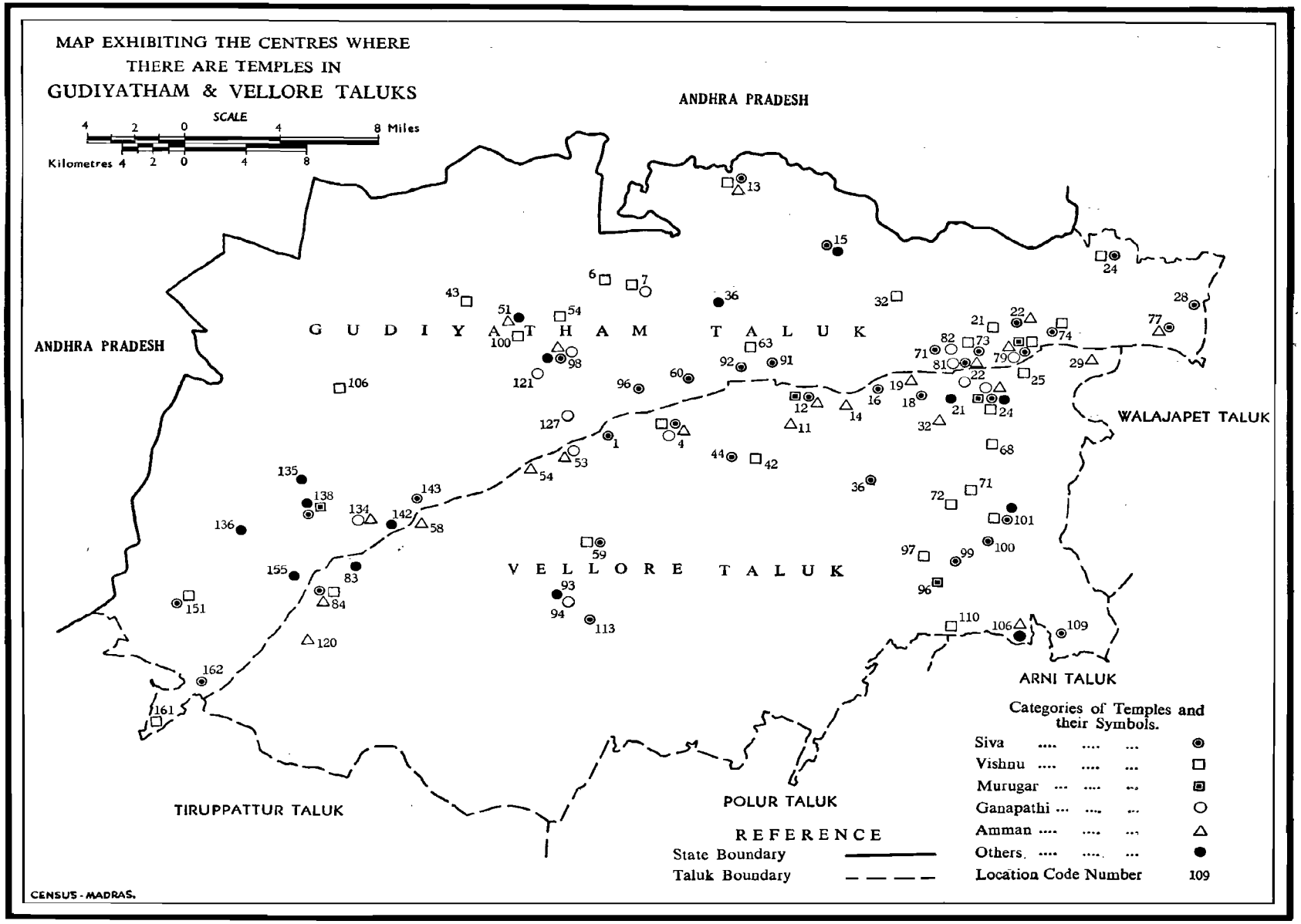
The temple is administered by a Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer, controlled by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

THIRUVALLAM

Svi Vallanadheswarar Temple

Among the thirty-two "Padel Petra Sthalams" in the Thondainad, Thiruvallam is one. It is now called Thiruvalam. It is one and a half miles away from the Thiruvalam railway station. This sacred sthalam is situated, in the Gudiyatham taluk of the North Arcot district, near Vellore, at a distance of about 75 miles from Madras city, on the Madras-Bangalore High Road. It is on the western bank of the Nuga river, a tributary of river Palar. The Nuga river is also otherwise known as "Ponnai" and "Neeva". This sthalam also goes by the names of Theekkali Vallam and Vanapuram. There are also some other places in Tamilnad, by name Vallam. Therefore, Saint Sekkizhar Swamigal has specifically referred to this sthalam as Theekkali Vallam as a mark of special glory, in his famous Periya Puranam with a view to clearly distinguish this particular sacred centre, from the other places, bearing the same name as Vallam. As a Brahmin devotee by name, Theekkali, attained Mukthi by praying the Lord here, it is called Theekkali Vallam. This sthalam is also famous for the penance performed and the blessings derived by the daughters of a sacred Brahmin devotee, who had only daughters, but no son. These legends are found in the Peria Puranam.

The Temple Pagoda is in the southern entrance, which is the main access to the temple. The Sannadhis of the Swamy and the Ambal are facing east. There are two prakarams, inside the temple. Immediately after entering the pagoda, the Thirukulam is found, on the right side. It is known as the "Gowri Theertham". Then, there is a small pagoda, the entrance of which leads to the inner temple. The Nagareeswarar Sannadhi, is on the left side. The uthsavamurthies are found in the south-west corner of


MAP EXHIBITING THE CENTRES WHERE
THERE ARE TEMPLES IN
GUDIYATHAM & VELLORE TALUKS
SCALE
4 2 0 4 8 Miles
Kilometres 4 2 0 4 8
ANDHRA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
G U D I Y A T H A M T A L U K
V E L L O R E T A L U K
WALAJAPET TALUK
ARNI TALUK
POLUR TALUK
TIRUPPATTUR TALUK
Categories of Temples and their Symbols.
Siva ....
Vishnu ....
Murugar ... .
Ganapathi ... .
Amman ....
Others ....
Location Code Number 109
REFERENCE
State Boundary
Taluk Boundary
CENSUS - MADRAS.

the temple. The Sannadhis of Sri Sahasralingam and Lord Muruga, are located in the western prakaram. The Sannadhis of Sri Ambal and Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar, are situated in the northern prakaram. Sri Bairavar and Sri Surya Bhagavan are installed, in the north-east corner of the temple.

The Sannadhi of Sri Jalakandeeswarar or Sri Padhaleeswarar, is found to the right side of the Eswarar's sannadhi. The presiding deity of this shrine is, Sri Vallanadheeswarar, who is also otherwise known as Sri Bilvanadhar. His consort is Sri Vallambigai alias Sri Thunu Madhyambal, denoting that her waist is bow-shaped. To the east and the west of the southern side of Sri Vallambigai sannidhi, Lord Thirumal offers dharshan, in sitting and standing postures respectively.

There are two sacred Theerthams, in this sthalam viz., the Nivanadhi and the Gowri Theertham. The sacred vilva tree is the sthalaviruksham of this shrine. Some people call the old Jack tree inside the temple, as the sthalaviruksham.

Saint Thirugnana Sambandar has composed a Padhigam consisting of 11 Pasurams, in praise of Sri Vallanadheeswarar. Even though, Saint Thirunavukkarasar has not composed any separate padhigam, regarding this sthalam, yet he has referred to this shrine, in his various other padhigams. Several research scholars are of opinion, that the reference to Vallainagar by saint Arunagirinadhar, in his famous Thiruppugazh relating to Vallimalai is to this sthalam only. Further this view is also confirmed, by Saint Sambandar, through his reference as Nagar to this sthalam. In fact, a lingamurthy found here, is atso called as Sri Nagareeswarar.

It is believed that King Vallalan and the Navagrahas obtained their salvation here, through their deep devotion, to the deity of this sthalam. Some devotees claim, that the famous ancient Poetess Sri Avvaiyar got her divine Nellikani, that Lord Vinayaga got his celestial mango fruit from Lord Siva, and Lord Siva got himself initiated in the concept and content of the Pranava mantra, from his son Lord Muruga, in this sthalam only. As Sri Vinayagar came around his parents and got the celestial mango fruit quickly and swiftly here, it came to be known as " Thiruvalam ". Though both the Thevaram and the stone inscriptions describe this sthalam as Thiruvallam, it is only a formal corruption of the word Thiruvalam, through usage.

It was usual for a devotee to bring the daily Thirumanjanam for giving an Abishegam, to Sri Thiruvallanadheeswarar from the Kanjangiri Thirukulam, which is at a distance of about 3 miles, from this sthalam. The notorious "Asura" by name "Kanjan" was systematically ill-treating the devotee, who was doing this sacred service of bringing the Thirumanjanam. On this, the devotee sorrowfully complained to the Eswara, regarding the attrocities committed to him, by the Asura. Thereupon, Lord Siva sent Sri Nandheeswarar, to destroy the Asura. Accordingly, Sri Nandheeswarar gored him to death by his horns. Pools of blood, which poured out of the body of the Asura, fell in various places of the hill, in each of which, a Siva lingam is found. On every Pournami day, at 11 P.M. in the night, a divine Jothi appears over these lingams. Especially, during the Chitra and Thai Pournamis, the dazzling brilliance of this Jothi, is found to increase many times. A noteworthy feature of this shrine is, unlike other temples, the Nandhi is not facing the Lord, but facing the east, in the same direction as the Eswara. The Bali Peetam (sacrificial stone) between the Nandhi and the Eswara is like a tortoise, in shape.

As the Pallava style of architectures are found all over the shrine, it is inferred, that this is a very ancient temple. The beautiful vigrahas of the Dwarapalaghas and the statue of Thirumal, in a standing posture here are wonderful pieces of architectural beauty. There is an under-ground path, beneath the Bali Peetam. Several stone inscription in both Tamil and Sanskrit could be found in the temple.

Poojas are performed four times daily by a hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal, who is paid a decent monthly salary, besides the offerings of devotees The temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver worth about Rs. 10,000/-, donated by the Pandya and Pallava Kings. The landed properties of the temple include about 3·24 acres of wet and dry lands which are leased out for an annual rent of Rs. 5,118/- and the same is spent towards the upkeep and general maintenance of the temple.

There are two ancient cars and a palanquin here, apart from ten vahanas. Navarathiri, Sivarathiri, Theppa Uthsavam, Ani Thirumanjanam, Thai Poosam and Masi Maham are the important festivals celebrated

here, which attract about 5,000 devotees from far and near.

The administration of the affairs of the temple is vested in a Board of trustees, functioning through an Executive Officer all appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

79. KANGEYANALLR

Sri Kangeeswarar temple

Sri Kangeeswarar temple in Kangeyanallur village was built during the time of the Chola rulers, as evidenced by the stone inscriptions of the temple. The village is at a distance of 3 miles from Vellore, the district head-quarters and 21 miles from Gudiyatham, the taluk head-quarters, the nearest railway station being Katpadi, which is also at a distance of three miles. Devotees can also reach this place by boarding the buses starting at Kizharasampattu. The Kalyana-mandapam, the 16 pillar mandapam, the front mandapams of the Swamy and Amman sannadhis, the other fortress and the foot steps at the entrance of the pagoda were additions subsequently made by one Sri Ekambara Mudaliar, some 50 years ago. After these additions it is said that the health of the village-folk were very satisfactory by the grace of Sri Kangeeswarar and they were not affected by any epidemics like cholera, plague etc., as before.

The temple covers an area of 50 cents. It has a pagoda, 44 stone pillars, two prakarams and two sanctum sanctorums. Sri Kangeeswarar, the presiding deity of the temple is an installed Lingam. There are also several uthsava vigrahams for Eswarar, Amman, Somaskandhar, Chandrasekarar, Natarajar, Vinayagar and Nalvar.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a hereditary Brahmin gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary Rs. 20 apart from a paditharam of 20 kalams of paddy every year. The temple owns antique jewellery worth about Rs. 30 which include three crowns.

The immovable properties of the temple include 1·33 acres of wet and 4·21 acres of dry lands, which are leased out for an annual income of Rs. 500 or 30 kalams of paddy and the same is spent towards the daily poojas of the temple. The temple owns a 40′ high car, made of iron and teak-wood, a Rishaba Vahanam, an elephant and an Adhikaranandhi vahanam, all made of wood. The car is 40 years old, while the Rishabam and Adikara nandhi are 60 years old. The elephant vahanam was made only recently, some 20 years back.

The Margazhi Arudhra, Masi Sivarathri, Panguni Brahmothsavam and Ani Thirumanjanam are the regular annual festivals observed by the temple, of which the Brahmothsavam celebrated on the Panguni Uthiram day is the most important one which attracts about 1,000 devotees from the neighbouring villages.

The temple is managed by a single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

(2) Sri Subrmania Swamy temple

The above temple dedicated to Lord Muruga was built some five hundred years ago and later on it was renovated by one Sri Mallaiyadhas Bhagavadhar and Sri Thirumuruga Krupanandha Vaariyar a popoular exponent of Hindu scriptures. The temple covers an area of 35 cents and has a tapering pagoda. Sculptures are artistically engraved in the pagoda depicting the Kandhapuranam and the six sthalams (Padaiveedugal) of Lord Muruga. There are also sixty four stone pillars, three prakarams and a sanctum sanctorum in the temple.

Sri Subramania Swamy, the presiding deity of the temple is represented by a 3′ tall vigraham, while those of His consorts namly Sri Valli and Devasena are each $2\frac{1}{4}$′ high.

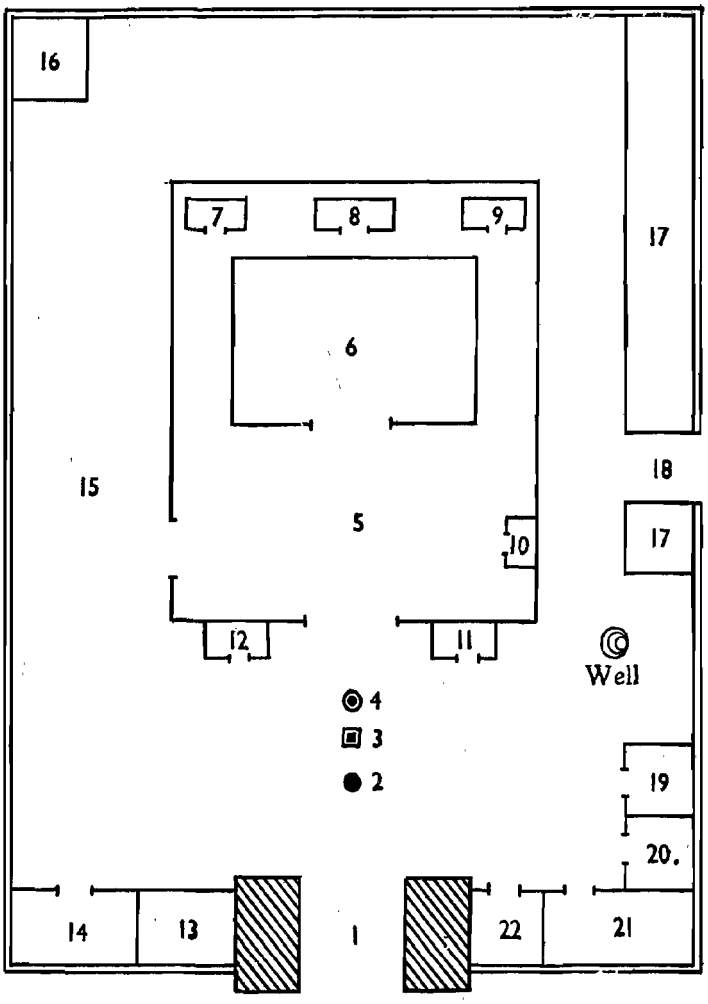
Poojas are performed four times daily by a Brahmin priest whose office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary from the temple revenues and is also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. The antique jewellery of the temple, worth about Rs. 2,000 include 3 siver kavachams of Swamy and Amman, 3 crowns, a spear, a sevalkodi and a silver umbrella, which are donated by devotees.

The temple owns 3·78 acres of wet lands which are leased out for an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and this is spent towards daily poojas and maintenance of the temple. It also derives an additional income of Rs. 1,000 every year by way of hundi collections and offerings from devotees. The hundies are opened and counted every year during the Karthigai day in the months of Adi and Karthigai and added to the temple funds. The temple also collects from devotees fees for performing archana and deeparadhana at the rate of 0·15 nP and 0·05 nP. respectively. These earnings are taken by the temple priest.

SRI SUBRAMANIASWAMY TEMPLE

KANGEYANALLUR

(Not to Scale)



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Raja Gopuram
2 Balipeedam
3 Dwajasthambam
4 Peacock
5 Maha Mandapam
6 Subramaniaswamy Sannithi
7 Vinayagar
8 Sivalingam
9 Subramaniaswamy
10 Arunagirinathar
11 Dhandapani
12 Vinayagar
13 Steps
14 Madapalli
15 Outer Prakaram
16 Uthsava Mandapam
17 Vahana Mandapam
18 North Entrance
19 Palliarai
20 Arumugaswamy
21 Office
22 Yagasalai



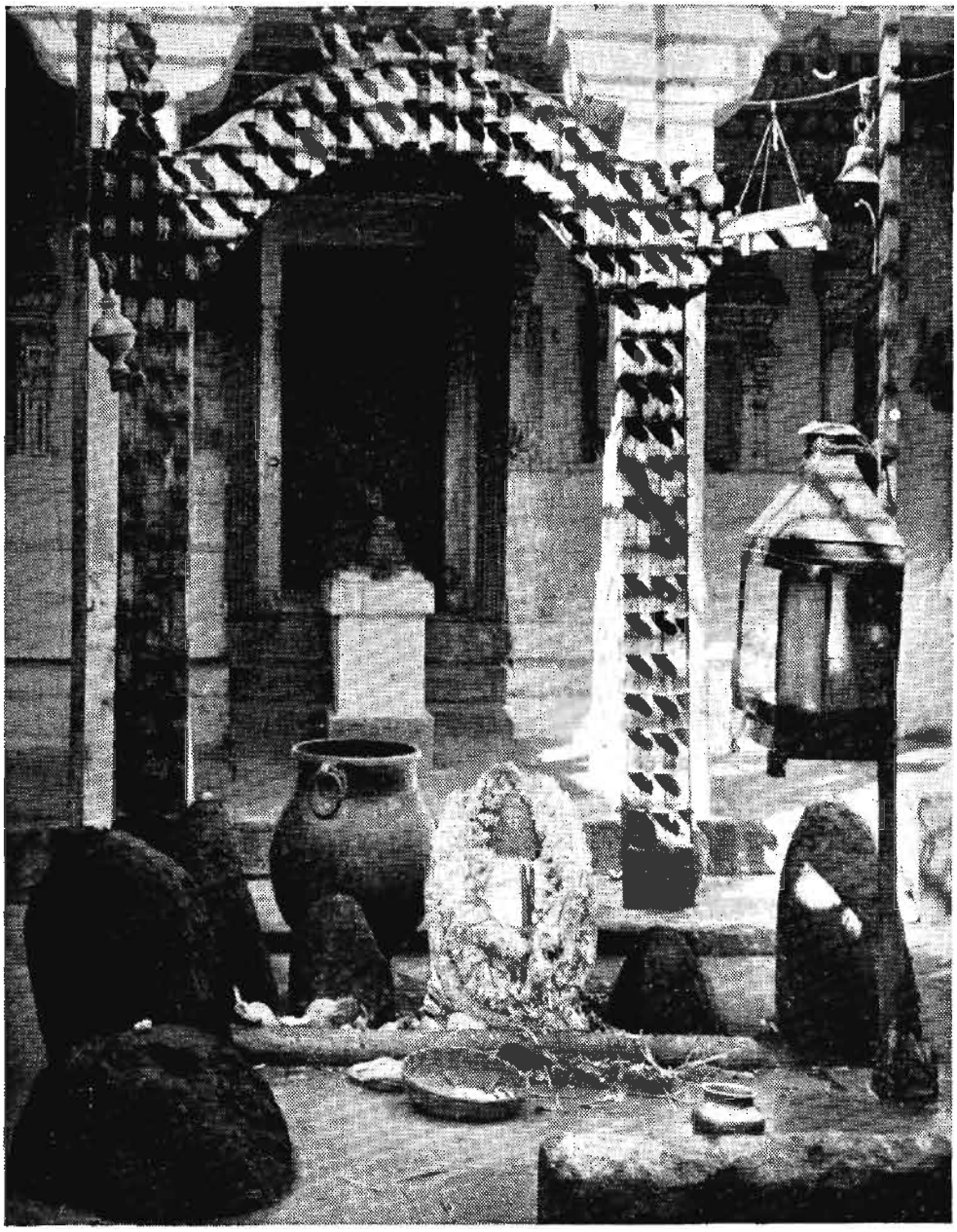
The main entrance to the Subrahmanyaswami Temple at Kangeyanallur.



A side view of the Temple.



Subrahmaniar with Valli and Deivayanai.



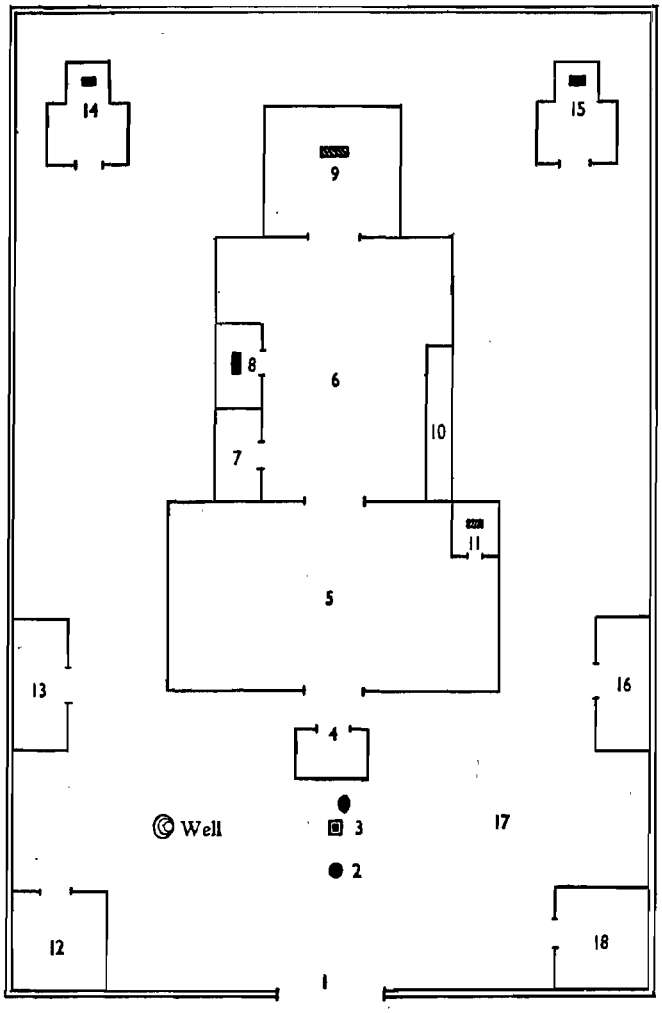
Sri Selva Vinayakar Temple at Shempakkam.

SRI BINDHU MADHAVARAYASWAMY TEMPLE

THUTHIPATTU

(Not to Scale)

N



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Raja Gopuram
2 Balipeedam
3 Dwajasthambam
4 Garudan
5 Maha Mandapam
6 Anthrala Mandapam
7 Store Room
8 Alwar Sannithi
9 Bindhu Madhavarayaswamy Sannithi
10 Alwars
11 Anjaneyar Sannithi
12 Madapalli
13 Kalyana Mandapam
14 Perundevi Thayar Sannithi
15 Andal Sannithi
16 Vahana Mandapam
17 Prakaram
18 Yagasalai

The following are the vahanas owned by the temple—Aja, Peacock, Horse, Sesha and Indhira. All these Vahanas are made of wood, some 40 years ago. Apart from the monthly Krithigai, Skandha Sashti in Ayppasi, Masi Brahmothsavam, Adi and Thai Krithigai are the regular annual festivals observed by the temple of which the Lakshadheepam performed by Sri Thirumuruga Krupanandha Vaariar and others during the Masi Brahmothsavam which spread over a period of 10 days is the most important one. This attracts about 50,000 devotees from far and near.

The presiding deity of this temple is said to fulfil the desire of His earnest devotees. The following story is current in the area in support of this contention.

It is said that on the 23rd of October, 1929 at 4 p.m. a devotee by name Sri Sailavasan while returning from the temple, after giving food to the sculptors, who were working at the top of the Temple Pagoda, slipped down from it, fell and swooned. The villagers present prayed to Lord Muruga for his life and speedy recovery and smeared the sacred ash on his forehead. After five minutes, by the grace of Lord Muruga, Sailavasan got up quickly as if nothing had happened without being hurt.

A Board of five trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is in charge of the temple.

55. THUTHIPATTU

Sri Bindhu Madhavarayaswamy temple

The village Thuthipattu derives its name from the fact that Pradhoorthan, one of the Devas died in this place by a hit from the Vajrayudham of Devendra. Originally the village came to be known as Pradhoorthapattu and subsequenty the name corrupted into Thuthipattu. It is at a distance of 32 miles from the district headquarters and 20 miles from the taluk headquarters. Ambur at a distance of about two miles is the nearest railway station. The village is served by buses plying between Gudiyatham and Ambur.

Sri Bindhumadhavarayaswamy and His consort Sri Perundevi Thayar are the presiding deities of the temple. The age of this Kshetram is roughly 5,000 years, as it is mentioned in the puranas of the olden ages. Renovation has been made later on by Sri Ejaga Devaroyar who has also gifted the lands of the village to the temple by way of charitable endowment, which is evidenced by the stone inscriptions on it.

According to a legend, Pradhoorthan, one of the Devas seems to have taunted the rishis who were doing penance here. Therefore the rishis cursed him and made him a tiger. Even then he continued to bully the rishis. Thereupon the rishis appealed to Devendra for help. Indra killed the tiger by his mace. Lord Vishnu gave mukthi to Pradhoorthan and told Devendra that He was having His abode under the Dhejovimanam by name Sri Bindhumadhavarayaswamy and directed him to build a city in His name at this place. Accordingly the city of Devanathapuram came into existence. This legend finds a place in chapters 91 and 92 of Brahmandapuranam, relating to Bhaskara Kshethra Mahathmiyam.

It is learnt that long afterwards this city became dilapidated and subsequently renovation of the city and kumbabishegam of the shrine in this sthalam were done by Sri Vijaya Narasimarayar who has arranged for a daily recital of the Chathur Vedas in this temple and named it as Chathur Vedamangalam.

The temple covers an area of two acres and has a 45′ high Rajagopuram with a Dhejo Vimanam, 18′ in height. There are also three sanctum sanctorums, a prakaram, a mahamandapam and a Mukha mandapam, in the temple.

Sri Bindhumadhavaraya Perumal, the moolavar is in a standing posture, 6′ in height with conch and discus in two hands, Varadha Hastham in the third and Gadhai in the fourth. The uthsava vighraham of the Perumal made of silver, 1½′ in height is in the same pattern. This posture of the Perumal is said to indicate His blessings and boons to Sri Romarishi.

A non-hereditary Vaishnava Battachari who is paid a monthly salary and a paditharam offer two poojas daily according to the Vaiganasa Agamam. The jewellery of the temple made of silver is worth about Rs. 300.

The temple has no other source of income, apart from a dhastik allowance given by the Government. It owns a car and a few other ancient vahanas ranging from 3 to 5′ in height, made of fig wood, which are in a state of dis-repair.

The two important festivals observed by the temple are the 'Kanu Pongal' in Thai and the procession of the Lord around the Nimishachala hill, on the Vijayadhasamy day of Brahmothsavam, of which the major one is the procession around the hill. During this, the Lord gives Dharshan to Sri Romarishi who is situated in a cave on the hill and passes through ten villages for worship of devotees.

A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is in charge of the temple.

GUDIYATHAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
1	6	Thattimanapalli (P)		Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal temple (V)	300	0·10	Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	Gudiyatham Railway station 8½ miles
2	7	Kallapadi (P)	Kallapadi	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	300	0·01	Sri Vinayagar	Gudiyatham Railway station 9 miles
3	,,	do	do	Sri Kari Varadaraja Perumal temple (V)	200	0·07	Sri Varadaraja Perumal	do
4	13	Paradarami (P)	Baratharami	Sri Gangaiamman temple (F)	100	0·03	Sri Gangaiamman	Gudiyatham Railway station 14 miles
5	,,	do	Paradarami	Sri Kasi Viswanathaswamy temple (S)	200	1·00	Sri Kasi Viswanathaswami	do
6	,,	do	do	Sri Prasanna Venkateswaraswami temple (V)	200	0·40	Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	Gudiyatham Railway station 12 miles
7	15	Maliyapattu (P)	Maliyapattu	Sri Dharmalingeswarar temple (S)	700	0·25	Sri Dharmalingeswarar	Latteri Railway station 4½ miles
8	21	Darapadavedu (P) Urban	Dharapadavedu	Sri Varadaraja Perumal temple (V)	200	0·10	Sri Varadaraja Perumal	Katpadi Railway station ½ mile

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
300	...	5·66	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	Navarathri	...	No
1,158	...	4·99	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by an Edayar	Pongal	...	No
200	...	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a Mudaliar	Gangajathirai in Chithirai	...	No
206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a Naidu	Vaikasi Festival	...	No
5,131	...	...	...	60·00	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri Brahmothsavam in Panguni	...	No
	...	...	...	50·00	...	...	Garudan	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	Navarathri Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
315	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	...	...	No
457	2·66	8·25	...	Shops	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples under the Hindu Religious				
9	22	Katpadi (P)	Katpadi (Old)	Sri Kottaiamman temple (F)	125	0·06	Sri Kottaiamman	Katpadi Railway station ½ mile
10	„	do	do	Sri Kailasanathar temple (S)	100	Not stated	Sri Kailasanathar	do
11	24	Serkadu (P)	Serkadu	Sri Adikesava Perumal temple (V)	500	0·01	Sri Adikesava Perumal	Bommasamudram Railway station 3½ miles
12	„	do	do	Sri Nageswara temple (S)	Not known	1·00	Sri Naganathee-swarar	Katpadi Railway station
13	28	Thiruvalam (P)	Kemparaja-puram	Sri Somanathar temple (S)	100	0·15	Sri Somanathar	Tiruvalam Railway station 3½ miles
14	„	do	Thiruvalam	Sri Bilvanathar temple (S)	1,500	0·05	Sri Vilvanatha-swami	Tiruvalam Railway station 1½ miles
15	32	Arumbakkam (P)	Arumbakkam	Sri Lakshminarayanar temple (V)	600	0·18	Sri Lakshmi-narayanaswami	Latteri Railway station 1½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
	1·26	0·87	...	...	...	...	...	Once a weeek by a Gurukkal	Adi Festival	...	No
200											
	2·13	3·17	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
									Garuda Servai in Vaikasi	...	No
330	3·50	14·48	...	...	...	...	Car Lion Garudan	Once a day by an Archagar			
									Sivarathri	...	Yes
220	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	...	...	No
1,687	...	...	...	3·24	21,117	...	Car Palanquin	Four times a day by a hereditary Archagar	Navarathri Brahmothsavam Masimagham	75, 77–82 of 1889 1a–18 of 1890 190 of 1894 298–304 of 1897 149–150 of 1898 208–240 of 1921	...
275	Extent not stated			...	...	100	...	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	...	...	No

GUDIYATHAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
16	36	Kankuppam (P)	Kankuppam	Sri Mahadevaswami temple (S)	300	0·15	Sri Mahadeva-swami	Kavanur Railway station 3 miles
17	51	Thattaparai (P)	Thattaparai	Sri Anjaneyar temple (O)	200	0·10	Sri Anjaneya-swami.	Gudiyatham Railway station 6 miles
18	,,	do	Meenur	Sri Kaliamman temple (F)	100	0·04	Sri Kaliamman	Gudiyatham Railway station 7 miles
19	60	Pasumathur (P)	Pasumathur	Sri Pasupatheeswarar temple (S)	150	0·20	Sri Pasupathee-swaraswami	Gudiyatham Railway station 4 miles
20	62	Palaya Krishna-puram (P)	Krishnapuram Palvanatham	Sri Selva Vinayagar temple (G)	100	0·06	Sri Selva Vinaya-gar	Virunchipuram Railway station 4 miles
21	63	K. V. Kuppam (P)	Kila Vaithian-kuppam	Sri Varadaraja Peru-mal temple (V)	Not known	0·12	Sri Varadaraja Perumal	do
22	73	Kalinjur (P)	Kalinjur	Sri Swarnamukhee-swarar temple (S)	200	0·09	Sri Swarnamu-kheeswarar	Katpadi Railway station 1½ miles
23	74	Brahmapuram (P)	Brahmapuram	Sri Adhikesava Peru-mal temple (V)	300	0·74	Sri Adikesava Perumal	Katpadi Railway station 2 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
468	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Karthigai Deepam	167 of 1921	...
250	...	...	...	9·11	...	...	Car Garudan	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Annual Festival in Vaikasi	...	No
225	...	...	3·00	...	...	...	Chapparam	Once a week by a hereditary Pillai	Masi Festival	...	No
254	1·32	8·26	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Mudaliar	...	165 of 1921	...
465	Extent not stated			...	...	...	Chapparam	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri	...	No
220	...	...	...	3·42	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Navarathri	...	No
2,895	1·50	7·28	...	...	...	...	Rishabam	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Chithrai-pournami Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri Arudhra Dharisanam	197–204 of 1952–53	...
1,409	0·45	29·70	...	...	1,597	...	Car Palanquin Garudan Horse Anjaneyar	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai	...	Yes

GUDIYATHAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
24	74	Brahmapuram	Brahmapuram	Sri Naganatheeswarar temple (S)	200	0·36	Sri Naganatheeswarar	Katpadi Railway station 2 miles
25	,,	do	do	Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal temple (V)	300	0·30	Sri Prasanna Venkateswara Perumal	do
26	77	Ammundi (P)	Ammundi	Sri Arthanareeswarar temple (S)	80	0·02	Sri Arthanareeswarar	Tiruvalam Railway station ½ mile
27	,,	do	do	Sri Rakkathamman temple (F)	40	0·17	Sri Rakkathamman	do
28	79	Kangeyanallore (P)	Kangeyanallore	Sri Kangeeswarar temple (S)	500	0·50	Sri Kangeeswarar	Katpadi Railway station 3 miles
29	,,	do	do	Sri Subramaniar temple (M)	500	0·35	Sri Subramaniaswami	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
631	...	...	4·00	4·00 Mango Grove	...	...	Rishabam Elephant Horse Peacock Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vinayaga Chathurthi Navarathri Brahmothsavam in Panguni	...	No
338	...	4·89	...	...	...	...	Garudan Ratham Palanquin	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Festival in Purattasi Karthigai Deepam	...	No
243	4·37	3·27	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	62–64 of 1887	...
405	...	...	...	1·55	...	250	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Car Festival in Thai	...	No
315	1·33	4·21	...	...	...	30	Adikara-nandhi Rishabam Elephant Bhootham	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Karthigai Deepam 16–23 of 1887 & Arudhra Dharisanam 199–201 of Sivarathri 1921 Brahmothsavam in Panguni	...	...
2,584	3·78	3·40	...	...	5,150	...	Suryaprabhai Car Peacock Horse Nagam Mesham	Four times a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Panguni Uthiram Laksha Deepam Tamil New Year's Day Brahmothsavam in Masi Adi Krithigai Skanda Sashti Karthigai Deepam	...	No

GUDIYATHAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
30	79	Kangeyanallore (P)	Kangeyanallore	Sri Sundara Varadaraja Perumal temple (V)	300	0·75	Sri Sundara Varadaraja Perumal	Katpadi Railway station 3 miles
31	,,	do	do	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)		0·07	Sri Agastheeswarar	Tiruvalam Railway station 4 miles
32				Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	Not known	0·03	Sri Vinayagar	
33	,,	do	do	Sri Vijayaraghavaswami temple (V)		0·02	SriVijayaraghava Perumal	
34				Sri Ponniamman temple (F)		0·02	Sri Ponniamman	
35	81	Thandalam Krishnapuram (V)	Thandalam Krishnapuram	Sri Muthu Vinayagar temple (G)		Below 0·01	Sri Muthur Vinayagar	Vellore Railway station 2 miles
36				Sri Mariamman temple (F)		0·05	Sri Mariamman	
37				Sri Naganatheeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·08	Sri Naganatheeswarar	
38				Sri Ponniamman temple (F)		0·08	Sri Ponniamman	
39	82	Vanjur (P)	Vanjur	Sri Karpaga Vinayagar temple (G)	100	0·01	Sri Karpaga Vinayagar	Katpadi Railway station 4 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
600	7·18	6·18	...	...	...	...	Garudan Chapparams-2	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam Vasanthothsavam in Chithirai Navarathri Garudasevai	24of 1887 & 202 of 1921	...
	...	...	6·99	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
430	...	...	2·22	...	...	...	Bandicoot		Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	Garudan Hanuman	Once a day by a Mudaliar	Festival in Chithirai	...	No
	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	Lion Boodham	Once a day by a Poosari	...	...	No
653	4·58	0·16	...	...	...	200	Rishabam Bandicoot Peacock Thiruvadichan	Once a day by a Kanakapillai	Masi Festival	...	No
250	4·00	...	...	...	...	4,000	Lion	Once a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Annual Festival in Masi	...	No

GUDIYATHAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
40	91	Kavasampattu (P)	Melur Kavasampattu	Sri Neelakanteeswarar temple (S)	80	0·15	Sri Neelakantee-swarar	Virunchipuram Railway station 5 miles
41	98	Gudiyatham (M)	Dharkampet	Sri Bavaneeswarar temple (S)	150	0·16	Sri Bavanarees-warar	Gudiyatham Railway station 3 miles
42	„	do	Dharunampet	Sri Kannikaparame-swari temple (F)	150	Not stated	Sri Kannikapara-meswariamman	Gudiyatham Railway station 4 miles
43	„	do	do	Sri Kaliamman temple (F)	Not known	0·05	Sri Kaliamman	do
44	„	do	Gopalapuram (Gudiyatham)	Sri Gangaiamman temple (F)	200	0·10	Sri Gangaiamman	do
45	„	do	Gudiyatham Santhapet	Sri Sitarama Anja-neyar temple (O)	200	0·41	Sri Sitarama Anjaneya swami	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
2,098	10·00	...	...	...	...	300	Rishabam Bandicoot Peacocks-3 Swan Kedayam	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
1,601	...	...	...	Shops-10	...	170	Horse	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Masimagham	...	No
385	...	...	2·00	Shops-10	...	100	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
1,607	...	...	4·00	Shops-3 House-1	...	30	...	Once a day by a Poosari	Navarathri	...	No
749	Extent not stated			Building-1	...	195	Car Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Poosari	Gangaiamman Jathirai Annual Festival in Vaikasi Karthigai Deepam	...	No
6,847	...	...	...	Shops-7 Rooms-2 Vacant plot 0·54	...	1,900	Horse Garudan Indra Vimanam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Garudothsavam in Vaikasi Sri Rama Navami Vaikunta Ekadasi Navarathri Rathasapthami	...	No

GUDIYATHAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
46	98	Gudiyatham	Gudiyatham Nallurpet	Sri Balasarthulees-warar temple (S)	Not known	0·50	Sri Balasarthule-eswarar	Gudiyatham Railway station 4 miles
47	,,	do	Gudiyatham Pudupettai	Sri Padavettaiamman temple (F)	Not known	0·10	Sri Padavetti-amman	do
48	,,	do	Gudiyatham Dharanam-pettai	Sri Muthialamman temple (F)	250	0·06	Sri Muthialamman	do
49	,,	do	Pichanoor	Sri Aladi Vinayagar temple (G)	100	0·07	Sri Aladi Vinaya-gar	do
50	,,	do	Sunnambupet	Sri Punganuramman temple (F)	300	0·15	Sri Punganur-amman	Gudiyatham Railway station 3 miles
51	,,	do	Setheekarai	Sri Selva Vinayagar temple (G)	200	0·05	Sri Selva Vinaya-gar	do
52	,,	do	Thalaiyatham	Sri Angalaparames-wari temple (F)	100	0·02	Sri Angalapara-meswari	Gudiyatham Railway station 4 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
5,518	7·00	4·86	...	Garden 3·50	3,226	...	Swan Peacock Car Ravanan Rishabam Boodham Bandicoot Horse Elephant Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai	129–130 of 1921	...
2,089	...	...	...	Shops-10	...	30	Car	Twice a day by a hereditary Desikar (Pandaram)	Brahmothsavam in Adi (for 10 days)	...	No
1,670	...	...	...	0·38 and Shops	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Adi Festival	...	No
258	...	1·50	...	...	...	25	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Chithra Pournami	...	No
200	...	...	...	Vacant Plot 4 grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
1,314	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	Kedayam	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
400	...	...	...	1·00 Coconut grove	...	...	...	Once a day by a Pandaram	Maha Sivarathri	...	No

GUDIYATHAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
53	134	Rajakkal (P)	Rajakkal	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	150	Below 0·01	Sri Vinayagar	Pachchakuppam Railway station 1 mile
54				Sri Samundiamman temple (F)			Sri Samundiamman	
55	138	Kailasagiri (P)	Kailasagiri	Sri Anjaneyar temple (O)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Anjaneyar	Ambur Railway station 5 miles
56	,,	do	Kailasagiri Panangathur	Sri Sanjeevirayar temple (O)	100	0·01	Sri Sanjeeviraya-swami	Ambur Railway station 4½ miles
57	,,	do	Kailasagiri	Sri Subramanyar temple (M)	300	0·07	Sri Subramania-swami	do
58	142	Alinjikuppam	Alinjikuppam	Sri Anjaneyar temple (O)	200	0·03	Sri Anjaneya Perumal	Pachchakuppam Railway station ½ mile
59	143	Melvaithian-kuppam (P)	Melvaithian kuppam	Sri Audheeswarar temple (S)	500	1·33	Sri Audheeswara-swami	Pachchakuppam Railway station 1½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
								Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin			
350	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	No
								Twice a week by a hereditary Brahmin			
450	2·45	6·29	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri	...	No
575	1·14	5·24	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	...	...	No
1,410	0·40	...	...	2·34	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Chettiar	Annual Festival in Adi	...	No
521	1·84	...	...	...	...	100	Bandicoot Garudan Lion	Once a day by a hereditary Archagar	Festival in Purattasi Sri Jayanthi	...	No
688	5·90	8·15	...	Coconut grove 2·32	...	100	Rathams-3 Adikara Nandhi Bhoodham Palanquin Swan Seshan Rishabam Peacock Lion Elephant Horse	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Masi Festival in in Thai	170 of 1921	...

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
60	151	Arangaladurgam (P)	Karapet	Sri Jalakanteeswarar temple (S)	40	1·00	Sri Jalakanteswarar	Ambur Railway station 6 miles
61	,,	do	do	Sri Perumal temple (V)	200	2·00	Sri Perumal	Ambur Railway station 2 miles
62	155	Thuthipet (P)	Thuthipet	Sri Bindu Madha varayar temple (V)	5,000	2·00	Sri Bindu Madhavarayar	do
63	,,	Udayendram (P) Urban	Udayendram	Sri Sundararaja Perumal temple (V)	500	0·06	Sri Sundararajaswami	Vaniyambadi Railway station 3 miles
64	162	Vadacheri (P)	Vadacheri	Sri Sundareeswarar temple (S)	300	0·03	Sri Somasundareswarar	Vaniyambadi Railway station 4 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
	...	11·57	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
300											
	...	...	...	...	...	300	Car	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Annual Festival in Thai	...	Yes
945	7·00	...	...	...	...	300	Car	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Thai 3rd day	182–184 of 1921	...
419	3·65	...	...	...	...	...	Palanquin	Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garudasevai in Vaikasi	546 of 1893	...
2,600	1·10	0·03	...	...	...	...	Kedayam Rishabham Lion Seshan Horse Elephant Swan Ratham Yali Punnaikettai Vimanam	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi	...	No

GUDIYATHAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples outside the Hindu Religious	
1	15	Maliyapattu (P)	Maliyapattu	Sri Vira Temple *alias* Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	600	0·15	Sri Dharmarajar	Latteri Railway station 5 miles
2	43	Sempalli (P)	Sempalli	Sri Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·20	Sri Selva Perumal	Gudiyatham Railway station 9 miles
3	54	Pakkam (P)	Pakkam	Sri Perumal temple temple (V)	Not known	0·03	Sri Chenroyaswami	Mel Alathur Railway station 4 miles
4	71	Senur (P)	Senur	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·50	Sri Agastheeswarar	Katpadi Railway station 3 miles
5	73	Kalinjur (P)	Kalinjur	Sri Deserted Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·06	Sri Perumal	Katpadi Railway station 1 mile
6	92	Kavanur (P)	Kavanur	Sri Kailasanathaswami temple (S)	Not known	0·01	Sri Kailasanatha swami	Kavanur Railway station 1 mile
7	96	Veppur (P)	Veppur	Sri Vagiswara temple (S)	Not known	0·01	Sri Vagiswarar	Veppur Railway station $\frac{3}{4}$ mile
8	100	Moongapattu (P)	Mungapattu	Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal temple (V)	100	0·10	Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	Gudiyatham Railway station 5 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H.R.& C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
400	...	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a hereditary Vanniar	...	...	Yes
500	0·30	10·00	...	...	...	...	Kedayam	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Sri Jayanthi Mattu Pongal	...	Yes
200	0·68	2·39	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a hereditary Sathani Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
250	2·14	2·70	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Pillai	...	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Naicker	...	...	Yes
150	2·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Rao	...	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Vellalar	...	...	Yes
100	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	Anjaneya Garudan	Only on special occasions by a Gurukkal	Purattasi Festival	...	Yes

GUDIYATHAM

Sl. No	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples outside the Hindu Religious				
9	106	Erigutti (P)	Erikutti	Sri Deserted Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·17	Sri Ramaswami	Melpatti Railway station 5 miles
10	121	Seruvenki (P)	Seruvenki	Sri Vigneswara temple (G)	Not known	0·02	Sri Vigneswarar	Gudiyatham Railway station 3½ miles
11	127	Gudanagaram (P)	Gudanagaram	Sri Vigneswara temple (G)	Not known	0·05	Sri Pillaiyar	Mel Alathur Railway station ½ mile
12	135	Machampalli (P)	Machampatti	Sri Anjaneyar temple (O)	...	Below 0·01	Sri Anjaneyar	Ambur Railway station 8 miles
13	136	Byrapalli (V)	Bairapalli	Sri Banjarappan temple (O)	Not known	0·01	Sri Banjarappan	do
14	151	Arangaladur-gam (P)	Arangaladur-gam	Sri Chennakesava Perumal temple (V)	100	0·07	Sri Chennakesava Perumal	Katpadi Railway station 7 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
150	0·25	4·15	...	...	...	...	...	Once a year by a Sathani	...	...	Yes
50	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	Bandicoot	Once a day by a hereditary Sengunda Mudaliar	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Nadar	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	Yes
150	0·34	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a Pillai	...	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thrice a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No

TIRUPPATTUR TALUK

25. VANIYAMBADI

Sri Adhidheeswarar (alias) Virundheeswarar Temple

There is an interesting legend associated with this place. Goddess Saraswathi, the consort of Lord Brahma was cursed to lose her power of speech by Her husband as a result of a heated exchange between them in the matter of their relative share in creation. The Goddess performed severe penance in order to regain her lost faculty and rejoin the Lord. When Brahma was performing a sacrifice, Siva insisted that the sacrifice was not completed without Saraswathi. Accordingly the Goddess was blessed and asked to sing which she did. Since Saraswathi (Vani) sang a song in this sthalam it came to be known as Vani-Padi or Vaniambadi. Siva was the guest of honour of the divine couple and so the presiding deity is named as Virundeeswarar alias Adhideeswarar as Siva was a guest (Adhidhi).

The village is located at a distance of 43 miles from the district headquarters and 14 miles from the taluk headquarters. The railway station is about a mile and a half from the temple, which can be covered by bullock carts. The temple was built some 2,000 years ago at the time of the Pallava Kings. It was renovated some four years back by the villagers with the addition of a gopuram. There are some stone inscriptions in the temple relating to its origin. It covers an area of 5 cents and has a pagoda with a girth of 675 cubic feet apart from three prakarams and is built in the pattern of a Rishabam.

Sri Adhidheeswarar and His consort Brahannayagi are the principal deities of the temple. Sri Subramaniar, Vinayagar, Appar, Sundarar, Manickavasagar, Thirugnanasambandar and Navagrahas are the other deities of the temple. The Moolavar Lingam, whose girth is 7 cubic feet, is a swayambu one, facing west. According to a legend the lingam of the temple was found by a farmer, while ploughing the field. Blood came out of the Lingam which was hit. This gave rise to the erection of a temple by the villagers at this place.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal, of which Mondays and Fridays are specially important. He is paid in kind, about four bags of paddy annually, from the temple lands.

The temple owns antique jewellery in silver worth about Rs. 2,000 donated by a devotee by name Sri Venkatesa Chettiar, which include a vilvasaram, Chandraharam and a silver crown.

The landed properties of the temple comprise about 1·09 acres of wet land, which fetches an annual income of 5 bags of paddy by way of rent. This is spent towards the salary of the Gurukkal, flower seller and for the daily poojas of the temple. The temple also derives an additional income of Rs. 25 by way of hundi collections during festive occasions. These hundies are opened on the last day of the festival and spent for the festival expenses.

There is a fifty year old wooden car of about fifty cubic feet in size, in the temple.

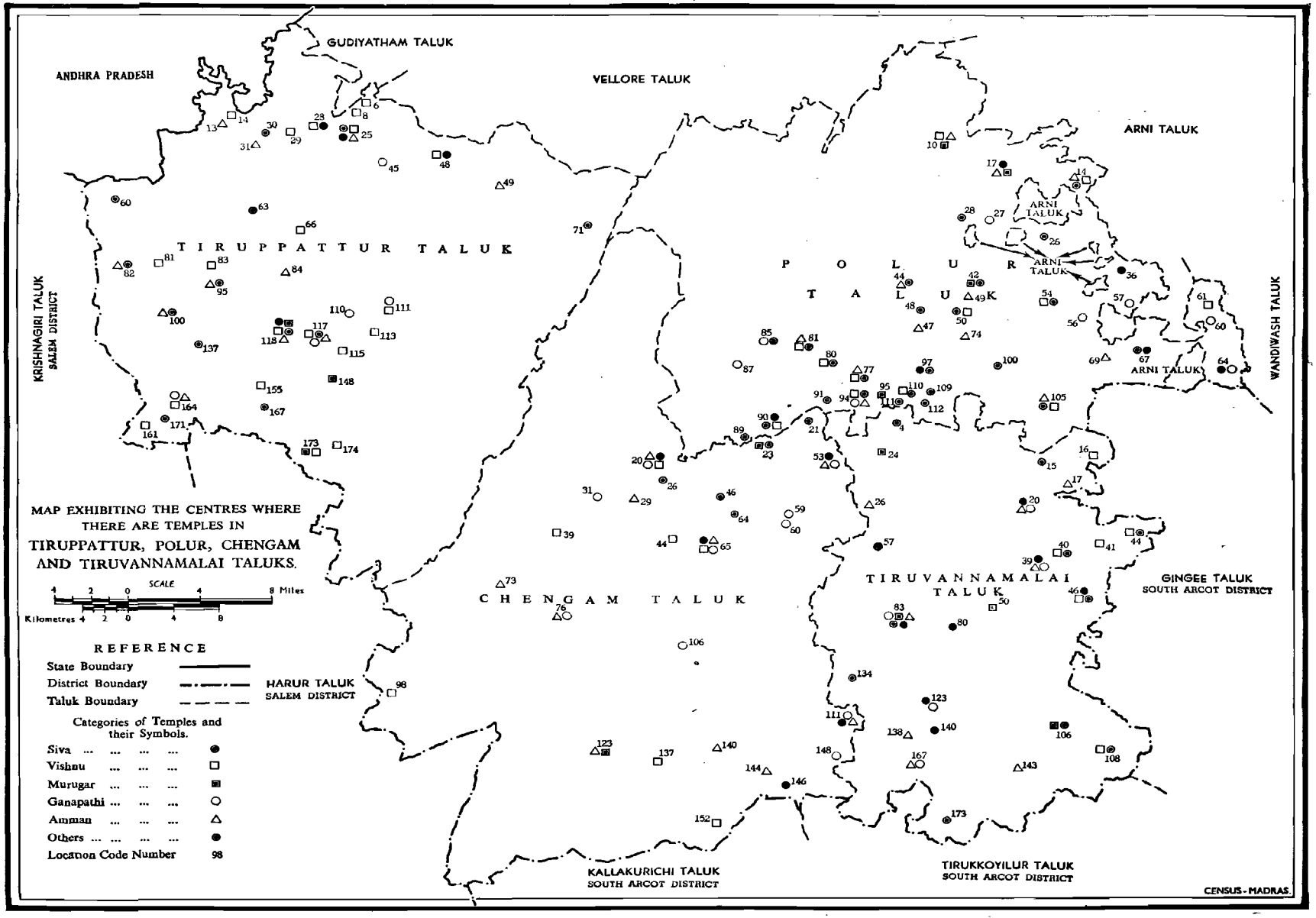
Brahmothsavam in the month of Chithirai and Arudhra Dharsanam during Margazhi are the two festivals observed by the temple every year, of which the former, which spreads over a period of ten days is the most important one. This attracts a crowd of about 2,000 devotes from the adjacent villages and taluks.

The temple is administered by a Board of trustees, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

95. AMMANAN KOIL

Marudhavaneswarar Devasthanam and Sri Pasaveswaraswamy Temple

The village Ammanankoil is situated on the fifth mile of the road connecting Tiruppattur and Nattrampalli.


GUDIYATHAM TALUK
ANDHRA PRADESH
VELLORE TALUK
ARNI TALUK
KRISHNAGIRI TALUK
SALEM DISTRICT
T I R U P P A T T U R T A L U K
P O L U R T A L U K
ARNI TALUK
ARNI TALUK
ARNI TALUK
WANDIWASH TALUK
MAP EXHIBITING THE CENTRES WHERE THERE ARE TEMPLES IN
TIRUPPATTUR, POLUR, CHENGAM AND TIRUVANNAMALAI TALUKS.
SCALE
4 2 0 4 8 Miles
Kilometres 4 2 0 4 8
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Categories of Temples and their Symbols.
Siva ... ...
Vishnu ... ...
Murugar ... ...
Ganapathi ... ...
Amman ... ...
Others ... ...
Location Code Number 98
HARUR TALUK
SALEM DISTRICT
C H E N G A M T A L U K
T I R U V A N N A M A L A I T A L U K
GINGEE TALUK
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT
KALLAKURICHI TALUK
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT
TIRUKKOYILUR TALUK
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT
CENSUS - MADRAS.

The district and the taluk head-quarters are 64 and 5 miles away respectively. Tiruppattur which is at a distance of 5 miles is the nearest railway station to the village.

The two Siva temples here dedicated to Sri Marudhavaneswara and Sri Pasaveswara were built some 35 and 100 years ago respectively, the former by some individuals and the latter by the Lingayath community. The temples were renovated once.

Sri Marudhavaneswarar temple covers an area of 10 cents and has a 25′ high pagoda, apart from a few stone pillars, a prakaram and a sanctum sanctorum. Sri Pasaveswara swamy shrine is 3 cents in extent and has a pagoda of 10′ in height, in the style of south Indian architecture. Besides, there are also many stone pillars here and a sanctum sanctorum.

The Lingam in the former temple is an installed one, a foot high. The Moola vigrahams of Somaskandhar and Ambal are 3′ and 2′ high respectively, while their uthsava vigrahams are 1½′ and 1′ in height.

The Moolavar Lingam in the latter temple is in the form of a Nandhi, which is a special feature of this shrine. It is an installed one, in a lying posture, 2′ long and 1½′ high. There are two festival idols here, made of Panchalogam in a standing posture, each 1½′ in height.

A hereditary Brahmin priest offers daily pooja in the Marudhavaneswarar temple. He is paid a monthly salary from the temple's income. A Veera Saiva Pandaram whose office is non-hereditary offers pooja daily, in the Pasaveswaraswamy temple. He maintains himself from the amounts paid to him by the charitable endowments created by one Sri Sivalingappa Chettiar Trust and through the donations given by the Veera Saiva Lingayath community periodically.

The former temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver worth about Rs 1,000 which include a gold chain, Rudhrakshamalai, gemset gold vibhoodhi pattai and a silver kavacham for the uthsavar donated by devotees, while the latter shrine has no jewellery at all.

Sri Marudhavaneswarar temple gets an annual income of Rs. 750 from the lands endowed by the trustees which is spent towards the poojas of the temple and for its maintenance. The Pasaveswara Swamy temple has no property or income of its own and is being maintained out of donations got from Sivalingappa Chettiar Trust.

The former temple celebrates the Panguni Brahmothsavam festival, which spreads over a period of 10 days, besides aradhanas on special occasions while the latter temple observes only the annual Pasava Jayanthi festival, which are attended by about 1,500 devotees.

Both these temples are managed by a single trustee, who is appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

TIRUPPATUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
1	6	Girisamudram (P)	Girisamudram	Sri Perumal temple (V)	150	0·02	Sri Perumal	Vaniyambadi Railway station 3 miles
2	8	Valayambattu (P)	Valayambattu	Sri Perumal temple (V)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Perumal	Vaniyambadi Railway station 1½ miles
3	,,	do	do	Sri Koothandavar temple (S)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Koothandavar	do
4	13	Pullur (P)	Pullur	Sri Kanaganachiar amman temple (F)	100	1·11	Sri Kanaganach-iaramman	Kettandapatti Railway station 5 miles
5	14	Thimmampet (V)	Thimmampet	Sri Prasanna Venka-teswarar temple (V)	200	0·35	Sri Prasanna Venkateswarar	do
6	25	Vaniyambadi (M)	Vaniyambadi	Sri Athitheeswarar temple (S)	200	0·05	Sri Athitheeswarar	Vaniyambadi Railway station 1½ miles
7	,,	do	do	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	Not known	0·25	Sri Dharmarajar	Vaniyambadi Railway station
8	,,	do	Vaniyambadi (Old)	Sri Kothandaramar temple (V)	60	0·25	Sri Kothandarama-swami	Vaniyambadi Railway station 2 miles
9	,,	do	Vaniyambadi	Sri Ponniamman temple (F)	150	0·05	Sri Ponniamman	Vaniyambadi Railway station 1 mile

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
260	...	6·38	...	...	...	..	Garudan	Once a day by a hereditary Trustee	Garudasevai in Vaikasi	...	No
211	2·18	2·76	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	Festivals in Margazhi, Chithirai	...	No
1,797	0·59	2·78	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	Festivals in Margazhi, Chithirai	...	No
300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a Naidu	Festival in Chitrapournami	...	No
1,052	2·53	...	...	...	...	...	Car Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	...	...	No
292	...	...	...	1·09	...	2,000	Car	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Arudhra Dharisanam	...	Yes
214	...	...	...	House	...	...	...	Once a day by a Mudaliar	...	...	No
348	0·87	2·46	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	...	...	No
200	...	...	...	...	...	300	Vimanam	Twice a day by a Poosari	Amman Festival in Adi	...	No

TIRUPPATTUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
10	25	Vaniyambadi	Vaniambadi Town–Amburpet (Napaiya Chetty Street)	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	100	Not stated	Sri Mariamman	Vaniyambadi Railway station ¾ mile
11	28	Devasthanam (P)	Vaniambadi (Periapet)	Sri Azhagu Perumal temple (V)	2,000	1·00	Sri Azhagu Perumal	Vaniyambadi Railway station 3 miles
12	29	Sankarapuram (P)	Sankarapuram	Sri Lakshminarayana-swami temple (V)	100	0·10	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal	Vaniyambadi Railway station 4 miles
13	30	Vadakkupattu (P)	Vadakkupattu	Sri Chenroyaswami temple (S)	80	0·10	Sri Chenroyaswami	Kettandapatti Railway station 5 miles
14	31	Ramanaickenpatti (P)	Ramanaickenpatti	Sri Chamundiamman temple (F)	80	0·46	Sri Chamundiamman	Kettandapatti Railway station 3 miles
15	45	Vallipattu (P)	Vallipet	Sri Vinayagar temple (G)	47	0·05	Sri Vinayagar	Vaniyambadi Railway station 5 miles
16	48	Vellakuttai (P)	Chinavalaikuttai	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	160	0·08	Sri Dharmarajar	Vaniyambadi Railway station 7 miles
17	,,	do	Periavellaikuttai	Sri Chennakesava Perumal temple (V)	160	0·10	Sri Chennakesava Perumal	do
18	49	Alangayam (P)	Alangayam	Sri Kannikaparameswariamman temple (F)	30	0·06	Sri Kannikaparameswariamman	Vaniyambadi Railway station 11 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
236	...	...	...	Shops	...	15	...	Twice a day by a Poosari	Amman Festival in Adi	...	No
336	Extent not stated			...	...	...	Garudan	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Festival in Margazhi Navarathri	...	Yes
345	...	...	...	1·91	...	500	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Archagar	Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Ugadi	...	No
445	0·34	4·83	...	...	...	25	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Naidu	Karthigai Deepam	...	No
250	...	5·02	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a hereditary Gounder	Annual Pongal Festival	...	No
306	1·51	20·18	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a Poosari	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
250	0·32	5·64	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a hereditary Gounder	...	...	No
200	2·58	14·94	...	...	...	50	Garudan Swan Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Annual Festival in Vaikasi	...	Yes
701	...	...	...	Shops-4	...	2,000	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	Sri Rama Navami Navarathri Amman Festival	...	No

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
19	60	Kothur (P)	Kottur (Kondapendamapalli)	Sri Chenroyaswami temple (V)	100	0·05	Sri Chennakesava Perumal	Patchur Railway station
20	63	Athurkuppam (P)	Athurkuppam	Sri Veerabadraswami temple (O)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Veerabadraswami	Jwalarpet Junction 3½ miles
21	66	Chinna Kanniyampattu (P)	Chennakanniyampattu	Sri Perumal temple (V)	50	0·10	Sri Perumal	Jwalarpet Junction
22	71	Bheemakulam (V)	Bheemakulam	Sri Chenrayaswami temple (S)	200	0·25	Sri Chenroyaswami	Vaniyambadi Railway station 17 miles
23	81	Mellapalli (P)	Mallipalli	Sri Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·15	Sri Perumal	Tirupaattur Railway station 13 miles
24	,,	do	Mallipalli (Sunnambukuttai)	Sri Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·05	Sri Perumal	Tiruppattur Railway station 9 miles
25	82	Velakalnatham (P)	Nandibanda	Sri Nandirajar temple (S)	100	0·25	Sri Nandirajaswami	Patchur Railway station 4 miles
26	,,	do	Nandipenda	Sri Pattalamman temple (F)	Not known	0·10	Sri Pattalamman	do

TALUK (contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
500	...	15·19	...	...	...	...	Ratham	Once a week by a Dasari	Car festival in Panguni Uthiram	...	No
250	0·55	7·33	...	...	...	210	Horse	Once a day by a hereditary Trustee	Annual Festival in Thai	...	Yes
542	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Mukkodi Ekadasi Festival Arudhra Dharisanam	...	No
435	...	...	...	30·04	...	...	...	Once a week by a Bhattachariar	...	...	No
726	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	...	...	No
251	7·62	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gounder	Thai poosam	...	No
652	...	7·00	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	Annual Festival in Panguni	...	No
269	...	...	7·00	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Pandaram	...	...	No

TIRUPPATTUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
27	83	Agraharam (P)	Agraharam	Sri Gajendravarada-rajar temple (V)	150	0·50	Sri Gajendra Varadaraja Perumal	Tirappattur Railway station 6 miles
28	84	Katteri (P)	Katteri	Sri Katteriamman temple (F)	300	3·00	Sri Katteriamman	Jwalarpet Junction 1 mile
29	95	Ammanankoil (P)	Pudupettai	Sri Anbupuriamman temple (F)	100	0·10	Sri Anbupuri-amman	Tiruppattur Railway station 5 miles
30	,,	do	Pudupettai	Sri Basuvaneeswara-swami temple (S)		0·03	Sri Basaveswara-swami	
31	100	Chandrapurum (P)	Chandrapuram	Sri Samundiamman temple (F)	60	5·00	Sri Samundi-amman	Tiruppattur Railway station 6½ miles
32				Sri Chenroyaswami temple (S)			Sri Chenroya-swami	
33	,,	do	Parandapalli (Mullapalli)	Sri Kalatheeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·50	Sri Kalathee-swarar	Tiruppattur Railway station 6 miles
34	110	Chinnasamu-dram (P)	Chinnasamu-dram	Sri Pillayar temple (G)			Sri Pillayar	Tiruppattur Railway station 7 miles
35	111	Kurisila-pattu (P)	Vadugamu-thampattu	Sri Srinivasa Perumal *alias* Varadaraja Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·50	Sri Srinivasa Perumal *alias* Varadaraja Perumal	Tiruppattur Railway station 9 miles

TALUK (Contd)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
268	1·43	15·87	...	...	...	200	...	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Vijayadasami	...	Yes
460	...	12·00	...	...	...	200	Car	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Annual Festival in Adi	...	No
708	Extent not stated			...	...	1,000	...	Poojas by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmotsavam in Panguni	...	No
300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poojas by a Pandaram	...	...	No
1,383	...	...	50·00	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	Annual Festival	...	No
500											
275	...	19·36	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Karthigai Deepam Adi Festival Thai Festival	...	No
1,933	...	...	...	15·41	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
240	5·25	...	...	...	...	75	Garudan	Once a day by a Brahmin	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No

TIRUPPATTUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
36	111	Karisilapattu (P)	Vadugamutham-pattu	Sri Srinivasa Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·10	Sri Srinivasa Perumal	Tiruppattur Railway station
37				Sri Vinayagar temple (G)			Sri Vinayagar	
38	113	Kakanampalayam (P)	Kodapattu	Sri Venkatesa Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·20	Sri Venkatesa Perumal	Tiruppattur Railway station 8 miles
39	115	Kadirampatti (P)	Kadirampatti	Sri Venugopalaswami temple (V)	60	0·03	Sri Venugopalaswami	Tiruppattur Railway station 7 miles
40	117	Madapalli (P)	Kavapattavai	Sri Vinayagar temple (G)	20	0·30	Sri Vinayagar	Tiruppattur Railway station 6 miles
41	,,	Kava Pattavai	Madavalam	Sri Anganatheeswarar temple (S)	50	1·58	Sri Anganatha Eswarar	Tiruppattur Railway station 5 miles
42	118	Tiruppattur (M)	Tiruppattur	Sri Ramalingachowdeeswariamman temple (F)	100	0·05	Sri Ramalingachowdeeswari amman	Tiruppattur Railway station
43	,,	do	do	Sri Dhandapani (or) Palaniandavar temple (M)	100	0·15	Sri Palani Andavar	Tiruppattur Railway station ½ mile
44	,,	do	do	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	250	0·27	Sri Dharmarajar	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
303	...	5·50	..	...	...	80	Garudan	Twice a week by a Brahmin	Vijayadasami Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
238	...	5·00	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri	...	No
944	1·00	10·00	...	...	...	200	Car	Once a week by a Bhatta-chariar	Karthigai Deepam	...	No
251	...	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	Once a week by a Poosari	Vinayaga Chathurthi	...	No
6,749	...	...	...	8·42	...	...	Car	Once a day by a hereditray Gurukkal	Annual Festival in Panguni	129–130 of 1956–57	...
2,043	...	...	11·19	House	...	...	Lion	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri	...	No
345	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a week by a hereditary Gurukkal	Festival in Adi	...	No
1,434	1·19	...	...	Houses-7 Vacant land	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Mudaliar	Navarathri	...	No

TIRUPPATTUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
45	118	Tirupattur	Tiruppattur	Sri Ellaiamman temple (F)	60	Below 0·01	Sri Ellaiamman	Tiruppattur Railway station
46	„	do	do	Sri Kamakshiamman *alias* Kaliamman temple (F)	200	0·16	Sri Kamakshi-amman	Tiruppattur Railway station 1 mile
47	„	do	do	Sri Muthukumara-swami temple (M)	95	0·33	Sri Muthuku-maraswami	Tiruppattur Railway station
48	„	do	do	Sri Sundaraveera Anjaneyar temple (O)	300	0·01	Sri Sundaraveera Anjaneyar	Tiruppattur Railway station ½ mile
49	„	do	do	Sri Varadarajar temple (V)	500	0·02	Sri Varadarajar	Tiruppattur Railway station ½ mile
50				Sri Brahmeswarar temple (S)	Not known	below 0·01	Sri Brahmeswa-rar	
51	137	Manavalli (P)	Kondappanai-ckenpatti (Kottur)	Sri Chinnakesava-swami (Chenroya-swami) temple (S)	100	0·03	Sri Chennakesava-swami	Molakarampatti Railway station 3 miles
52	148	Thimmanamu-thur (P)	Pasalikuttai	Sri Sivasubramania-swami temple (M)	100	0·25	Sri Subramaniar	Tiruppattur Railway station 3 miles
53	155	Elavampatti (P)	Elavampatti	Sri Gopalakrishna-swami temple (V)	Not known	0·25	Sri Gopalakri-shnaswami	Molakarampatti Railway station 1½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
200	...	13·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
1,304	...	...	2·00	18·00	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	Navarathri	...	No
3,392	...	...	...	Shops-2 House	...	...	Car	Once a week by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri Panguni Uthiram Thiruvathirai	...	No
1,666	...	...	...	4·80 Shops-7 Houses-3	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam	...	No
514	...	...	...	...	...	500	Vimanam	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	Brahmotsavam in Vaikasi Vaikunta Ekadasi	251 to 253 of 1909	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	...	248–250 of 1909	...
400	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	Festival in Purattasi	...	No
3,713	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	Four times a month by a Poosari	Festival in Adi	...	No
405	0·96	11·46	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a Bhattachariar	...	...	No

TIRUPPATTUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
54	161	Sundarampalli (P)	Sundarampalli	Sri Karivaradaraja Perumal temple (V)	200	0·45	Sri Karivarada-raja Perumal	Kagankarai Railway station 4 miles
55	164	Kakangarai (V)	Kakangarai	Sri Chennakesava Perumal temple (V)	150	Not stated	Sri Chennakesava Perumal	Kagankarai Railway station 3 miles
56	„	do	do	Sri Selliamman temple (F)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Selliammman	do
57	„	do	do	Sri Vinayagar temple (G)	250	Not stated	Sri Vinayagar	do
58	167	Koratti (P)	Korathi	Sri Kalatheeswarar temple (S)	200	0·25	Sri Kalahasthee-swarar	Tiruppattur Railway station 6 miles
59	171	Natham (P)	Natham	Sri Jwarakateeswarar temple (S)	500	3·00	Sri Jwarakatees-warar	Kagankarai Railway station 3 miles
60	173	Perampattu (P)	Perampattu	Sri Chennakesava Perumal temple (V)	Not known	1·50	Sri Chennake-sava Perumal	Tiruppattur Railway station 9 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
791	0·51	19·28	...	...	...	15	Garudan Anjaneyar	Once a day by a Brahmin	Car Festival in Vaikasi Vijayadasami Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
235	...	...	...	5·72	...	200	...	Once a week by a Brahmin	...	...	No
905	...	...	10·70	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a hereditary Vellalar	...	...	No
200	...	...	18·49	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a hereditary Brahmin	...	...	No
547	0·71	...	...	...	...	150	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Festival in Panguni	...	No
1,530	...	...	15·00	...	...	...	Car Palanquin	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Festival in Panguni	...	Yes
504	3·00	12·00	...	Vacant plot-1	...	2,000	Car Garudan Seshan Hanuman Horse	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri Garudasevai	...	No

TIRUPPATTUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the *Hindu* Religious
61	173	Perampattu	Perampattu	Sri Subramaniar temple (M)	60	Below 0·03	Sri Subramaniar	Tiruppattur Railway station
62	174	Kurumberi (P)	Kurumberi	Sri Chennakesava Perumal temple (V)	200	0·01	Sri Chennakesava Perumal	Tiruppattur Railway station 9½ miles
								Temples outside the Hindu Religious
1	28	Devasthanam (P)	Devasthanam	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	150	0·02	Sri Dharmarajar	Vaniyambadi Railway station 3 miles
2	117	Madapalli (P)	Madapalli	Sri Perumal temple (V)	100	0·50	Sri Perumal	Tiruppattur Railway station 6 miles
3				Sri Mariamman temple (F)			Sri Mariamman	
4	174	Kurumberi (P)	Kurumberi	Sri Perumal temple (V)	550	0·05	Sri Perumal	Tiruppattur Railway station 9 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
760	...	...	120·00	...	...	5,000	Chagadai Vimanam Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Adi Krithigai Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Arudhra Dharisanam	...	No
854	...	...	...	5·31	...	...	Garudan Hanumar Bandicoot Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Garudasevai Navarathri Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
and Charitable Endowments Board											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	...	...	No
500	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	Vijayadasami	...	No
400	1·00	5·00	...	...	...	..	Palanquin	Once a day by a Brahmin	Adi Festival	...	No

VELLORE TALUK

4. PALLIKONDA

Sri Uthira Ranganadhaswamy temple

In Tamilnad, there are about 30 Vaishnava Sthalams where Lord Vishnu has taken a reclining posture. Of these two are very important. They are Pallikondan in Uthirarangam and the other Thennarangam or Srirangam. Though He is in a lying posture in all the places, only in Pallikonda the name itself indicates the posture. This is a small village on the banks of the river Palar. It is about 2½ miles south of Gudiyatham railway station and 100 miles from Madras on Bangalore road. The greatness of this temple as explained by Naradhar to Brihu Maharishi is recorded in Kanchi Mahathmiyam and Hasthagiri Mahathmiyam. The stone inscriptions of the temple reveal that it should have been built in tenth century prior to the regime of Vikrama Chola. Contributions made by Kulasekara Sambhuvarayan and Kambavarman, son of Nandivarman, a Pallava King are recorded in these inscriptions.

This place was formerly known as Vichur. To the south of the village lies Viddhu malai or Peejasalam. The hill Viddhumalai is 1 mile south of the temple. Sampathi, brother of Jatayu also did penance here. The Lord appeared in a flower with Shenbagavalli and gave her in marriage to Sampathi on Panguni Uthiram day. There is a small temple on top of the hill dedicated to Chelliamman. On Thaipoosam, every year Sri Rama is taken in procession around this temple. There are several springs in the hill which include Sampathi Theertham and Ambarisha Theertham. North-west of the temple is a sacred tank called Vyasa Pushkarani. In Threthayuga, when Devendra accompanied by his queen, was going in the forest, two rishis in the form of parrots were killed by him and the Brahmahathi dhosham fell on the couple. Then they prayed to Kasyapa rishi who directed them to have a bath in this Vyasapushkarani and perform Samvatsaram Kshetravasam. Thus Indra got rid of the sin after following the saint's advice.

Ambarisha, a great rishi did penance in Beejasalaparvatham to have a darshan of Sriman Narayan. But he could not succeed. Later he performed a yaga. To help those who attended this yaga, milk sprang up in the river, which was used in the yaga. Thus this river got the name Palar or river of milk. About half a mile west of this village runs Gajendra river and Kaundanya river and the three join at this place making it a Triveni sangamam.

The Uthirarangamahathmiyam narrates a story regarding the origin of the temple. Once Lakshmi and Saraswathi had a quarrel about, who is the greater of the two. They approached Brahma for verdict and he adjudged Lakshmi as greater than Saraswathi. Saraswathi got wild with this adverse decision and went to the Earth and resided in Sahya hill. Brahma went to Sathyavridha Kshetram (Kancheepuram) for performing a yaga. Saraswathi tried to spoil the yaga by taking the form of a river and flooding the yagasala. Brahma sought relief from his father Mahavishnu. Mahavishnu had earlier promised dharshan to Ambarisha rishi and therefore to satisfy both Ambarisha rishi and Brahma, he rushed to this world and lay down on Adhisesha across the river with His head on the southern side and feet on northern side. Mahavishnu thus stopped the surging flood of Saraswathi, and thus helped Brahma in performing the yaga by stopping the flood at three places. The first of these three places is this place called Pallikondan in Uthirarangam. The second is Thiruparkadal and the third is Sathyavridha Kshetra (Kancheepuram) itself. Thus this place is called Pallikondan which later corrupted into Pallikonda through usage.

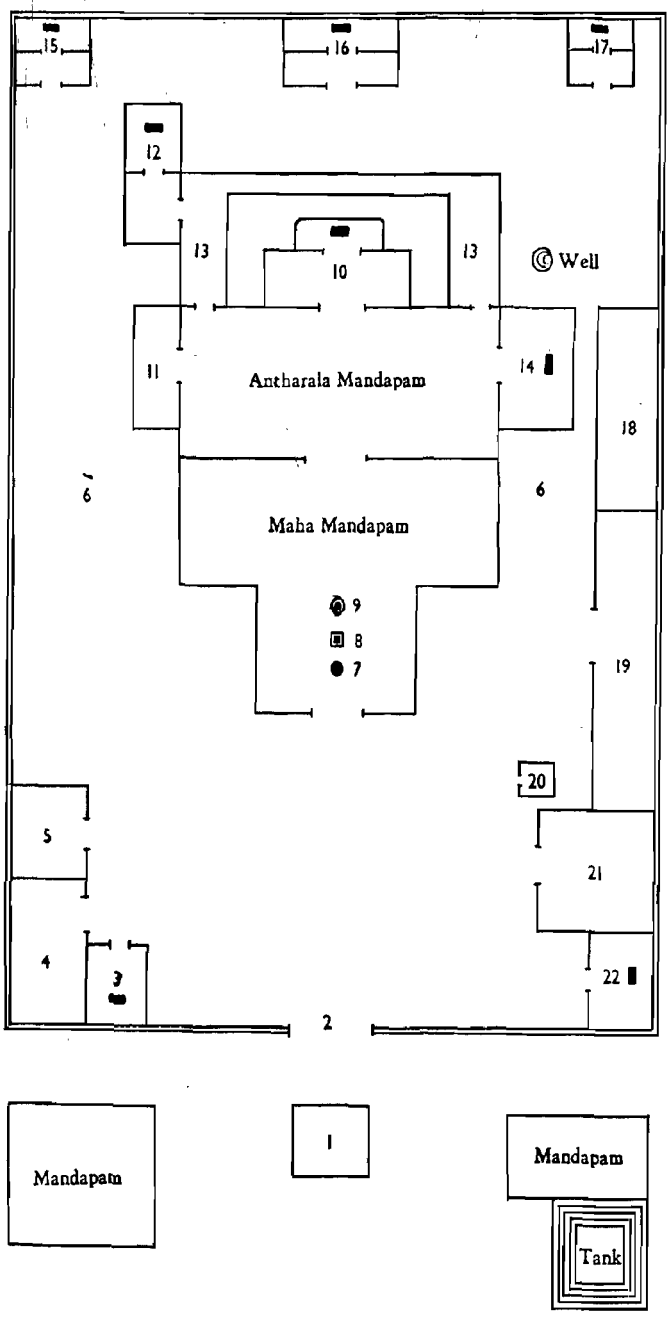
On completion of the yaga, after successfully overcoming the difficulties caused by Saraswathi, Brahma arranged for a 10 day festival or Brahmothsavam in honour of Vishnu.

The temple was originally inside a fort as revealed by the surrounding old dilapidated walls. The Rajagopuram is towards the east of the temple and the small gopuram towards west. To the left of the entrance is Ramanujar sannadhi and to the right is the sannadhi of Sri Manavala Mamuni. This is possibly to emphasise that God can be reached through the preceptor. In the South eastern corner lies Thirumadapalli and Yagasalai. Opposite to this is Sri Aranganayagiyar san-

SRI UTHIRA RANGANADHASWAMY TEMPLE

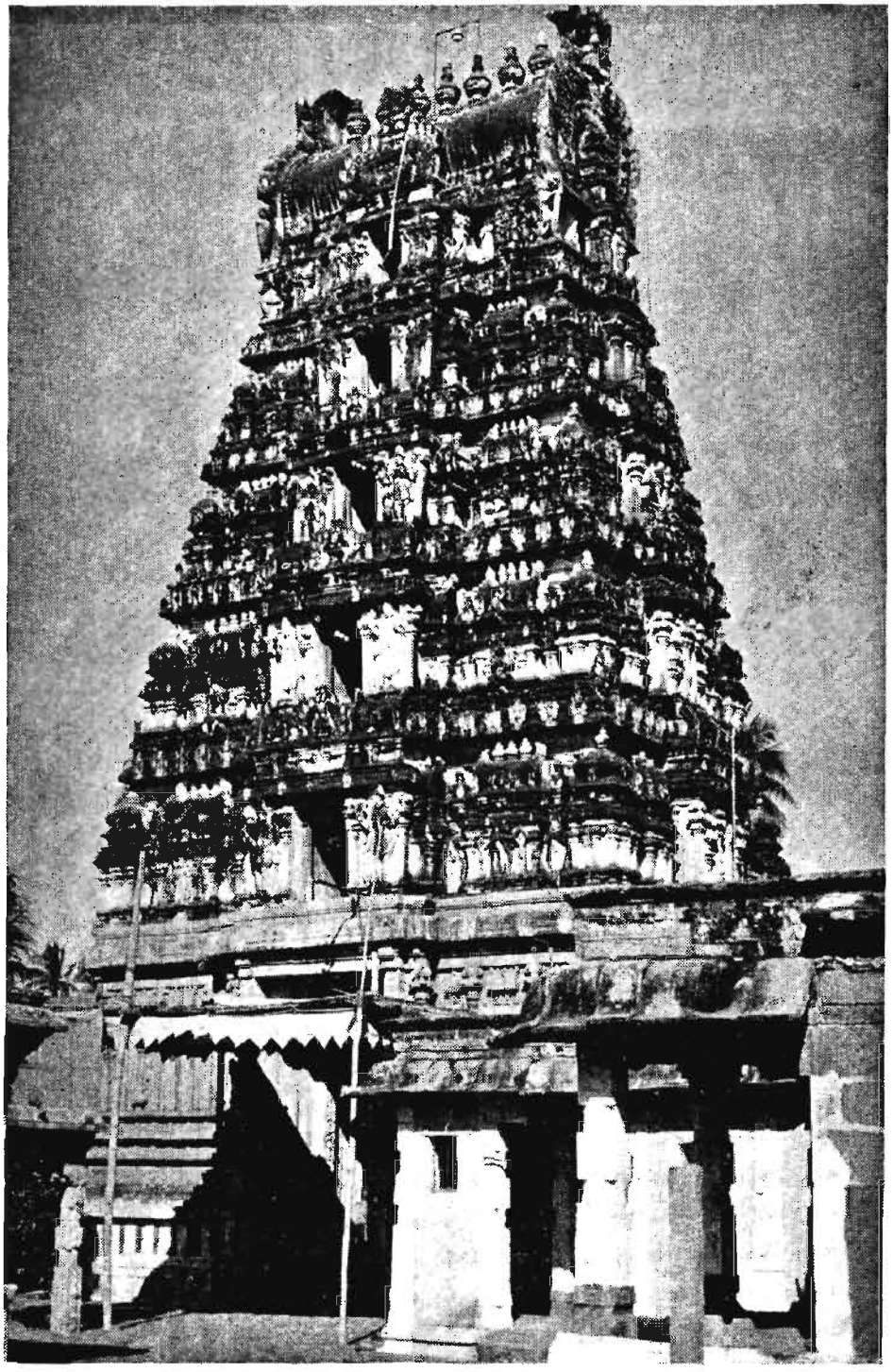
PALLIKONDA

(Not to Scale)

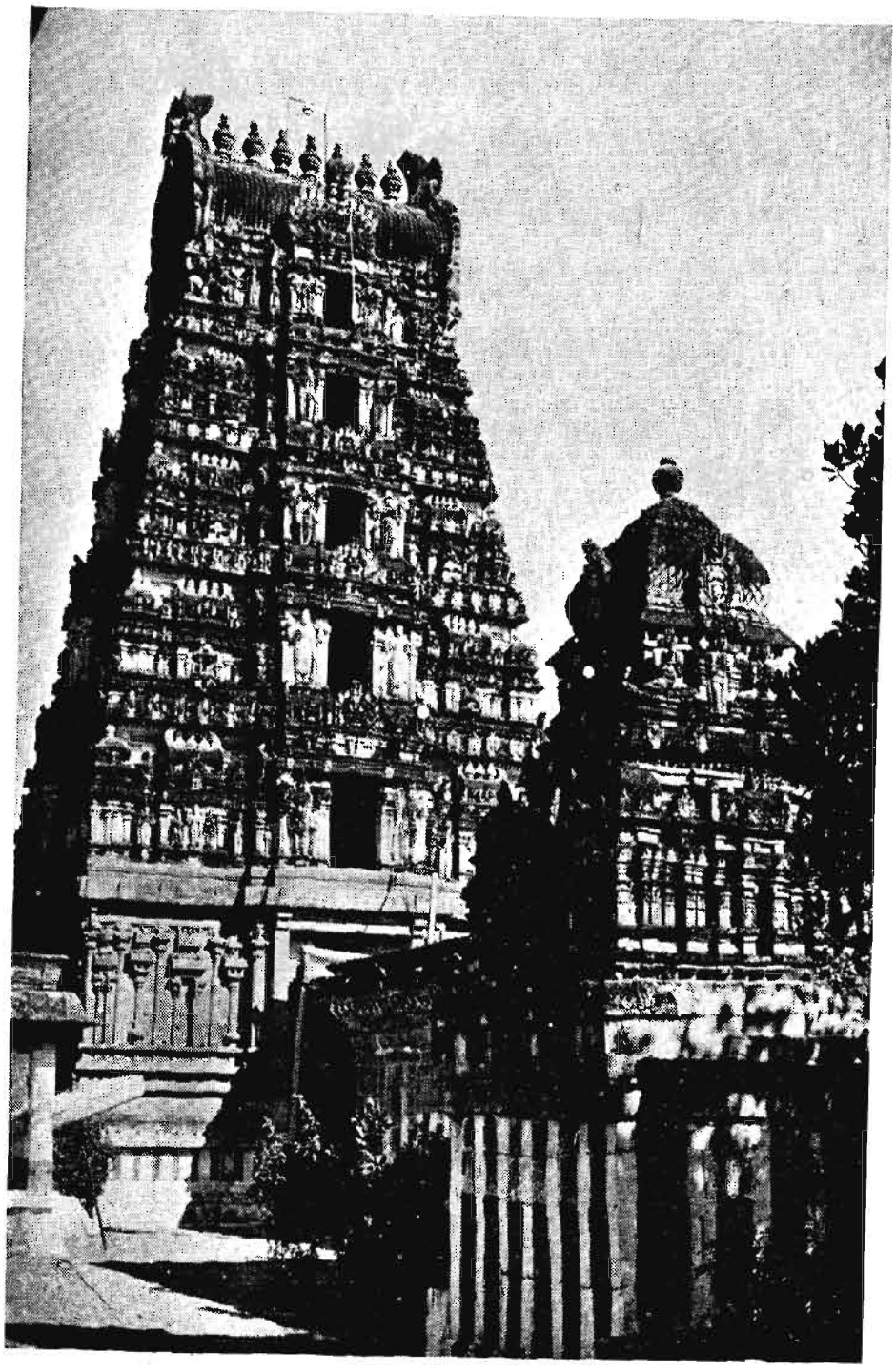


INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 4 Pillars Mandapam
2 Raja Gopuram
3 Ramanujar Sannithi
4 Palliarai
5 Madapalli
6 Outer Prakaram
7 Balipeedam
8 Dwajasthambam
9 Garudan
10 Garbhagraham
11 Store Room
12 Ranganayagi Sannithi
13 Inner Prakaram
14 Chotta Ranganadhar
15 Ramar Sannithi
16 Navaneetha Kannan Sannithi
17 Andal Sannithi
18 Room
19 Store Room
20 Anjaneyar
21 Office
22 Manavalamamuni



Gopuram view of the Ranganathar Temple at Pallikonda.



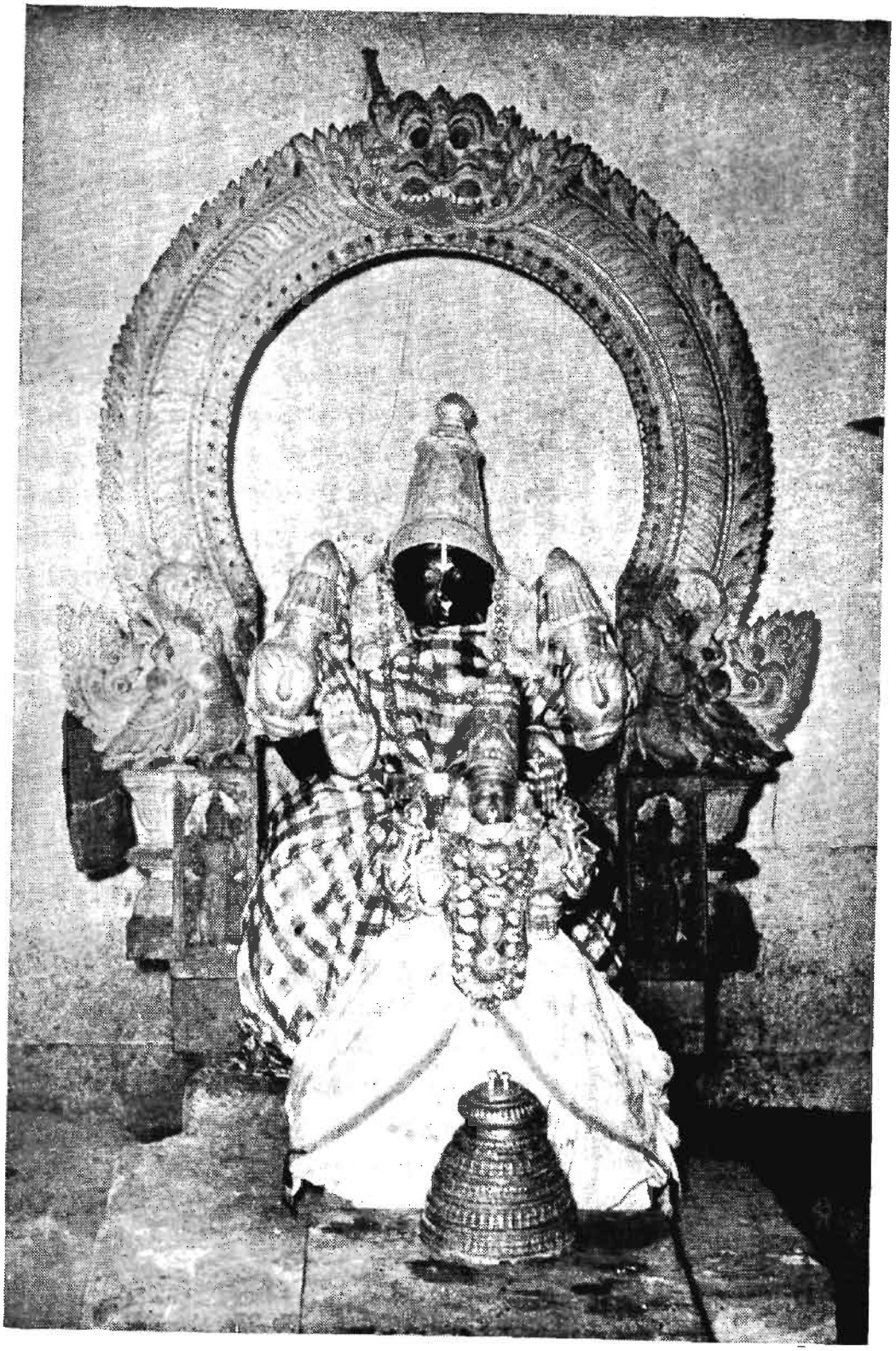
Vimanam view of the Ranganathar Temple at Pallikonda.



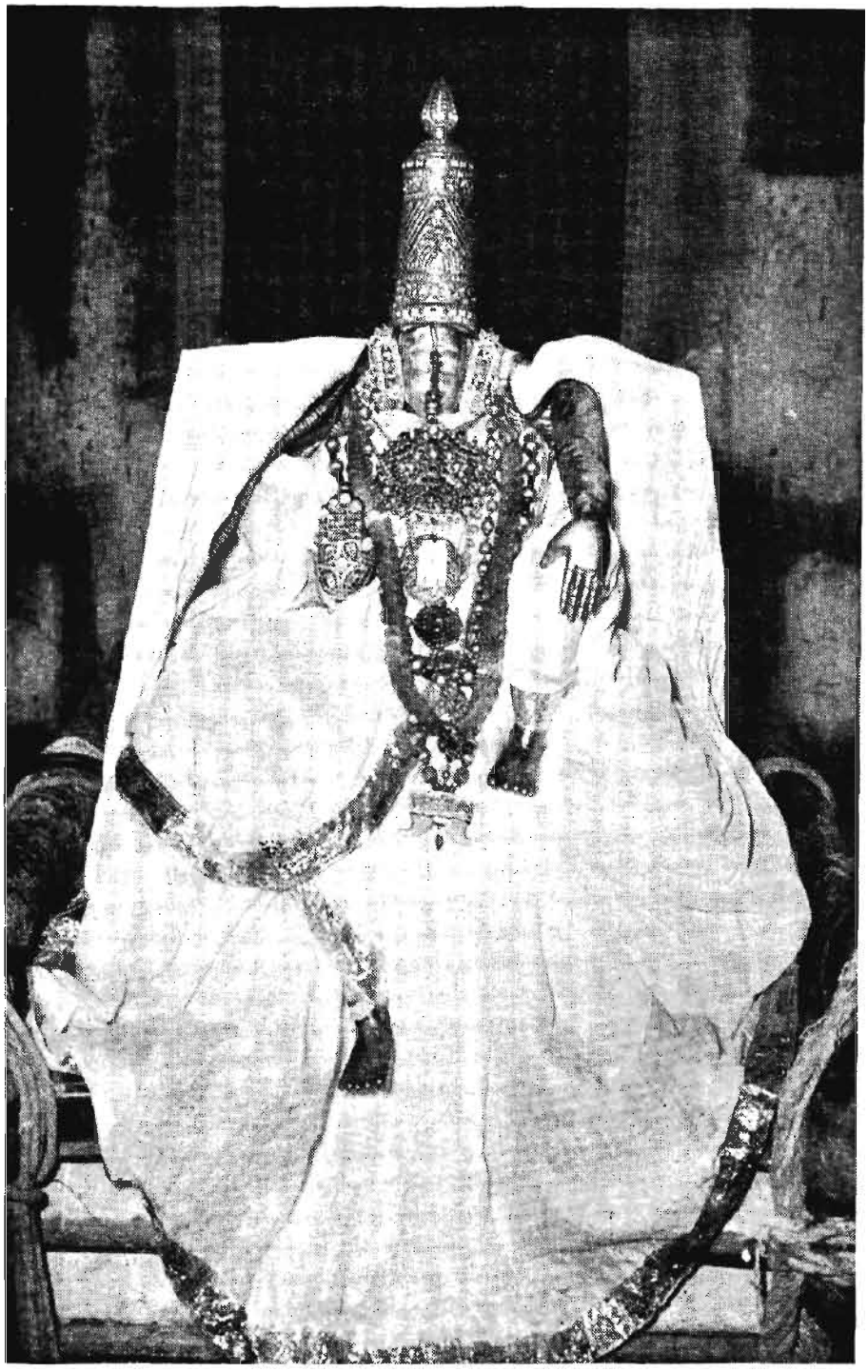
Prakaram view of the Ranganathar Temple at Pallikonda.



The idol of Lord Kannabiran in the Temple.



The idol of Sri Ranga Nachiar.



The Utsavar of Sri Ranganathar.



The sanctum of Lord Rama, with Sita and Lakshmana.

nadhi. On the walls of this mandapam can be found images of 108 Divyadesa Emperumans and Telugu inscriptions of the legends. But they are not easily decipherable now. Every Friday, an uthsavam of "Padithandapathiniyar" is celebrated.

Ramar Sannadhi can be found in the south-west corner. Sri Ramar, Lakshmanar and Sita are installed here. In Uthirarangam, Ramar Sannadhi is very famous since Rama propitiated Ranganatha. It is reported, that during the Mohammedan period, Sri Ranganadha was removed from this place and Sri Rama looked after this place as the head of Devasthanam until Sri Ranganadhar was restored to this place. Even now in commemoration of this event, a festival is conducted on Thaipoosam day when instead of Sri Ranganadhar, Sri Ramar is taken in procession around the Beejasala hill and Rs. 60 is offered to him. Sri Rama Navami is also celebrated with great pomp. Opposite to western gopuram can be found the sannadhi of Sri Kannabiran. The beautifully carved vigraha with handful of butter in both the hands and with a leg on the churner is installed here. On Krishna Jayanthi day, abishekam is performed to this idol along with Sri Ranganathar and on the next day He is taken in procession around the streets. The persons conducting this festival also bear the name of Sri Krishna.

Sri Andal is installed in the north-west corner. About 20 yards from the sannadhi of Andal is the Vimana and sannadhi of Sri Ranganadhar and Thiruvadigal of the Lord near the open vimana.

Anjaneyar has been installed adjacent to the Devasthanam office. There are two vigrahas, one depicting the heroism of Anjaneyar and the other his humility. The Anjaneyar vigrahas were installed in 1046 A.D. by Anandha theerthar and on Sundays people throng to this sannadhi in large numbers.

Manavala Mamunigal sannadhi is adjacent to Anjaneya sannadhi. In Alwar sannadhi, the moolavars are Nammalwar and Kulasekarar. Garudan sannadhi may also be seen here. The bell door is fixed above this mandapam. On either side of this bell door can be seen Dwarapalaghas. Thumbikkai Alwar (Vinayagar) is above these Dwarapalaghas. Marriages are performed in this mandapam.

Beyond the Dwarapalaghas before entering the sannadhi, one can see in a small sannadhi a little Ranganadhar in a reclining posture with his head on western side and feet on eastern side. He is called Kasturi Rangan. Sri Uthiraranganadhar Sannadhi is behind this Kasturi Ranganadhar. The inscriptions indicate another name as Sayanesar. He is seen along with Brahma on naval, Sri Devi near His hand and Boodhevi holding His feet. In front of this can be seen the uthsavar of Sri Ranganadhar with Sri Devi and Bhoodevi. When Mohammaden rulers came to this place destroying all temples on their way, the local people in order to protect the principal deity Pallikondan, raised a wall in front of the sanctum sanctorum and installed a small vigraha of Ranganadhar. When Muslim rulers entered this temple, they saw only this small idol and therefore ignored it as too small and went away.

Lovers of art must visit the outer sannadhi of the third temple. There separate temples are erected for Sri Rama, Krishna and Andal. In the southwest corner of the temple Sri Ramar can be seen along with Sita and Lakshmana. The idols are about four feet in height and are very beautiful. Kulasekhara Alwar can also be seen in this sannadhi.

North of Ramar temple lies a temple dedicated to Krishna. North of this is Andal Sannadhi. The idol here is made of stone placed on copper base. But a more beautiful idol can be seen in sannadhi of Pallikondan. There in the inner prakaram, two idols, one of Kannan and the other of Andal are installed. Both the idols are made of gold and any number of visits may be made to this temple just to admire these two superb idols.

Poojas are performed thrice daily by non-hereditary Brahmin Bhattachariars of the Thenkalai sect, strictly according to the principles laid down in the Vaikanasa Agamam. They are paid a decent monthly salary of Rs 10.50 besides a daily 'paditharam' of half a measure of rice. Further, they are also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns antique and modern jewellery in gold and silver, worth about Rs. 15,000 all donated by devotees, of which the diamond ear-rings, mangalyam and the gem-set crown deserve special mention.

The immovable properties of the temple include a few acres of lands and some gardens, fetching an annual income of about Rs. 5,617 by way of rent, besides a dhastik allowance of Rs. 1,103. This is

spent towards its general maintenance. The temple also gets an additional income of Rs. 300 every year, through its hundi collections. Further it also derives a sum of Rs. 1,500 annually by levying fixed charges for performing archanas, abishegas, marriages, etc. as per the schedule given below :—

		Rs.	Ps.
Archana	...	0	16
Abishegam	...	3	00
Marriages	...	4	25

The temple owns as many as 7 vahanas and two palanquins, all made of wood. A number of festivals are celebrated here almost every month throughout the year, of which the Brahmothsavam, Vaikunta Ekadasi, Adi Poora uthsavam, Bhogi Thirukalyanam and a procession the next day along with Sri Ranganadhar are the most important. On Adi Pooram festival, flower merchants of Ambur offer worship here with abundant flowers. All these festivals attract about 7,000 devotees from far and near.

The presiding deity of this sthalam Sri Ranganadhar is well known for granting children to barren women and readily fulfilling the prayers of the devotees who offer prarthanas here.

The administration of the temple is vested in a Board of 5 trustees, functioning through an Executive Officer, all appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

12. VIRINCHIPURAM

Sri Margabanduswamy temple

The most sacred Siva temple at Virinchipuram is popularly known as "Bhaskara Kshethiram" because the Sun is said to worship the Linga when its rays fall on it in the month of Panguni. Despite the fact that this does not find a place in the "Thevarapadalgal" it has been popularly adopted as a sacred Sivasthalam of very great esteem. It is beautifully located on the southern bank of the river "Paliyar" and is the centre of all natural beauty and splendour. This sthalam is also known as "Gowripuri", "Vindupuri", "Karapuri", "Karapuram", "Virinchai" and "Virinchaipadhy".

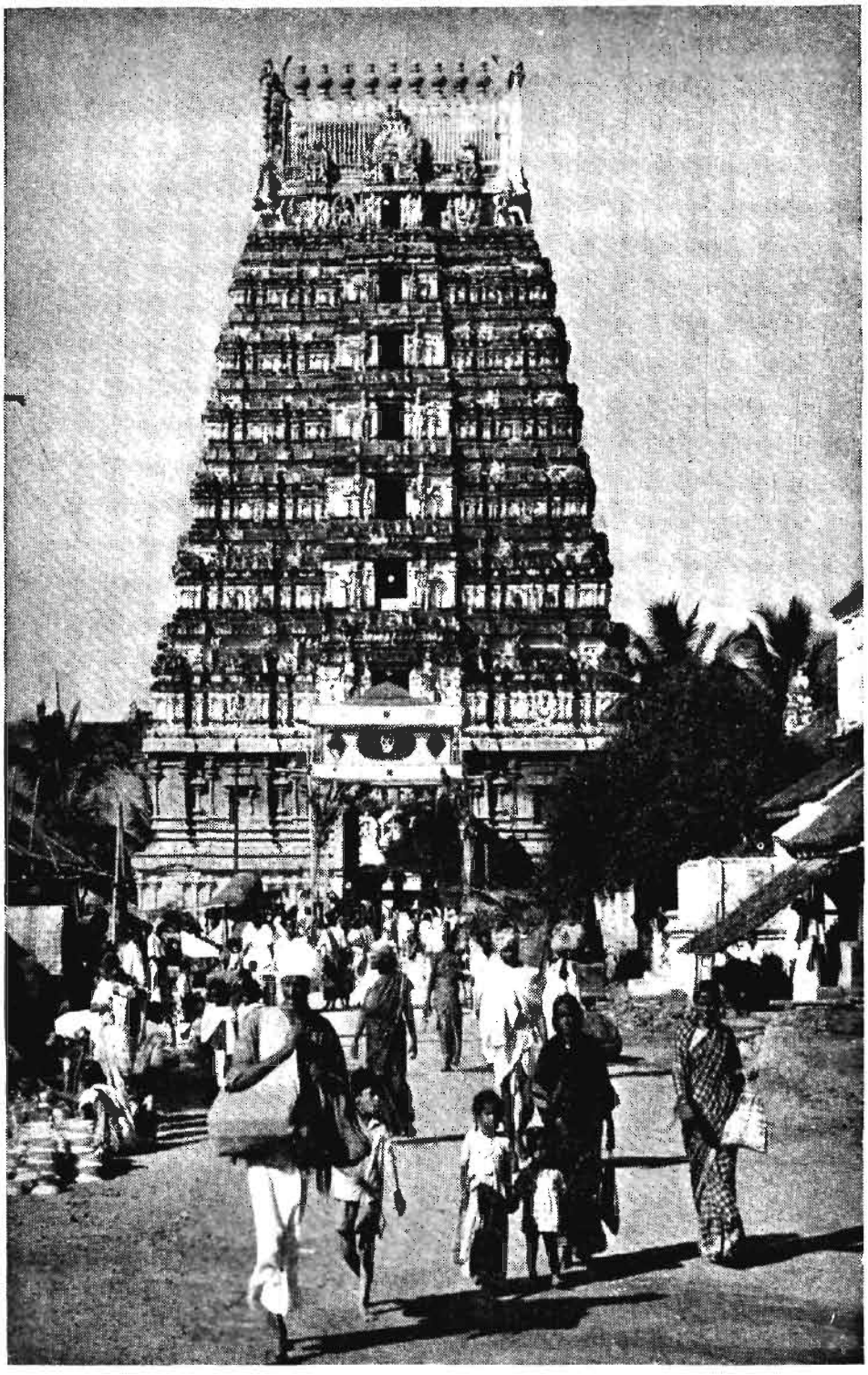
This sacred Sivasthalam lies about eighty five miles from Madras on the Bangalore section of the Southern Railway. The village and the temple are about three miles from the station on the banks of the river Palar; but the road is bad and conveyance rarely available. The best route to reach the place, about eight miles from Vellore is by taxi or buses.

The chief shrine of the temple is said to have been built by Raja Raja Chola Sambara Rayan, the Viceroy of Kulothunga Chola. The Mahamantapam and the interior wall are attributed to a king called Ballikumbarayar, and the next wall, with the western Gopuram and the hundred pillared hall, to another king Viragumbarayar. 'The Boar' the sword and the Sun emblem of the Vijayanagar Empire seen on the wall is evidence of the patronage extended to the temple by the Rayas of Vijayanagar. The eastern gopuram was built by Achyuta Rayulu, the son of Krishnadeva Maharayalu and other improvements were effected by subsequent rulers.

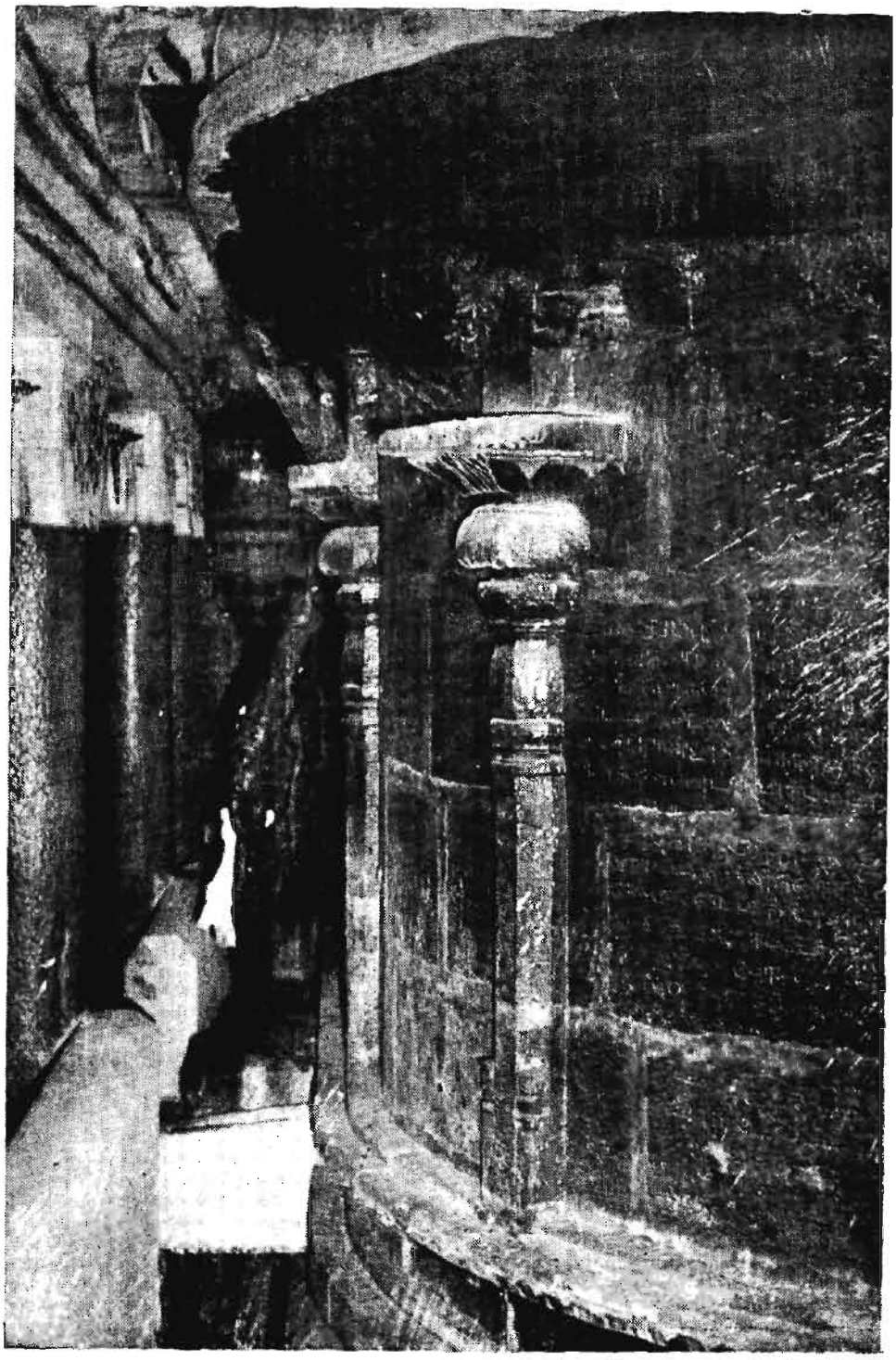
The "Maha Kumbabishegam" of this temple has been performed, on three different occasions, in the years 1224, 1928 and 1960 respectively. There are several stone inscriptions in the eastern and western gates and in the "Thirumanjanavasal" of the temple. Around the basements and the pillars of the temple are a number of well executed figures, singly and in lively groups, in dramatic settings, which with the clever attitudes and the accuracy of detail combine to produce a most effective triumph of art in representing scenes in the social life of the people. It covers an area of about 0·91 cents.

The beautiful temple pagoda, soaring high to the skies, offers an enchanting appearance, even from a very long distance of the village. Adjacent to the temple, beautiful broad roads and car streets are harmoniously running all around. The high and strong fortresses of the temple offers a gigantic appearance. The swamy sannidhi is facing east. The main entrance to the temple is the eastern gate, even though there are three other small entrances in the north, west and south. There are five prakarams inside the temple.

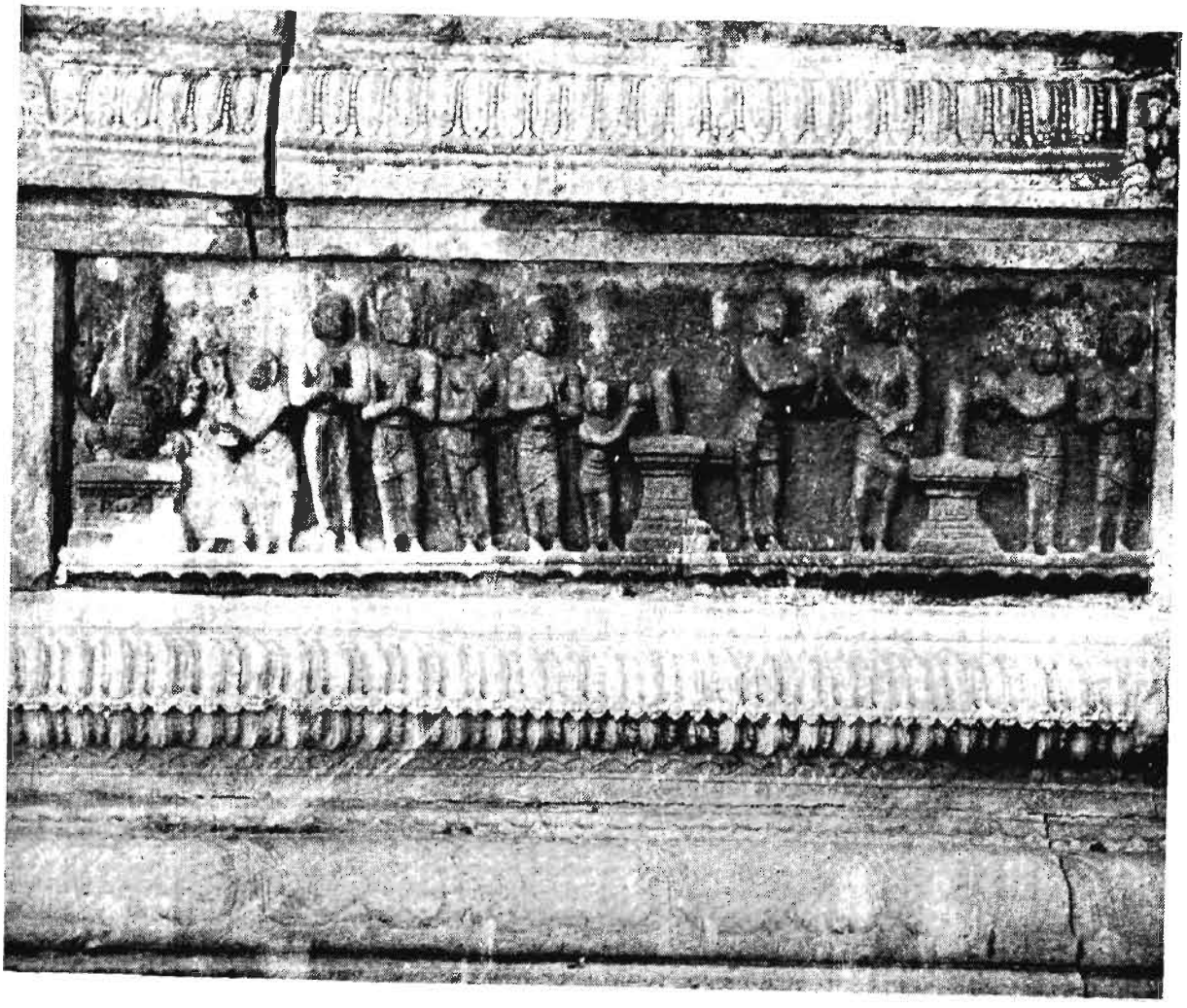
As one enters a little distance into the eastern gate of the pagoda, he is attracted by a beautiful lion-faced sculpture, in the left side of the shrine. This is a well, with foot steps inside and is known as the "Singa Theertham". It is said that Sri Adi Sankarar has sanctified this well, by installing therein, a "Chakram". It is customary for all devoted girls, to take a sacred bath in this well, on all Sundays, in the month of



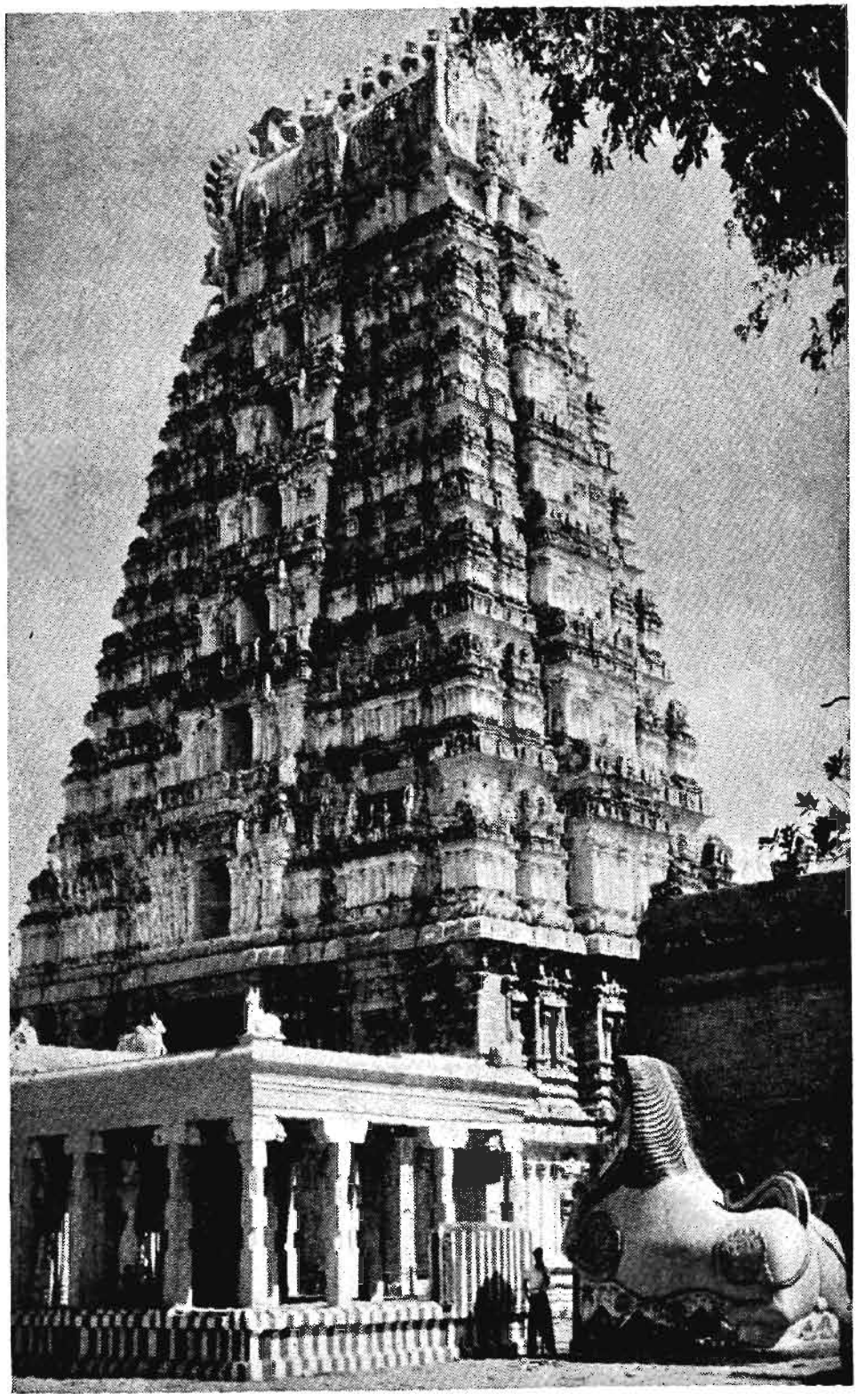
Front Gopuram view of the Margabandhuswami Temple, Virinchipuram.



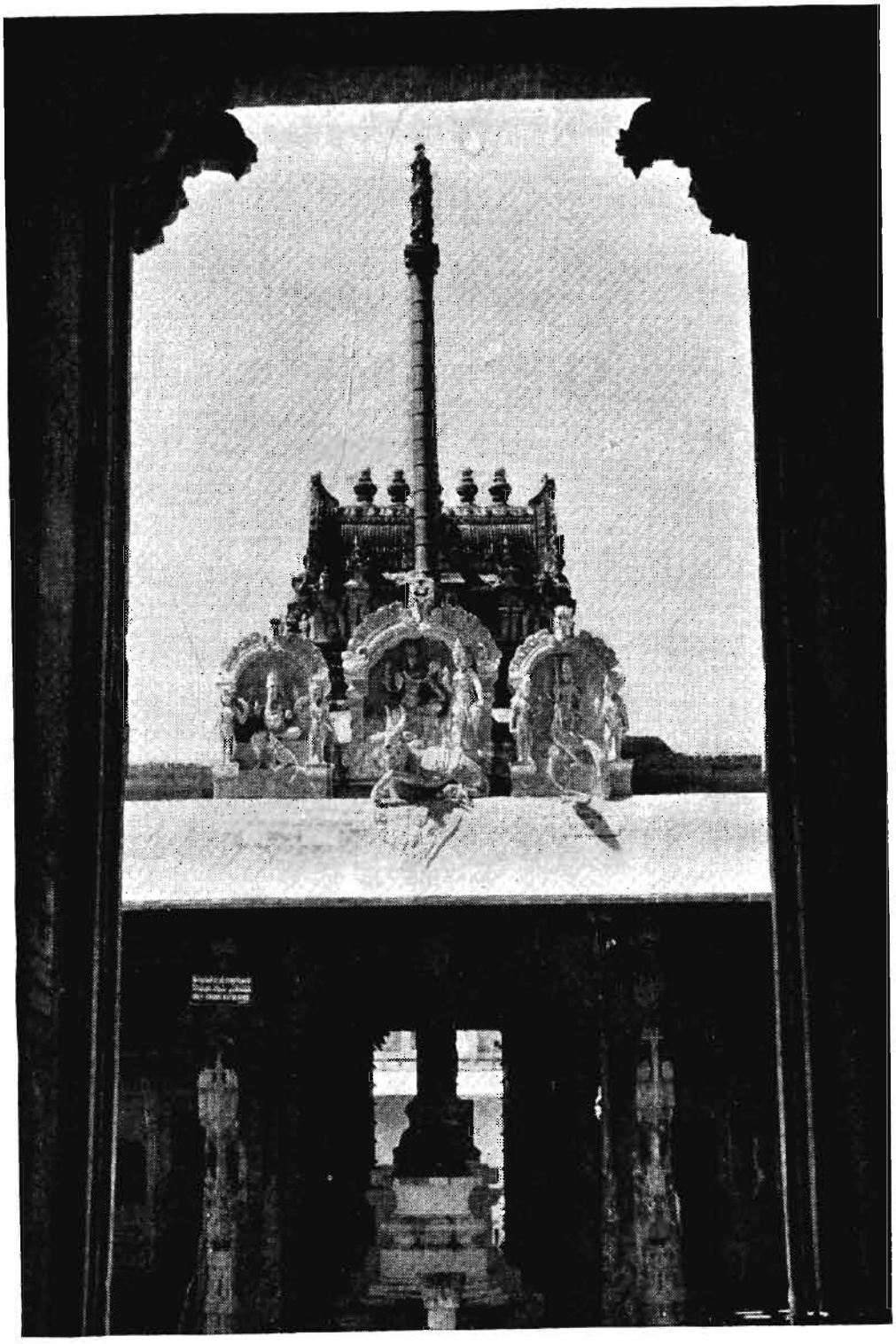
Moolasthanam of the Margabandhuswami Temple.



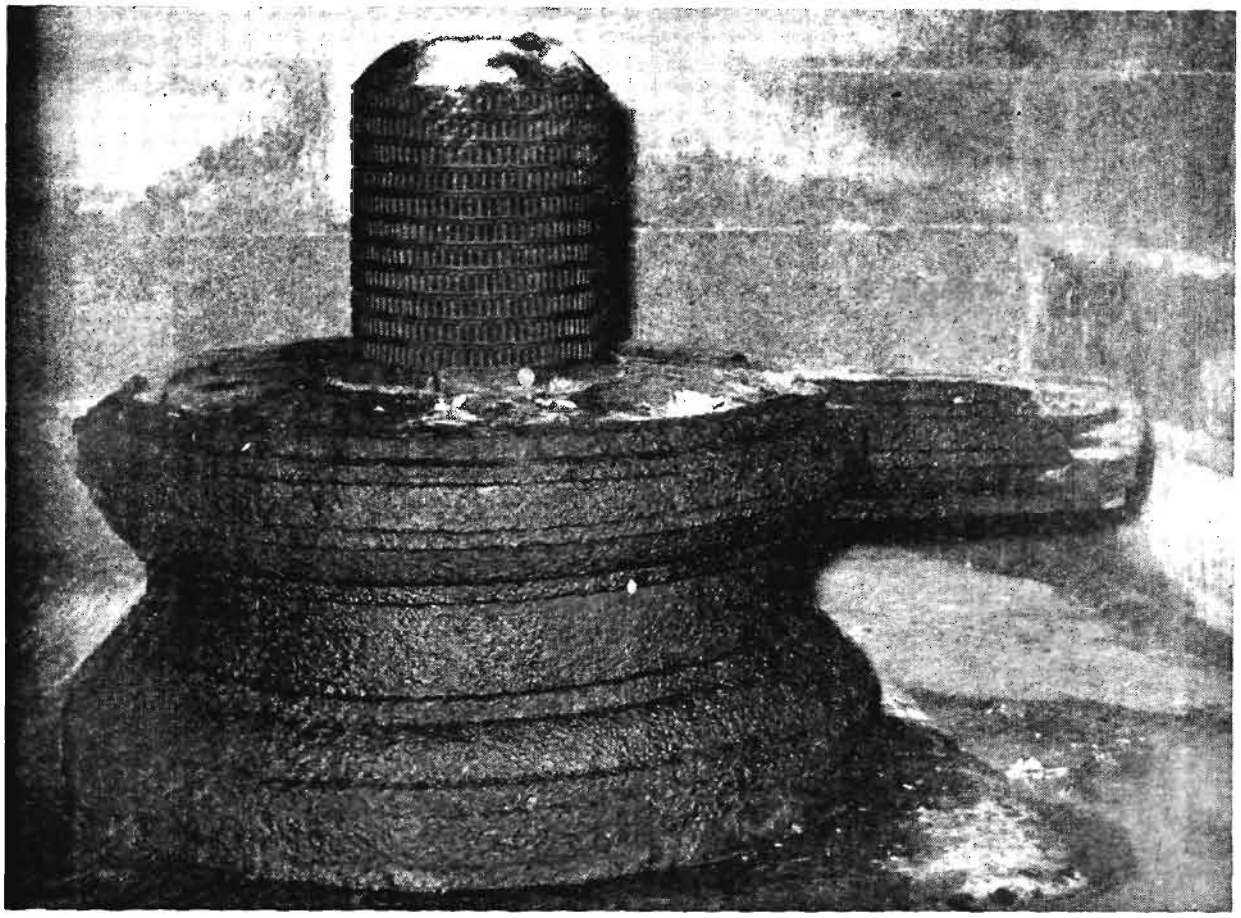
The artistically carved Sthalapuranam of the Temple.



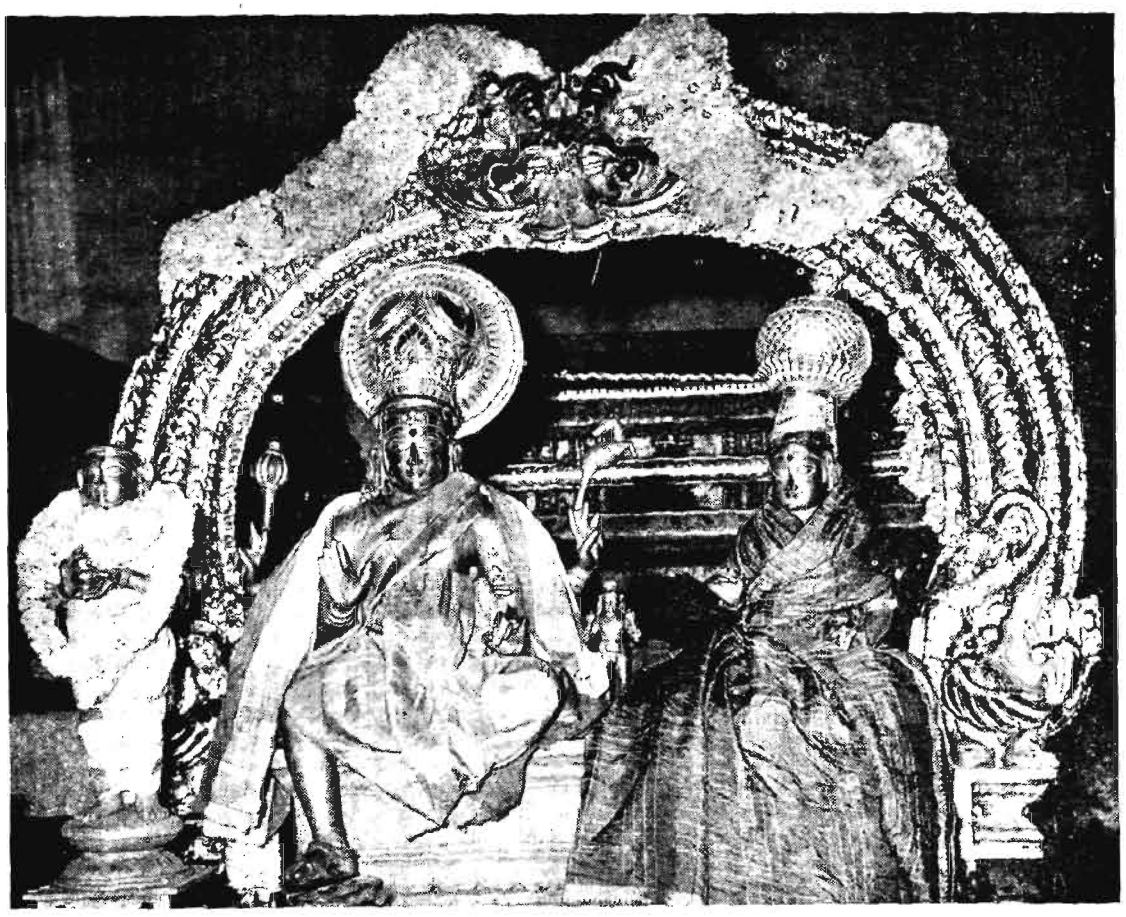
A view of the Gopuram with the lionfaced Well.



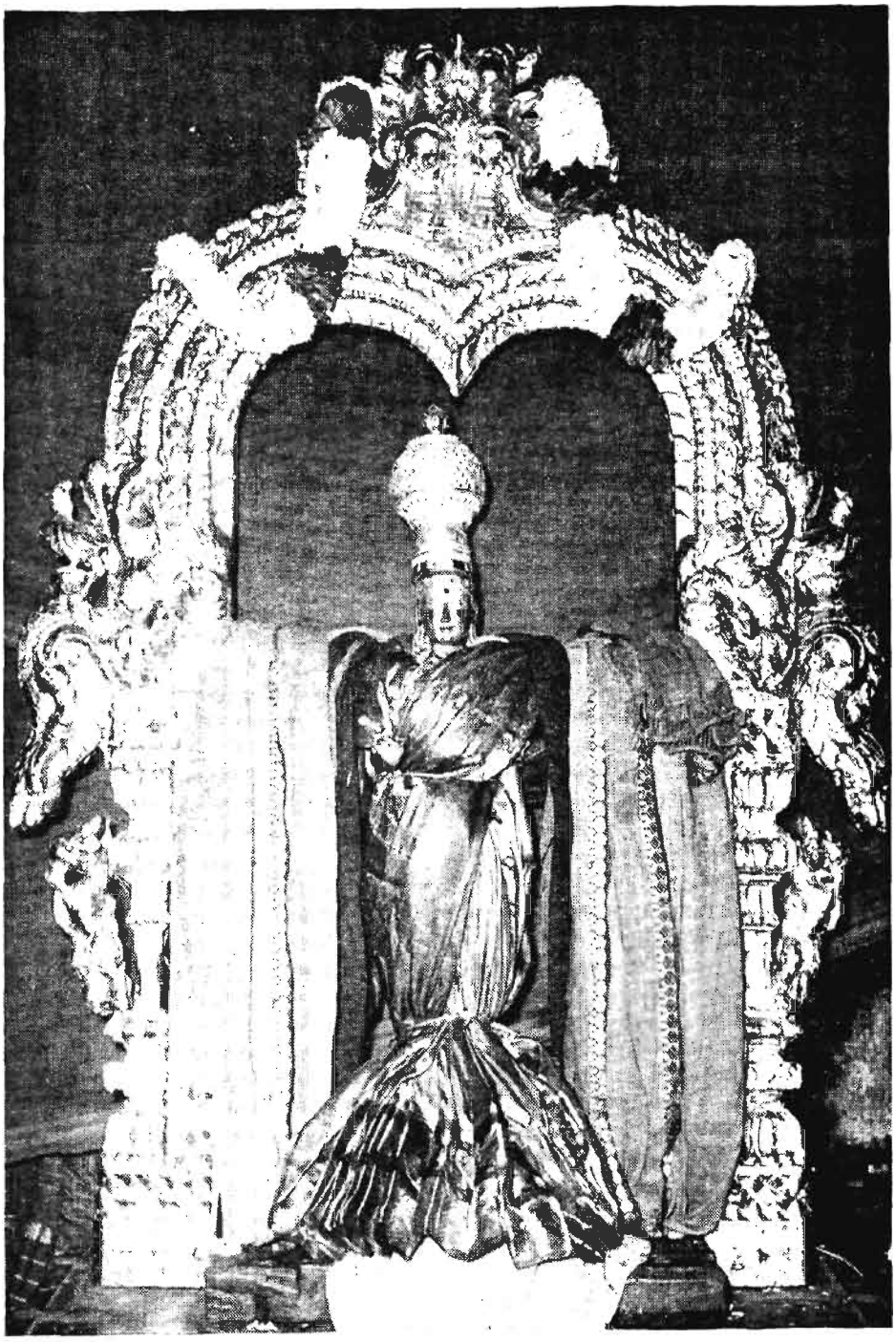
A view of the front Vimanam of the Temple.



Sahasralingam in the Temple.



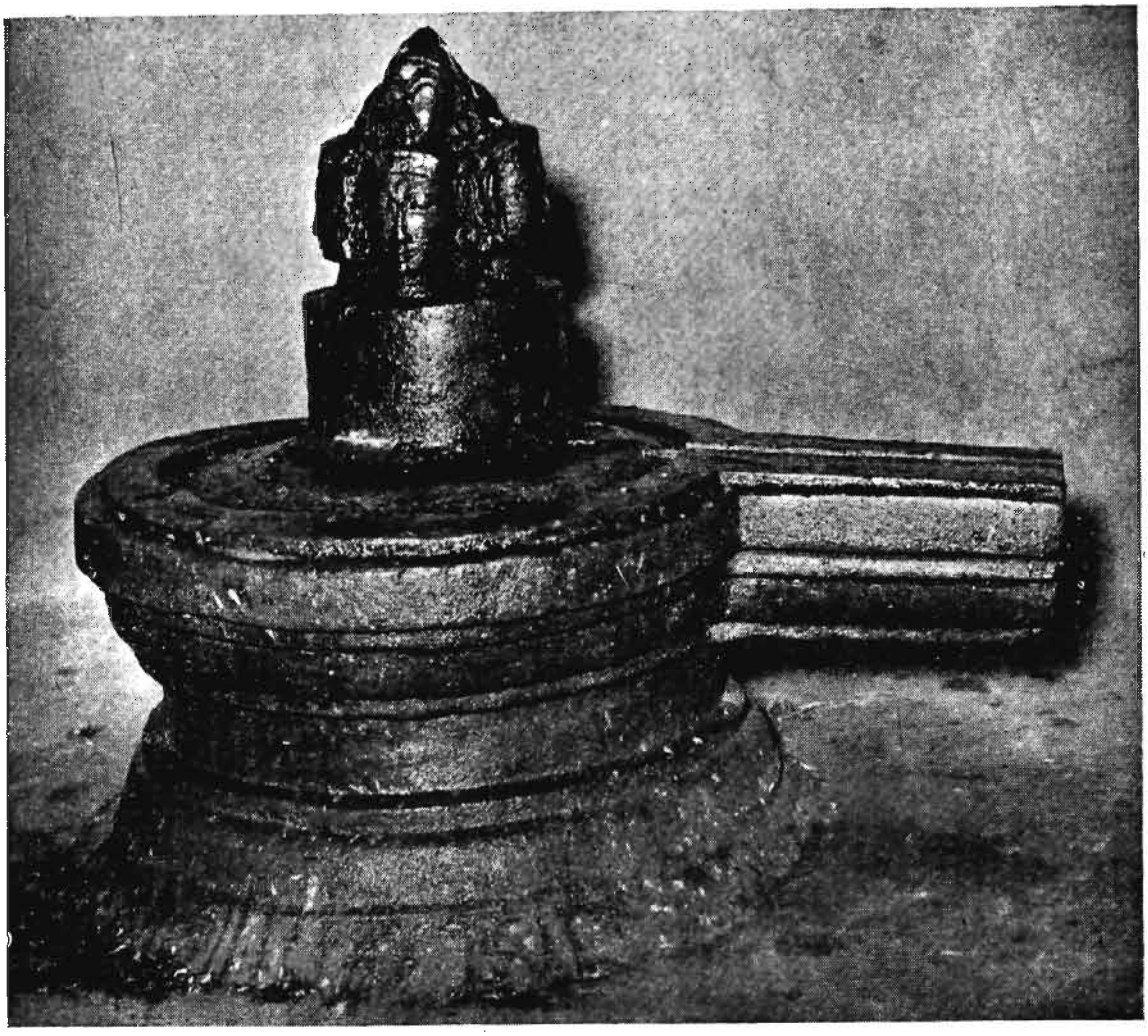
Somaskandar in the Margabandhuswami Temple.



Idol of Goddess Maragathambigai.



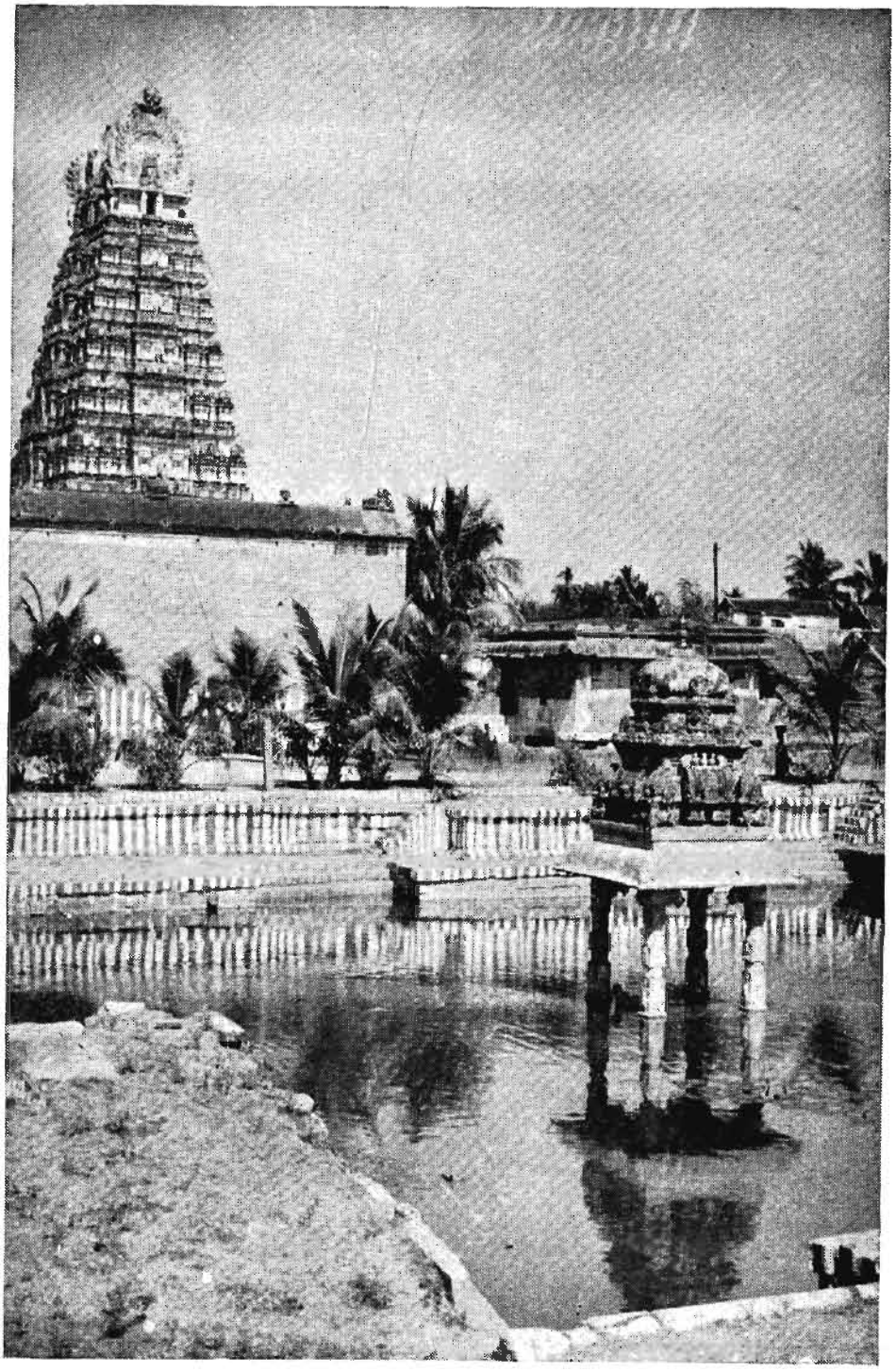
Idol of Bikshadanamurti.



The Panchamukhalingam.



The idol of Lord Saneeswara.



A view of the tank in the temple.



Front view of the lion-faced tank.

Karthigai, of which the last Sunday is most important and sleep over-night in the Swami Sannidhi, praying for certain boons, until the Lord appeared before them in their dreams and granted their boons. Many barren women are blessed with children and many ghost-ridden girls get cured of their ill-health, by taking a sacred bath in this lion-faced tank. This custom is in vogue to this day.

To the south-east corner of the other prakaram is the 16 pillared Mandapam, to the south-west and north west corners are the " Thirukalyana Mandapams " and to the north-east corner of it, is the hundred pillared Mandapam respectively. Close to the outer prakaram is the second prakaram, to the south of which, is installed the beautiful idol of Sri Bikshadanar. The uthsava vigrahams of Sri Subramaniar with Valli and Sri Deivayanai, Sri Somaskandhar, Thani Amman, Sri Vinayagar, Sri Natarajar and Sri Sivakami Amman are installed in the south-west corner of the very same prakaram. The Ambal's sannidhi is in the northern prakaram of the temple. The main sanctum sanctorum can be reached by coming around the other two prakarams, crossing the Maha Mandapam and the Artha Mandapam in the fifth prakaram. The presiding deity of this shrine viz., " Sri Margabandu Swamy " is represented by a Swayambu lingam. His consort is " Sri Maragadhavalli " or " Sri Maragadhambigai ". The Lord is also otherwise known as " Sri Vazhithunai Nadhar " and " Sri Marga Sahayar ". Sri Vinayagar, Sri Subramaniar with Valli and Deivayanai, Sri Sahasra lingam, Sri Panchamukha lingam, Sri Ashtamukha lingam and Navagrahas are the other main deities here. Saint Appar and Sri Pattinathar Adigal have composed several verses, in praise of the Swamy and the Ambal. A noteworthy feature of this shrine is the presence of the Panchamukha Vinayagar, the Panchamukha Lingam, the Sahasra Lingam and the lion-faced tank.

The Sanskrit version of the sthalapuranam of this shrine, found in 23 " Sarukkams " (Chapters) of " Satharuthrika Samhidhai " of " Virinchipura Sthala Mahathmiyam ", has been beautifully translated in Tamil, by Sri V. M. Munirathnam Iyer of Virinchipuram and published in the monthy magazine of " Madha Jodhidam ". Besides, there is also another publication in Tamil, composed in verses viz., " Thiru Virinchai Puranam ". The author of this publication is the famous Poet Sri Saiva Ellappa Navalar, who has also written such eminent puranas as " Arunachala Puranam " " Thirvenkattu Puranam " and " Thiru varunai Kalambagam ". The beauty of his poetic skill and style will be very well appreciated by eminent scholars, who have made a special study of his literary works. There are altogether eight Sarukkams and 370 verses in the " Thiruvirinchai Puranam ". The first chapter is the " Naimysaraniya Sarukkam ", wherein Sage Vasishta describes the glory of this sacred sthalam to his colleagues. The history of the severe penance performed by " Sri Parasakthi " (Gowri) to Lord Siva, at this sthalam is beautifully narrated in the second Sarukkam viz., " Gowripura Sarukkam ". That is why, this sthalam also came to be known as " *Gowripuri* ". *The third chapter* " *Vindupuri Sarukkam* " deals with the appearance of Sri Thirumal here. The " Karapuri Sarukkam " refers to the story of how " Karan ", the giant " Asura ", got his salvation, through his unstinted devotion to Lord Siva here. " Virinchipuri Sarukkam " narrates how Lord Brahma performed a severe penance here in this sthalam, had a dharshan of Lord Siva and got His blessings. The term " Virinjan " is one of the several names of Lord Brahma and hence the name " Virinchipuram " to this sacred centre. " Vazhithunai Sarukkam " narrates the following legend : A Pepper merchant of " Kunthala Desam " who travelled to Kancheepuram, through this sthalam, with a heavy load of pepper bags, for sale there, was waylaid and dacoited by a gang of robbers, who stole away all his pepper bags. In deep grief, the merchant offered devotional prayers to Sri Margabandu Swamy, to save him, whereupon, Lord Siva appeared on a horse, in the guise of a hero, on the spot and drove away all the robbers, restored the pepper bags to the merchant and safely escorted him, upto Kancheepuram and then disappeared. Therefore the Lord of this sthalam is known as Margabandhu, " Divine Escorter ". The " Paraloga Sarukkam " relates how " Savithiran ", a Brahmin got his " Mukthi ", through his deep devotion to the Lord here.

The eighth chapter known as the " Balanukku Thirumudi Valaitha Sarukkam " beautifully narrates, how Lord Siva yielded to the wishes of a small Brahmin boy, by bending his head " Thirumudi " and thereby pleased him. The story runs thus :

Once upon a time, there lived an Adi Saiva Brahmin, by name Sri Sivanadhan, who was regularly conducting poojas to the Lord of this shrine. He happened to die suddenly, very early in life, leaving his

only young son, by name Sri Sivasaruman desolate. When the responsibility of offering poojas to the Lord, ultimately devolved on his young son's shoulders, the "Dhayadhis" (Paternal relations) prevented him, from offering poojas to the Lord. At this, his mother was grieved, and prayed to the Lord, to show her an easy way for her son, to do the poojas and thereby save them. On the same night, the Lord appeared before her, in her dreams and directed her to give a holy bath to her son and bring him to His sannidhi next morning, where He promised to perform a miracle, to the astonishment of one and all. Accordingly, the mother and son went to the Lord's sannidhi, followed by his relations. The saintly boy, began to do abishegam to the Lingam, by taking the "Thirumanjana Kudam" full of holy water. But he was grieved to find, that he was not able to reach the "Thirumudi" of the Lord, for the abishegam. At that time, the Lord miraculously bent down his "Thirumudi" and facilitated the boy, to conveniently and comfortably do his abishegam, to the great surprise of all his relations. Testifying to this great miracle, even today the "Thirumudi" of Sri Margabandhu Swamy is slightly bent down at this shrine.

Saint Arunagirinathar has sung in his famous "Thiruppugazh", 15 verses, exclusively in praise of Lord Muruga, of this sthalam. Of these, he refers to this sacred place as "Virinchai" in three verses, "Karapuram" in two verses and "Karapuri", in the remaining ten verses.

The following are the famous theerthas of this sthalam viz., "Simha Theertham", "Brahma Theertham", "Kara Theertham", "Chandra Theertham" and "Pali Nadhy". There are several stone inscriptions here, both in "Grandham" and Tamil. They refer to this sthalam, as "Jayamkonda Sozha Mandalathu Thiruvirinchipuram" and to the presiding deity, as "Vazhithunai Nayanar". These stone inscriptions relate to the period of such famous Tamil Kings as, Sri Nandhi Vikrama Pallavan, Sri Rajendra Cholan, Sri Paranthaka Cholan I, Sri Vijayanagara Immady Narasimharayar, Sri Achutharayar, Sri Devarayar, Sri Krishna Devarayar and Sri Karnataka Venkatapathy Devan. Important informations relating to the charities given to the Lord, gift of lands, endowments of villages, construction of the "Eramanaicken Mandapam", the flooring of the prakaras, the gift of lands for the upkeep of the temple "Nandavanam" (Garden) and the lighting arrangements in the temple, are revealed in these inscriptions. In one of these inscriptions, the decision arrived at, against the social practice of dowry system, during marriages, by a meeting of all sects of the Brahmins, in the temple sannidhi is described. Another inscription relates to the gift of a house to Sri Ananda Namasivaya Pandaram, the disciple of Guru Namasivaya Murthy for the purpose of establishing a Mutt, in this sthalam. It is worth remembering in this connection, that this Guru Namasivaya Murthy is the disciple of the famous Paramaguru Sri Namasivayar, of the Thiruvannamalai cave.

Poojas are performed four times daily by four hereditary Brahmin priests, in turn, strictly according to the principles, laid down in the "Karana" and "Kamika Agamas". They are paid a monthly salary of Rs. 9- apart from a daily "Paditharam" of $1\frac{3}{4}$ measures of rice. The temple owns antique jewellery, worth about Rs. 21,241-/ in gold, silver and diamond, all donated by devotees, of which the silver "Kavacham", covering the Swamy, valued Rs. 5,016/- deserve special mention.

The immovable properties of the temple comprise 88·10 acres of wet and 144·08 acres of dry lands, besides a house at Vellore main Bazaar and some "Navasakthi Mandapams". The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 15,000/- from its landed properties, a rental annual income of Rs. 1,300/- from its "Navasakthi Mandapams" and Rs. 660/- from the house, by way of annual rent, besides a dhastik allowance of Rs. 1,713/-, from the Government. These are spent for the celebration of daily poojas and periodical festivals of the temple and for its general upkeep and maintenance. The temple also derives an additional annual income of Rs. 700/-from the hundi collections. These hundies are always opened, twice a year, before and after the last Sunday, in the month of Karthigai, in the presence of the Executive Officer and Trustees of the temple. Further, the temple also collects an additional income of about Rs 1,000 every year, by levying charges, at fixed rates, for performing archanas, abishegas etc., from the devotees, as per the schedule given belew :

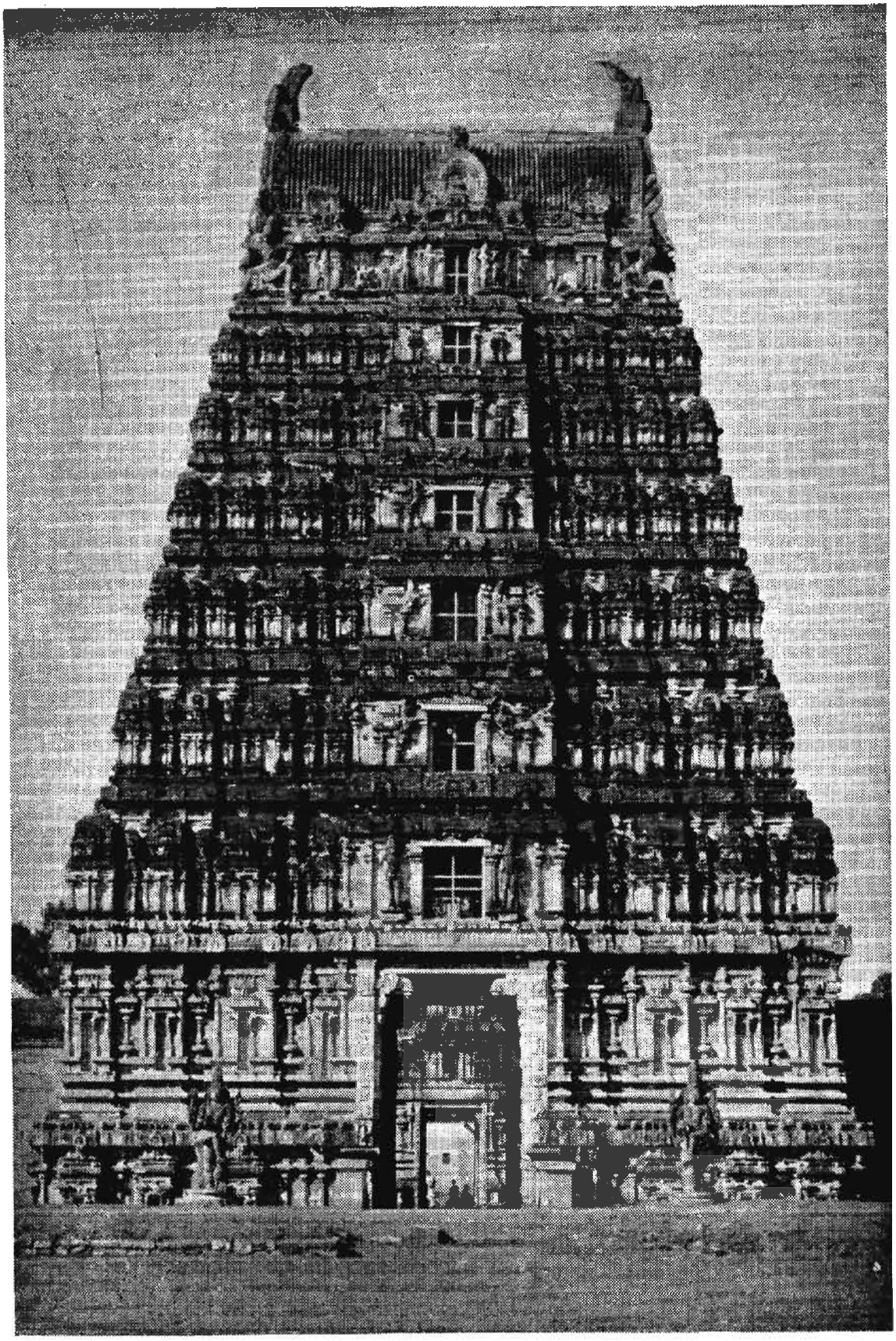
		Rs.	Ps.
Archana	...	0	25
Deeparadhanai	...	0	06
Sahasranamam	...	1	25
Head Shaving	...	0	50
Ear boring	...	0	15
Tying the cradle	...	0	75
Marriage	...	10	00
A sacred bath in the Lion-faced Tank	...	1	00



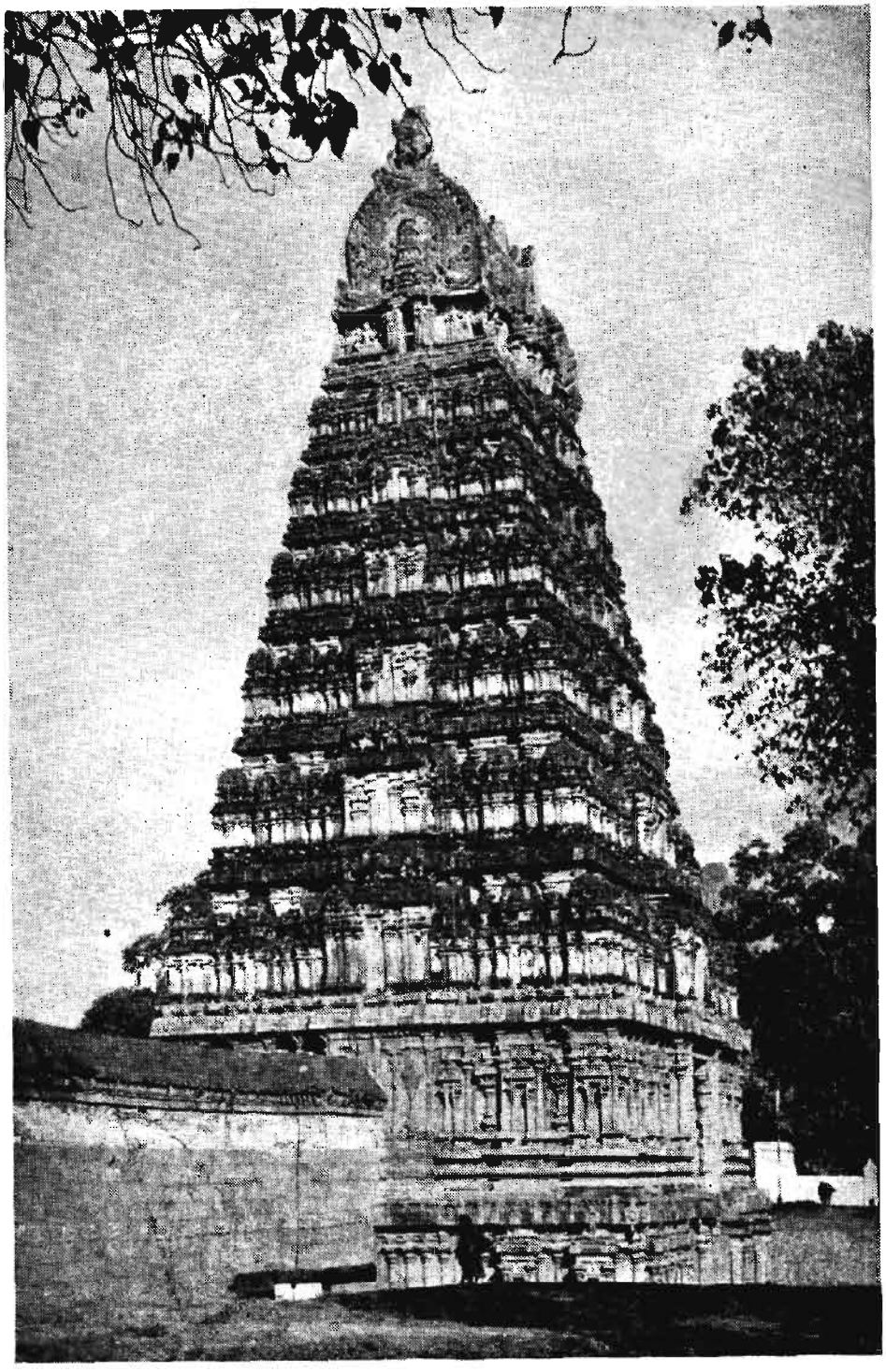
Lord Ganesa in a standing pose – the Utsavar in the temple.



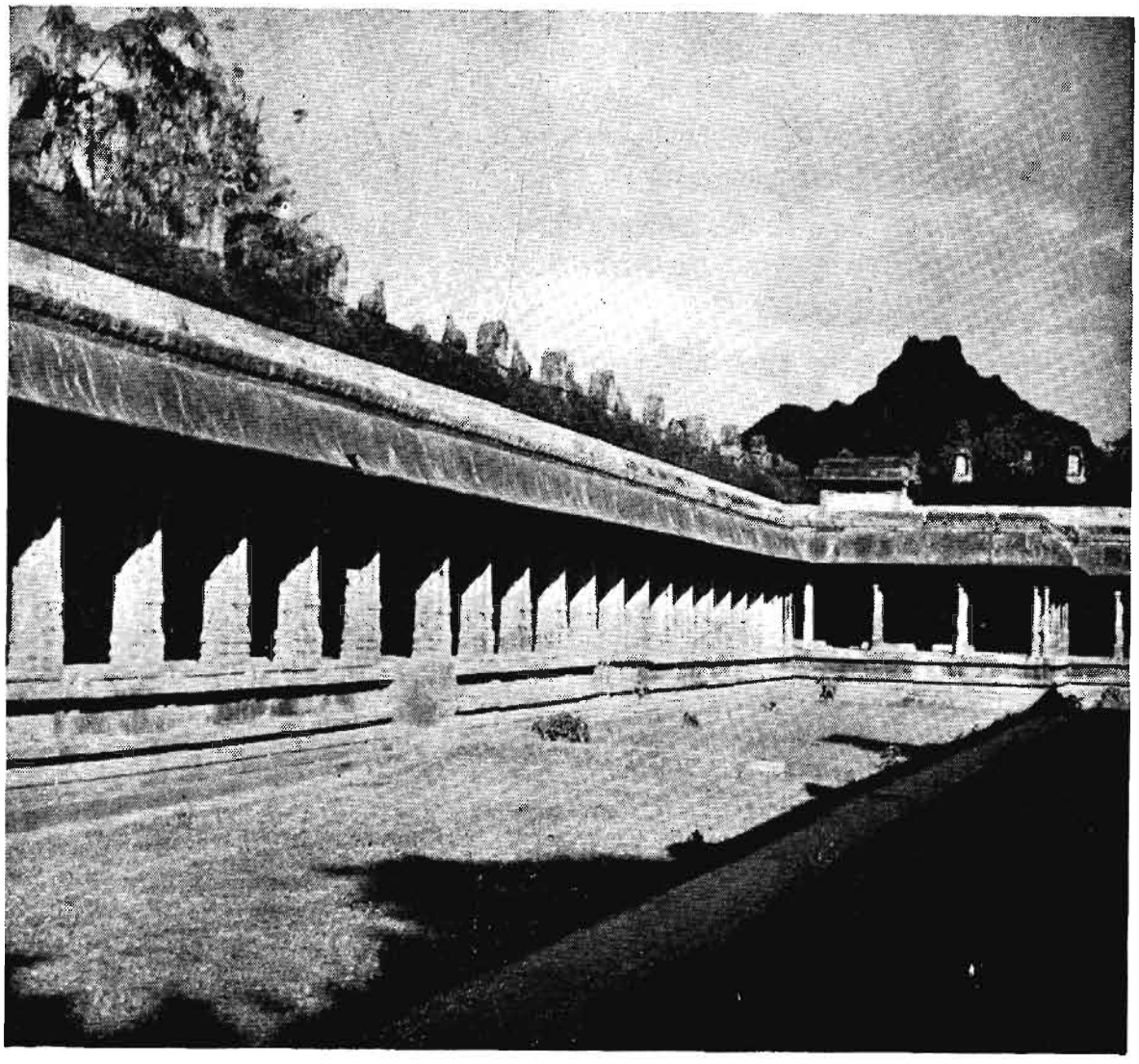
The Utsavar of Siddhi Buddhi Vinayagar in the Temple.



Gopuram view of the Fort Temple at Vellore.



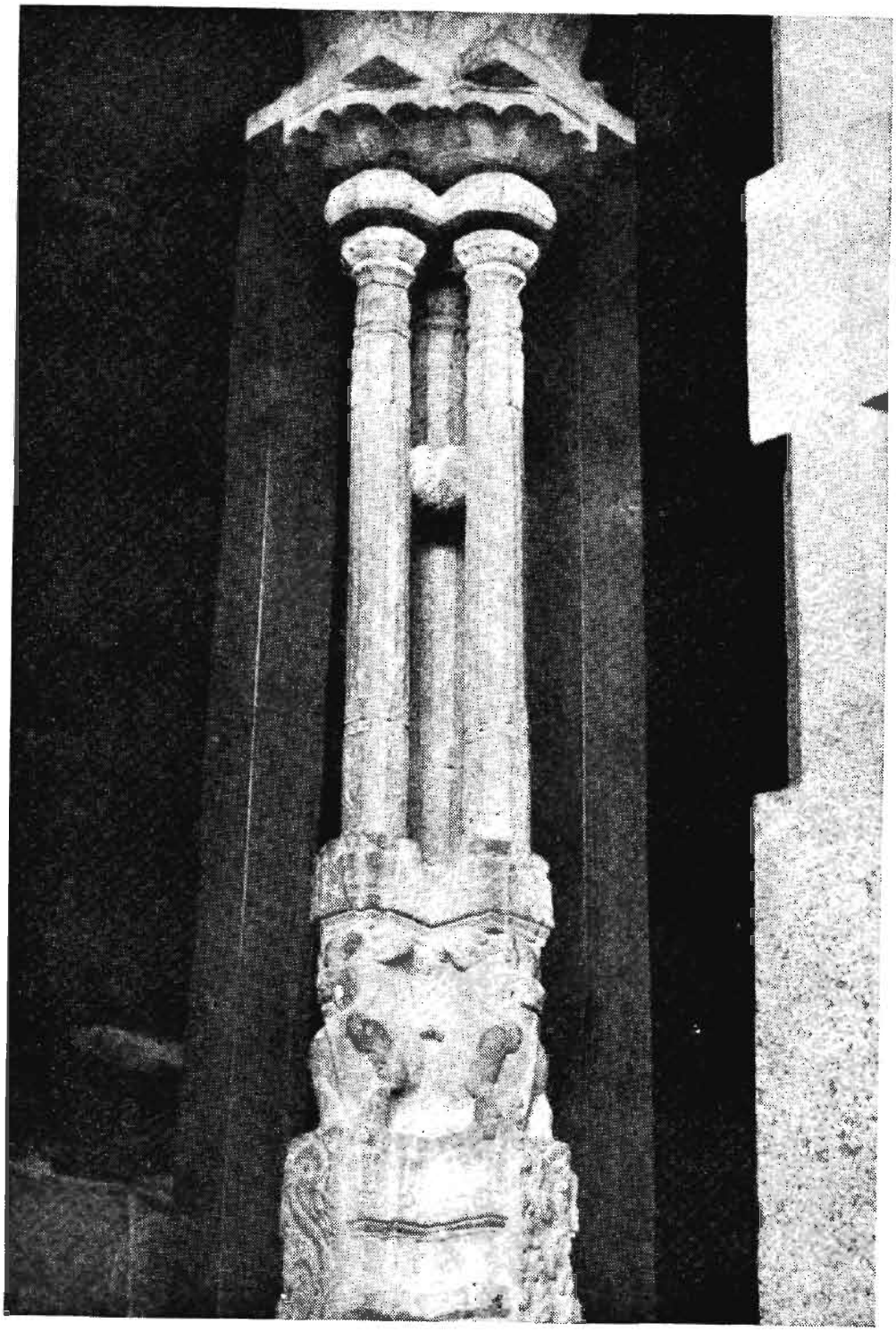
A side view of the Gopuram of the Fort Temple.



Prakaram view of the Fort Temple.



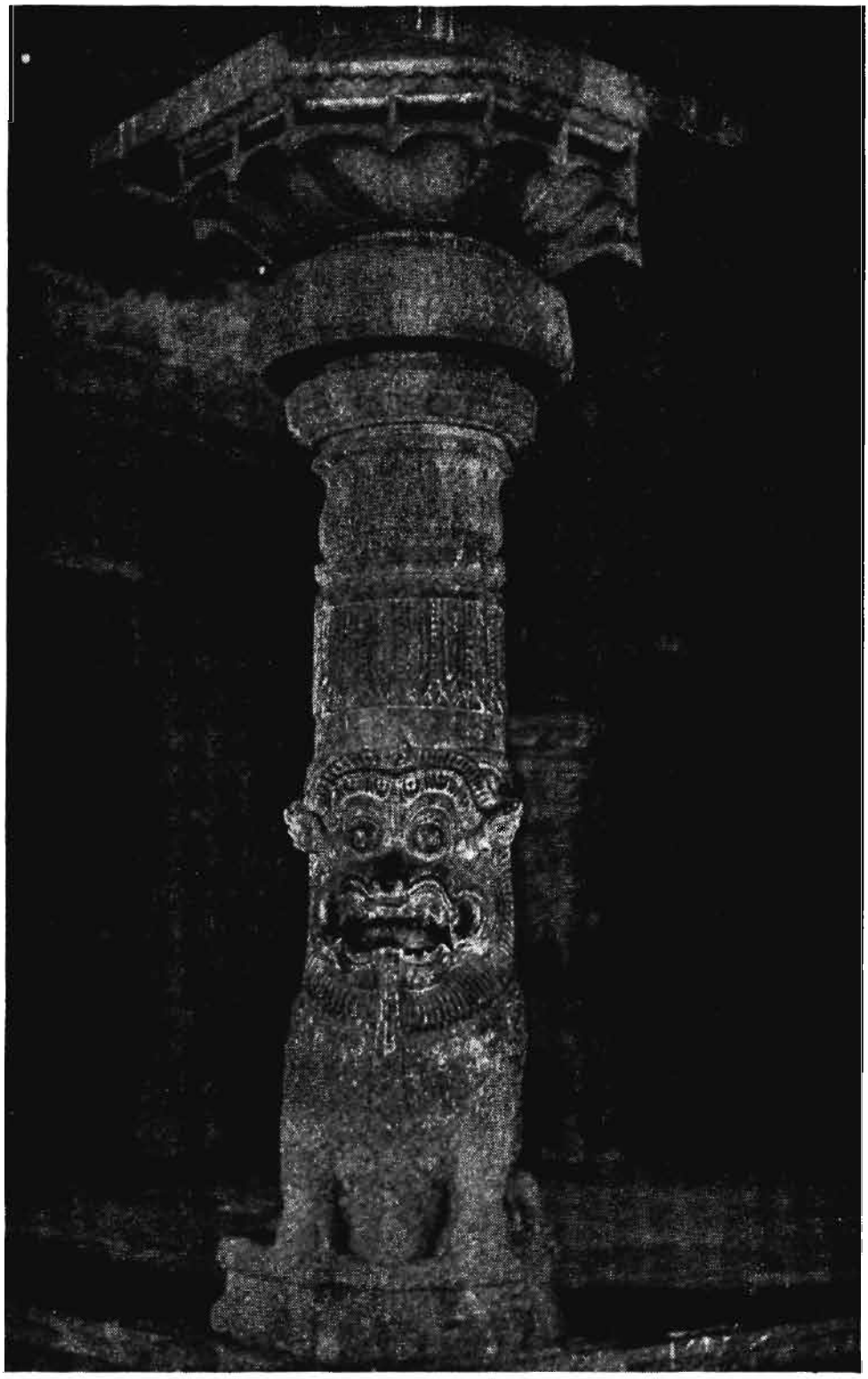
An attractive Pillar in the prakaram.



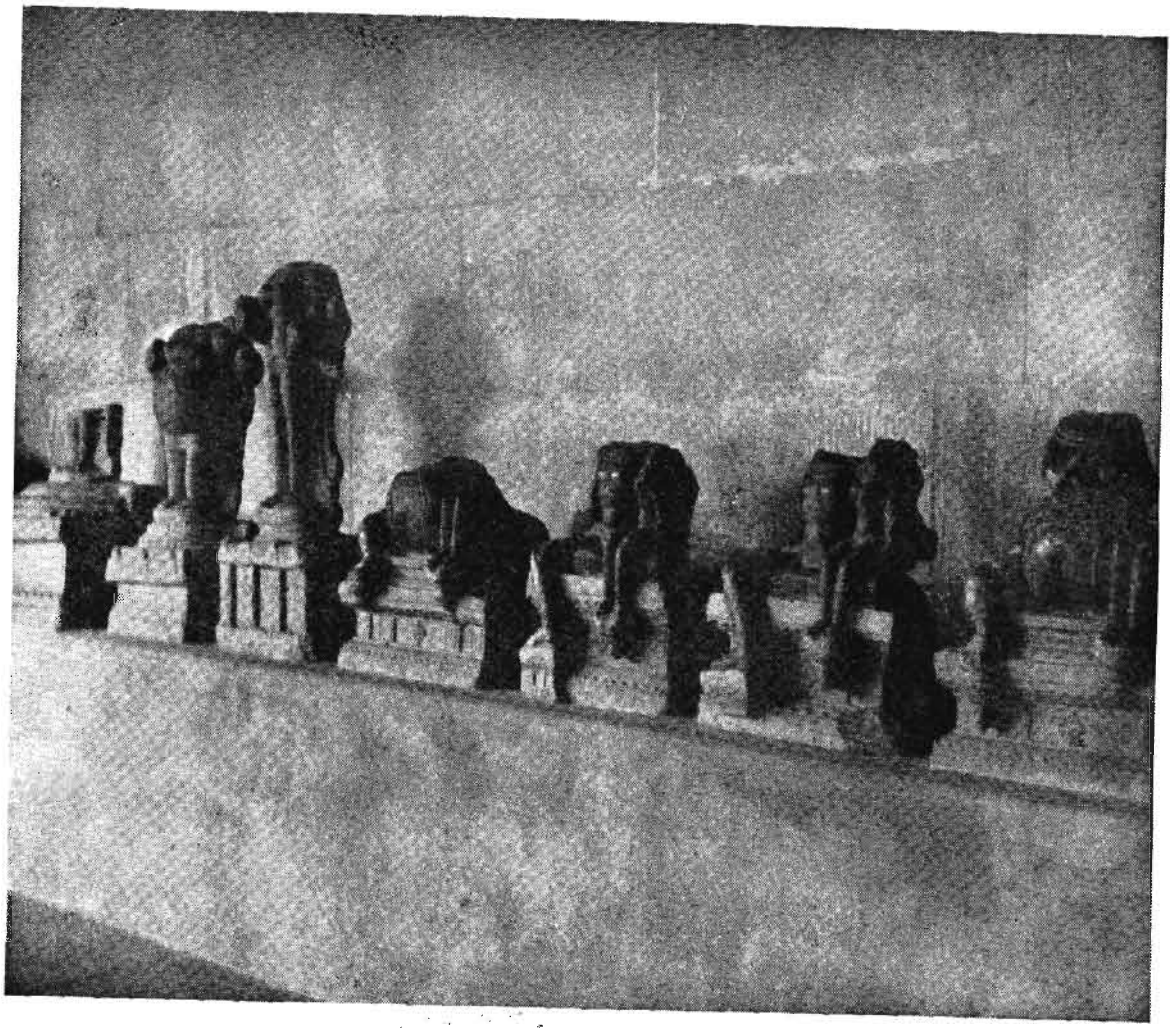
Another artistic Pillar in the Temple.



A view of other artistically carved Pillars in the Temple.



Another artistic Pillar in the Temple.



Ruined idols in the prakaram.



Image of Lord Ganesa in the Fort Temple, Vellore.

The temple owns two cars, two Palanquins, four Kedayams and the following vahanas viz., Rishabams, (2 big and 1 small) Kamadhenu, Adhikara Nandhi, Swan, Elephant, Peacock, Ravanan and Surya and Chandra Prabhai. All these are very ancient and made of wood.

The "Vasantha Thiruvizha" during Chitra Pournami, Vaikasi Visagam, Ani Thirumanjanam, Adi Pooram, for a period of 10 days, Vinayaga Chathurthi, Sri Jayanthi, Navarathiri in Purattasi, Annabishegam, in Ayppasi, Karthigai Deepam, Margazhi Thiruvathirai, Thai Punar Poosam, Theppothsavam during Masi Magam and the Brahmothsavam, for a period of 10 days, during the Panguni Uthiram, are the usual festivals celebrated by the temple, of which the Brahmothsavam, for 10 days, in the Panguni Uthiram and the last Sunday of Karthigai Deepam, are the most important ones, which attract not less than 10,000 devotees, from far and near.

The executive management of the temple, vests in a Board of five trustees, functioning through an Executive Officer, all appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

22. SHENBAKKAM

Sri Selva Vinayagar and Sri Somasundareswarar temple

The famous temple dedicated to Sri Selva Vinayagar and Somasundareswarar at Shenbakkam village, about two miles from Vellore has been attracting a large number of devotees from far and near for centuries. A special feature of the shrine is that poojas and abishegams are performed for Sri Selva Vinayagar in an open space around which the prakaram has been built. It is said that the original name of this village was Shenbaga Vanam, as it was full of fragrant shenbaga trees even though no trace of the trees is to be seen now.

There is an interesting anecdote regarding the origin of this shrine. During the reign of King Tukoji Rao over Vellore towards the end of the 13th century, Sri Vinayagar appeared before the villagers in the form of a Brahmin youth and said that he was run over on the back by a cart driver whose cart was laden with stones for construction of the fort at Vellore. The God also showed the wound at his back with blood oozing out of it and suddenly disappeared. Thereupon, the villagers discovered six stone images in a bush nearby, after a thorough search of the vicinity. One of the images was bleeding on the back. King Tukoji erected a temple over this place as soon as he heard about this incident from the villagers and developed a sthalam here. Sri Vinayagar is said to have been installed in an open space as per his own wishes although other deities like Sri Subramania and Navagrahas have been installed in a roofed prakaram. It is reported by the temple authorities that the other stone images found along with Sri Vinayagar are growing in size, year after year and are placed by his side.

Sri Selva Vinayagar and Sri Somasundareswarar are the principal Gods of this temple. The Moolavar Vinayagar is a swayambu, while the Lingam here is an installed one. The temple covers an area of 23 cents. There are several stone inscriptions here relating to the years 1892 and 1893.

Poojas are performed twice daily by hereditary Brahmin gurukkals. The offerings of the devotees are the main source of their livelihood. The temple owns antique jewellery, worth about Rs 2,500, donated by devotees. It owns a few acres of wet lands, fetching an annual income of Rs. 1,755 by way of rent and the same is spent towards the expenses connected with poojas, festivals and for its general maintenance. Besides, it also gets an additional income of Rs. 600 every year by way of Hundi collections. These hundies are always opened once a month in the presence of the trustees. Brahmothsavam commencing from the Vinayaga Chathurthi day is the only important annual festival celebrated here, which attracts about 2,000 devotees from far and near.

The affairs of the temple are managed by a Board of five trustees, all appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

VELLORE

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples under the Hindu Religious				
1	1	Agaramcheri (P)	Agaramcheri	Sri Bargeswarar temple (S)	200	0·20	Sri Bargeeswarar	Melalathur Railway station 2 miles
2	4	Pallikonda (P)	Kilachur (Pallikonda)	Sri Naganathaswami temple (S)	100	0·50	Sri Naganathee-swarar	Gudiyatham Railway station 3 miles
3	,,	do	Pallikonda	Sri Prakasa Vinayagar temple (G)	Not known	0·02	Sri Prakasa Selva Vinayagar	Gudiyatham Railway station 8 miles
4	,,	do	do	Sri Uthara Ranga-nathar temple (V)	1,500	0·85	Sri Ranganathar	Gudiyatham Railway station 2½ miles
5	,,	do	Vettuvanam	Sri Ellaiamman temple (F)	100	0·50	Sri Ellaiamman	Gudiyatham Railway station 3 miles
6	11	Vallandaraman (V)	Vallandaraman	Sri Porkodiamman temple (F)	200	0·50	Sri Porkodiamman	Virinchipuram Railway station 5 miles
7	12	Virinchipuram (P)	Virunchipuram	Sri Kailasanathar temple (S)	200	0·05	Sri Kailasanathar	Virinchipuram Railway station 3 miles

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
314	4·22	5·47	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Annabishegam in Ayppasi	...	No
580	...	...	...	Coconut grove 2·50	...	...	Rishabam	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri Thiruvathirai	473–476 of 1725	...
200	2·00	...	...	Grove 1·50	...	...	Prabhai	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri	...	No
7,123	Extent not stated				26,222·50	...	Lion Swan Garudan Seshan Elephant Horse Palanquin	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi Garudasevai Uriyadhi Navarathri Vaikunta Ekadasi Sri Rama Navami Panguni Uthiram	71 of 1887, 456–472 of 1925 & 274–283 of 1953–54	...
8,817	...	...	7·00	Coconut grove 2·00	6,631·45	...	Bhootham Lion Swan Horse Ratham	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Adi	...	No
2,374	...	1·50	...	...	...	2,300	Car Vimanam Horse	Once a day by a Gounder	Annual Festival in Chithirai	...	No
430	4·65	...	...	...	...	...	Rishabam Horse	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri	...	Yes

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
8	12	Virinchipuram (P)	Virinchipuram	Sri Margabandhuswami temple (S)	2,000	0·09	Sri Margabandhuswami	Virinchipuram Railway station 3 miles
9	,,	do	do	Sri Muthialamman temple (F)	70	0·01	Sri Muthialamman	do
10				Sri Ponniamman temple (F)			Sri Ponniamman	
11	14	Satyamangalam (P)	Satyamangalam	Sri Manikandeswarar temple (S)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Manikandeeswarar	Virunchipuram Railway station 5 miles
12	16	Anpoondi (V)	Anpoondi	Sri Thiruthaleswarar temple (S)	500	0·24	Sri Thiruthaleswarar	Vellore Railway station 6 miles
13	18	Melmanavoor (V)	Melmanagur (Melmanur)	Sri Kasi Viswanathar temple (S)	100	1·00	Sri Kasi Viswanathar	Vellore Town Railway station 3 miles
14	19	Kilmanavoor (V)	Kilmanavur (Kadigambattur P.O.)	Sri Ponniamman temple (F)	300	0·01	Sri Ponniamman	Vellore Town Railway station 4 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
23,822	88·10	144·00	...	Shop-1	32,129	...	Elephant Peacock Car Kedayam Palanquin Rishabham Bandicoot Horse	Four times a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vasanthotsavam in Chithrai Vinayaga Chathurthi Sri Jayanthi Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Kadanayar in Karthigai for 4 days	175–212 of 1939–40	...
204	7·00	...	...	...	...	...	Lion	Once a day by a Pandaram	Annual Festival in Adi	...	No
312	2·13	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
480	3·50	2·00	...	17·83	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Annual Festival in Chithirai	...	Yes
1,960	8·00	...	...	...	...	10	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Annual Festival in Panguni Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri Vinayaga Chathurthi	...	No
600	3·50	...	...	...	...	...	Car Kedayam	Once a day by a Gounder	Pongal Festival in Thai	...	No

VELLORE

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
15	21	Konavattam (P)	Konavattam	Sri Anjaneyar temple (O)	30	0·01	Sri Anjaneyar	Vellore Town Railway station ¾ mile
16	22	Shenbakkam (P)	Shenbakkam	Sri Selva Vinayagar temple (G)	250	0·23	Sri Selva Vinayagar	Vellore Town Railway station 1 mile
17	24	Vellore (M)	Saidapet (Malaiadivaram)	Sri Kannikoil temple (F)	100	0·01	Sri Kanniamman	Vellore Town Railway station 1½ miles
18				Sri Anjaneyar temple (O)			Sri Anjaneyar	
19	,,	do	Thottapalayam	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	100	0·06	Sri Dharmarajar	Vellore Town Railway station 1 mile
20	,,	do	Vellore	Sri Baripet Subramaniar temple (M)	100	0·11	Sri Subramaniaswami	do
21	,,	do	Vellapadi (Vellore)	Sri Darmaraja *alias* Sri Drowpathiamman temple (F)	110	0·17	Sri Dharmarajar	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 1 mile
22	,,	do	Vellapadi (Vellore)	Sri Kalasa Kothandaramar temple (V)	100	0·05	Sri Kothandaramaswami	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 1½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
688	1·43	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	Sri Rama Navami	...	No
8,968		Extent not stated		...	9,572	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	Yes
635	...	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gounder	Chithra Pournami Karthigai Deepam Chithra Pournami	...	No
1,172	...	...	...	Shops-8	...	...	Kedayam	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	Ugadhi	...	No
669	...	...	...	House-1 Shop-1	...	1,000	Peacock Swan Horse Elephant Kedayam	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Thiruvathirai Skanda Sashti	...	No
205	...	...	...	Houses-5 Shops-4	...	1,000	Lion Horse Kedayams-3	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri Fire Festival once in four years	...	No
3,019	1·50	...	...	Shops-4 Houses-3	1,388	...	Garudan Peacock Kedayam Lion Palanquin Car Yali	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Navarathri	...	No

VELLORE

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
23	24	Vellore (M)	Vellapadi (Vellore)	Sri Kalasa Pillayar *alias* Karpaga Vinayagar temple (G)	100	0·05	Sri Karpaga Vinayagar	Vellore Town Railway station 1 mile
24	,,	do	Vellapadi (Beripet)	Sri Kaliamman temple (F)	Not known	0·22	Sri Kaliamman	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 1½ miles
25	,,	do	Vellapadi (Venkappa Chetty street)	Sri Kanaga Durgai amman temple (F)	200	0·03	Sri Kanaga Durgai amman	do
26	,,	do	Vellapadi	Sri Kannikaparameswari amman temple (F)	75	0·11	Sri Kannikaparameswari	do
27	,,	do	Vellapadi (Beripet)	Sri Kasiviswanathar temple (S)	300	0·50	Sri Kasiviswanathar	Vellore Cantt. Railway station
28	,,	do	Vellore (Arasamaram street)	Sri Lakshminarayanar temple (V)	200	0·16	Sri Lakshminarayanar	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 1½ miles
29	,,	do	Vellore (Kosapet)	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple (S)	200	0·05	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
2,328	2·00	...	...	Houses-7 Shops-6	...	750	Kedayam Vimanam	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvathirai	...	No
1,589	...	1·08	...	Houses-3	...	500	Lion Elephant Rishabam Kedayam	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri Thai Poosam	...	No
2,301	1·66	...	...	...	...	200	Lion Kedayam	Twice a day by a hereditary Naicker	Navarathri	...	No
2,027	...	...	...	House-1 Shops-6	7,181	...	Horse Garudan Palanquin Kedayam	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri Thaipoosam Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
5,179	2·00	...	...	Houses-5 Shops-6 Coconut grove 0·75	...	400	Chapparam Horse Boodham Rishabam Elephant Kedayam Surya & Chandra Prabhai	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi	...	No
440	...	1·00	...	Houses-3	...	200	Garudan Horse Elephant Kedayam Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
2,649	2·00	...	...	House-1 Shops-3	...	1,500	Rishabam Swan Peacock Horse Kedayam Palanquin	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Chithrai Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam	...	No

VELLORE

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
30	24	Vellore (M)	Vellore (Salumanpet)	Sri Narasingaswami temple (V)	60	Below 0·01	Sri Narasinga swamigal	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 2 miles
31	,,	do	Vellore	Sri Saithapet Pillayar *alias* Sidhi Budhi Sundara Vinayagar temple (G)	150	0·08	Sri Sidhi Budhi Sundara Vinayagar	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 2½ miles
32	,,	do	Vellore (Kosapet) (Subramanyaswami koil street)	Sri Sivasubramaniar temple (M)	200	0·50	Sri Sivasubramaniaswami	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 1 mile
33	,,	do	Vellore (Kosapet) (Arukkara St.,)	Sri Solapuriamman temple (F)	100	0·17	Sri Solapuriamman	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 1 mile
34	,,	do	Vellore (Aruganthampoondi St.,)	Sri Tharakeswarar temple (S)	250	0·30	Sri Tarakeswarar	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 2 miles
35	,,	do	Vellore (Agathukrishnappa Chetty Street)	Sri Vannia Pillaiyar temple (G)	60	0·04	Sri Vannia Pillayar	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 1½ miles
36	,,	do	Vellore (Velappadi)	Sri Velappadi Varasidhi Vinayagar temple (G)	200	0·30	Sri Varasidhi Vinayagar	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
762	...	...	1·00	Shops-4	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Pandaram	Chithirai Guru Poojah	...	No
1,708	4·00	...	...	Houses-7	...	800	Bandicoot Rishabam Kedayam	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Masi	...	Yes
2,431	...	10·00	...	Shops-4	...	2,500	Peacock Rishabam Horse Kedayam Soorya prabhai	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Masi Navarathri	...	No
338	...	...	...	Building-1	...	1,000	Lion	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri	...	No
6,910	...	...	...	Houses-2 Shops-5 Buildings-3	...	2,000	Car Palanquin Kedayam Elephant	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Navarathri Karthigai Deepam	...	No
650	...	...	...	Shop-1 Buildings-2	...	500	Bandicoot Rishabam Elephant Horse Lion	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Festival in Chithirai Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam	...	No
2,908	...	...	...	Houses-2 Shops-10 Housing plots 2·00	...	500	Bhoodham Bandicoot Horse Peacock Chapparam Thervuadichan	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai	...	No

VELLORE

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
37	24	Vellore (M)	Vellore (Bazaar street)	Sri Vembuliamman temple (F)	125	0·01	Sri Vembuliamman	Vellore Town Railway station 1 mile
38	,,	do	Vellore (Kolakaran Street)	Sri Venugopalaswami temple (V)	30	Below 0·02	Sri Venugopalaswami	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 1½ miles
39	,,	do	do	Sri Sanjeevirayar temple (O)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Sanjeevirayar	do
40	,,	do	do	Sri Anjaneyar temple (O)	155	0·02	Sri Anjaneyar	do
41	,,	do	Vellore (Thottapalayam)	Sri Ettiamman temple (F)	Not known	0·04	Sri Ettiamman	Vellore Town Railway station 2 miles
42	,,	do	Vellore (Agathukrishna Chetty Street)	Sri Kothandaramaswami temple (V)	50	0·05	Sri Kothandaramaswami	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 2 miles
43	,,	do	Vellore (Kosapet Street)	Sri Swarnaganapathi temple (G)	100	0·30	Sri Swarnaganapathi	Vellore Cantt. Railway station
44	,,	do	Vellore (Arugandha poondi St.)	Sri Selliamman temple (F)	50	0·34	Sri Selliamman	Katpadi Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
4,264	...	...	...	Houses-2 Building-1	...	700	Lion	Once a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Navarathri	...	No
420	...	...	...	Shops-3	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Mudaliar	Uriyadi Festival in Avani	...	No
259	...	...	...	Shops-2 House-1	...	...	...	Once a day by a Pandaram	...	...	No
414	...	...	...	Shops-4 Choultry-1	...	200	...	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Rama Navami Navarathri Hanumantha Jayanthi	...	No
1,117	...	...	...	Shops-3	...	...	Boodham Lion	Twice a day by a Pandaram	Festival in Adi	...	No
1,300	...	...	...	Shop-1	...	400	Garudan Surya & Chandra Prabhai	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
1,078	1·25	...	...	Coconut grove 1·75	...	...	Bandicoot	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
449	0·80	...	...	Shops-2	...	100	Lion	Once a day by a Mudaliar	Amman Festival in Adi	...	No

VELLORE

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
45	25	Sathuvacheri (P)	Rengapuram	Sri Kothandaramar temple (V)	130	1·37	Sri Kothandaramaswami	Vellore Contt. Railway station 4 miles
46	29	Perumugai (V)	Perumugai	Sri Ponniamman temple (F)	10	Below 0·01	Sri Ponniamman	Tiruvalam Railway station 7 miles
47	42	Anaicut (P)	Anaicut (old Vaniyambadi)	Sri Kalyana Venkatesa Perumal temple (V)	200	0·14	Sri Kalyana Venkatesa Perumal	Gudiyatham Railway station 8 miles
48	44	Unai (P)	Unai (Peria Unai)	Sri Kalatheeswarar temple (S)	300	0·06	Sri Kalatheeswarar	do
49	53	Koothambakkam (P)	Koothambakkam	Sri Drowpathiamman temple (F)		0·01	Sri Drowpathiamman	Valathur Railway station 3 miles
50				Sri Vinayagar temple (G)		0·01	Sri Vinayagar	
51				Sri Kaliamman temple (F)	100	0·01	Sri Kaliamman	
52				Sri Gangaiamman temple (F)		Not stated	Sri Gangaiamman	
53	54	Madanur (V)	Madanur	Sri Gangaiamman temple (F)		Below 0·01	Sri Gangaiamman	Valathur Railway station 1½ miles
54				Sri Drowpathiamman temple (F)	200	0·12	Sri Drowpathiamman	

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
1,788	5·00	...	...	Grove 10·00	...	...	Garudan Anjaneyar Horse Kedayams-2	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Sri Rama Navami Vaikunta Ekadasi Karthigai Deepam Andal festival	...	Yes
898	...	3·00	...	...	...	800	Theruvadichan	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Thai festival Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
2,562	16·36	4·91	...	Coconut grove 0·33	...	200	Palanquin Garudan Vimanam	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Garudasevai Navarathri Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
464	5·08	12·31	...	...	...	27	Rishabam	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Navarathri Adi Krithigai	...	No
	...	0·66	...	...	...			Once a day by a Poosari			
	...	1·00	...	...	...						
960						...	Horse		Annual Festival in Thai	...	No
	...	2·00	...	...	...			Once a day by a Vannan			
	2·00	...	...	...	...						
2,295	4·50	6·50	...	Shops-6 Vacant plot 1·37	...	300	...	Once a day by a Mudaliar	Festival in Vaikasi	...	No

VELLORE

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
55	58	Vadapudupet (V)	Pachaikuppam	Sri Pachaiamman temple (F)	100	0·02	Sri Pachaiamman	Pachaikuppam Railway station ¾ mile
56	59	Agaram (P)	Agaram	Sri Gajendra Varadarajar temple (V)	200	Not stated	Sri Gajendra Varadarajar	Nalathur Railway station 7 miles
57	,,	do	do	Sri Kasiviswanathar temple (S)	200	Not stated	Sri Kasiviswanathar	do
58	68	Virupakshipuram (P)	Virupachipuram	SriVenugopalavaradaraja temple (V)	300	0·11	Sri Venugopalavaradaraja Perumal	Vellore Cantt. Railway station 2 miles
59	71	Thuthipattu (P)	Thuttipet	Sri Kothandaramar temple (V)	125	0·16	Sri Kothandaramaswami	Pennathur Railway station ½ mile
60	72	Pennathur (P)	Pennathur	Sri Varadarajar temple (V)	300	0·20	Sri Varadarajar	Pennathur Railway station ¾ mile
61	83	Somalapuram (V)	Somalapuram	Sri Veerakoil (O)	100	0·50	Sri Veeravar	Ambur Railway station 2 miles
62	84	Ambur (M)	Ambur (M)	Sri Nagarathnaswami temple (S)	700	0·20	Sri Naganathaswami	Ambur Railway station ¾ mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
283	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a hereditary Gounder	...	...	No
567	5·32	9·52	...	...	...	800	Chapparam Vimanam Palanquin	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam Vaikasi Sri Jayanthi	...	Yes
934	8·42	27·71	...	...	...	500	Bandicoot Rishabam Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Arudhra Dharisanam Navarathri Annabhishekam	...	No
233	0·34	...	...	Shops 5	...	...	Palanquin	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	Uriyadi in Purattasi Garuda Sevai	...	Yes
200	12·32	...	...	...	...	...	Palanquin Horse	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	Thai Poosam Navarathri	...	No
250	3·27	9·95	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	...	...	No
200	...	1·66	...	...	...	200	...	Once a day by a hereditary Naidu	...	...	No
6,321	3·00	...	...	Shops-3 *Houses-6*	14,389	...	Rishabam Horse Surya Prabhai Palanquin Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Panguni	4-6 of. 1896	...

VELLORE

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
63	84	Ambur (M)	Ambur	Sri Samundiamman temple (F)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Samundi-amman	Ambur Railway station ¼ mile
64	„	do	Melkrishna-puram	Sri Srinivasaperumal temple (V)	700	0·10	Sri Srinivasa-perumal	do
65	„	do	do	Sri Kalikambalammam temple (F)	200	0·05	Sri Kalikambal	Ambur Railway station 1 mile
66	93	Kuppambattu (P)	Kuppam-battu	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	150	Not stated	Sri Dharmarajar	Gudiyatham Railway station 6 miles
67	94	Veppan-cuppam (V)	Veppan-kuppam	Sri Varasidhi Vina-yagar temple (G)	70	Not stated	Sri Varasidhi Vinayagar	Valathur Railway station 11 miles
68	96	Palambakkam (P)	Palambakkam (Perumpallam-bakkam)	Sri Prasanna Marga-bandhuswami temple (S)	100	0·05	Sri Prasanna Margabandhu-swami	Kaniyambadi Railway station ¾ mile
69	97	Solavaram (P)	Sozhavaram	Sri Varadarajar temple (V)	200	0·50	Sri Varadaraja Perumal	Kaniyambadi Railway station 2½ miles
70				Sri Madhava temple (V)	Not known	0·33	Sri Varadaraja Perumal	

TALUK (contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
815	...	...	...	Shops-5	...	1,000	Lion	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri	...	No
2,562	4·00	...	...	Houses-3 Shops-2	...	20	Garudan	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Brahmothsavam in Chithrai Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
1,282	1·08	...	...	House-1	...	...	Car	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri	...	...
218	...	4·74	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	Festival in Panguni	...	No
1,036	3·41	3·02	...	...	...	...	Palanquin	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Annabhishegam	...	No
690	...	7·00	...	...	...	...	Horse	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri Thiruvathirai	...	No
422	0·50	2·50	...	Grove 3·00	...	1,500	Ratham Garudan Elephant	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Navarathri	427 of 1902 & 14 of 1887	...
	1·40	5·00	...	...	...	800	Theruvadhichan Garudan Elephant Chapparam Kedayam Yali Prabhai	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam Thiruvathirai Giripradakshanam Navarathri Gokulashtami	344–345 of 1912	...

VELLORE

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
71	100	Nelvoy (P)	Nelvoy	Sri Pattabhiramaswami temple (V)	150	1·99	Sri Pattabhirama swami	Kaniyambadi Railway station 1¼ miles
72	101	Munnurpet (P)	Munjurpet	Sri Kasiviswanathar temple (S)		0·50	Sri Kasiviswanathar	Pennathur Railway station 2 miles
73				Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal temple (V)	200	0·50	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal	
74				Sri Naganathar temple (O)		0·30	Sri Naganathar	
75	106	Vallam (V)	Vallam	Sri Manjiamman temple (F)	Not known	0·07	Sri Manjiamman	Kannamangalam Railway station ¾ miles
76				Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)		0·06	Sri Dharmarajar	
77	109	Kammasamudram (P)	Kammasamudram	Sri Virupaksheeswarar temple (S)	100	0·22	Sri Virupaksheeswarar	Kannamangalam Railway station 1½ miles
78	110	Kathalambattu (P)	Singirikoil	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple (V)	500	0·10	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami	Kannamangalam Railway station 4 miles
79	113	Odugathur (P)	Odugathur	Sri Saptharisheeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·16	Sri Saptharisheeswarar	Valathur Railway station 11 miles
80	120	Periancuppam (P)	Periankuppam	Sri Samundiamman temple (F)	200	0·02	Sri Samundiamman	Ambur Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
400	0·50	21·00	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	...	26 of 1887	...
	2·95	22·14	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
1,781	2·55	12·00	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	...	25 of 1887	...
	2·00	8·74	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
762	...	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Vanniar	Festival in Thai	...	No
1,220	3·00	16·00	...	...	...	...	Rishabam Bandicoot	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Thaipoosam Navarathri Thiruvathirai Annabishegam	...	No
549	8·97	26·01	...	...	...	200	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Giripradakshanam	...	Yes
955	7·16	12·97	...	...	...	300	...	Twice a day by an Archagar	Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Arudhra Dharisanam Sivaratbri	...	Yes
1,211	4·00	2·00	...	...	...	...	Lion	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Amman Festival in Masi	...	No

VELLORE

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples outside the Hindu Religious				
1	4	Pallikonda (P)	Kilachur	Sri Selliamman temple (F)	Not known	0·06	Sri Selliamman	Gudiyatham Railway station 8 miles
2	12	Virinchipuram (P)	Virunchipuram	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswar temple (S)	994	0·20	Sri Sundareswarar	Virunchipuram Railway station 3 miles
3	32	Sadupperi (P)	Sadupperi	Sri Grama Devatha temple (F)	Not known	0·08	Sri Ulaganayagiamman	Vellore Town Railway station 3 miles
4	36	Uroor (P)	Tellur	Sri Eswara temple (S)	Not known	0·03	Lord Siva	Vellore Town Railway station 5 miles
5	99	Veppembattu (V)	Veppambattu	Sri Virupaksheeswara temple (S)	1,199	0·05	Sri Virupaksheeswarar	Kaniyambadi Railway station ½ mile

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
15	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	Only on special occasion by a Mudaliar	Masi Festival	...	Yes
120	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
150	0·66	3·32	...	...	...	...	Boodham	Once a week by a Mudaliar	Adi Festival	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes

ARNI TALUK

68. ARNI

Sri Puthrakameswarar temple

According to a legend which is in vogue among the villagers, this ancient temple was built by King Dhasaratha of Ramayana, who had no children for a long time. He was asked to do the Puthrakameshti yagam at this place by a sage. Accordingly, he performed the yaga in a grand scale and was blessed with sons. With great joy, he built this shrine and installed the Lingam. There is also a different version regarding the origin of this shrine, which says that, once upon a time King Nambiraja, ruler of Padavettai, was sending his herd of cows for grazing to this place. On their return, he systematically found that one particular cow became dry and did not give milk. When he asked the cowherd about this, he was not able to offer any satisfactory explanation for the same. Thereupon with a view to investigate this, he secretly followed the cows one day and watched the movement of this particular cow. To his great astonishment, he found the cow letting out milk of her own accord over an ant-hill. Subsequently on digging the ant-hill, he discovered a Lingam; he installed it in this place and constructed the temple.

The village is at a distance of 8 miles from Arni road, the nearest railway station. It is a mile from the taluk headquarters and 25 miles from Vellore, the district headquarters. This ancient shrine was renovated, some 200 years ago by one Sri Arunagiri Chettiar. It is situated to the east of the village and on the southern bank of the Kamandala Naga river. It covers an area of 40 cents. It has an artistically carved pagoda, 100 cubic feet in size, made of brick and mortar bearing a brass-made, lotus-shaped kalasam. There are also 70 stone pillars, a prakaram, a sanctum sanctorum and a Kalyana Mandapam in the temple.

Sri Puthrakameswarar and His consort Sri Brahannayagi Amman are the presiding deities of the temple. The Moolavar Lingam is a 4′ high granite vigraham, while that of His consort is 3′ in height in a standing posture. The other deities are Sri Subramaniar with Valli and Deivayanai on the Peacock vahanam in a sitting posture, Chandikeswarar in a standing pose and Vinayagar in a sitting posture. Both the uthsava vigrahams of Swamy and Amman are in a standing posture in the pattern of blessing the devotees, 2′ and 3′ in height respectively. There are also uthsava vigrahams for Lord Natarajar in a dancing pose and Subramaniar in a standing posture each 3′ high. Besides, there is also a 3′ high festival idol for Lord Vinayagar in the same posture.

Poojas are performed twice daily by three hereditary Brahmin Gurukkals in turn, who are in the enjoyment of service inam lands, apart from the offerings of the devotees. The landed properties of the temple include 2·69 acres of wet and 2·48 acres of dry lands situated in two different villages, one of which is exclusively set apart for the enjoyment of the temple Gurukkals, while the other comprising 2·30 acres of wet lands are leased out for an annual rent of Rs. 200/- which is spent for the poojas, festivals like Laksha deepam etc., and for the maintenance of the temple.

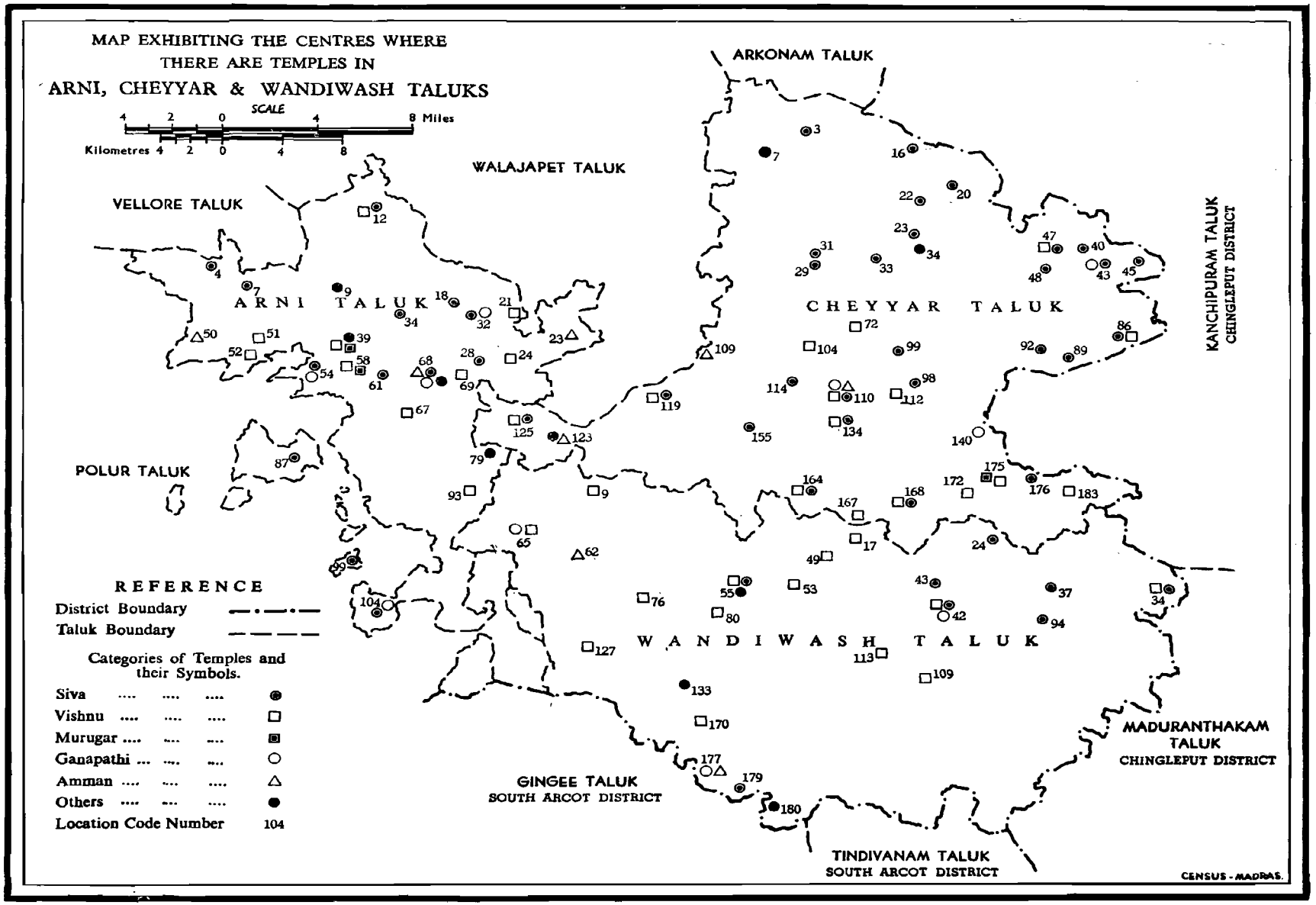
Laksha deepam in the beginning of Chithirai and Kanu Pongal in the month of Thai are the only important festivals observed by the temple every year. During Laksha deepam, special poojas with abishegas, grand illumination and street procession of the deity are performed, while on the Kanu Pongal day, there are only dhoopa, dheepa, neivedhia, abishega aradhanas and dharshan. These festivals are attended by about one thousand devotees from the local and neighbouring villages.

It is said that Sri Puthrakameswarar, the presiding deity of this shrine blesses barren women with progeny as is evident from the name of the deity.

The affairs of the temple are managed by a Board of five trustees, functioning through an Executive Officer under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

Sri Ariyathamman temple

The above temple is at a distance of six miles from the Arni Palayam railway station and 24 miles from


MAP EXHIBITING THE CENTRES WHERE THERE ARE TEMPLES IN
ARNI, CHEYYAR & WANDIWASH TALUKS
SCALE
4 2 0 4 8 Miles
Kilometres 4 2 0 4 8
ARKONAM TALUK
WALAJAPET TALUK
VELLORE TALUK
ARNI TALUK
CHEYYAR TALUK
KANCHIPURAM TALUK
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT
POLUR TALUK
WANDIWASH TALUK
GINGEE TALUK
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT
MADURANTHAKAM TALUK
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT
TINDIVANAM TALUK
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT
REFERENCE
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Categories of Temples and their Symbols.
Siva
Vishnu
Murugar
Ganapathi
Amman
Others
Location Code Number 104
CENSUS - MADRAS.

Vellore, the district headquarters. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Ariyathamman. It was built some 500 years ago, by one Smt. Sivagangai ammal, as testified by the stone inscriptions in it. Later on, it was renovated by Sri Arjuna Pillai and Subbaraya Pillai with the addition of a front mandapam and a fortress. It covers an area of 34 cents and has a pagoda. Besides a six pillar mandapam, there are two pillars at the entrance of the temple bearing the images of the Amman.

The Moolavar Amman is 3' high, in a sitting posture. The festival idol of the Amman is 1½' in height, made of panchalogam. A hereditary Brahmin priest offers daily pooja, who is paid a monthly salary from the temple's income.

The immovable properties of the temple include 4 shops and 0·35 acres of wet lands, which are leased out for an annual rent of Rs. 1,500/-. This is spent towards the salaries of the priest and other temple servants, land tax, municipal tax, electricity charges, daily poojas, periodical festivals and for the general maintenance of the temple.

The annual festival of the temple is celebrated on the last Friday of Thai, which attracts about one thousand devotees from far and near.

According to a legend about 100 years ago, a black-art magician by name Quader Saheb, appears to have captivated several "Dhurdhevadhas" and then come to this place and tried to subordinate this Amman through his manthras. At that time, the Devi got enraged, appeared in person, scolded and cursed him as follows :—"You fool, you cannot captivate me as a victim of your black art. Let you, your black magic, your family and posterity go into ruins". Thereupon the Amman said that she is moving and taking Her abode in the thazhai plants in the form of a snake, some half a mile distant to the west of the temple and come on festive occasions only, when the devotees pray for Her presence. This is testified by the fact that even today it is customary for the devotees of the village to go to a bush in the nearby forest and take Her in a grand procession to the temple on festive occasions.

The temple is administered by a Board of three trustees who are appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

104. DEVIKAPURAM

Sri Kanakagireeswarar Temple

Devikapuram, otherwise known as 'the city of the goddess', is noted for its temples. The most important of these is dedicated to the goddess Brihadhamba alias Perianayagi and is situated in the town, while that of her spouse, Kanakagireeswarar alias Ponmalainadhar crowns the adjacent hill. The former temple was built by the Chola Raja Tondaiman Chakravarti, who is said to have begun his mission of temple building at this place. It is regarded as second in importance only to Tiruvannamalai, and attracts a large number of worshippers. The goddess is one of the four brought into existence by Brahma.

The village is 9 miles to the east of Polur, the nearest railway station on the Villupuram—Katpadi railway line. The district and the taluk headquarters are 30 and 13 miles away respectively. Buses from Madras, Arni, Sethuppattu and Polur pass through this village.

Generally people call this village as "Devikapuram". "Devakypuram", "Devikizhpuram", "Deviyampathy", "Kanakagiri" "Narayanavanam" "Kanakathiri" and "Kanakachalam" are the other names found in the history of this sthalam and in other publications. The hill in this place is known as "Kanakagiri". As this temple is at the bottom of the hill, it is also known as "Devikizhpuram". According to the sthalapuranam of this temple, there is also a legend that Devaki, sister of Kamsan, came to this place, worshipped the Lord here and gave birth to Krishna, hence the name "Devakipuram". This place is further known as "Kanakagiri" and "Kanakachalam" after the name of the hillock here and also as "Narayana Vanam", in view of the temple of Sri Srinivasamurthy found here. The name "Devakapuram" is found in the stone inscriptions of the Sri Devi temple.

Sri Kanakagiriswarar temple is at a height of about 400 feet, from the mean sea level, uphills. It is said to have been built some 2,000 years ago during the reign of the Pallava Kings. It is also said that there are some stone inscriptions relating to its origin in the Tanjore Samasthanam. There is an episode which says that when a villager by name Irula was digging the forest and collecting roots, his axe hit the Lingam underneath. As a result of this sinful act, he

fell down and swooned. On account of his deep devotion to the Lord, the God appeared in his dream and told him that He is present inside the pit. At once, he found the Lingam, installed it on the top of the hillock and worshipped it. Subsequently, when a Pallava King, who was marching with his army through this place, on a war with an enemy, came to know about this Deity, he worshipped it and took a vow to build a grand temple at this place, if he returned victorious. Thus the temple came into existence.

There are several foot steps leading to the top of the hill. After a few steps, one would find the Veerabadrar's shrine,w hich is a thing of architectural beauty. Sri Aladi Vinayagar is installed mid-way to the flight of steps leading uphill. On a rock, to the north of the hill top, are found two beautiful foot prints of the Ambal. It is believed to be those of the Ambal, who did a severe penance for Sri Ponmalainadhar, in a standing posture. Just in front of the temple there is a thirty-six pillared mandapam bearing several beautiful sculptures in all its pillars. The temple is 140 feet long and 70 feet wide. In the southern prakaram of the temple are found the Sannidhis of Sri Visalakshiamman, Saptha Kanniars and Sri Dakshinamoorthy, while the Sannadhis of Sri Vinayagar and Sri Murugar are located in the western prakaram.

The temple covers an area of 3 acres and has a big seven tiered pagoda. The fortress of the temple is beautifully fashioned out of artistically carved granite stones.

Two Lingams are installed in the sanctum sanctorum. The Lingam at the rear is Sri Kanakagiriswarar alias Ponmalainadhar, who is a 2′ high Swayambu Lingam. The first dharsan in this temple is that of Sri Viswanadhar. The notable features of the temple are, unlike other shrines, abishegam is done to the deity here with hot water only instead of cold water; and the number of images of pigs in the outer walls of the temple. The images of the pigs might have been intended to create sentimental feelings among Muslim invaders and to avoid their destroying the temple.

Saint Arunagirinadhar appears to have visited this shrine and sung songs in praise of the deity, through his famous " Thiruppugazh ", in which he has described this sthalam as Kanakagiri.

There is a small temple at the bottom of the hill. to the north. People call the deity installed here as, Sri Thirukameswarar, who is also known as Sri Kaneswarar. Sri Kokilambal is His consort. To the northwest, is Her Sannidhi, The temple of Sri Thirukameswarar is 20 feet long and 11 feet wide. It is designed with nine granite stones, which indicates the extraordinary skill of the sculptor. It is said that this shrine was built in a great hurry before the King, who went uphills, finished his worship and returned back.

The consort of Sri Kanakagiriswarar installed at the hill temple is Sri Perianayagi Amman, found at the bottom. She is also otherwise known as Sri Brahan Nayagi and Sri Brahadhambal. There is no Sivalingam here. Here the temple is 475 feet east to west and 250 feet south to north, with a fortress of 30 feet in height. On the outer walls, there are several carvings. There are three entrances leading to the temple in the north, south and east. The north and south entrances are closed for the devotees. The eastern entrance is beautified by a seven tiered pagoda. Just in front of it, there is a high four pillared mandapam. Adjacent to it, is the " Ther Mutti Mandapam ". Unlike other mandapams, which will have only a single flight of steps on one side, here there are two flights of steps on both sides.

There are three prakarams in the temple. Immediately after entering the temple, one would find Sri Veerabadrar on the south and Sri Bairavar on the north. The Brahma Theertham is on the southern side of the temple with beautiful foot steps and a circular platform. The Kalyana Mandapam is found in the north facing south. This is designed in the shape of a two wheeled car drawn by horses which is very impressive and attractive. There are several architectural carvings on the pillars of this mandapam, depicting the history of the King Sri Manu Needhi Chozhan.

There is a thirty-six pillared front mandapam beyond the Bali Peedam, Kodimaram and Nandhi. To the south of this mandapam is the Vinayagar Sannidhi and to the north of it, the Sannidhi of Sri Arumugar. Crossing this mandapam, and the entrance of a three tiered pagoda, one has to reach the next prakaram. The Sannidhis of Sri Kasi Viswanadhar, Sri Pillaiyar and the Navarathri mandapam are found in this prakaram. The uthsava vigrahams of Sri Vinayagar,

Nalvar, Natarajar and Somaskandhar are found in the Maha Mandapam. Next to the Maha Mandapam is the inner prakaram of the temple. The beautiful dharshan of Devi Sri Peria Nayagi Ambal, the embodiment of love and affection can be seen in the sanctum sanctorum. Large number of devotees used to have dharshan and worship the Devi on all Fridays.

There are several sacred theerthas in this shrine. The Brahma Theertham is inside the temple while the Navagraha Theertham is located at the foot of the hill which is now known as Periyappan Kulam. To the south east of this sthalam is the Agni Theertham with a Neerazhi Mandapam at its centre. People call this Agni Theertham as Kaatan Kulam. There is a Murugar temple at the top of a hillock on the bank of this Agni Theertham. In the north-west corner is the Devaradiyar Theertham and to the west the Seyyan Kulam or Seeyan Kulam. There are also several other small Theerthams here all round the hill. On all Tuesdays it is customary for the devotees to come around the hill and offer worship to Sri Kanakagiriswarar. By doing so, it is believed that the devotees who are suffering from incurable diseases are easily cured.

A hereditary Brahmin priest offers three poojas daily. He is paid a decent monthly salary. The temple owns some antique jewellery sharing in common with the other temples of the Arni taluk which are held in the safe custody of the Jagirdhar who was himself the donor.

The temple owns 2·00 acres of wet lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 300. This is spent for the general maintenance of the temple. It owns a big car with six wheels of 12 feet diameter, a small car and a Theruvadichan, all made of wood. These have been made about 100 years ago with the donations of the devotees.

Panguni Uthiram for a period of 10 days which commences from the Krithigai day with a flag hoisting ceremony is the only important annual festival celebrated here. This attracts about 10,000 devotees from the neighbouring areas.

There are about 56 stone inscriptions in this sthalam of which 55 are found in the Peria Nayagi Amman temple and one in the Kanakagiriswarar temple at the top of the hill. It is surmised that both these shrines should have been built during the reigns of the Vijayanagar Kings. One of the oldest stone inscriptions relates to the Maharashtra King, another belongs to the Jagirdhar of Arni and the remaining 53 stone inscriptions relate to the period of the Vijayanagar Kings. Two of the inscriptions are found in Sanskrit, one in Marathi and the rest in Tamil.

Both the shrines are under the supervision of the Executive Officer of Padavedu temple who is appointed by the Hindu religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
1	4	Kannamangalam (P)	Kannamangalam	Sri Ramanatheeswarar temple (S)	200	0·54	Sri Ramanatheeswarar	Kannamangalam Railway station 1 mile
2	7	Appanallur (P)	Appanallur	Sri Appanatheeswarar temple (S)	200	0·35	Sri Appanatheeswarar	Kannamangalam Railway station
3	9	Sirumur (P)	Sirumur	Sri Anjaneyar temple (O)	250	0·40	Sri Anjaneyar	do
4	12	Mullandrum (P)	Mullandram	Sri Balavaradarajar temple (V)	600	0·25	Sri Balavaradarajar	Kannamangalam Railway station 10 miles
5	,,	do	do	Sri Swayambhunatheeswarar temple (S)	600	0·50	Sri Swayambunatheeswarar	do
6	21	Mattatharai (P)	Mattatharai	Sri Kothandaramar temple (V)	40	0·15	Sri Kothandaramar	Arni Road Railway station 12 miles
7	22	Adamur (P)	Adanur alias Adukalayur (Virupakshipalayam)	Sri Swayambunathar *alias* Eswarar temple (S)	200	0·03	Sri Swayambunathar	Kalambur Railway station 11 miles

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
618	...	...	5·32	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
361	...	10·73	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri	...	Yes
532	23·06	69·02	...	Choultry-1	...	...	Swan Lion Sesham Garudan Elephant Horse Surya prabai	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam for 10 days in Chithirai	...	No
224	1·72	6·29	...	...	...	...	...	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Gokulashtami Garuda Servai Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	Yes
286	2·26	7·92	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri Sivarathri Arudhra Dharisanam	396–397 of 1911	...
235	4·22	0·16	...	...	...	700	Swan Lion Anjaneyar Sesham Garudan Elephant Horse Palanquin Kedayams-2	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Navarathri Sri Rama Navami Uriyadi	...	No
700	...	...	20·62	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Sivarathri Arudhra Dharisanam	...	No

ARNI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
8	22	Adanur (P)	Kunnathur	Sri Pillaiyar tample (G)	300	Below 0·01	Sri Pillaiyar	Arni Road Railway station 9 miles
9	23	Panaiyur (P)	Akkur	Sri Renugambal-amman temple (F)	150	0·07	Sri Renugambal-amman	Arni Road Railway station 15 miles
10	24	Katteri (P)	Katteri	Sri Veeraraghava Perumal temple (V)	300	...	Sri Veeraraghava Perumal	Kalambur Railway station
11	28	Sathia Vijaya-nagaram (P)	S. V. Nagaram	Sri Thiru Ambikes-warar temple (S)	100	1·00	Sri Thiru Ambi-keswarar	Arni Road Railway station 9 miles
12	28	Sathia Vijaya-nagaram (P)	S. V. Nagaram	Sri Srinivasamurthi temple (V)	100	1·00	Sri Srinivasa-murthi	do
13	39	Kunnathur (P)	Kunnathur	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·04	Sri Lakshminara-yana Perumal	Sedharampattu Railway station 3 miles
14				Sri Anjaneyar temple (O)	Not known	0·05	Sri Anjaneyar	Sedharampattu Railway station 2½ miles
15	,,	do	do	Sri Muruga Perumal alias Muthukuma-raswami temple (M)	20	0·04	Sri Muthukumara-swami	Sedharampattu Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
700	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	Bandicoot	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
419	2·32	1·86	...	1,000 Palmyra trees	...	50	Sesham	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Annual Festival for 10 days in Adi	...	No
200	...	...	10·00	...	...	...	Kedayam Horse	Once a day by a hereditary Archagar	Garuda Sevai Brahmothsavam in Adi	...	No
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rishabam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	...	...	No
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garudan	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
500	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Daily by a hereditary Bhattachariar	...	...	No
	1·33	...	...	...	...	...	Anjaneyar	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Mailam Festival	...	No
400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Daily by a Gurukkal	Ratha Sapthami	...	No

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
16	50	Puthur (94) (P)	Chinnaputhur	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	30	Below 0·01	Sri Mariamman	Onnupuram Railway station 3½ miles
17	51	Ayyampalayam (P)	Ayyampalayam	Sri Uthamaraja Perumal temple (V)	200	0·38	Sri Uthamaraja Perumal	Onnupuram Railway station 1 mile
18	52	*Palayamekambaranallur (P)*	*Palayam (Ekambaranallur)*	*Sri Chenroya Perumal temple (V)*	200	0·34	*Sri Chenroya* Perumal	*Sedharampattu* Railway station
19	54	Sambarayanallur (V)	Sambarayanallur	Sri Athankarai Vinayagar temple (G)	500	0·15	Sri Athankarai Vinayagar	Sedharampattu Railway station 1½ miles
20	54	Sambarayanallur (V)	Sambarayanallur	Sri Virupaksheeswarar temple (S)	200	0·50	Sri Virupaksheeswarar	Sedharampattu Railway Station ¾ mile
21	58	Kamakkur (P)	Kamakkur	Sri Chandrasekharaswami temple (S)	1,000	1·80	Sri Chandrasekharaswami	Kalambur Railway station 2½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gounder	Annual Festival in Chithirai	...	No
500	4·94	...	...	...	...	10	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Navarathri	120 of 1921	...
560	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Navarathri Garudaseval	...	Yes
300	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
3,544	34·81	40·22	...	...	...	...	Rishabhams-3 Lion Swan Ratham Car Sakadai Seshan Peacock Indra Vimanam Horse	Thrice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Karthigai Deepam Sankaranthi Sivarathri Brahmothsavam Tamil New Year's day Vinayaga Chathurthi Navarathri Arudhra Dharisanam	96-99 of 1940-41	...
1,663	...	...	33·29	...	...	200	Ratham Car	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmoth-savam in Panguni Ani Thirumanjanam Arudhra Dharisanam	...	Yes

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
22	58	Kamakkur (P)	Kamakkur	Sri Veeraraghava Perumal temple (V)	1000	1·00	Sri Veeraraghava Perumal	Kalambur Railway station 2½ miles
23	61	Mullipattu (P)	Mullipattu	Sri Apathsahayeeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·93	Sri Apathsahayeeswarar	Arni Road Railway station
24	67	Vadugasathu (P)	Vadugachattu	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·04	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal	Arni Road Railway station 8 miles
25	68	Arni (M)	Arni (Palayam)	Sri Killasundara Vinayagar temple (G)	Not known	0·04	Sri Killasundara Vinayagar	Arni Road Railway station 6 miles
26	,,	do	Arni Soorparupet	Sri Papathiamman temple (F)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Papathiamman	do
27	,,	do	Arni Vandipalayam	Sri Arunachaleeswarar temple (S)	100	0·04	Sri Arunachaleeswarar	Arni Road Railway station
28	,,	do	Arni (Market Rd.)	Sri Ariathamman temple (F)	500	0·34	Sri Ariathamman	Arni Road Railway station 6 miles
29	,,	do	do	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	100	0·20	Sri Dharmarajar	Kalambur Railway station 6 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
258	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Garudasevai Pancha-paruvam	...	Yes
328	6·54	4·27	...	...	...	...	...	Daily by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
312	5·06	3·97	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gouuder	...	...	No
421	...	...	...	Houses-2 Shops-2	...	...	...	Daily by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
1,905	...	...	...	Shops Vacant plots	...	...	...	Daily by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri	...	No
200	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Daily by a Gurukkal	Sivarathri Panguni Uthiram Annabishegam	...	No
1,293	0·35	...	...	Shops-4	...	...	...	Daily by a hereditary Gurukkal	Annual Festival in Adi	...	Yes
	...	...	0·33	House-1	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Fire walking festival	...	No

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
30	68	Arni (M)	Arni (Market Road)	Sri Chandrakulathu Pillaiyar temple (G)	100	0·01	Sri Vinayagar	Arni Road Railway station 6 miles
31	,,	do	Arni (Kil Arni)	Sri Kailasanathar temple (S)	500	1·00	Sri Kailasanathar	do
32	,,	do	Kosapalayam	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	200	0·30	Sri Dharmarajar	Kalambur Railway station 6 miles
33	,,	do	Pudukanur	Sri Puthrakamees-warar temple (S)	200	0·40	Sri Puthrakamees-warar	Arni Road Railway station 8 miles
34	,,	do	Tirumalai Samudram	Sri Srinivasa Perumal temple (V)	350	2·05	Sri Srinivasa Perumal	Arni Road Railway station
35	,,	do	do	Sri Kothandaramar temple (V)	150	0·05	Sri Kothanda-ramar	do
36				Sri Veera Anjaneyar temple (O)			Sri Veera Anjan-eyar	

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
258	...	...	...	Houses-4	...	...	Adhikara Nandhi Car Ravanan Horse Chandraprabhai	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai	...	Yes
300	1·00	...	...	Shops-6 Plots-7	...	100	Vimanam	Twice a day by a hereditary Poosari	Navarathri Fire walking Festival	...	Yes
292	5·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by three hereditary Gurukkals	Lakshadeepam Kanum Pongal	...	No
355	Extent not stated			Vacant plots	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Avani Uriyadi	...	No
								Daily by a hereditary Bhattachariar	...	...	No
2,295	Extent not stated			Houses	8,547	...	Chapparam				
								Once a week by a hereditary Bhattachariar	...	...	No

ARNI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
37	68	Arni (M)	Tirumalai Samudram	Sri Vedapureeswarar temple (S)	500	0·17	Sri Vedapureeswarar	Arni Road Railway station 6 miles
38	,,	do	Vandipalayam	Sri Vanniapillaiyar temple (G)	150	0·31	Sri Sidhi Vinayagar	do
39	69	Paiyur (P)	Paiyur	Sri Kariamanicka Srinivasa Perumal temple (V)	80	2·00	Sri Kariamanicka Srinivasa Perumal	Arni Road Railway station 7 miles
40	87	Kastham-bady (P)	Kastambadi	Sri Pandeeswarar temple (S)	250	0·91	Sri Pandeeswarar	Kalambur Railway station 1½ miles
41	99	Uthur (V)	Uttur	Sri Arunachaleeswarar temple (S)	200	Not stated	Sri Arunachaleeswarar	Vadamadhimangalam Railway station 6½ miles
42	104	Devigapuram (P)	Devikapuram	Sri Kanagagiriswarar temple (S)		2·00	Sri Kanagagiriswarar	Polur Railway station 9 miles
43				Sri Brihadambal temple (S)	2,000	2·60	Sri Brihanayagiamman *alias* Perianayagi	
44				Sri Ganesa temple (G)	...	Not stated	Sri Ganesar	

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
459	6·45	...	...	Houses-2	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Pittukku Manchumantha Festival Ani Thiru Manjanam Karthigai Deepam Arudhra Dharisanam Sankaranthi Thai Poosam Sivarathri Panguni Uthiram	...	No
783	...	...	...	Shops-4 Choultry-1	...	125	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Vinayaga Chathurthi	...	No
362	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	...	...	No
204	5·56	7·03	...	...	...	...	Theruvadi-chan	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vinayaga Chathurthi Arudhra Dharisanam Chithra Pournami Thiruvoodal	...	Yes
535	3·37	2·69	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Rao	Arudhra Dharisanam	...	No
										406 of 1912	...
2,291	2·00	...	...	...	4,425	...	Ratham Adhikara Nandhi Horse Suryaprabhai Rishabam Peacock Bandicoot Swan	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Panguni Uthiram	351–405 of 1912	...
										...	No

ARNI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples outside the Hindu Religious
1	18	Velleri (P)	Velleri	Sri Someswara temple (S)	Not known	0·07	Sri Somanathees-warar	Arni Road Railway station 10 miles
2	34	Adaiyapulam (P)	Adaiyapulam	Sri Kalakandeeswarar temple (S)	400	0·20	Sri Kalakandis-warar	do
3	79	Hanumantha-puram (V)	Pundi	Sri Ponninatha Jain temple (O)	300	1·33	Sri Ponninathar	Arni Road Railway station 5 miles
4	93	Vinnamanga-lam (P)	Vinnamangalam	Sri Perumal temple (V)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Adikesava Perumal	Arni Road Railway station 6 miles

TALUK (Concld).

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
300	4·14	3·10	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Annabishekam	...	Yes
150	2·50	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
300	3·35	...	...	Mango Grove	...	...	Kedayam	Once a day by a hereditary Wadiyar	Utharayana Punniakala Mahotsavam	...	Yes
250	0·97	3·26	...	Garden 0·12	...	20	Garudan	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Garudasevai Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	Yes

CHEYYAR TALUK

20. THIRUPPANANGADU

Sri Thalapureeswarar and Sri Kripanadhesar Temple

The village is at a distance of about nine miles from Kancheepuram railway station on the Kancheepuram–Arcot road via Perungattur. It is 17 miles from the taluk headquarters. The age of the temple is not known; however, as Sri Sundaramurthy Nayanar has sung about the deity, the temple should belong to the 8th century or an earlier period. Renovations were made about 50 years back by one Sri Peria Manickavasagam Chettiar of Devakottai and his brother Sri Palaniappa Chettiar.

The area covered by the temple is 19 cents. It has a big 3 tiered gopuram apart from a single prakaram. There are two sanctum sanctorums in the Eswarar Sannidhi in the shape of Gajaprishta style of architecture and two other sanctums in the Ambal Sannidhi of a rectangular type. There are also several artistically carved stone pillars here bearing beautiful Godly images. The two Lingams in the temple 3′ high each are known as Sri Thalapureeswarar and Sri Kripa nadhesar. The former is a Swayambu while the latter is an installed one. The consorts are Sri Amudhavalli and Kripanayagi, both 5′ in height. There are several beautiful festival idols here for Sri Vinayagar, Subramaniar, Dhakshinamoorthy, Somaskandhar and Natarajar. Except Natarajar (3′ in height) all the idols are about 1½″ high. It is said that sage Agastya installed the Lingam in this temple.

Even though there is no sthalapuranam of this temple in Tamil, a reference to this sthalam has been made in the Kandha Puranam of the Sanskrit literature. A peculiarity about this temple is that it is so designed as to echo the voice of the devotees.

It is said that Sri Sundaramurthy Nayanar has visited this shrine and when he was on his way to the temple, the Lord in the guise of an old Brahmin met him and served him food. As there was no water close by, he asked, "how can I eat when there is no water?" The old Brahmin made a small pit at once with his foot and pure water bubbled out of it. Sri Nayanar asked him, " who are you?" The reply was that he belonged to Panangadu. Both of them went there and entered the temple but the Brahmin disappeared and Sundaramurthy Nayanar had a dharshan of the Lord and Devi seated on Rishaba vahana. Nayanar in great ecstasy immediately composed a song in praise of the Lord.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a non-hereditary Adhi Saiva Brahmin priest who is paid a decent monthly salary besides the offerings of devotees. The temple has no jewellery. The landed properties of the temple comprise 1 acre and 11 cents of wet and dry lands gifted to the temple as charitable endowments apart from other lands which are leased out and these fetch an annual income of Rs. 4,925. This is spent towards the salaries of the temple servants, payment of land revenue, poojas and festivals and for its general maintenance.

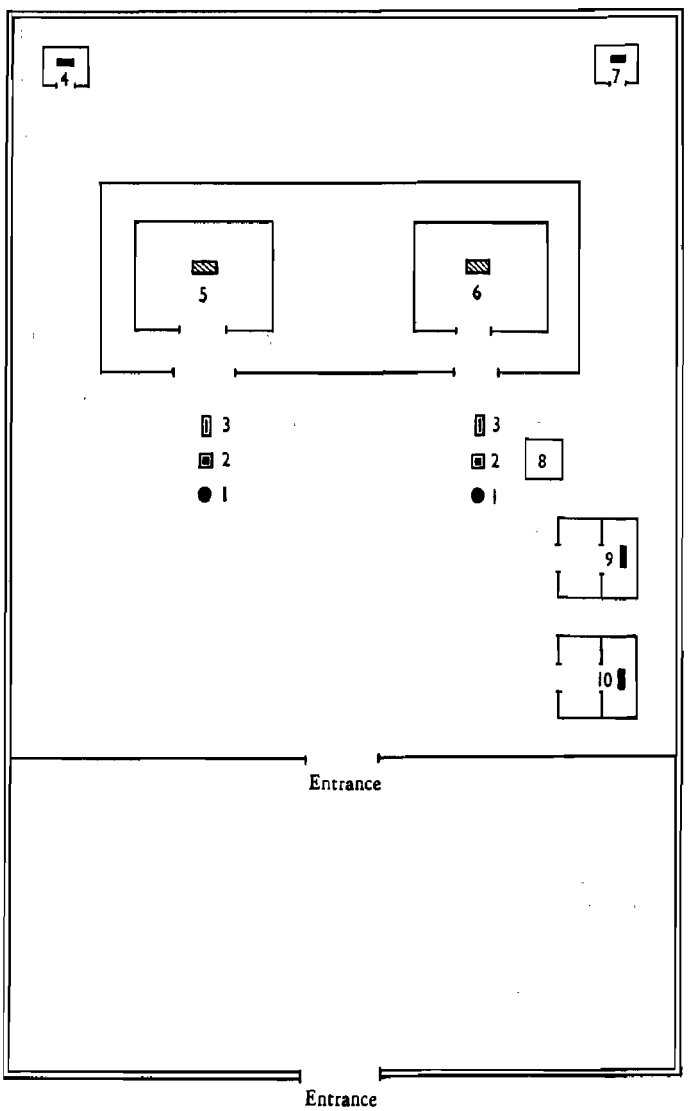
The temple owns a ratham, two palanquins and as many as 11 vahanas, 5′ to 6′ in height, all made of wood recently. Vinayaka Chathurthi in Avani, Navarathri in Purattasi, Skandha Sashti in Ayppasi, Karthigai Deepam and Somavara Uthsavam in Karthigai, Thiruvathirai in Margazhi and Brahmothsavam in Masi are the regular festivals celebrated by the temple every year of which the Karthigai Somavara Uthsavam and the Brahmothsavam are the most important ones which attract about a thousand devotees from far and near.

The administration of the temple is vested in a Board of six trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

SRI THALAPUREESAR AND SRI KRUPANADHESAR TEMPLE

THIRUPPANANGADU

(Not to Scale)



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Balipeedam
2 Dwajasthambam
3 Nandhi
4 Ganapathi
5 Thalapureesar
6 Krupanadhesar
7 Subramaniar
8 Navagrahas
9 Amudhavalli
10 Krupanayagi

47. MAMANDUR

Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal Temple

The above Vishnu shrine dedicated to Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal in Mamandur is said to be 180 years old while its origin is unknown. Subsequently, in 1960 several renovations were effected through two individuals Sarvashri M. K. Kannabiran and T. N. Ragavachari at a cost of Rs. 15,000. The village lies at a distance of about 6 miles from Kancheepuram railway station while the district and the taluk headquarters are 52 and 12 miles away respectively.

The temple covers an area of about 14 cents. It has a single prakaram and a sanctum sanctorum apart from few stone pillars which bear beautiful carvings and images. The presiding deity Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal has been installed in the pose of embracing Sri Mahalakshmi with his left hand and hence the name. There are also other festival idols here for Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal in the company of Ubhaya Nachiars on both sides. The Perumal is 3¾' high while the Ubhaya Nachiars are 2¾' in height each. Besides there is also another festival idol here for Lord Krishna which has been brought from the Vanamamalai mutt in the Nanguneri taluk in a palanquin by foot hundred years ago. The Moolavar Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal of this shrine is said to have been shifted and brought from the Alayizhangar Sannidhi in the sacred sthalam of Kancheepuram when that temple went into ruins.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a hereditary Brahmin Bhattachariar strictly according to the principles laid down in the Vaiganasa Agamam. He is in the enjoyment of manyam lands apart from a daily paditharam of half a measure of rice. Besides he is also entitled to enjoy the offerings of devotees. The temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver worth about Rs. 1,500 of which the golden necklaces of Sri Thirumal and Lakshmi studded withprecious diamonds and stones deserve special mention.

The immovable properties of the temple comprise 8·85 acres of wet lands and 2·64 acres of dry lands which are leased out for an annual rent of Rs. 1,300. This amount is spent towards the expenses connected with the salary of the priest, electricity charges, daily poojas and periodical festivals of the temple and for its general maintenance. There is a 50 year old horse vahana here made of wood, donated by the village Karunikars apart from a wooden car and a ratham.

New Year's Day in Chithirai, Manavala Mamunigal Sattumurai in Ayppasi, Adi Pooram, Karthigai Deepam and Panguni Uthiram are the regular festivals observed here every year of which the Manavala Mamunigul Sattumurai in Ayppasi which spreads over a period of 10 days is the most important one during which the presiding deity is taken around the streets in a grand procession, attended by about 500 devotees from the nearby villages.

A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is in charge of the temple.

86. PUDUPALAYAM

Sri Agastheeswarar and Sri Adhimoola Perumal temple

Pudupalayam is 57 miles from Vellore, the district headquarters and 16 miles from Cheyyar, the taluk headquarters. It is at a distance of 10 miles from Kancheepuram, the nearest railway station. But facilities are also available from Wandiwash and Kancheepuram to reach this village.

There are two ancient temples in the village, namely Sri Agastheeswarar temple and Sri Adhimoola Perumal temple which are managed by one and the same trustees. Subsequently they were renovated by several devotees and the Navagrahas installed by one Sri Venkatachala Mudaliar. There are several stone inscriptions here. The temples cover an area of about an acre with a strongly built fortress all round.

Sri Agastheeswara Swami and His consort Sri Angayarkanniammal are the presiding deities of the Siva temple while Sri Adhimoola Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhudevi are the principal deities of the Vishnu shrine. According to a legend in vogue, it is said that the 1¼' high Moolavar Lingam here is said to have been installed and worshipped by sage Agasthiya himself in order to wipe off his sin of having killed the two Asuras

by name Vathapy and Tilvalan through his yogic powers when they tried to end his very life and hence the name Agastheeswarar. There are also several festival idols here for Sri Vinayagar, Sri Subramaniar etc. all made of panchalogam.

The Kadambanadha Puranam edited by Vidwan Easana Desigar of Thiruvaduthurai Mutt contains details of this sthalam and is now available for sale. It is said that Saint Sambandar had visited this shrine.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a hereditary Adhi Saiva Brahmin priest strictly according to the principles laid down in the Agama Sastras. His remuneration consists of a few bags of paddy per annum and the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns modern jewellery in gold and silver worth about Rs. 1,500 in all donated by the villagers.

The landed properties of the temples include 18 acres of dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 892 by way of rent and the same is spent towards the daily poojas and periodical festivals of the temples.

There is a 22' high ratham and a palanquin here apart from 3 vahanas, all made of wood recently donated by devotees.

New Year's Day in Chithirai, Karthigai Deepam, Thai Poosam, Panguni Uthiram, Adi Krithigai Skanda Sashti and Arudhra Dharisanam are the important festivals celebrated here by the Siva and Vishnu temples respectively which attract about 1,500 devotees from far and near.

The adminstration of the temples is vested in a Board of three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

110. THIRUVATHIPURAM OR CHEYYAR

Sri Vedapureeswarar temple

Cheyyar or Thiruvathipuram is at a distance of 18 miles from Kancheepuram from where there are buses at frequent intervals. The temple is one of the most ancient ones in Tamilnad. The presiding deity is called Sri Vedapureeswarar because He taught Vedas to Rishis who forgot them. It was here that Sri Sambandar converted male palmyrah trees to female ones and finally defeated the Jains (Samanas). All Nayanmars have visited the temple and composed songs praising the deity. The big Nandhi here is not facing the God as is usual in all Siva temples but is looking towards the road side. The consort in this temple is Sri Bala Kujambigai. There are several Uthsava Moorthies in the temple.

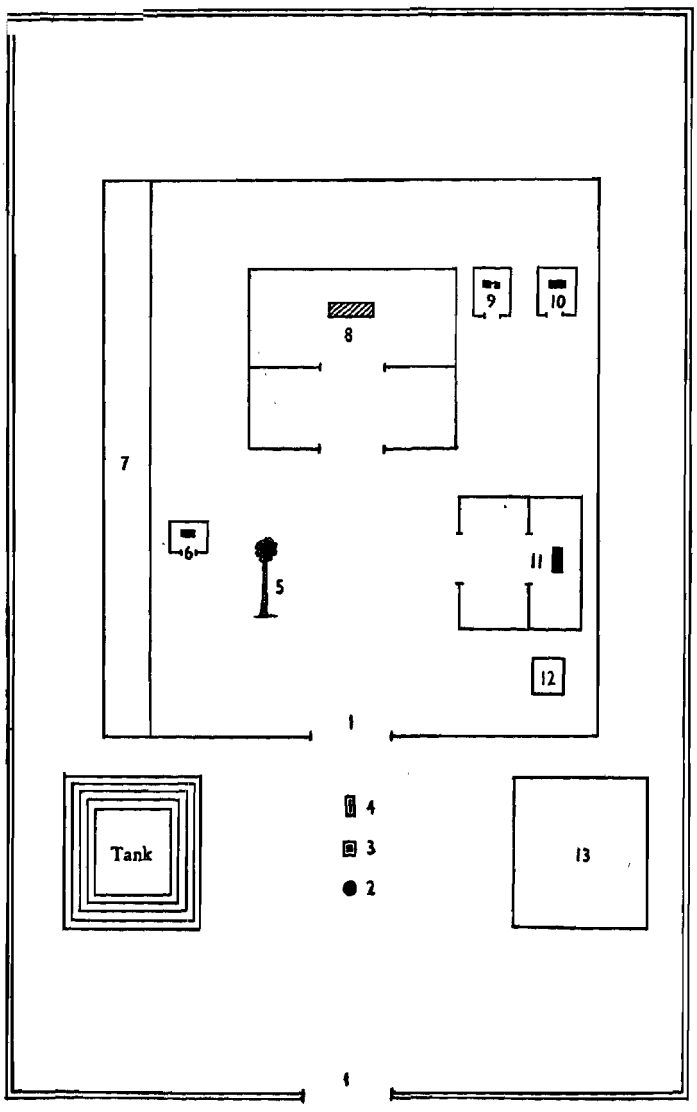
The name Thiruvattar is composed of the words Thiru, Veda and Ur meaning the village of the sacred vedas. This village is close to the northern bank of Cheyyar river. It was once the headquarters of the old Tiruvettar taluk and had a District Munsiff's court as well which gave it an importance which it no longer possesses. This place appears to have been one of the principal towns of Jains and its temple probably belonged originally to those religionists who were subjected to dreadful persecutions referred to in the local puranam. It states that when the rakshasa Somakasuran stole the Vedas, the rishis could not perform the ceremonies. Later Siva appeared in the form of an aged man and taught them the holy writings at which they were greatly rejoiced, built a temple and worshipped Siva in the form of Vedapuri Iswara. The Jains, however, questioned the authenticity of the new vedas and one of their powerful kings living at Punavathi, a large town but now a deserted village on the opposite side of the river produced a gigantic serpent to devour one Gnanasambandhamurthi, the most successful of the supporters of the new scriptures. Siva appeared as a snake charmer, subdued the reptile by the strains of his pipe and sent him against the Jains whom he began to destroy. At last they submitted and the King with many of his people became Saivaites. Some of the Jains still denied the truth of the Siva worship and Hindu religion and it was agreed that the rival vedas should be subjected to a test by being dropped in the flood of Cheyyar. The result was that the Jain books floated down the river as far as Anapattur while the Hindu Vedas moved against the stream for a distance of two miles to Cheyatheivenran "the conqueror of Cheyyar". The Jains had to submit to the penalty agreed upon and some were hanged, some cut to pieces and many crushed in oil mills. These modes of execution are represented by sculptures upon the walls of the temple. A remarkable piece of sculpture exists within the temple in the shape of a palmyra tree bearing male blossoms on one side and female blossoms on the other. It is about eight feet high cut out of a single stone and placed under a small mandapam. It is believed to be the work of Siva as a representation of

SRI VEDAPUREESWARAR TEMPLE

CHEYYAR

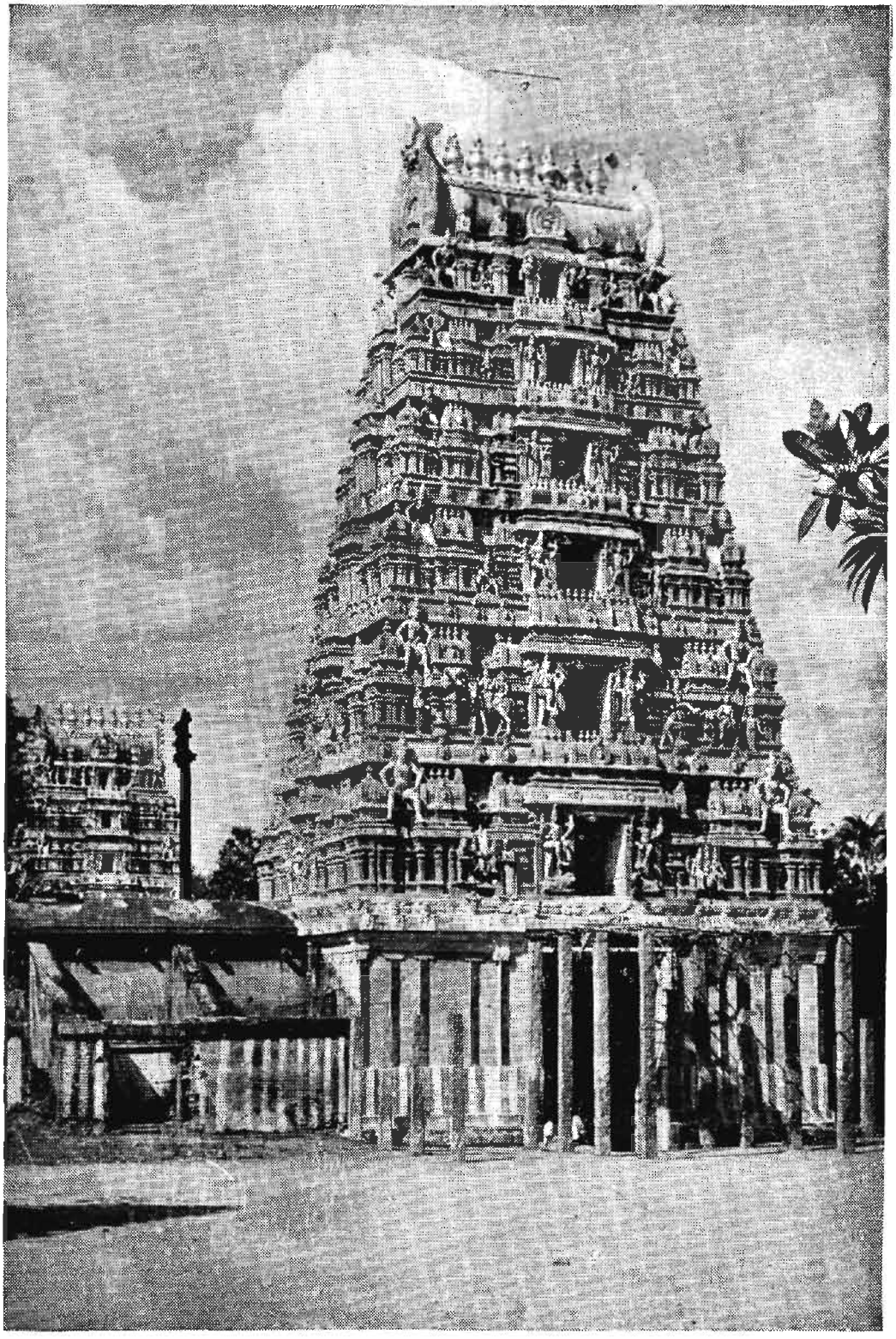
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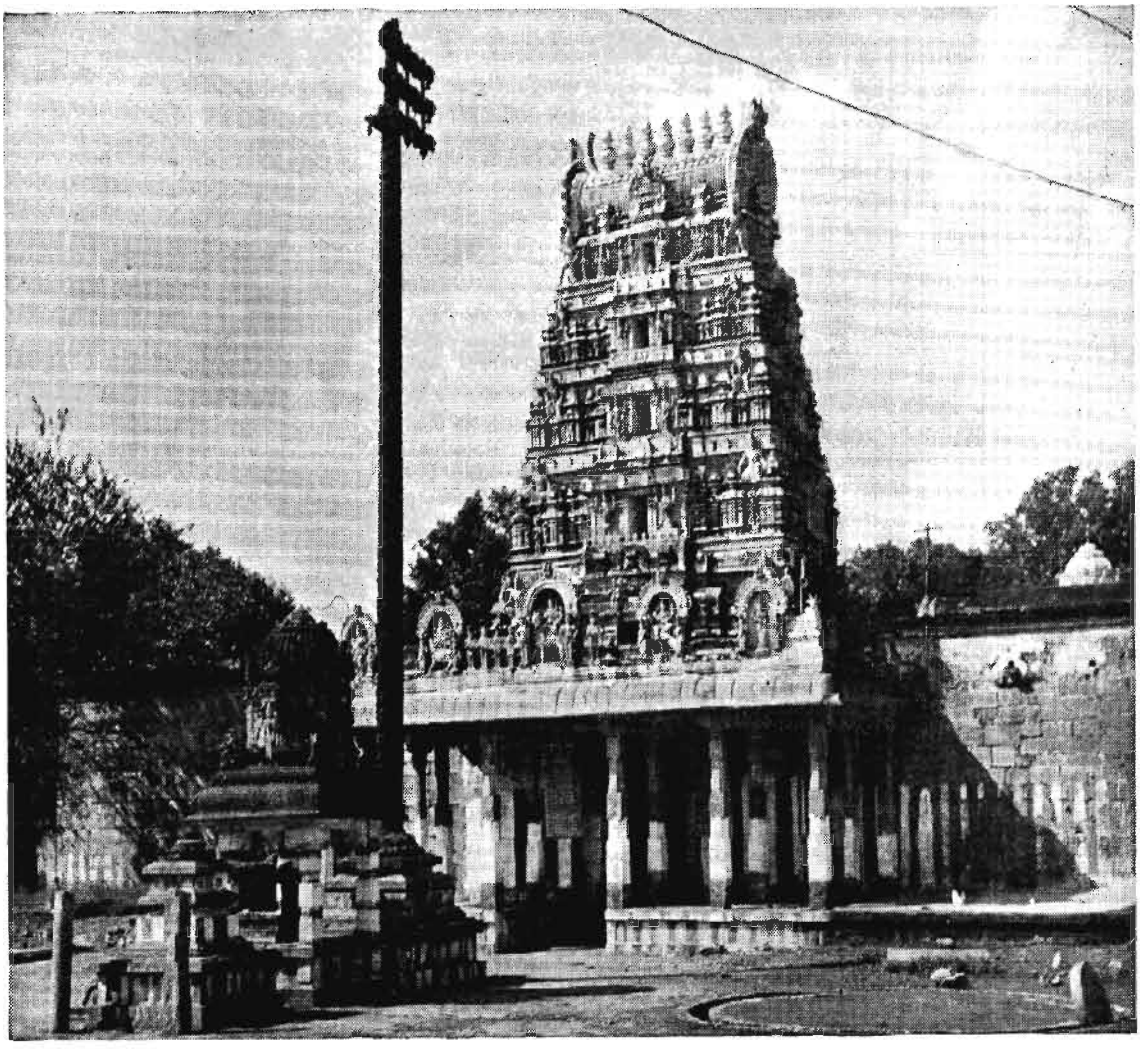


INDEX TO NUMBERS

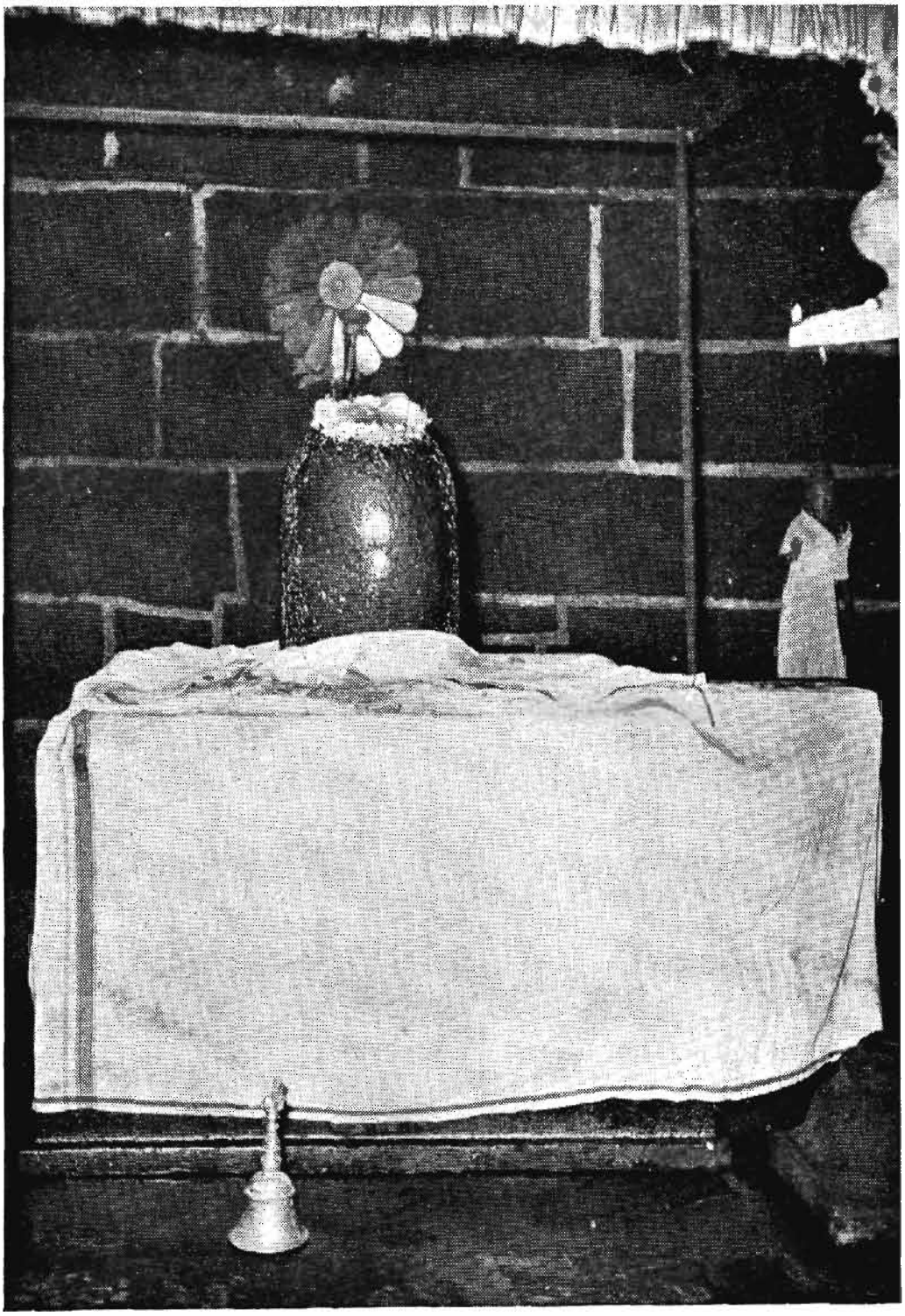
1 Entrance
2 Balipeedam
3 Dwajasthambam
4 Nandhi
5 Palmyrah Tree
6 Ganapathi
7 63 Nayanmars & Nalvars
8 Eswarar
9 Nagalingam
10 Subramaniar
11 Amman
12 Navagrahas
13 1000 Pillars Mandapam



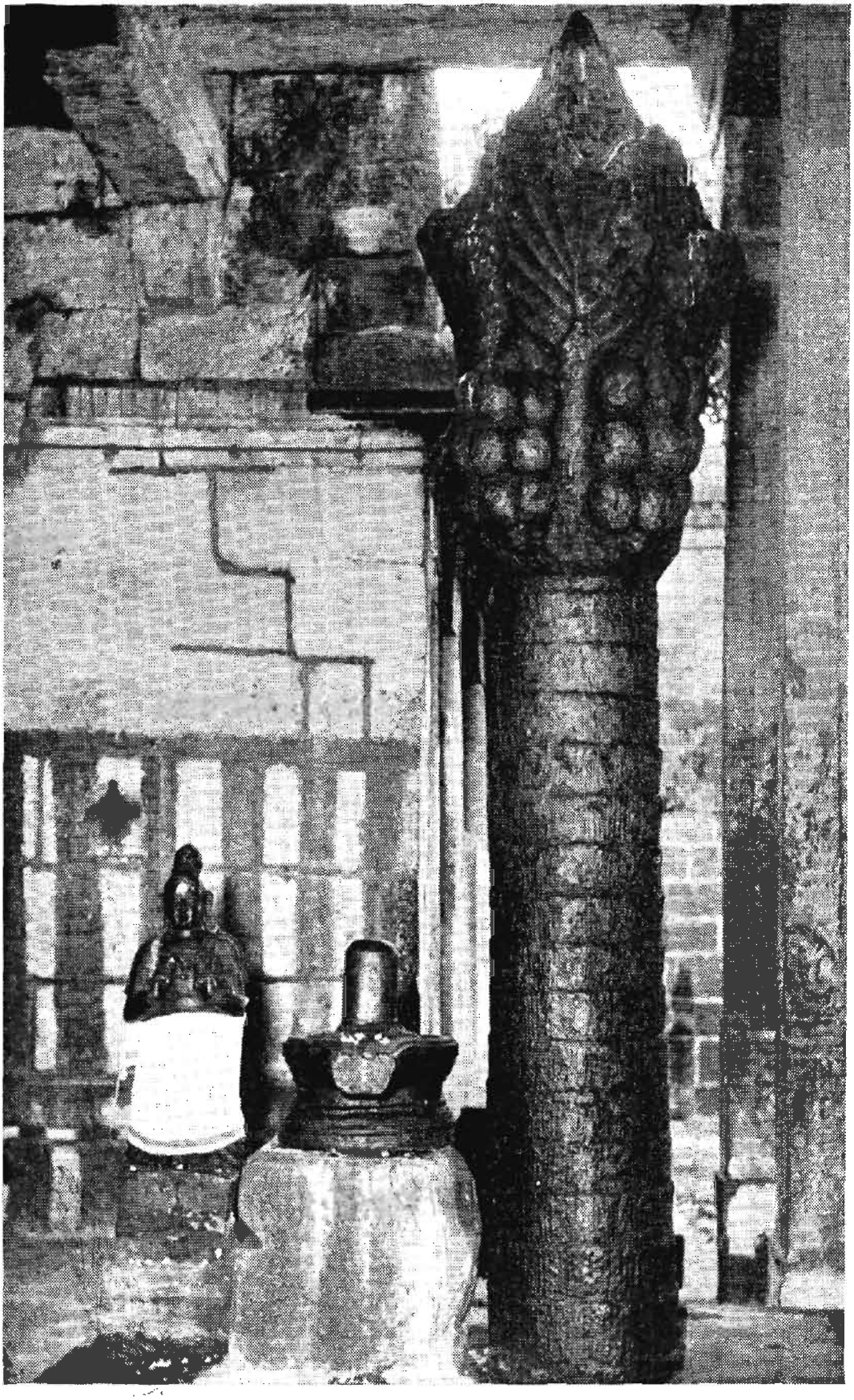
Gopuram view of Sri Vedapureeswarar Temple, Cheyyar.



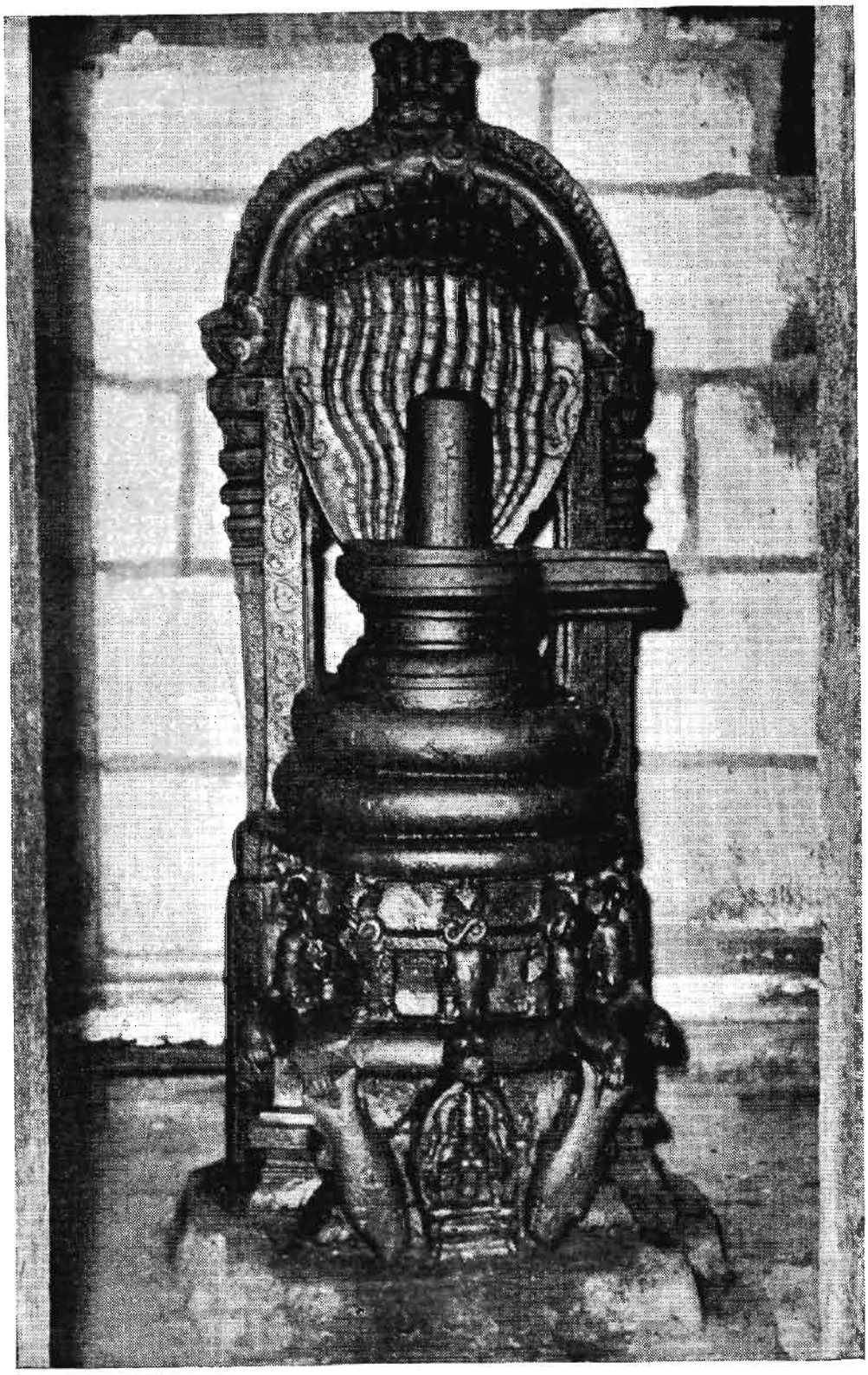
View of the inner gopuram of the Temple.



Idol of Vedapureeswarar



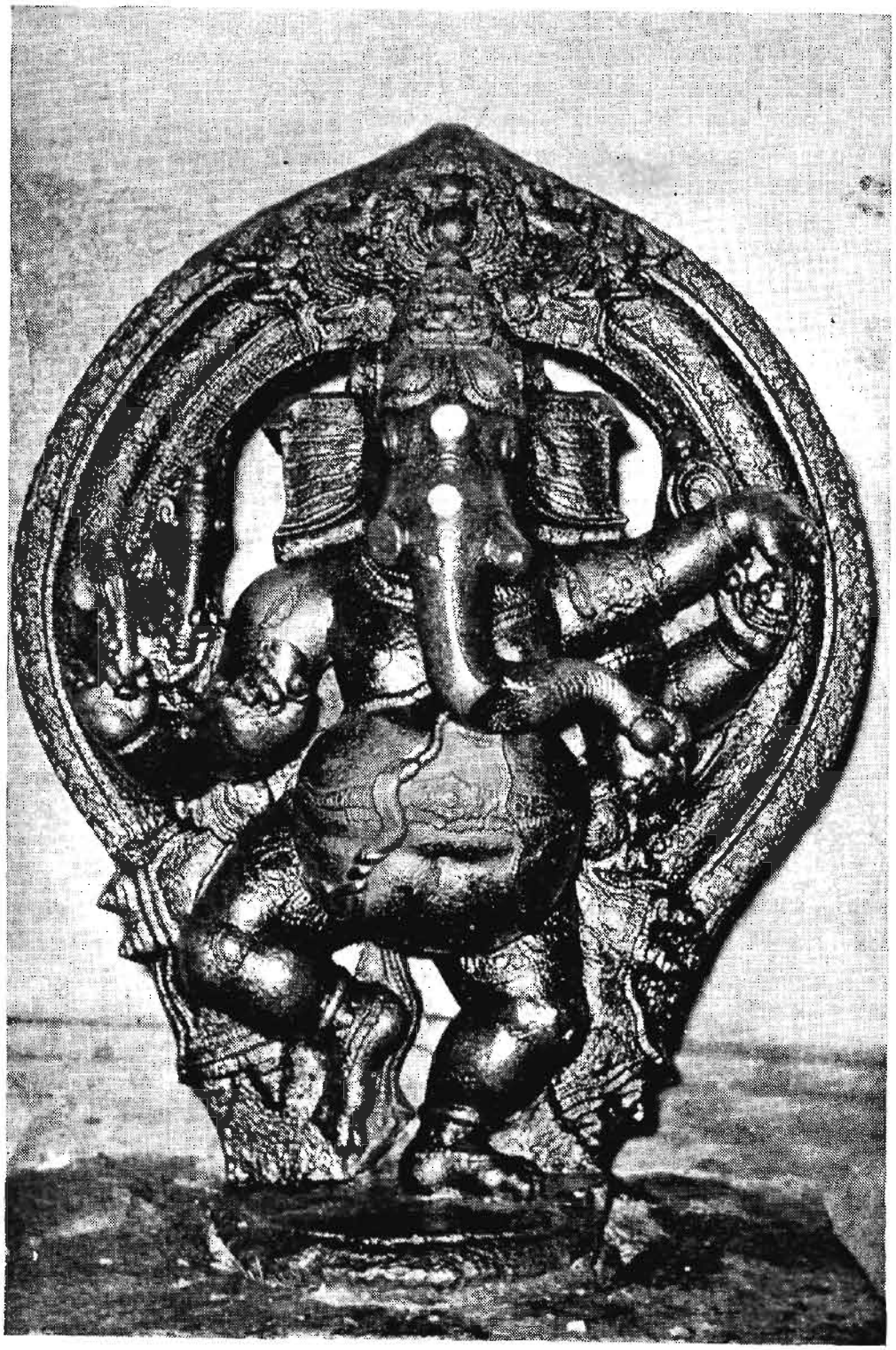
The artistically carved Sthalapuranam



The Nagalingam in the Temple



Idol of Goddess Balakuchambigai



Idol of Narthana Ganapathi in the Vedapureeswarar Temple.

himself and Parvathi united in one body. On this account, He is here called Ardhanareeswara and the fact that the God forms the right portion of the sculpture is said to account for the right hand being usually more powerful than the left

Poojas are performed thrice a day by hereditary Brahmin priests who are paid a decent monthly salary and allowance in kind. It has jewels worth Rs. 2,000. Its annual income from immovable properties is Rs. 1,000. There are a number of wooden vahanams in the temple. Of the several festivals, the Brahmothsavam in the month of Thai and Laksha Deepam in the month of Adi are the main ones. About 50,000 people assemble for these festivals.

Five trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

CHEYYAR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
1	3	Brahmadesam (P)	Brahmadesam	Sri Kannikeswarar temple (S)	250	0·34	Sr Kannikeswaraswami	Kancheepuram Railway station 16 miles
2	7	Natteri (P)	Natteri	Sri Anjaneyaswami temple (O)	Not known	0·10	Sri Anjaneyaswami	Ranipet Railway station 18 miles
3	16	Vengalathur (P)	Vengalathur	Sri Kailasanathar temple (S)	150	0·44	Sri Kailasanathar	Kancheepuram Railway station 12 miles
4	20	Thiruppanangadu (P)	Thiruppanangadu	Sri Thalapureeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·19	Sri Thalapureeswarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 6 miles
5	22	Vembakkam (P)	Vempakkam	Sri Ramanatheeswarar temple (S)	300	1·18	Sri Ramanatheeswarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 9 miles
6	29	Asanamapet (P)	Asanamapet	Sri Ramanatheeswarar temple (S)	300	0·42	Sri Ramanatheeswarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 15 miles
7	31	Perungathur (P)	Perungathur	Sri Santharai Katheeswarar *alias* Sri Santharaikathaswami temple (S)	200	0·75	Sri Santharakatheeswarar	do

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H.R.&C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
350	5·71	4·33	...	...	...	...	Chapparam Prabhai	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Thiruvathirai Thaipoosam	...	No
279	...	...	3·00	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri	...	No
385	7·76	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Arudhra Dharisanam Sivarathri Navarathri	93–95 of 1921	...
4,250	Extent not stated			...	...	...	Rishabam Lion Elephant Surya-prabhai Chandra-prabhai Nandhi Horse Swan Bhoodham Peacock Palanquin Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Vinayaga Chathurthi Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Thiruvaithrai Brahmothsavam in Masi	233 to 254 of 1906	...
600	0·90	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	Poojas performed on important days by a Brahmin	...	...	No
5,907	37·29	16·03	...	Houses-4	...	12,501	Rishabam	Thrice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam	...	No
445	0·68	3·04	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Brahmothsavam in Purattasi	...	No

CHEYYAR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
8	43	Menalur (P)	Poonaithangal	Sri Pillayar temple (G)	70	Below 0·01	Sri Pillayar	Kancheepuram Railway station 9 miles
9				Sri Kailasanathar temple (S)	60	0·11	Sri Kailasanathar	
10	47	Mamandur (P)	Mamandur	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal temple (V)	180	0·14	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal	Kancheepuram Railway station 6 miles
11	72	Periakoil (V)	Periakoil	Sri Kalyanavaradaraja Perumal temple (V)	150	0·12	Sri Kalyanavaradaraja Perumal	Kancheepuram Railway station
12	86	Pudupalayam (P)	Pudupalayam	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	Not known	1·00	Sri Agastheeswarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 10 miles
13				Sri Adhimoola Perumal temple (V)			Sri Adhimoola Perumal	
14	89	Ukkal (P)	Ukkal	Sri Vaithianathar temple (S)	200	0·71	Sri Vaithianathaswami	Kancheepuram Railway station 11 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Vinayaga Chathurthi	...	No
500								Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin			
	7·25	...	...	...	...	400	...		Tamil New Year's day Skandha-sashti Masimagham	...	No
1,409	8·85	2·64	...	...	2,343	...	Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Tamil New Year's day Adi Pooram Karthigai Deepam Bhogi Panguni Uthiram	...	No
220	1·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	...	...	No
	...	15·00	...	...	...						
892						1,500	Ratham Palanquin Vahanas-3	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Tamil New Year's Day Karthigai Deepam	...	Yes
	...	...	...	3·00	...				Vinayaga Chathurthi Thiruvathirai Thai Poosam Panguni Uthiram **Skandasashti**		
305	4·92	1·00	...	1·11	...	60	...	...	Thai Poosam	156 to 170 of 1939-40	....

CHEYYAR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
15	104	Painkinar (P)	Painkinar	Sri Padmanabha Perumal temple (V)	35	0·40	Sri Padmanabha Perumal	Kancheepuram Railway station 20 miles
16	109	Serambattu (V)	Serambattur (Maragatham Poondy)	Sri Renugambal *alias* Ellaiamman temple (F)	100	1·00	Sri Renugambal *alias* Ellaiamman	Kancheepuram Railway station 25 miles
17	110	Tiruvattipuram (P)	Barthipuram	Sri Selva Vinayagar temple (G)	70	Not stated	Sri Selva Vinayagar	Kancheepuram Railway station 18 miles
18	,,	do	Barthipuram	Sri Baksheeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·70	Sri Bakshees-warar	do
19	,,	do	do	Sri Gangaiamman temple (F)	200	0·15	Sri Gangai-amman	do
20		do	Eswarapuram (Barthipuram)	Sri Pavadai Moorthi Vinayagar temple (G)	Not known	0·10	Sri Pavadai Moorthi Vina-yagar	do
21	,,	do	Kodanagar	Sri Venugopala Perumal temple (V)	200	0·17	Sri Venugopala Perumal	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
345	3·98	...	...	...	...	200	Garudan	Once a day by a Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
1,132	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Pandaram	...	...	No
798	...	...	...	House shed 2·50 Tamarind grove	...	250	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
2,828	...	...	...	Tamarind grove	...	200	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri	...	No
412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Pandaram	...	...	No
579	...	...	...	1·00 Tamarind grove Shops-10	...	1,000	Surya Prabhai Lion Peacock	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chathurthi Surasamharam	...	No
1,340	8·48	1·61	...	Houses-2	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	Sri Rama Navami Vaikunta Ekadasi Uriyadi	...	No

CHEYYAR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
22	110	Tiruvattipuram (P)	Thiruvathipuram	Sri Vedapureeswarar temple (S)	2,000	5·00	Sri Vedapureeswarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 18 miles
23	112	Kazhiyur (P)	Kazhiyur	Sri Adikesavar *alias* Varadaraja Perumal temple (V)	800	0·12	Sri Adikesvaar *alias* Varadaraja Perumal	Kancheepuram Railway station 18 miles
24	114	Seyyathaivenram (P)	Cheyyathuvanam	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	150	1·60	Sri Agastheeswaraswami	Kancheepuram Railway station 23 miles
25	119	Kilapandai (V)	Kilpandai	Sri Natarajar temple (S)	120	0·44	Sri Natarajaswami	Arni Road Railway station
26	,,	do	do	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal temple (V)	100	0·18	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal	do
27	123	Munugapet (P)	Pilampattu	Sri Mannarswami temple (O)	Not known	2·00	Sri Mannarswami	Kancheepuram Railway station 12 miles
28				Sri Pachaiamman temple (F)			Sri Pachaiamman	
29	125	Melseeshamangalam (P)	Melseeshamangalam	Sri Varadaraja Perumal temple (V)	200	Not stated	Sri Varadaraja Perumal	Kalambur Railway station 12 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
2,499	6·00	...	...	2·50 Mango grove shop, vacant plot	2,130	...	Rathams–3 Palanquins–2 Vimanams–2 Karpaga Viruksham Chandra Prabhai Bhoodham Seshan Nandhi Rishabam Elephant Horse	Thrice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Thai Masimagham Panguni Uthiram Adi Pooram	76–122 of 1939–40 & 76 to 104 of 1900	...
350	2·75	5·75	...	...	...	...	Horse	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Navarathri	...	No
203	6·32	4·82	...	...	...	200	Peacock	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Adi Krithigai	...	No
	2·99	4·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
967											
	2·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
200	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	...	...	No
225	1·66	1·32	...	...	...	...	Car Rishabam	...	...	...	No

CHEYYAR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
30	134	Anakkavoor (P)	Anakavoor	Sri Hanumantheeswarar temple (S)	200	0·40	Sri Hanumantheeswarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 20 miles
31	„	do	do	Sri Veeraraghava Perumal temple (V)	200	0·40	Sri Veeraraghava Perumal	do
32	140	Nedungal (P)	Nedungal	Sri Vellai Vinayagar temple (G)	25	0·15	Sri Vellai Vinayagar	Kancheepuram Railway station 16 miles
33	155	Naval (P)	Naval	Sri Jambukeswarar temple (S)	60	0·16	Sri Jambukeswarar	Arni Road Railway station 28 miles
34	164	Kovilur (P)	Kovilur	Sri Adikesava Perumal temple (V)	200	0·12	Sri Adikesava Perumal	Tindivanam Railway statson 25 miles
35				Sri Kailasanathar temple (S)			Sri Kailasanathar	
36	167	Palanjur (P)	Palanjur	Sri Achudhanarayana Perumal temple (V)	240	0·45	Sri Achudhanarayana Perumal	do
37	168	Purisai (P)	Purisai	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	300	0·03	Sri Agastheeswarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 24 miles
38	„	do	do	Sri Kariamanicka Perumal temple (V)	300	0·02	Sri Kariamanicka Perumal	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
333	3·35	14·54	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	...	434–436 of 1922	...
350	3·27	13·77	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	...	431–433 of 1922	...
1,163	...	...	10·00	Tamarind trees-10	...	...	Horse	Once a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
210	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
440	1·85	8·74	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Garudasevai Panguni Uthiram	... 438 of 1922	No ...
231	2·20	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garudasevai	...	No
310	1·57	1·32	...	...	1,896·48	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	...	...	No
385	2·14	0·67	...	...	372·20	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	...	...	No

CHEYYAR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
39	172	Veerambakkam (P)	Veerambakkam	Sri Anjaneya Perumal temple (O)	25	0·10	Sri Anjaneyar	Kancheepuram Railway station 18 miles
40	175	Melma (P)	Melma	Sri Kalyana Venkatesa Perumal temple (V)	200	0·34	Sri Kalyana-Venkatesa Perumal	do
41	,,	do	do	Sri Thirukumaraswami temple (M)	200	0·55	Sri Thirukuma-reeswarar	do
42	176	Vachanur (P)	Vachanur	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	100	0·12	Sri Agasthee-swarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 24 miles
43	183	Alathur (P)	Alathur	Sri Kariamanicka Varadarajar temple (V)	200	1·50	Sri Varadarajar	Kancheepuram Railway station 20 miles
							Temples outside the Hindu Religious	
1	23	Tiruppanamoor (P)	Tiruppanamoor	Sri Siva temple (S)	2,000	0·12	Sri Ramanathee-swarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 12 miles
2	33	Sumangali (P)	Sumangali	Sri Siva temple (S)	Not known	0·02	Sri Sathyanathee-swarar	do
3	34	Karandai (P)	Karandai	Sri Kunttu Tirthan-kara temple (Jain temple) (O)	Not known	4·00	Sri Kundanatha-swami	Kancheepuram Railway station

TALUK (contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Pandaram	Anjaneyar Festival	...	No
767	6·62	24·35	...	...	...	...	Palanquin Horse	...	Kanum Pongal	...	No
200	3·08	21·36	...	...	...	...	Rishabam	...	...	...	No
345	0·84	1·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
288	...	...	4·00	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
and Charitable Endowments Board											
10	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes
110	0·81	0·92	...	...	...	...	...	Only on special occasions by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
2,000	20·00	40·00	...	...	...	...	Lion Swan Elephant Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Jain	Balguna sutham Ugathi Navarathri	...	Yes

CHEYYAR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples outside the Hindu Religious				
4	40	Vadakal-pakkam (P)	Kuranganil-muttam	Sri Koyyamalaree-swarar temple (S)	Not known	0·25	Sri Valeeswarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 6 miles
5	45	Kundia-thandalam (P)	Kundiya-thandam	Sri Eswarar temple (S)	300	0·50	Sri Somanathee-swarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 9 miles
6	47	Mamandur (P)	Mamandur	Sri Thirumandee-swarar temple (S)	500	0·60	Sri Thirumandee-swarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 7 miles
7	43	Narasaman-galam (P)	Narasaman-galam	Sri Siva temple (S)	1,300	0·92	Sri Kailasanathar	Kancheepuram Railway station 8 miles
8	92	Koolamandal (P)	Kulmandal	Sri Eswarar temple (S)	600	0·60	Sri Eswarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 12 miles
9	98	Velianallur (P)	Velujanallur	Sri Siva temple (S)	Not known	0·20	Sri Brahmapuree-swarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 19 miles
10	99	Perungalathur (P)	Perungalathur	Sri Vedapureeswarar temple (S)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Vedapuree-swarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 18 miles
11	125	Melseesha-mangalam	Melseeshaman-galam	Sri Manikandeswarar temple (S)	Not known	1·33	Sri Manikande-swarar	Arni Road Railway station 11 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Laksha Deepam in the month or Karthigai	...	Yes
1,000	6·00	1·76	...	...	...	...	Rishabam Peacock	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Adi Kirthigai Karthigai Deepam Thai Krithigai Vinayaga Chathurthi Navarathri Skandasashti Arudhra Dharisanam	...	Yes
500	1·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
300	1·17	2·69	...	...	...	...	...	Only on special occasions by a Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes
500	0·57	1·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes
300	...	...	...	15·90	...	...	...	Six times a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Masimagham	...	No
200	1·60	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes

WANDIWASH TALUK

42. WANDIWASH

Sri Jalakandeeswarar and Sri Ranganathaswami Devassthanam

From time immemorial, it is believed that both the Siva and the Vishnu shrines in Wandiwash have been built by Sri Jeyya Kandan, a famous king of the Pandya dynasty on his being providentially cured of acute abdominal pain. This is evidenced from the emblems of the Pandya kings painted on the temple walls. The Moolavars of the two temples which were originally found side by side within the temple walls have been separated and installed as two different Sannidhis, some 50 years ago. This is corroborated by the inscriptions found in the Sri Ranganathar temple.

It is said that the Pandya king, Jeyya Kandan suffered for many years from a painful internal malady. He could not get cured for long. He was at length directed by a dream to an anthill here in which he discovered after digging a sacred lingam over which he built this shrine. The happy king called the palace "Vanduvasi"; 'I came and was cured'. Now it is Wandiwash, the anglicised term of the Tamil name. The Lingam still bears the mark of a blow from a crowbar which is said to have struck it when it was discovered. The Lingam is, therefore, a swayambu one. The village is 18 miles from Acharapakkam which is the nearest railway station. Wandiwash itself is the taluk headquarters and Vellore, the district headquarters is at a distance of 54 miles.

Sri Jalakandeeswarar and Sri Ranganatha Swami are the presiding deities of the temples. They cover an area of one acre each. They have different entrances and an unfinished pagoda, 42' high. Each temple has an inner prakaram, an outer prakaram, a sanctum sanctorum and an outer mandapam. The Moolavar Lingam is 3' high while the Uthsavar is 1¾' in height and 1½' in breadth. A special feature of this temple is that the Lingam is so situated that it is soaked in sun light on the Sivarathri day as though the Sun God is offering pooja to Him.

The three famous Samayachariars appear to have visited these shrines along with Saint Arunagirinathar on their way to Thiruvottiyur where they have sung in praise of the deity.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a Brahmin Gurukkal and a Bhattachari whose offices are hereditary. They are paid a decent monthly salary from the Dhastik allowances of the Devasthanam. Besides they are also eligible to enjoy the offerings of the devotees.

The temples own modern jewellery in silver worth about Rs. 6,000/- and Rs. 475/- respectively which include a silver Kavacham, a gem-set padhakkam, Kumba-harathi, silver sadari, silver plate and uthirani which have been donated by devotees some 30 years back.

The Siva temple owns landed property to the extent of 2 acres of wet and 4 acres of dry lands fetching an annual income of Rs. 1,003/- inclusive of Rs. 503/- as dhastik allowances. The Vishnu shrine possesses 15 acres of wet and 3 acres of dry lands which are leased out for an annual rent of Rs. 3,000/-. The amounts are utilised for the daily poojas and periodical festivals of the temples. They also derive an additional income of Rs. 25/- by levying fees at the rate of Rs. 5/- for every marriage and 25 Paise per abishegam. The Siva temple has also gifted 0·46 cents of land as inam to its Gurukkal for his services.

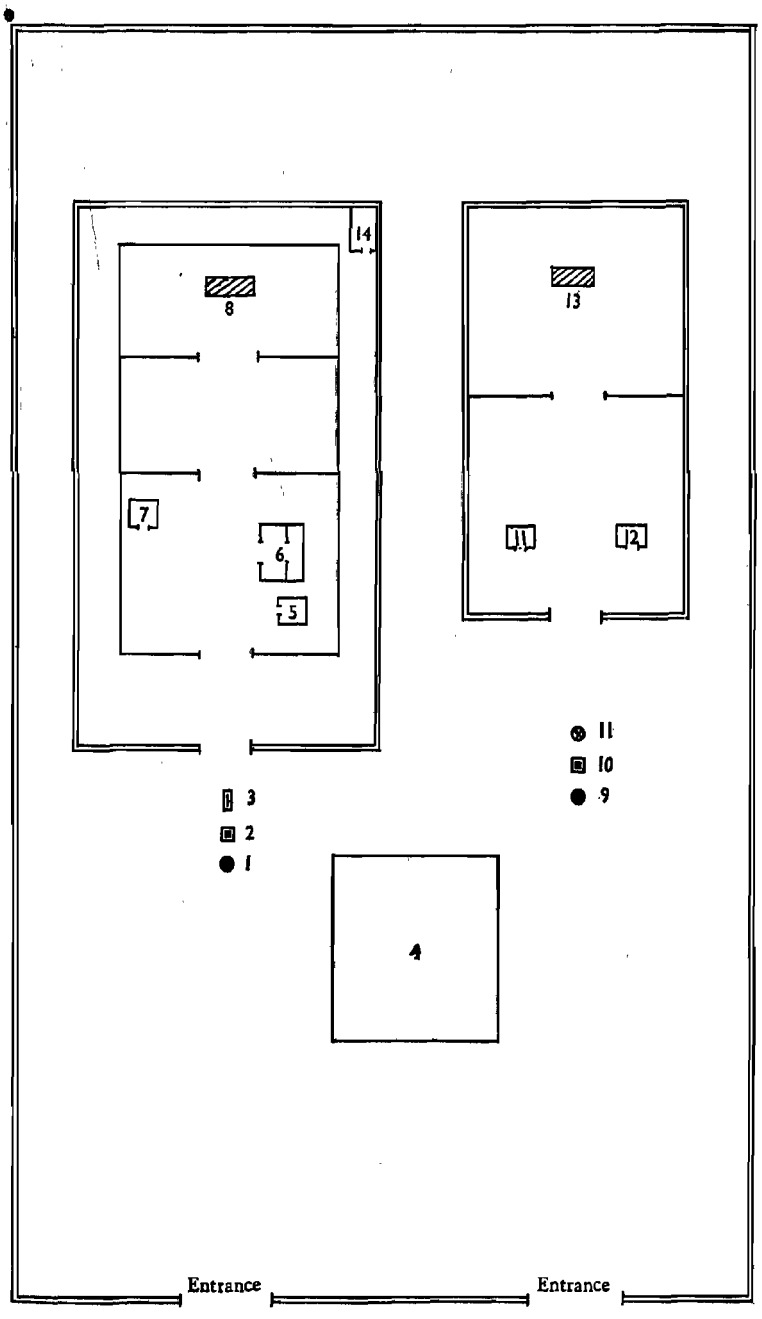
There are two wooden cars and ten ancient vahanas here. Brahmothsavam is the only important annual festival celebrated by the temples in the months of Masi and Panguni respectively which attract about 5000 devotees from the neighbouring villages.

Both these temples are managed by a Board of five trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

SRI JALAKANDEESWARAR & SRI RANGANADHASWAMY TEMPLE

WANDIWASH

(Not to Scale)



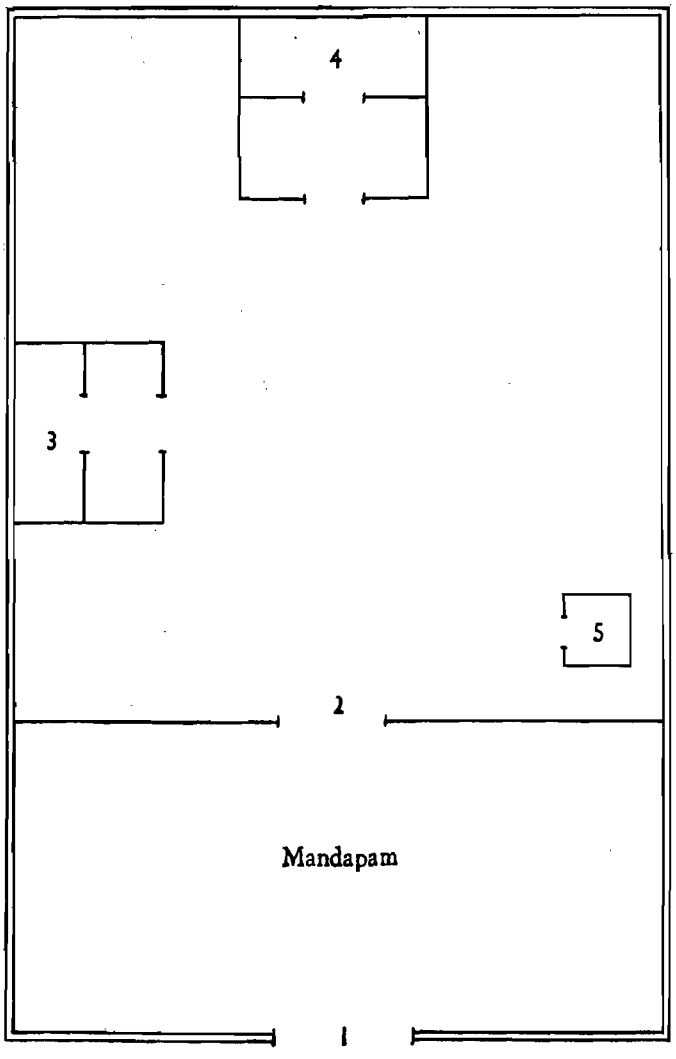
INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Balipeedam
2 Dwajasthambam
3 Nandhi
4 Mandapam
5 Navagrahas
6 Amman
7 Vinayagar
8 Eswarar (Garbagraham)
9 Balipeedam
10 Dwajasthambam
11 Garudalwar
12 Hanumar
13 Swamy (Garbagraham)
14 Arumugaswamy

SRI STHAMBESWARAR TEMPLE

SEEYAMANGALAM

(Not to Scale)



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Entrance
2 Entrance
3 Amman (Inside the Mountain Cave)
4 Garbagraham
5 Vinayagar

169. SEEYA MANGALAM

Sri Sthambeswarar Temple

Seeyamangalam is reputed for its famous rockcut cave temple dedicated to Sri Sthambeswarar, excavated by the famous Pallava king Mahendra Varma I (600-630 A.D.) and later on additions in the form of mandapas and other shrines have been made. The inner shrine, the Lingam representing Sthambeswaraswamy, the four dwarapalakas or guardians of the entrance, and a gallery supported by pillars are all carved out in a single solid rock. Images of minor deities are represented on the enclosing wall.

Sri Rajamanickanar in his book on "The History of the Pallavas" has mentioned that the original historic name of this village was Simha Vishnu Chathurvedhi Mangalam which later on corrupted by usage into Siva Mangalam and then came to be known as Seeya Mangalam. The village is 22 miles from Tindivanam which is the nearest railway station. The district and the taluk headquarters are 50 and 15 miles away respectively.

The Siva temple here is said to have been built during the reign of Sri Mahendra Varma I (600-630 A.D.) the famous Pallava king. Subsequently the western block of the Amman Sannidhi and the front mandapam of the Swamy Sannidhi have been built and renovations made by the Archaeological Research Department. There are a few stone inscriptions in the inner and outer prakarams of the temple. The temple is facing west, covering an area of 2 acres and 83 cents. It has a 60′ high pagoda apart from a prakaram and sanctum sanctorum. On both sides of the temple, there are two warrior Gods with bows and arrows guarding it besides two Dwarapalaghas all of whom have been beautifully sculptured.

Sri Sthambeswarar and His consort Sri Maraghadhavalli are the presiding deities of the temple. Vinayakar, Bairavar, Chandeeswarar, Theertha Ganapathy and Navagrahas are the other deities here. The Moolavar lingam is an installed one, 10′ high with a square bottom. The Amman's Vigraham was made later on as the original one was defective. There are two ancient festival idols here for Swamy and Amman made in panchaloham.

A hereditary Brahmin priest who is in the enjoyment of some inam lands offers the daily pooja paying the land revenue and managing the temple affairs. The jewellery of the temple donated by devotees is worth about Rs. 200/-. It comprises a diamond crown and a head wear, made out of copper and gilted in gold. Besides these, there is also a separate crown for the Ambal, four metallic hands, two padhams and two Karna Pathirams, all made in copper and gilted in silver.

The temple owns landed properties to the extent of 19 acres and 28 cents of both wet and dry lands which are leased out for an annual rent of Rs. 400/- and the same is utilised for the temple expenses towards daily poojas, neivedhiam, deepam and other festivals.

There is an ancient rishaba vahanam and a ratham in the temple. Karthigai Deepam for one day, the floating festival for three days in the month of Thai commencing from Kanu Pongal and Thiruvathirai in the Dhanur month are the regular festivals celebrated by the temple of which the floating festival is the most important one which attracts about one thousand devotees from far and near.

The temple is administered by a single hereditary trustee under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
1	9	Avanipuram (P)	Avaniapuram	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple (V)	Not known	0·20	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami	Arni Road Railway station 22 miles
2	17	Kilkovalavadu (P)	Kilkovalavedu	Sri Adikesava Perumal temple (V)	150	0·21	Sri Adikesava Perumal	Acharapakkam Railway station 24 miles
3	24	Karam (P)	Karam	Sri Kareeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·05	Sri Kareeswarar	Kancheepuram Railway station 20 miles
4	42	Wandiwash (P)	Wandiwash	Sri Ranganathar temple (V)	700	1·04	Sri Ranganathar	Acharapakkam Railway station 18 miles
5				Sri Jalakandeeswarar temple (S)			Sri Jalakandeeswarar	
6	,,	do	do	Sri Sundaramurthi Vinayagar temple (G)	100	0·30	Sri Sundara Vinayagar	do
7	43	Vengunam (P)	Vengundram	Sri Davalagireeswarar temple (S)	250	0·30	Sri Davalagireeswaraswami	do
8	49	Erumbur (P)	Erumbur	Sri Karia Manicka Varadaraja Perumal temple (V)	200	0·40	Sri Karia Manicka Varadaraja Perumal	Acharapakkam Railway station 32 miles

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
1,016	2·00	1·50	...	...	...	2,500	Ratham Indra Vimanam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Third Saturday in Purattasi Chithra Pournami	...	Yes
953	17·76	3·47	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	Sri Rama Navami	...	No
400	4·66	2·95	...	...	...	...	Rishabam	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
	15·00	3·00	...	...	...	475		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni	...	No
575							Cars-2 Palanquin Ratham Vahanams-10				
	2·00	4·00	...	...	...	6,000		Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Masi	...	Yes
517	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bandicoot	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Tamil New Year's Day	...	No
971	7·30	9·29	...	...	...	...	Vahanam	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam Navarathri Tiruvathirai Panguni Uthiram	73 of 1900	...
213	1·30	4·17	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Garudasevai in Vaikasi Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No

WANDIWASH

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
9	53	Melpathi (P)	Melpathi	Sri Vijayaraghava Perumal temple (V)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Vijayaraghava Perumal	Arni Road Railway station 26 miles
10	55	Vallam (P)	Vallam	Sri Karivaradaraja Perumal temple (V)	200	0·10	Sri Karivarada-raja Perumal	Acharapakkam Railway station 35 miles
11	,,	do	do	Sri Valarpureeswarar temple (S)	300	0·30	Sri Valapurrees-warar	do
12	,,	do	do	Sri Ammachar temple (O)	200	0·01	Sri Ammachar	Arni Road Railway station 25 miles
13	62	Namathodu Thellarambattu (P)	Namathodu	Sri Ponniamman temple (F)	150	0·02	Sri Ponniamman	Kalambur Railway station 19 miles
14	65	Kolappalur (P)	Kolappalur	Sri Karpaga Vinaya-gar temple (G)	100	0·15	Sri Karpaga Vinayagar	Arni Road Railway station 17 miles
15	,,	do	do	Sri Karathozhana Perumal temple (V)	200	0·25	Sri Karathozhana Perumal	do
16	76	Raghunatha-samudram (P)	Raghunatha-samudram	Sri Ramachandra Perumal temple (V)	200	Not stated	Sri Ramachandra Perumal	Polur Railway station 22 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
319	2·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
340	2·00	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
600	4·00	2·00	...	...	...	...	Rishabam Peacock Chandra Prabhai Bandicoot	Once a day by a Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam Thiruvathirai	74 to 75 of 1900	...
202	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Pandaram	...	...	No
200	0·28	...	...	...	...	600	...	Once a day by a hereditary Thambiran	...	...	No
395	1·29	0·40	...	...	...	...	Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Tamil New Year's Day	...	No
262	2·03	2·14	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
265	7·79	17·63	...	...	...	...	Palanquin	Twice a day by a Brahmin	...	122–127 of 1921	...

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religions	
17	94	Maruthadu (P)	Maruthadu	Sri Puranthareswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·35	Sri Puranthareeswarar	Acharapakkam Railway station 14 miles
18	109	Shro Navalpakkam (V)	Navelpakkam	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal temple (V)	Not known	1·50	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal	Tindivanam Railway station 18 miles
19	113	Elangadu (P)	Ilangadu	Sri Vaikunta Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·10	Sri Vaikunta Perumal	do
20	127	Nedungunam (P)	Nedungunam	Sri Ramachandra Perumal Devasthanam (V)	2,000	7·00	Sri Ramachandra Perumal	Polur Railway station 17 miles
21	133	Madam (P)	Madam	Sri Thadagapureeswarar temple (S)	2,050	2·00	Sri Thadagapureeswarar	Tindivanam Railway station 23 miles
22	136	Desur (P)	Desur	Sri Kasiviswanathar temple (S)	100	0·15	Sri Kasiviswanathar	Polur Railway station 24 miles
23	163	Thellar (P)	Thellar	Sri Adinarayana perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·15	Sri Adinarayana-Perumal	Tindivanam Railway station 18 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
450	6·00	7·00	...	...	...	3,000	Kedayams–5 Peacock	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Karthigai Deepam Arudhra Dharisanam	...	Yes
512	...	...	10·00	...	...	2,000	Lion Hanumar Garudan Seshan	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai	...	No
239	...	...	10·00	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	...	...	No
627	...	8·17	...	...	...	300	Ratham Vahanams-7 Vimanam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Panguni Uthiram Sri Rama Navami Brahmothsavam	704 to 710 of 1904	...
2,415	6·22	15·03	...	...	...	...	Rishabam Ratham	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathri Annabishegam Karthigai Deepam Arudhra Dharisanam Sivarathri Masimagham	...	Yes
400	3·00	...	...	...	...	200	Car Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam	...	No
200	5·52	8·32	...	...	...	...	Garudan Kedayam	Once a day by a Bhattacharlar	...	...	No

WANDIWASH

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
24	163	Thellar (P)	Thellar	Sri Thirumaleeswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·50	Sri Thirumaleeswarar	Tindivanam Railway station 18 miles
25	169	Seeyamangalam (P)	Seeyamangalam	Sri Sthambeeswarar temple (S)	2,000	2·83	Sri Sthambeeswarar	Tindivanam Railway station 22 miles
26	170	Arunthodu (P)	Tirumalpadi	Sri Ranganathar temple (V)	600	1·00	Sri Ranganathar	Polur Railway station 24 miles
27	177	Mahamaithiramani (P)	Mahamaithiramani	Sri Karpaga Pillayar temple (G)	200	0·06	Sri Karpaga Pillayar	Tindivanam Railway station 25 miles
28				Sri Drowpathiamman temple (F)			Sri Drowpathiamman	
29	179	Vedal (P)	Vedal	Sri Neelakanteeswarar temple (S)	Not known	2·00	Sri Neelakanteeswarar	Tindivanam Railway station 20 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				[Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld).											
315	5·23	7·89	...	...	...	...	Peacock Rishabam Lion	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	71 of 1900 & 59–81 of 1935	...
400	...	...	19·25	...	...	200	Ratham Rishabam	...	Karthigai Deepam Thiruvathirai	60 to 70 of 1900	...
530	...	...	25·00	...	...	300	...	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Vaikunta Ekadasi Sri Jayanthi	...	No
									Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari			
									Drowpathi amman Festival	...	No
406	6·00	10·00	...	...	...	...	Car	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Masi Magham Brahmothsavam in Masi	69 to 80 of 1908	...

WANDIWASH

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census: No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples outside the Hindu Religious
1	34	Ulundai (P)	Ulundai	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	Not known	1·00	Sri Agastheeswarar	Acharapakkam Railway station 12 miles
2	,,	do	do	Sri Perumal temple (V)	Not known	0·40	Sri Karia Manicka Perumal	do
3	37	Vazhur Agraram (P)	Vazhur	Sri Brahmapureeswarar temple (S)	400	3·00	Sri Brahma Pureeswarar	Acharapakkam Railway station 16 miles
4	80	Kothandapuram (P)	Kothandapuram	Sri Kothandaramaswami temple (V)	100	0·02	Sri Kothandaramaswami	Polur Railway station 24 miles
5	109	Shro Navalpakkam (V)	Navalpakkam	Sri Srinivasa Perumal temple (V)	300	2·00	Sri Srinivasa Perumal	Tindivanam Railway station 25 miles
6	133	Madam (P)	Madam	Sri Kulandai Andavar temple (O)	Not known	0·11	Sri Kulandai Andavar	do
7	180	Nerkunam (P)	Nerkunam	Sri Silaiyamman temple (F)	Not known	0·05	Sri Silaiyamman	Tindivanam Railway station 16 miles

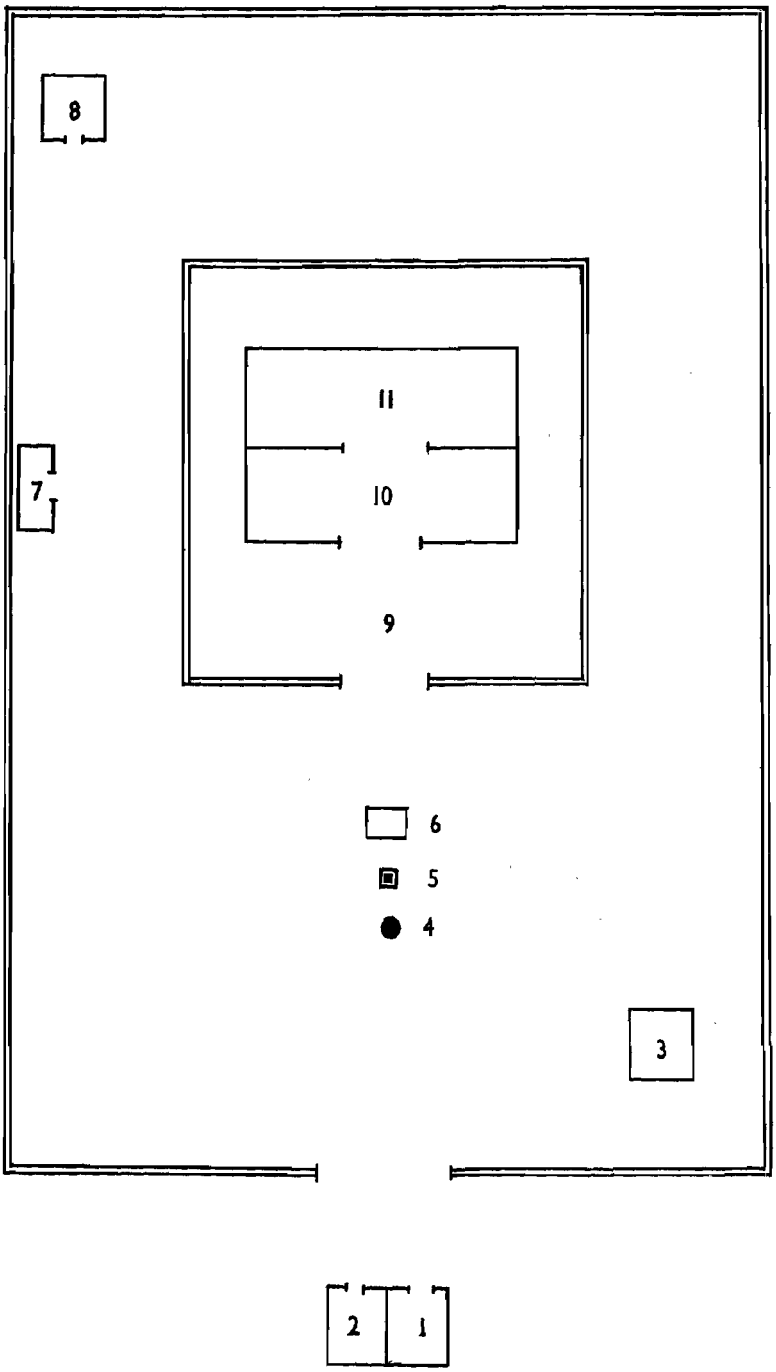
TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
1 000	6·00	4·03	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
300	0·60	...	...	. .	...	...	Garudan	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	...	...	Yes
200	...	...	4·00	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Panguni Uthiram Arudhra Dharisanam Theppam	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	150	Palanquin	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
2 000	...	...	25·00	...	...	5,000	Vahanam Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Pandaram	...	178-179 of 1938	...
150	...	...	3·00	...	...	...	Chapparam	Once a week by a Pandaram	...	...	Yes

SRI RAMACHANDRASWAMY TEMPLE

PADAVEDU

(Not to Scale)



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Hanumar
2 Ganapathi
3 Mandapam
4 Balipeedam
5 Dwajasthambam
6 Garudalwar
7 Venugopalaswamy
8 Thayar
9 Garbagraham
10 Hanumar
11 Ramachandraswamy

POLUR TALUK

10. PADAVEDU

Sri Ramachandraswamy and Sri Renukambal Amman temple

Padavedu, now a desolate village having two ancient and important temples, one dedicated to Sri Ramachandraswami temple and the other to Goddess Renukambal Amman is an interesting place of pilgrimage in this district. Tradition regarding Goddess Renukambal and the village of Padavedu is as follows:

The Goddess was the daughter of a king named Raivata Raja. Having obtained permission from her father to marry, she started with an army in search of a suitable husband. While she was on camp to the north of Padaved hills, a voice from the sky announced that Jamadagni rishi, who resided in the forest by the river was the man for her and she accordingly marched onwards to find him, accompanied by her army and attendant maid-servant Chamundi who was skilled in magic. The rishi resented the Goddess' intrusion and conjured up magical armies which Chamundi burned by the fiery flames of her eye until Jamadagni quenched the flames by pouring forth the contents of his inexhaustible vessel called Kamandalam. This formed the Padaved or Kamandala river. For a long time a fierce battle continued in which large numbers were slain and hence the town is called Padai (an army) vettu (to slay). At last Chamundi was seized and bound with a garland of flowers upon the banks of the river where the temple of Chamundeeswari now stands. This derivation, however, is doubtful. A preferable one is from Padai, an army and Vidu, a town so that Padaividu means a camp. There are a few stone inscriptions in the walls of the front mandapam of the temple which show that Padaividu was the original form of the name.

The village is at a distance of 22 miles from Vellore, the district headquarters and 16 miles from Polur, the taluk headquarters. Arni road which is at a distance of 8 miles is the nearest railway station. The village is served by buses plying from Walajah Road, Vazhapandhal, Cheyyar, Arni and Vellore.

A notable feature of this village is the presence of a number of vigrahas dedicated to Sri Hanumar, the staunch devotee of Sri Rama. A legend relating to this fact is prevalent among the village folk which says that at the time of the great epic war between Sri Rama and Dasakanda Ravana, brother of Ilankeswara, Hanumar started fighting with the Amman Sri Renukadevi who was giving protection to Dasakanda Ravanan; the Devi got enraged at Hanumar and cursed him to be a thousand stone vigrahas. Seeing this, Sri Rama acquainted Hanumar about the power of the Devi. The existence of the numerous Hanumar vigrahas here is mainly attributed to this interesting episode and the posture of Sri Rama giving initiation to Sri Hanumar is very enchanting and attractive.

The temple covers an area of 2·41 acres. The presiding diety of this shrine Sri Ramachandra Swamy is in a standing posture. A non-hereditary Brahmin Bhattachari offers a single pooja daily. He is paid a monthly salary and a paditharam from the income of the temple. The temple owns 2·41 acres of Porambokku lands which are leased out for an annual income and the same is spent towards its maintenance.

The temple of Sri Renukambal Amman covers an area of 6·29 acres. Recently a new pagoda has been constructed on the western entrance to the temple with new solid doors. There are beautiful carvings in it depicting the initiation of Parasurama by Sri Renuka Devi. The principal deity, Sri Renukambal Amman is in a standing posture. Unlike other temples, a novel feature of this shrine is that by the power of the Amman, barren women who go round the prakaram in a pradhakshina of the Parasuramar Sannidhi are blessed with children and blind devotees get back their vision by offering silver 'Kanmalars'. Besides it is also believed that even incurable diseases are miraculously cured by offering prarthanas to the Amman.

The sthalapuranam of the temple says that Sri Renuka Devi, the incarnation of the Ambigai was born as the daughter of king Raivata Raja. She once happened to fall in love with Saint Jamadhagni, got married to him and led a family life with him. Parasurama is one of their sons. By virtue of her chastity, she used to create spontaneously mud pots out of clay and bring sacred water from the Kamandala river for his daily pooja. Once she happened to see a gandharva from the Indhra Loka and was attracted by his beauty. From then, she lost her power of creating mud pots out of clay. This enraged Saint Jamadagni who instigated his son Parasurama to kill his mother with his

axe. And so Parasurama obeyed his father's command and killed his mother. Then by divine interference, she got back her life and when her husband Saint Jamadagni died of snake bite, caused by Kaartha Viryan, she too fell into the funeral fire along with her husband and burnt herself, thereby showing the continuity of her devotional chastity to her husband. At that time, the Devas rained flowers on her wounds when the Thrimurthis offered sacred dharshan to her, blessed her to eternal bliss and asked her to be the reigning deity of the place, bringing all happiness to those devotees who worshipped her and the Thrimurthis.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a non-hereditary Veera Saiva Brahmin Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary with a Paditharam from the temple's income. He is also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns jewellery in gold and silver worth about Rs. 4,000 which are donated by the devotees.

The temple owns poramboke lands to the extent of 33·53 acres which are leased out for an annual rent of Rs. 250 and the same is spent for the upkeep of the temple. The temple also maintains a charitable choultry for the shelter of the devotees who come to worship. Besides the temple also derives an additional income of Rs. 2,000 from hundi collections. These hundies are opened twice a year apart from Fridays in the month of Adi. A fee of Rs. 1·25 per ordinary abishegam, Rs. 1·75 per uchikala abishegam, 0·19 Paise per archana and 0·06 Paise per Deepa aradhana are also levied as an additional source of income. The temple possesses swan, lion, serpent, kamadhenu and horse vahanas. All these are brand new being recently made.

Vinayaka Chathurthi, Navarathri, Sankaranthi and all the Adi Fridays are the sacred festivals celebrated by this shrine of which the Adi Fridays are the most important. These attract thousands of devotees from far and near.

The following incident is associated with the Amman. Once Nannan, a cruel tyrant as mentioned in the songs of Paranar was reigning in this place. A young girl happened to eat a mango fruit belonging to him in his gardens on the bank of the rivulet. He got enraged at this and sentenced her to death, deeming it to be a serious crime. Despite her father's request to pardon her, in return for a gift of 81 elephants and gold equal to her weight he mercilessly carried out the sentence of death on her. Thereupon the sympathetic people shed tears and prayed to the divine mother to save them from the clutches of this tyrant. The deity heeded to their prayers, cursed the King and his kingdom to go into ruins and saved the innocent people.

The temple is administered by an Executive Officer through an advisory board of five trustees who are appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

28. ATHUVAMBADI

Sri Dharmalingeswara Swamy temple

The above Siva temple in Athuvambadi, dedicated to Sri Dharmalingeswarar belongs to the epic age of the Great Mahabharatha. According to a legend, it is learnt that this temple was built by Sri Dharma Raja, the eldest of the Pancha Pandavas during their period of exile in the forest. It is said that the Lingam here was installed by Sri Dharma Raja himself and hence the deity came to be called as Dharmalingeswara Swamy. There is also a Bimalingam at the Padavedumalai, a hillock close by. There are also Lingams, after the names of Arjuna and Sahadeva in the temples of the neighbouring villages such as Asthambadi, Madimangalam etc. All these shrines were built during the Agnatha Vasam of the Panchapandavas, as testified by the stone inscriptions beneath the sanctum sanctorum of this shrine.

The village is at a distance of 4½ miles from Madimangalam, the nearest railway station. The district and the taluk headquarters are 30 and 10 miles away respectively. Devotees can also reach this village from Theppanandhal shandy on the Vellore-Polur route.

The temple occupies an area of 3 acres. It has a few mandapas with several stone pillars, a prakaram, a sanctum sanctorum, a sthupi and a pagoda with a circumference of 50 feet. There are also many Sannidhis here for Sri Vinayakar, Subramaniar, Amman, Chandikeswarar, Kali, Bairavar and Dakshinamoorthy.

Sri Dharamalingeswara Swamy, the presiding deity of the temple is an installed Lingam. His consort is Sri Balambigai Amman. There are also several festival idols here, all made of Panchaloham.

A hereditary Adhi Saiva Brahmin priest, offers a single pooja daily, who is paid a decent monthly salary of Rs. 22·50 together with a 'Paditharam' of 30 measures of rice. The temple owns jewellery in silver worth about Rs. 45/- donated by devotees of which the silver Vilvamalai deserves special mention.

The landed properties of the temple include 8·50 acres of wet and 9·42 acres of dry lands which are leased out for an annual rent of Rs. 1,000 and the same is spent towards the upkeep and general maintenance of the temple.

The temple owns a 7' high Ratham, 5' high Rishaba Vahanam and a 3' high bandicoot vahanam which were donated by devotees, some 30 years back.

The Thirukalyanam of the Swamy is the only important festival celebrated during Panguni Uthiram every year which attracts about one thousand devotees from the neighbouring places.

The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees who are appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

POLUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples Under the Hindu Religious
1	10	Padavedu (P)	A. K. Padavedu	Sri Renukambalamman temple (F)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Renukambalamman	Arni Road Railway station 8 miles
2				Sri Ramachandreswaraswami temple (V)			Sri Ramachandraswami	
3	,,	do	Padavedu	Sri Subramaniar temple (M)	Not known	0·03	Sri Subramaniar	Polur Railway station 11 miles
4	14	Kalambur (P) (Aliabad)	Kalambur	Sri Kasiviswanathar temple (S)	200	0·47	Sri Kasiviswanatheeswaraswami	Arni Road Railway station 3 furlongs
5	,,	do	do	Sri Venugopalaswami temple (V)	250	0·03	Sri Venugopalaswami	Arni Road Railway station ½ mile
6	17	Santhavasal (P)	Santhavasal	Sri Drowpathiamman temple (F)	Not known	0·02	Sri Drowpathiamman	Arni Road Railway station 4 miles
7	,,	do	do	Sri Pazhani Andavar temple (M)	Not known	0·03	Sri Pazhani Andavar	Arni Road Railway station 3 miles
8	26	Vadamadimangalam (P)	Vadamahadevamangalam	Sri Mahadevaswami temple (S)	500	0·06	Sri Mahadeveswarar	Madimangalam Railway station

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
22,422	...	...	...	34·33	4,275	...	Swan Lion Seshan Kamadhenu Horse	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathri Sankaranthi Fridays in Adi	44–49 & 71–76 of 1940–41	...
243	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	...	...	No
1,677	0·78	...	...	0·26	...	225	Rishabam Elephant Seshan Chapparam	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Masi Navarathri Skandasashti Sivarathri Annabishekam	247 of 1909	...
1,518	10·00	5·00	...	Vacant plot, House-1	...	...	Garudan Maruthi	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi Vaikunta Ekadasi Navarathri	246 of 1909 & 108 of 1942–43	...
300	...	4·35	...	...	...	...	Car	Once a day by a Pandaram	Fire stamping festival	...	No
250	...	...	1·20	...	...	200	...	Once a day by an Archagar	...	...	No
2,395	4·94	7·03	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	53–60 of 1934	...

POLUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
9	28	Athuvambadi (P)	Athuvambadi	Sri Dharmalinge-swarar temple (S)	1,000	3·00	Sri Dharmalinge-swaraswami	Madimangalam Railway station 4½ miles
10	42	Kunnathur (P)	Kunnathur	Sri Dhandapani temple (M)	100	2·61	Sri Dhandapani	Polur Railway station 2 miles
11	44	Tindivanam (P)	Athimur	Sri Virupakshees-warar temple (S)	70	0·35	Sri Virupakshees-waraswamy	Polur Railway station 4 miles
12	48	Mambattu (P)	Mambattu	Sri Swayambunathar temple (S)	150	2·82	Sri Swayambu-natheeswarar	Polur Railway station 3 miles
13	50	Polur (P)	Polur	Sri Kailasanathar temple (S)	Not known	0·10	Sri Kailasanathar	Polur Railway station 2 furlongs
14	,,	do	do	Sri Lakshminara-simhaswamy temple (V)	Not known	0·10	Sri Lakshminara-simhaswami	Polur Railway station 3 furlongs
15	,,	do	Polur-Kadaladi	Sri Somanatheeswarar temple (S)	300	0·05	Sri Somanathees-warar	Polur Railway station
16	54	Mandakola-thur (P)	Mandakola-thur	Sri Dharmeeswarar temple (S)	200	0·30	Sri Dharmana-theeswarar	Polur Railway station 7 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
1,320	8·50	9·42	...	...	...	45	Ratham Rishabam Bandicoot	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Festival in Panguni	86–90 of 1940–41	...
672	2·78	3·86	...	...	...	300	Elephant Peacock Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Panguni Uthiram Thaipoosam Karthigai Deepam	...	No
1,587	3·70	14·59	...	...	...	..	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
1,064	11·20	4·08	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	88–89 of 1941–42	...
943	...	...	24·00	...	...	1,000	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
1,729	...	0·91	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi	...	No
2,052	...	...	...	Garden Shops	...	300	Rishabam Kedayam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	...	...	No
200	6·38	5·54	...	...	...	...	Rishabam	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Ratha Sapthami	...	No

POLUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
17	56	Modaiyur (P)	Modaiyur	Sri Muthu Pillaiyar temple (G)	50	0·10	Sri Muthu Pillaiyar	Polur Railway station 7 miles
18	64	Chetput (P)	Kannanur	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	30	0·10	Sri Vinayagar	Polur Railway station 16 miles
19	77	Melvilvarayanallur (P)	Melvilvarayanallur	Sri Avadinathar temple (S)	500	1·00	Sri Avadinathees-warar	Kalasapakkam Railway station 6 miles
20	80	Siruvallur (P)	Siruvallure	Sri Ganganarayana Perumal temple (V)	500	0·25	Sri Gangainarayana Perumal	Polur Railway station 10 miles
21	„	do	do	Sri Kailasanathar temple (S)	500	0·40	Sri Kailasanatheeswarar	do
22	81	Kettavarampalayam (P)	Kattagarampalayam	Sri Kasiviswanathar temple (S)	100	0·65	Sri Kasiviswanathar	Polur Railway station 12 miles
23	„	do	do	Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal temple (V)	500	0·20	Sri Prasanna Venkatachalapathy	do
24	„	do	do	Sri Simheswarar *alias* Sri Vyagrapureeswarar temple (S)	200	0·34	Sri Vyagrapurees-warar	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Nayinar	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Pandaram	...	...	No
1,971	5·53	4·70	...	...	...	1,275	Rishabams-2 Sakadai Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Thiruvathirai Brahmothsavam in Chithirai	...	No
220	3·86	9·10	...	...	...	100	Ratham	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
300	5·46	9·92	...	...	...	10	Chapparam	Once a day by a Brahmin	Thiruvathirai Sivarathri Navarathri Annabishekam Karthigai Deepam	91–93 of 1942–43	...
277	14·41	14·37	...	...	...	500	...	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri Sivarathri	72–73 of 1942–43	...
402	5·29	13·12	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Sankaranthi	74 of 1942–43	...
620	4·74	15·75	...	...	...	150	Rishabam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri Pongal festival in Thai	...	No

POLUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
25	89	Kilpalur (P)	Kilpalur	Sri Ramanatheeswarar temple (S)	300	0·69	Sri Ramanatheeswarar	Kalasapakkam Railway station 12 miles
26	90	Kadaladi (P)	Kadaladi	Sri Karaikanteeswarar temple (S)	500	0·31	Sri Karaikanteeswarar	Kalasapakkam Railway station 11 miles
27	,,	do	do	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal temple (V)	500	0·16	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal	do
28	91	Thenmaliadevimangalam (P)	Thenmahadevamangalam	Sri Karakantheeswarar temple (S)	500	1·00	Sri Karakantheeswarar	Kalasapakkam Railway station 8 miles
29	95	Elathur (P)	Mothur (Elathur)	Sri Siva Subramanyaswami temple (M)	300	1·00	Sri Siva Subramanyaswami	Kalasapakham Railway station 5 miles
30	100	Pelasur (P)	Palasur	Sri Ponnambalaswami temple (S)	2,000	0·30	Sri Ponnambaleswarar	Polur Railway station 4½ miles
31	105	Padagam (P)	Padagam	Sri Abirameeswarar temple (S)	100	1·00	Sri Abirameswarar	Kalasapakkam Railway station

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
540	4·39	4·75	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
3,172	3·21	5·75	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Sivarathri Anna-bishegam	...	No
569	4·21	15·88	...	...	...	140	Garudan	Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Navarathri	111 of 1942-43	...
1,790	8·36	24·39	...	...	...	75	Rishabam Bandicoot	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Arudhra Dharisanam Sivarathri Navarathri Panguni Uthiram Vinayaga Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam	38-45 of 1934	...
11,026	...	4·23	...	...	3,959	...	Car Ratham Peacock Vimanam	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam Brahmothsavam in Panguni	...	No
200	4·56	1·29	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Arudhra Dharisanam Navarathri Sivarathri Pongal Festival in Thai	...	No
200	7·20	0·09	...	House-1	...	...	Rishabam	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Sivarathri Vijayadasami Annabishegam Karthigai Deepam	...	No

POLUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
32	109	Kalasapakkam (P)	Kalasapakkam	Sri Thirumamudiswarar temple (S)	100	1·00	Sri Thirumamudiswarar	Kalasapakkam Railway station
33	111	Palankoil (P)	Palankoil	Sri Balambigalsametha Balanatheeswarar temple (S)	200	0·32	Sri Balanatheeswarar	Kalasapakkam Railway station 3½ miles
34	112	do	Pillur	Sri Amirthalingeswarar temple (S)	300	1·50	Sri Amirthalingeswarar	Kalasapakkam Railway station 2 miles
								Temples outside the Hindu Religious
1	10	Padvelu (P)	Padavedu	Sri Kottai Varadaraja Perumal temple (V)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Kottai Varadaraja Perumal	Arni Road Railway station 8 miles
2	14	Kalambur (P) (Aliyabad)	Kalambur	Sri Selliamman temple (F)	1,000	0·05	Sri Selliamman (Grama Devata)	Arni Road Railway station 1¼ miles
3	17	Santhavasal (P)	Santhavasal	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	150	0·15	Sri Dharmarajar	Arni Road Railway station 4 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
1,554	3·54	...	...	...	...	...	Rishabam Horse Peacock Bandicoot Elephant Ravaneswaran	Thrice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam	290–291 of 1938–39	...
1,612	2·59	1·63	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Ani Thirumanjanam Thiruvathirai Pongal Festival in Thai	...	No
1,813	Extent not stated			...	...	375	Sakadai Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Annabhishegam Thiruvathirai Sivarathri Ani Thirumanjanam Panguni Uthiram Pongal Festival in Thai	...	No
and Charitable Endowments Board											
					Not under worship						
...	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	...	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Vanniar	...	...	No

POLUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples outside the Hindu Religious
4	27	Kelur (P)	Kelur	Sri Vinayakar temple (G)	Not known	0·03	Sri Vinayakar	Vadamadimangalam Railway station 3 miles
5	36	Odalavadi (P)	Odalavadi	Sri Jain temple (O)	700	0·60	Sri Aniyadazhagar	Polur Railway station 15 miles
6	42	Kunnathur (P)	Kunnathur	Sri Veera Jambukeswarar temple (S)	500	1·50	Sri Veera Jambukeswarar	Polur Railway station 4 miles
7	44	Tindivanam (P)	Kaliyam	Sri Osuramman temple (F)	300	Below 0·01	Sri Amman	do
8	47	Tirusur (P)	Podiyambattu	Sri Drowpathi temple (F)	150	0·01	Sri Drowpathi (Veera)	Polur Railway station 8 miles
9	49	Renderipattu (P)	Renderipattu	Sri Drowpathi Amman temple (F)	100	2·00	Sri Drowpathi Amman	Polur Railway station 3 miles
10	54	Mandakolathur (P)	Mandakulathur	Sri Sundara Varada Perumal temple (V)	500	0·07	Sri Sundara Varada Perumal	Polur Railway station 6 miles
11	57	Narasingapuram (P)	Narasingapuram	Sri Vinayakar temple (G)	300	Not stated	Sri Vinayakar	Polur Railway station 12 miles
12	60	Olagampattu (P)	Olagambattu	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	100	1·59	Sri Pillaiyar	Polur Railway station 23 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gounder	...	...	Yes
100	1·37	1·37	...	...	...	...	Ratham Horse	Once a day by a Vadugar	Pongal	...	No
...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a week by a Poosari	...	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a Poosari	...	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	...	...	No
200	2·70	0·15	1·52	...	...	...	Garudan	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a Poosari	...	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	...	...	No

POLUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples outside the Hindu Religious
13	61	Appedu (P)	Appedu	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal temple (V)	300	Below 0·01	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal	Polur Railway station 25 miles
14	64	Chetpet (P)	Chetpet	Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	100	0·10	Sri Dharmarajar	Polur Railway station 18 miles
15	67	Tachambadi (P)	Thachambadi	Sri Jain (Arughar) temple (O)	1,000	0·33	Sri Arughur	Polur Railway station 12 miles
16	,,	do	do	Sri Sivan temple (S)	1,000	2·82	Sri Sivan	do
17	69	Athurai (P)	Chittathurai	Sri Muthialamman temple (F)	200	0·75	Sri Muthialamman	Polur Railway station 13 miles
18	74	Vasur	Vasur	Sri Muthialamman temple (F)	700	0·02	Sri Muthialamman	Polur Railway station 3 miles
19	77	Melvilvarayanallur (P)	Kachirimangalam	Sri Drowpathiamman temple (F)	1,000	1·50	Sri Drowpathiamman	Kalasapakkam Railway station 6 miles
20	,,	do	Melvilvarayanallur	Sri Vishnu temple (V)	1,000	0·50	Sri Vishnu	do
21	81	Kettavaram Palayam (P)	Kattagarayampalayam	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	300	Below 0·01	Sri Mariamman	Polur Railway station 15 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
...	...	...	...	Vacant Land 0·30	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	...	...	No
50	...	...	...	Garden 0·40	...	...	...	Once a day by a Pillai	Fire Festival	...	No
...	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	Ratham Horse	Once a day by a Vadiyar	Thai Pongal	...	No
...	...	...	...	Vacant Land 2·82	...	...	...	Once a day by a Thambiran	Arudhra Dharisanam	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	Lion	Twice a day by a hereditray Poosari	Thai Pongal	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lion	Once a day by a hereditary Thambiran	Thai Pongal	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a week by a Poosari	...	...	No
150	0·71	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a week by a Pandaram	...	...	No

POLUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census: No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples outside the Hindu Religious
22	85	Kandapalayam (P)	Sinandal	Sri Vinayakar temple (G)	200	0·01	Sri Vinayakar	Polur Railway station 16 miles
23	,,	do	do	Sri Vellam Thangeeswarar temple (S)	750	0·02	Sri Eswarar	do
24	87	Veeralur (P)	Viralur	Sri Ganesa temple temple (G)	500	0·03	Sri Ganesar	do
25	90	Kadaladi (P)	Kadaladi	Sri Mannarswami temple (O)	350	0·05	Sri Mannarswami	Kalasapakkam Railway station 12 miles
26	90	do	do	Sri Vanneeswarar temple (S)	500	0·31	Sri Vanneeswarar	Kalaspakkam Railway station 11 miles
27	94	Sholavaram (P)	Sholapuram	Sri Vishnu temple (V)	Not known	0·01	Sri Vishnu (picture)	Kalasapakkam Railway station 5 miles
28	,,	do	do	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	1,000	0·05	Sri Mariamman	do
29	,,	do	do	Sri Sivan temple (S)	Not known	0·05	Sri Sivan	do
30	,,	do	do	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	Not known	0·01	Sri Pillaiyar	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
30	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Chettiar	...	...	No
100	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Udayar	...	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
200	...	...	...	Garden 9·01	...	70	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Mattu Pongal in Thai Panguni Uthiram	...	No
1,500	6·49	21·78	...	...	...	270	Rishabams-2 Ratham Indra Vimanam	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Navarathri Thiruvathirai Annabishegam	109–110 of 1942–43	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
50	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gounder	Thai Pongal	...	No
200	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Thai Pongal Thiruvoodal Uthsavam	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	Yes

POLUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples outside the Hindu Religious				
31	97	Kappalur (P)	Kappalur	Sri Virabhadra temple (O)	500	Below 0·01	Sri Virabhadrar	Polur Railway station 6 miles
32	,,	do	do	Sri Thirukkameswara temple (S)	1,000	1·00	Sri Thirukkameswarar	do
33	105	Padagam (P)	Padakam	Sri Abhirameswara temple (S)	300	0·03	Sri Abhirameswarar	Polur Railway station 11 miles
34	,,	do	do	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	200	0·01	Sri Mariamman	do
35	110	Poondi (P)	Poondi	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	200	0·30	Sri Agastheeswarar	Kalasapakkam Railway station 3 miles
36				Sri Perumal temple (V)	200	0·30	Sri Perumal	
37	,,	do	do	Sri Sivan temple (S)	1,000	0·50	Sri Sivan	do
38	,,	do	Orartham-poondi	Sri Kailasanatha-swami temple (S)	1,000	0·03	Sri Kailasanatha-swami	Kalasapakkam Railway station 6 miles
39	111	Palankoil (P)	Palankoil	Sri Phalagireeswarar temple (S)	1,500	1·00	Sri Phalagireeswarar	Kalasapakkam Railway station 4 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
100	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gounder	...	...	No
500	...	...	25·00	...	...	...	Rishabam Horse Peacock	Thrice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vasanthothsavam ... Panguni Uthiram Skandasashti		Yes
15	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Only on special occasions	...	...	No
200	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Tamil New Year's Day Sivarathri Sankaranthi	...	No
	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	...	...	No
...	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a week by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
1,000	2·00	1·00	...	...	...	...	Peacock	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Ani Thirumanjanam Arudhra Dharisanam Thai Pongal	...	Yes

29. PUDUR CHENGAM

Sri Mariamman Temple

According to a legend which is still in vogue among the rural folk, the Moola vigraham of the presiding deity of this shrine was found some 200 years ago by a farmer when his plough hit the vigraham during cultivation. Immediately the Goddess appeared before him in his dream and instructed him to build a temple in this place. Thus the temple came into existence.

The village is 5½ miles from Chengam, the taluk headquarters and 55 miles from Vellore, the district headquarters. The nearest railway station Tiruvannamalai is 25 miles off. Buses plying between Polur and Chengam pass through this village. The temple covers an area of 3 acres and 92 cents. It has a 24' high pagoda on a square base of 16 x 16 feet.

The presiding deity Goddess Mariamman is represented by a swayambu vigraham 1 foot high while Her festival idol is 1¾' in height. Poojas are performed daily by a priest of Chettiar community whose office is non-hereditary. He is paid a decent monthly salary from the temple's income. The temple owns antique jewellery in silver worth about Rs. 50.

The temple possesses lands to the extent of 2·31 acres of wet and 5·56 acres of dry which are leased out for an annual rent of Rs. 200 and the same is spent for the daily poojas, neivedhiams and general maintenance of the temple. The temple also derives an additional annual income of Rs. 200 through hundi collections and a similar amount from the offerings of devotees during festive occasions in the months of Adi and Avani. Besides the temple also gets Rs. 300 every year by levying a schedule of fees at fixed rates for special prarthanas like Mudikoduthal, uthsavam, abishegam, angapradhakshinam etc.

The temple does not celebrate any festival categorically but Tuesdays and Fridays in Adi and Avani are considered specially important during which poojas, abishegas and aradhanas are invariably performed and these are attended by about two hundred devotees both local and abroad.

The affairs of the temple are managed by a Board of two trustees under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

98. NEEPATHURAI

Sri Prasanna Venkataramana Perumal Devasthanam

The above Vishnu shrine dedicated to Lord Venkataramana Perumal in Neepathurai village was built some 300 years ago by one Sri Venkatathri Pillai and later on renovated with granite stones by his son Sri Appaswamy Pillai who provided massive gates also for the temple. Again in 1942 Sri Kivavasu Pillai, the adopted son of Appaswamy Pillai added an inner prakaram and a fortress to the temple. Once again in 1961, his son Sri Venkatarama Pillai, who is the present hereditary trustee renovated the shrine and celebrated the Kumbabishegam.

The village is 35 miles from Tiruvannamalai, the nearest railway station. The district and the taluk headquarters are 92 and 16 miles away respectively. Bus facilities are available to reach this village. The temple covers an area of 1·37 cents and has a 36' high square-based pagoda with a prakaram and a sanctum sanctorum.

The presiding deity Sri Prasanna Venkataramana Perumal is a 9" high vigraham in a standing posture while His uthsava vigraham is 2½' in height in the same pose.

Poojas are performed thrice daily by a non-hereditary Brahmin priest who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 10 apart from a daily paditharam of one measure of rice. Besides he is also entitled to receive

1/8th measure of rice from every devotee who offers Mudi Prarthanai as Kanikkai. It is also his duty to see that an oil lamp called Thoonga Vilakku continuously burns in the sanctum sanctorum of the Lord throughout day and night.

The temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver worth about Rs. 610 in gold and silver which include several silver crowns, sangu chakram, padhahastham, kajjai, oddiyanam etc. donated by devotees. The landed properties of the temple comprise 0·87 acres of wet and 5·57 acres of dry lands which are leased out for an annual income of Rs. 1,590 and the same is spent towards the general maintenance of the temple. Further the temple is also running a charitable choultry covering an area of 0·27 acres. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 1,500. These hundies are opened once in a year in the presence of the Inspector of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. The temple also gets an additional income of Rs. 100 every year by levying a fixed fee of Rs. 250 per abishegam,

The temple owns a 4½′ high Garuda vahanam, 5′ high Horse Vahanam and two Rathams, 5' and 9' in height respectively, all made of wood. The small ratham was made 10 years ago and the big one 20 years back. The Garuda Vahanam and the Horse vahanam are nearly 70 years old.

Vaikasi Garudasevai, Adi Padhinettam Perukku during Brahmothsavam for a period of 9 days, Krishna Jayanthi and Uriyadi in Avani, Purattasi, Navarathiri, Karthigai Deepam, Margazhi Vaikunta Ekadasi and Thai Pongal are the major annual festivals observed by the temple of which the Padhinettamperukku during the Adi Brahmothsavam is the most important one, as the temple is situated on the banks of the Then Pennai river which attracts about 5,000 devotees from far and near.

The temple is managed by a single hereditary trustee who is appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

CHENGAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples under the Hindu Religious				
1	20	Veeranandal (P)	Veeranandal	Sri Lakshminarayana-swami temple (V)	1,110	0·32	Sri Lakshminara-yanaswami	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 20 miles
2				Sri Perananda Vina-yagar temple (G)	25	Not stated	Sri Perananda Vinayagar	
3				Sri Dharmarajar temple (O)	100	Not stated	Sri Dharmarajar	
4				Sri Koothandavar temple (S)	100	Not stated	Sri Koothanda-var	
5				Sri Gangaiamman temple (F)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Gangai-amman	
6	21	Damarai-pakkam (P)	Damarai-pakkam	Sri Thirunageeswarar temple (S)	500	0·69	Sri Thirunagee-swarar	Kalasapakkam Railway station 8 miles
7	23	Kanji (P)	Kanji	Sri Balasubramaniyar temple (M)	150	0·60	Sri Balasubramaniar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 13 miles
8	,,	do	do	Sri Karakanteeswarar temple (S)	150	3·00	Sri Karakantee-swarar	do

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
	...	1·76	...	Houses-2 flower garden 1·72	...	60	Garudan	Daily poojas by a Rao	Sri Rama Navami Navarathri Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poojas by a Mudaliar	...	...	No
222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Poosari	...	...	No
532	4·40	8·69	...	...	...	...	...	Poojas by a Brahmin	Annabhishegam Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri	...	Yes
495	10·84	24·50	...	...	...	500	Peacock	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Skandha-sashti Thaipoosam Vaikasi Visagam	...	Yes
425	5·58	6·70	...	...	8,832	...	Rishabams-2	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram Mattupongal in Thai	...	No

CHENGAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
9	26	Pudupalayam (P)	Kakkarasam-palayam	Sri Kamakshiamman Sametha Ekamba-ranathar Devastha-nam (S)	Not known	0·15	Sri Kamakshi-amman Sametha Sri Ekambaree-swarar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 16 miles
10	29	Pudurchengam (P)	Chengampudur	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	200	3·92	Sri Mariamman	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 25 miles
11	39	Chengam (P)	Chengam	Sri Venugopala Parthasarathi temple (V)	300	1·33	Sri Venugopala Parthasarathi Perumal	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 22 miles
12	44	Melmudianur (P)	Melmudianur	Sri Kesavaswamy temple (V)	200	1·00	Sri Adhikesava-swami	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 15 miles
13	46	Padiagraharam (P)	Padiagraharam	Sri Margasahayees-warar temple (S)	100	0·30	Sri Margasaha-yeeswarar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station
14	53	Mashar (P)	Mashar	Sri Muthalamman temple (F)	Not known	0·20	Sri Muthal-amman	
15				Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	Not known	0·02	Sri Pillaiyar	
16				Sri Vediappan temple (O)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Vediappan	
17				Sri Pidariamman temple (F)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Pidariamman	

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
335	5·79	1·72	...	...	...	100	...	Once a day by a Pillai	Margazhi Tirunal Thai Pongal	...	No
1,208	2·31	5·57	...	...	...	50	...	Once a day by a Chettiar	...	...	No
1,487	...	...	...	...	4,434	...	Rishabam Peacock Adhisesha Garudan Hanuman Hamsa	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam for 10 days in Vaikasi	...	Yes
2,046	5·24	5·11	...	...	...	15	...	Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	...	...	Yes
400	5·64	5·93	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
	1·46	...	...	...	...	...	Rathams-2	Once a day by a Poosari	Pongal Festival in Thai	...	No
	0·42	...	...	...							
500	0·86	...	...	...							
	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No

CHENGAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
18	59	Nathavadi (V)	Nathavadi	Sri Selva Vinayagar temple (G)	50	0·01	Sri Selva Vinayagar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 11½ miles
19	60	Vedamathur (V)	Vedamathur	Sri Manickapillaiyar temple (G)	100	0·13	Sri Manicka Vinayagar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 12 miles
20	64	Vasudevambattu (P)	Vasudevanpet	Sri Alkandeeswarar temple (S)	500	1·50	Sri Alkandeeswarar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 15 miles
21	65	Eraiyur (P)	Eraiyur	Sri Lakshminarayana perumal temple (V)	300	0·05	Sri Lakshminarayana perumal	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 13 miles
22	,,	do	do	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Mariamman	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 15 miles
23				Sri Vinayagar temple (G)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Vinayagar	
24				Sri Ammachar temple (O)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Ammachar	
25	76	Arattavadi (P)	Arattavadi	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	100	0·02	Sri Pillaiyar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 22 miles
26				Sri Mariamman temple (F)		0·02	Sri Mariamman	

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				(Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
350	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by an Asari	Sri Rama navami Festival for ten days	...	No
2,261	...	...	...	...	15,747	...	Sakadai-2 Rishabam Horse Peacock Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Ani Thirumanjanam Adi Pooram Navarathri for ten days Thiruvathirai Arudhra Dharisanam Thai Poosam		
440	8·46	20·26	...	...	...	190	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Arudhra Dharisanam Panguni Uthiram	...	No
526	3·77	7·22	...	...	...	26·50	Garudan	Poojas by a Bhattachariar	Navarathri Sri Jayanthi	...	No
	0·61	1·72	...	...	...	...	Kedayam	Twice a day by a hereditary Malimannar	Mariamman Festival	...	No
233	0·50	0·73	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	No
	0·37	0·61	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	No
	...	2·97	...	...	200	...	...	Once a day by a Pandaram	...	...	No
403											
	2·51	2·31	...	...	...	...	Horse	Once a day by a Pandaram	Mariamman Festival in Thai	...	No

CHENGAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
27	98	Neepathurai (V)	Neepadurai	Sri Prasanna Venkataramana Perumal temple (V)	300	0·01	Sri Venkataramana Perumal	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 35 miles
28	106	Sathanur (P)	Sathanur	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	100	0·05	Sri Pillaiyar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 15 miles
29	111	Varaghur (P)	Varaghur	Sri Vediappar temple (O)	100	0·01	Sri Vediappar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 7 miles
30	,,	do	do	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	100	0·02	Sri Mariamman	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 8 miles
31	,,	do	do	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Pillaiyar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 7 miles
32	123	Tanipadi (P)	Tanipadi	Sri Subramaniar temple (M)	35	0·01	Sri Subrammaniar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 19 miles
33	137	Narayanakuppam (P)	Narayanakuppam	Sri Srinivasa Perumal temple (V)	30	0·02	Sri Perumal	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 8 miles
34	140	Edathanur (V)	Edathanur	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	Not known	0·02	Sri Mariamman	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 15 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
1,590	0·87	5·57	.	Choultry-1	...	610	Ratham Chapparam Garudan Horse	Thrice a day by a Brahmin	Brahmothsavam for 9 days in Adi Sri Jayanthi Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
200	0·71	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	...	...	No
	0.40	1·00	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
	...	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gounder	Thai Pongal	...	No
781	...	9·62	...	...	...	1,053	Sakadai Peacock	Once a day by a hereditary Gounder	Panguni Uthiram Karthigai Deepam	...	Yes
380	7·77	...	...	...	...	100	Palanquin Kedayam	Once a day by a Poosari	Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
200	...	3·20	...	...	...	15	Lion Ratham	Twice a week by a Poosari	Pongal Festival in Thai	...	No

CHENGAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples under the Hindu Religious				
35	144	Agarampalli-pattu (P)	Agarampalli-pattu	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	40	0·04	Sri Mariamman	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 17 miles
36	146	Ka. Unnamalai-palayam (V)	Unnamalai-puram	Sri Ayyanar temple (O)	50	0·10	Sri Ayyanar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 15 miles
37	148	Vanapuram (P)	Vanapuram	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	100	0·01	Sri Pillaiyar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 12 miles
38	152	Perungola-thur (P)	Perunkula-thur	Sri Venugopalaswami temple (V)	55	0·02	Sri Venugopala-swami	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 26 miles
				Temples outside the Hindu Religious				
1	31	Anwarabad (P)	Anwarabad	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	60	0·20	Sri Pillaiyar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 22 miles
2	73	Melpallipattu (P)	Melpallipattu	Sri Gangaiamman temple (F)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Gangalamman	Tiruvannamalai Railway station
3	123	Tanipadi (P)	Tanipadi	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	Not known	0·10	Sri Mariamman	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 20 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
581	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	Horse	Once a day by a hereditary Vanniar	Mariamman Festival in Adi	...	No
220	...	1·32	...	...	...	...	...	Poojas by a hereditary Vanniar	...	...	No
600	...	3·08	...	...	...	...	Lion	Twice a day by a Pandaram	Thai Pongal	...	No
320	0·78	3·23	...	...	...	...	Indra Vimanam Garudan Anjaneyar Horse Palanquin Sakadai	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Adi 18th day festival Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi Sri Rama-navami	...	Yes
and Charitable Endowments Board											
350	2·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Sri Rama-navami Navarathri	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a week by a Poosari	Thai Pongal	...	No
500	...	2·00	...	...	...	300	Ratham	Once a day by a hereditary Vanniar	Mariamman Festival in Vaikasi	...	No

TIRUVANNAMALAI TALUK

83. TIRUVANNAMALAI

Sri Arunachalaeeswarar temple.

Tiruvannamalai is one of the 22 famous sacred centres (Padal Petra Sthalams) in the heart of the Nadunad. This is a reputed Siva Sthalam in the North Arcot district. It is situated at a distance of 42 miles north of Villupuram and is also the taluk headquarters. According to the famous Kandha Puranam, it is here that Lord Siva demonstrated to the world that He was the all pervading power by appearing as a blazing hill of fire. To commemorate this event, a grand festival is celebrated here every year on the Karthigai Asterism day in the month of Karthigai with a grand illumination of Mount Arunachala and by installing a glorious deepam on the hill top whose flame could be seen miles and miles away from Tiruvannamalai.

According to Arunachala Puranam, the very meditation of this sacred sthalam brings to the devotee, the status of Mukthi or Moksha. Saint Thirugnana Sambandar has also sung in praise of this sacred place.

This is a Theyu Sthalam among the Pancha Bhoodha Sthalams. Besides this is a famous " Manipooragathalam " among the " Aratharathalangal " the source of all existence. This ancient sthalam is also known by several other names as Sona Sailam, Sonagiri Arunachalam, Arunagiri, Thiruvannamalai, Gowri Nagaram, Thesu Nagaram, Sivaloga Nagaram, Mukthipuri, Sudha Nagaram, Thalechuram, Gnana Nagaram, Anargiri, Sonai Verpu, Arunai Verpu and Uyirvali Kantham. The special glory of this sacred sthalam is in the fact that Parvathi gained a permanent place in the left side of Lord Siva through her severe penance.

The interesting legend concerning this sthalam is as follows: Once there was a hot discussion between Vishnu and Brahma as to who is the greater and powerful among them. At that time, Siva appeared before them as a long Jothi. With a view to find out His head and foot both Vishnu and Brahma took the guise of a swan and a pig respectively and rushed up and down in search of them. They failed in their attempts and grieved over it. Siva, therefore, took pity on them and offered them a dharshan in the form of a Lingam and the blazing flames of fire. This form became the famous hill Arunachala. There-after, Vishnu and Brahma prayed to Siva that the divine Jothi of Him should glorify and illuminate the top of the hill eternally. Accordingly Siva granted their boon by saying that His Jothi will illuminate the top of the hill every year in the Poorva Paksham on the Karthigai asterism day in the month of Karthigai and disappeared. It is this grand Jothi of the Lord that is being celebrated as the grand festival Annamalai Deepam every year witnessed by thousands of devotees. This anecdote is beautifully narrated in the famous Thiruvachagam. This story of the search for the head and foot of Lord Siva by Vishnu and Brahma respectively has been referred to in several other Hindu scriptrues. Sri Villiputhurazhwar in his famous Bharatham refers to this incident.

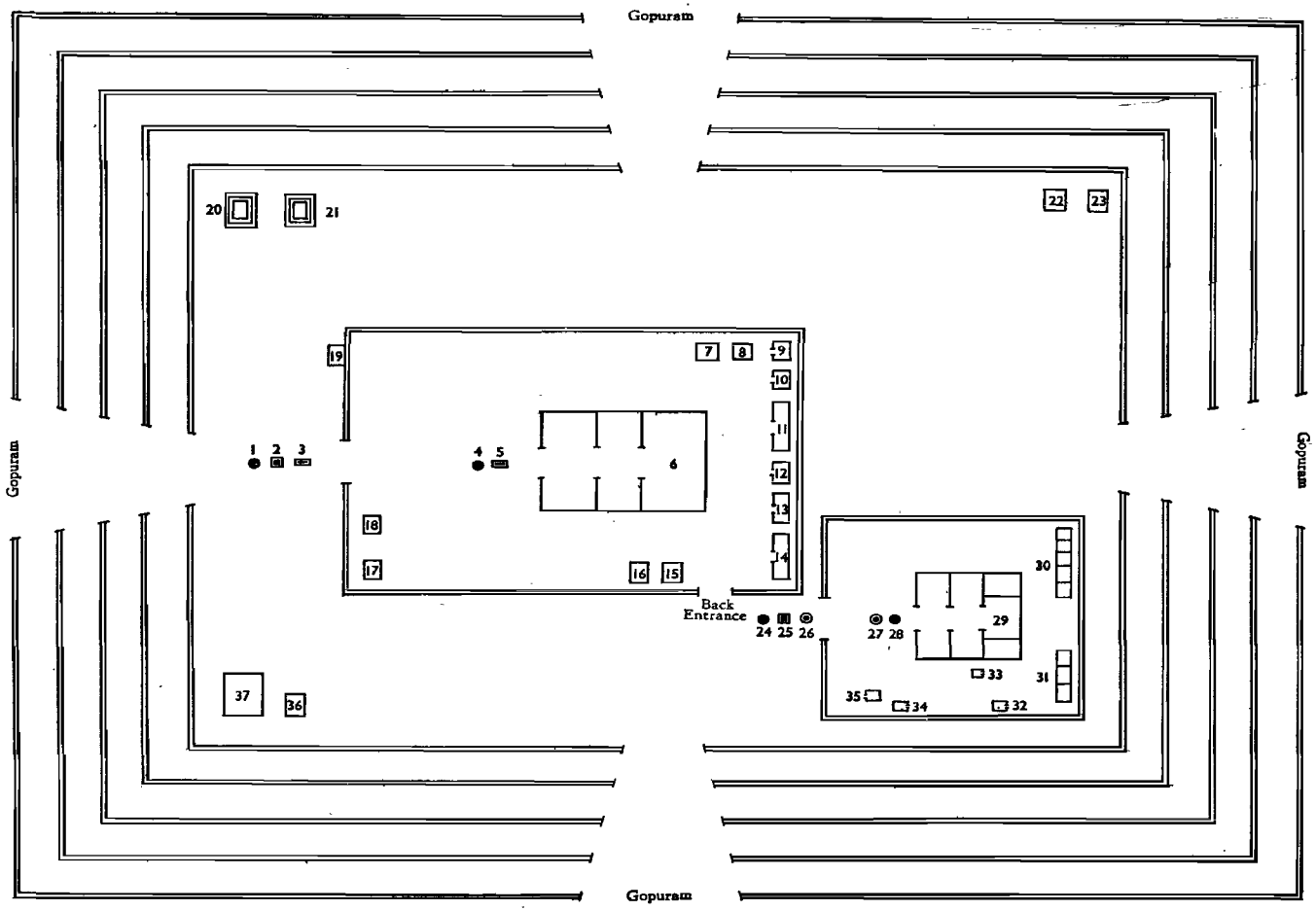
History has it that the blazing fire of Lord Siva took the shape of the hill Arunachala. Geologists confirm that among the four-fold basic types of hill this has its origin through ignition. The hill is 2668 feet high above the mean sea level. Devotees who come around this hill in a Pradhakshinam (clockwise direction) have to cover a total distance of 8 miles in circumference. Several caves, ashrams and theerthams are found in the central and bottom portions of this hill. There is also another temple here called Sri Ani Annamalai temple worshipped by Sri Manivasagar The foot of the hill unfolds only a portion of its grand beauty.

The Siva temple here dedicated to Sri Arunachaleswarar is a very big shrine centrally situated over an extensive area of about 24 acres. This is one of the most formidable temples in South India. The outer fortresses of this shrine are very high. The four

SRI ARUNACHALEESWARAR TEMPLE

TIRUVANNAMALAI

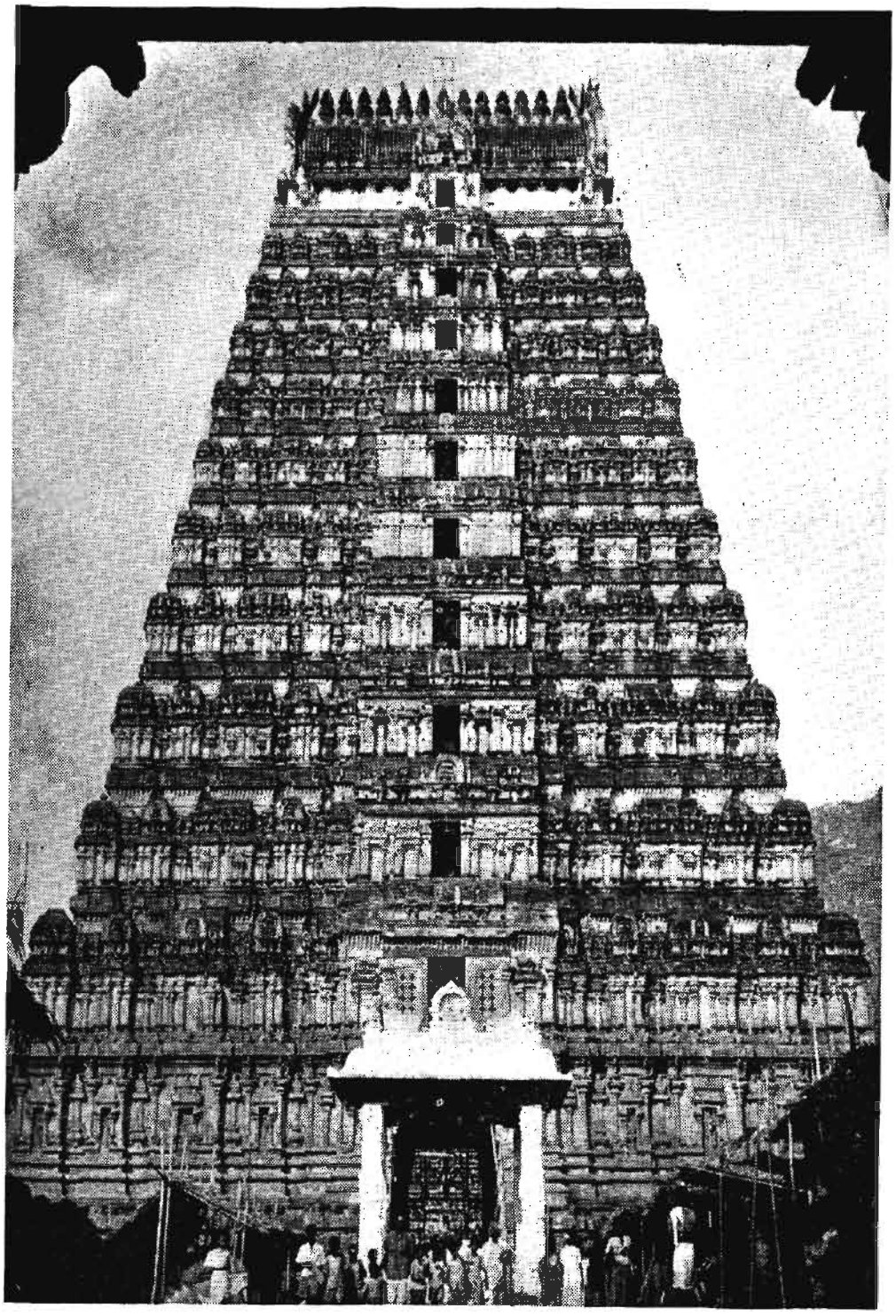
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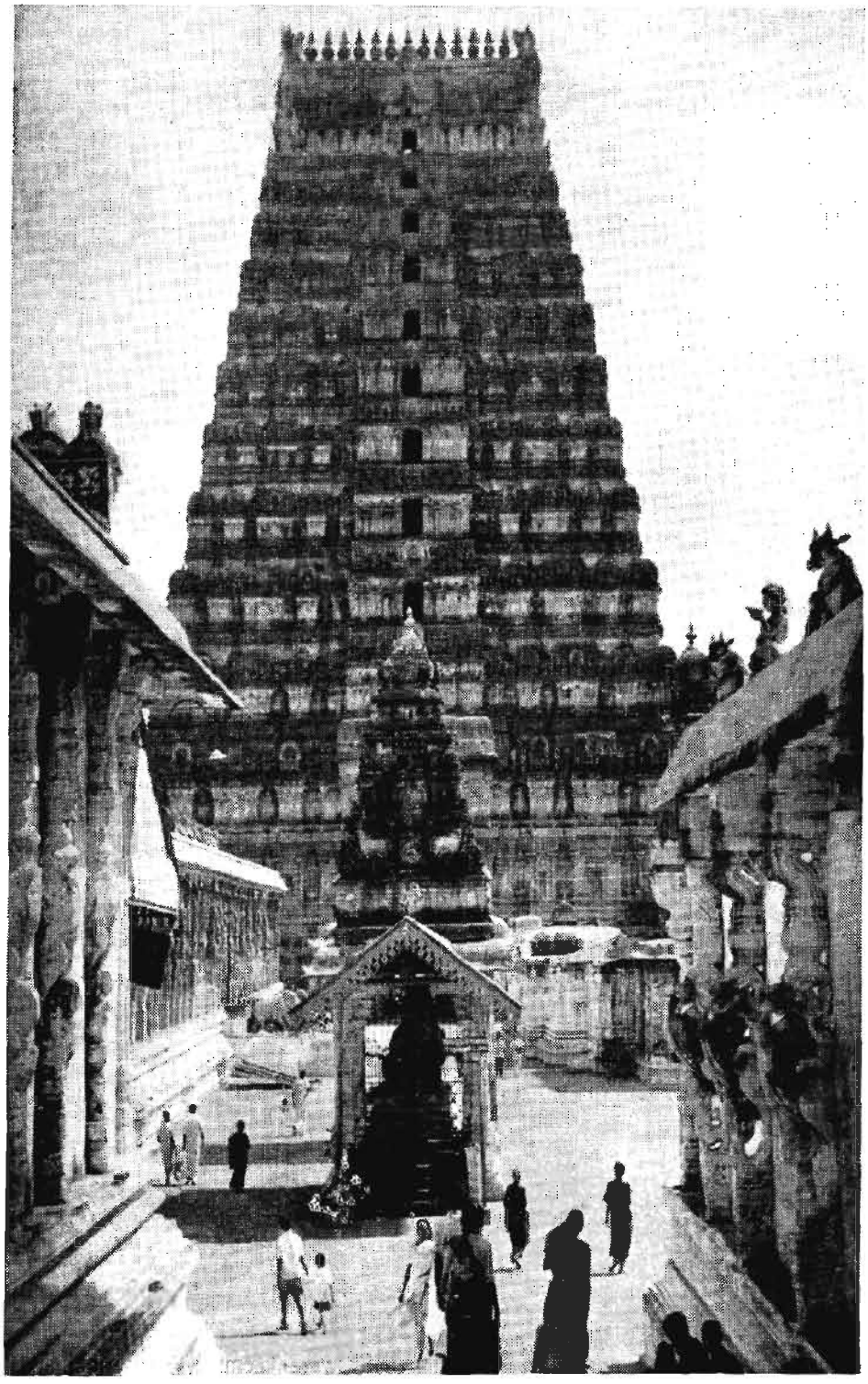


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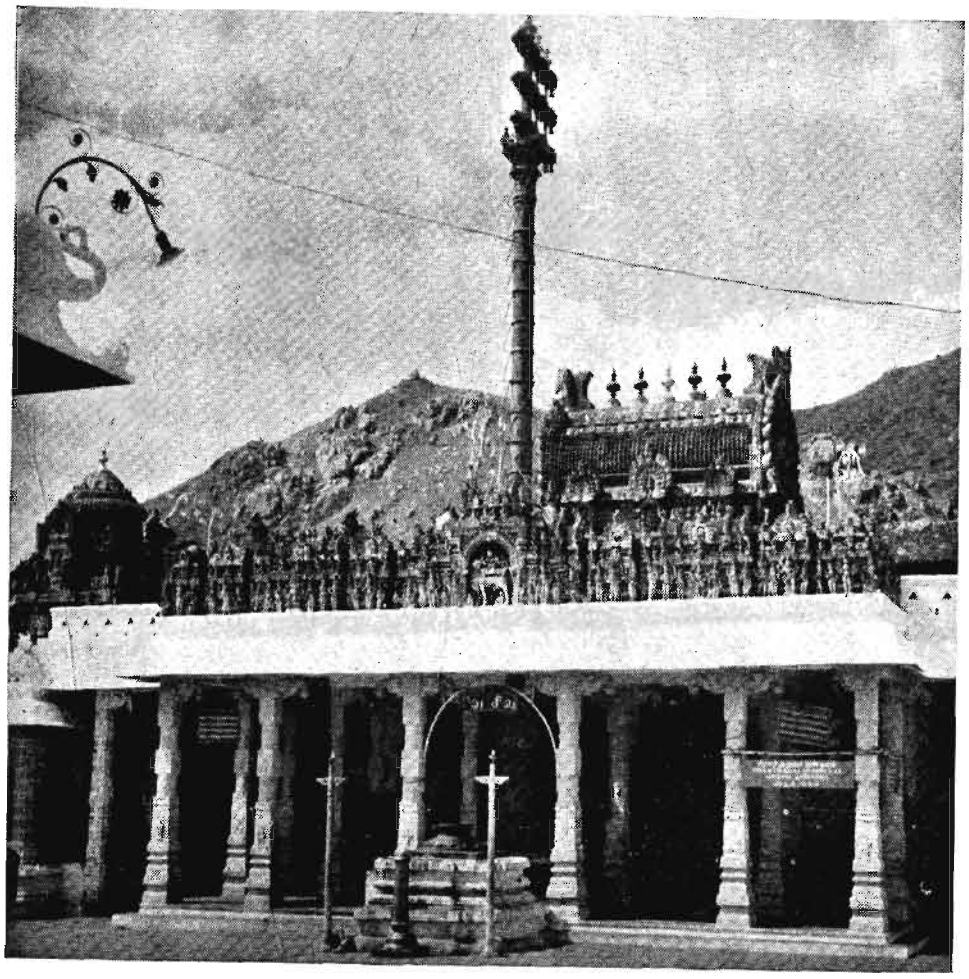
1 Balipeedam
2 Dwajasthambam
3 Big Nandhi
4 Balipeedam
5 Nandhi
6 Garbagraham
7 Ganapathi
8 Vinayagar
9 Thirumalai Konar
10 Vallabha Ganapathi
11 Uthsava Murthigal Mandapam
12 Gajalakshmi
13 Valli Ammai
14 Shanmugar
15 Punugu Nachiar Amman
16 Annamalai Konar
17 Palani Andavar
18 Undi Subramaniar
19 Sambanda Vinayagar
20 Brahma Theertham
21 Sivagangai Theertham
22 Brahmeswarar
23 Kalyana Mandapam
24 Balipeedam
25 Dwajasthambam
26 Lion
27 Lion
28 Balipeedam
29 Garbagraham
30 Lingas
31 Sanda Sakthi
32 Unmai Ambal
33 Parasakthi
34 Navagrahas
35 Chithira Puthirar
36 Pathala Lingam
37 Thousand Pillared Mandapam



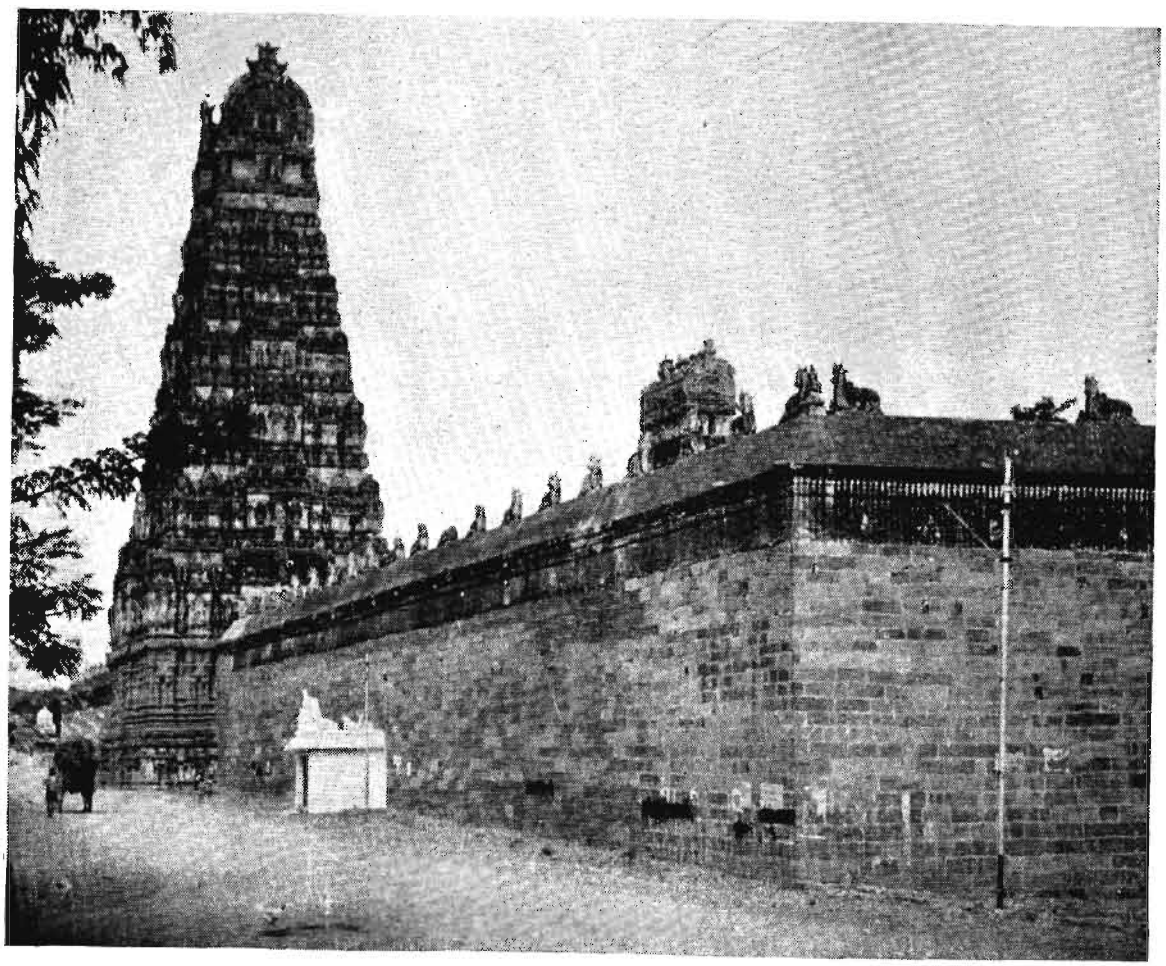
A view of the front gopuram in Sri Arunachaleeswarar Temple, Tiruvannamalai.



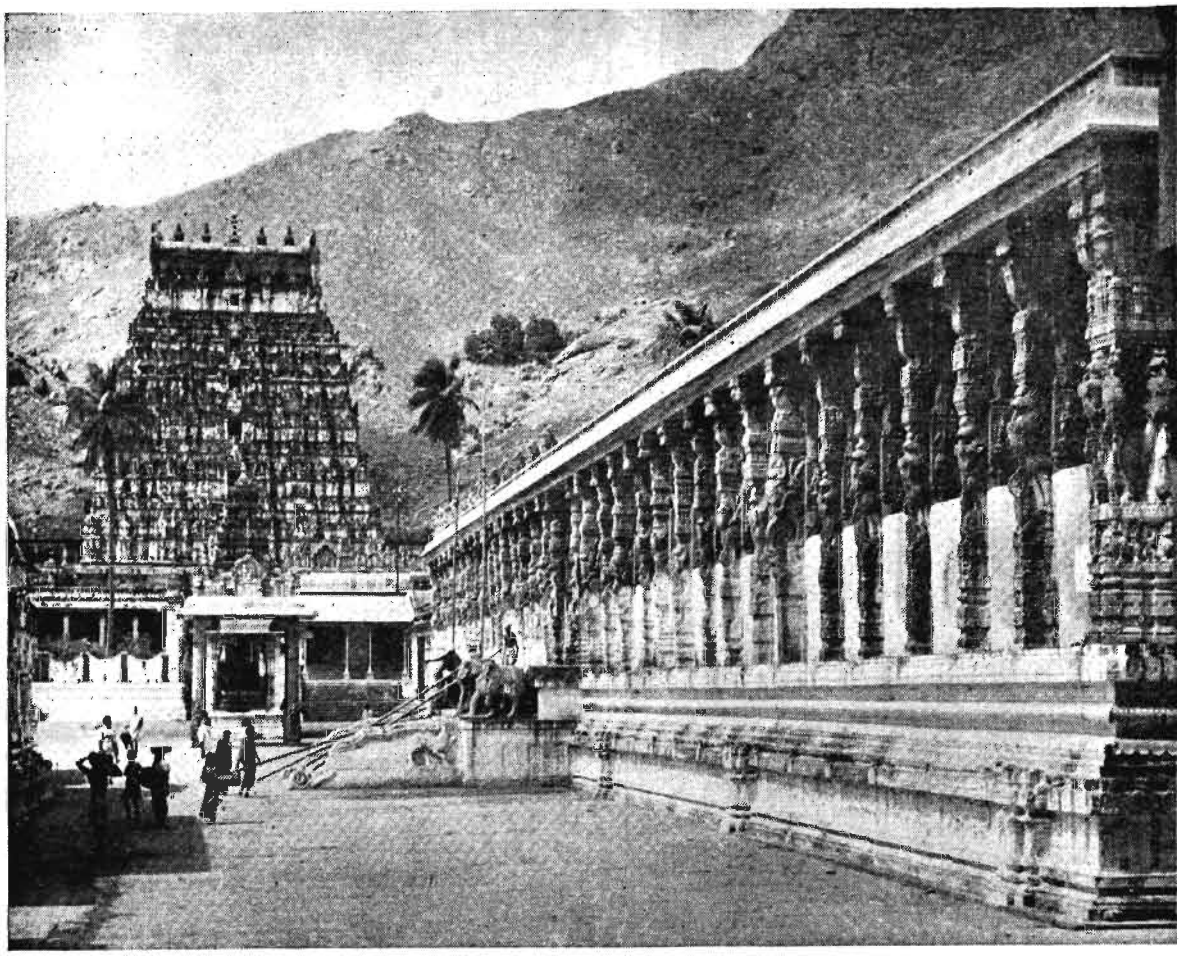
A view of the inner gopuram in Tiruvannamalai.



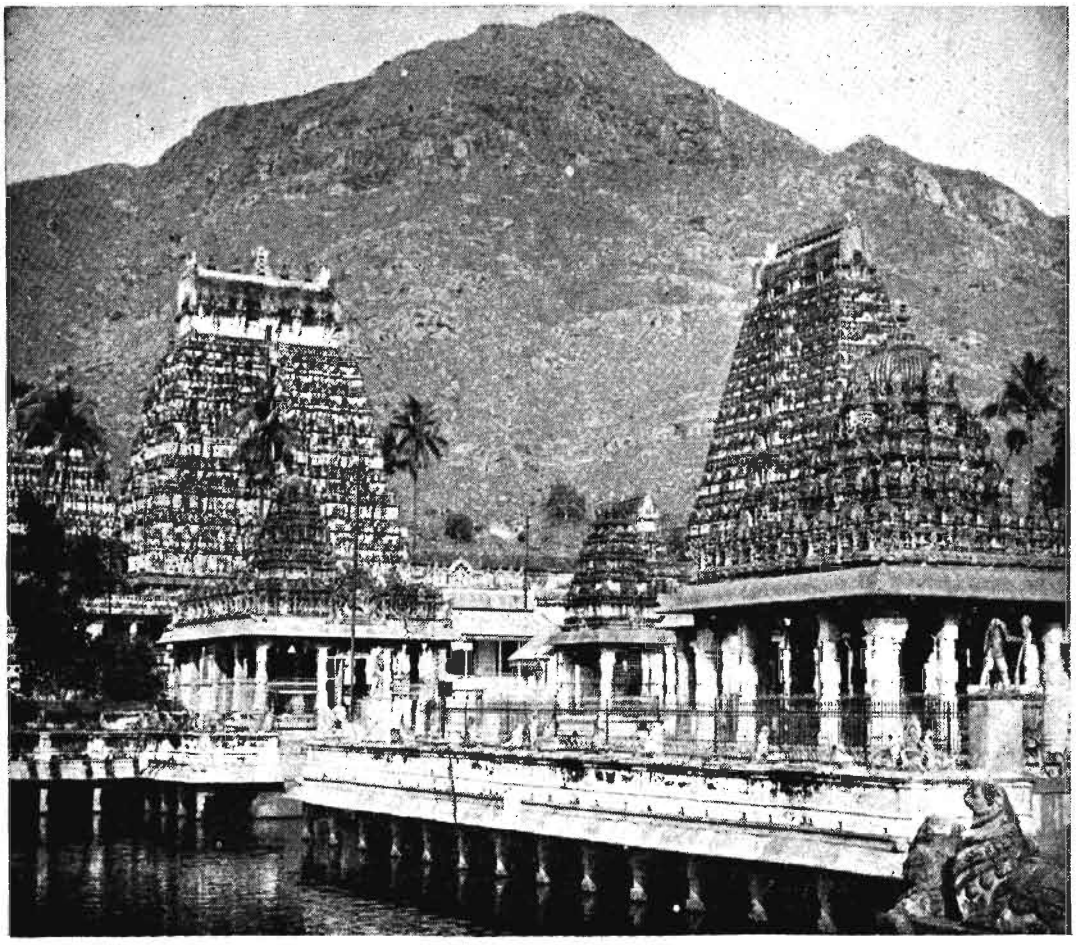
A view of the Vimanam



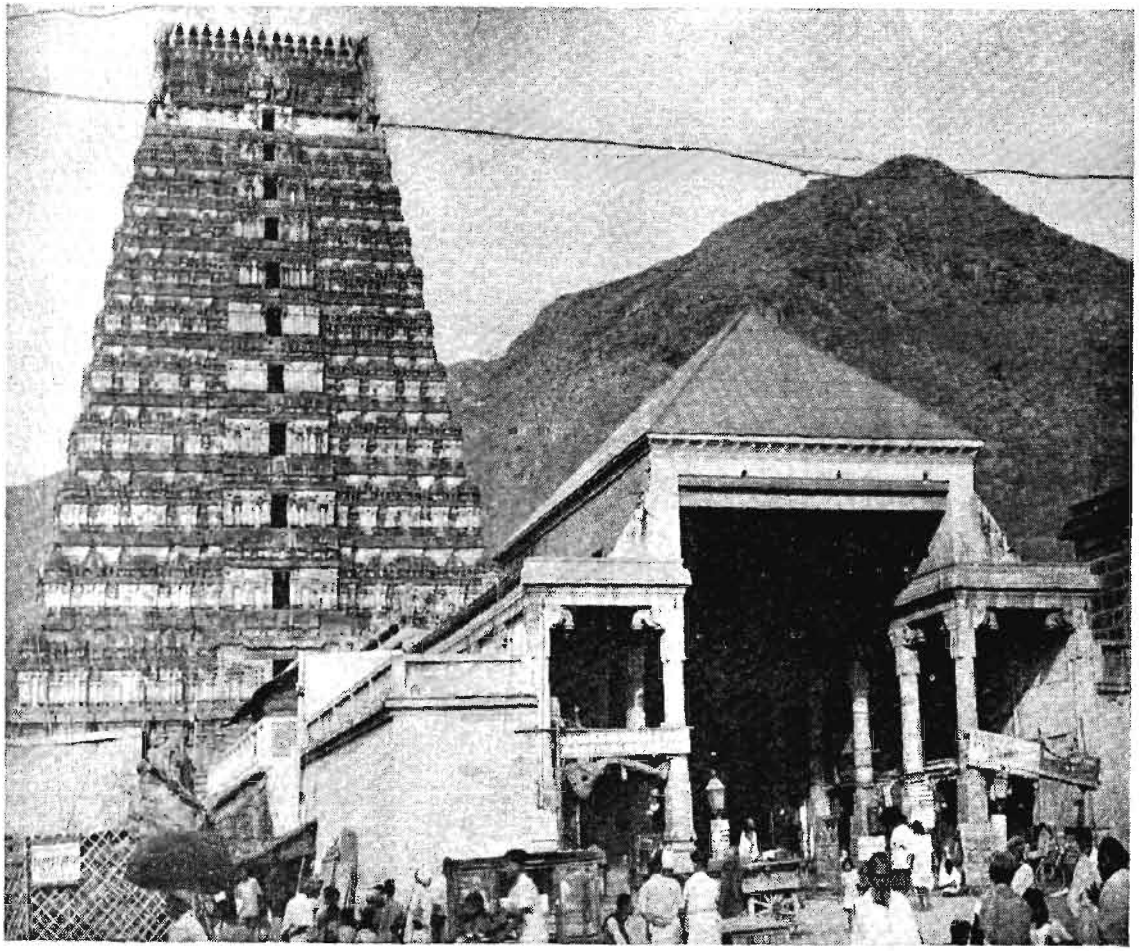
A view of the rear gopuram.



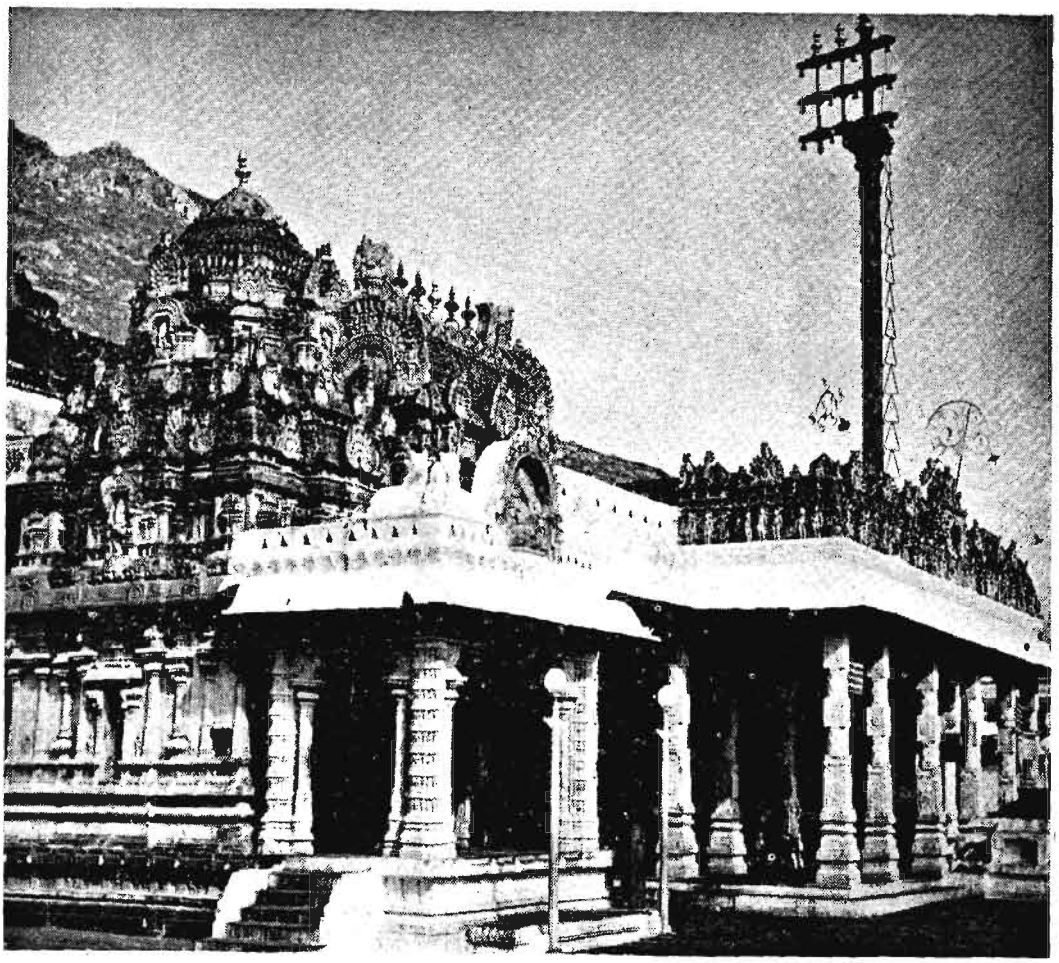
A view of the prakaram of the Temple.



A view of the Tank and the Pagodas.



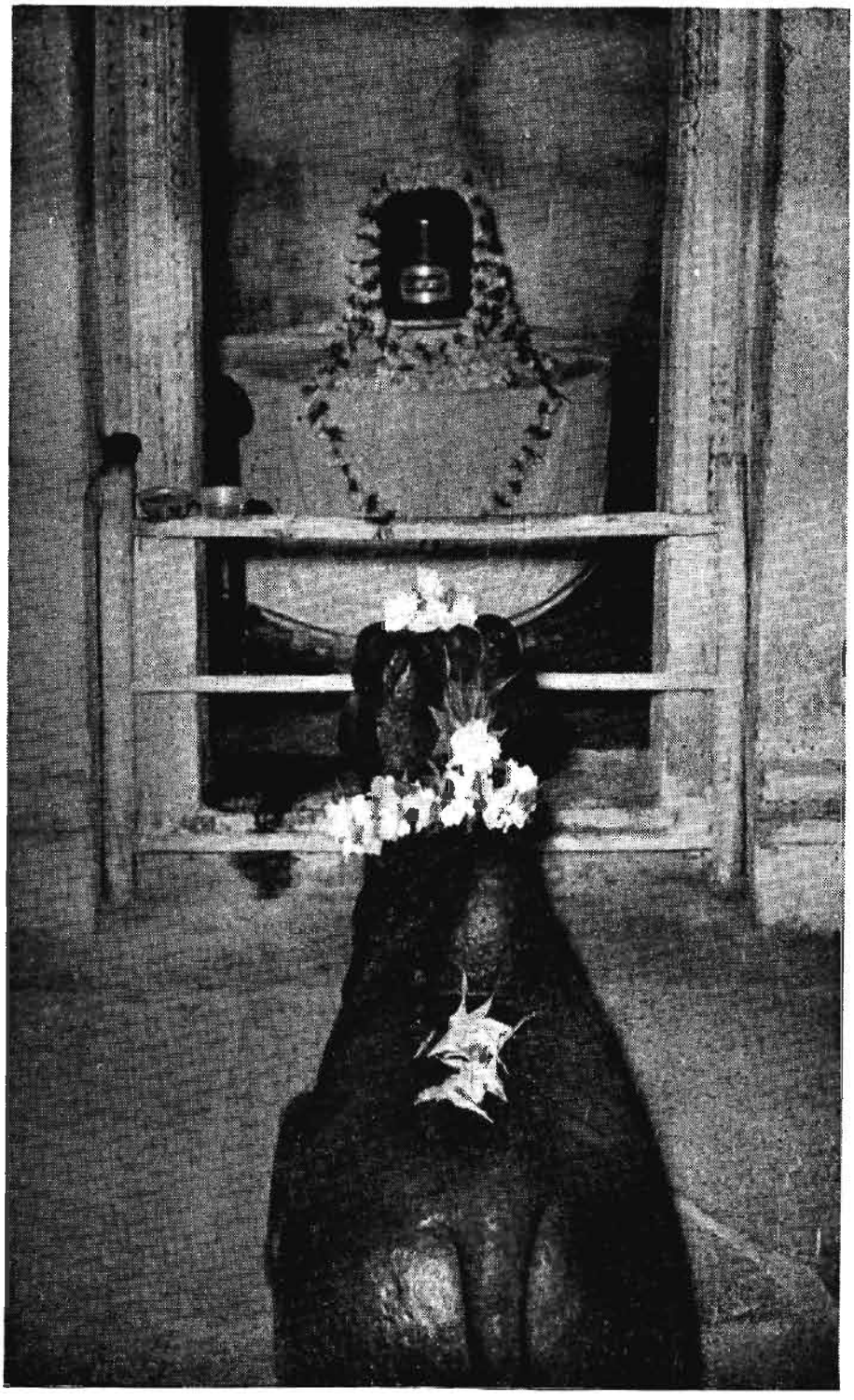
A view of the Temple from the front.



A view of the outer prakaram.



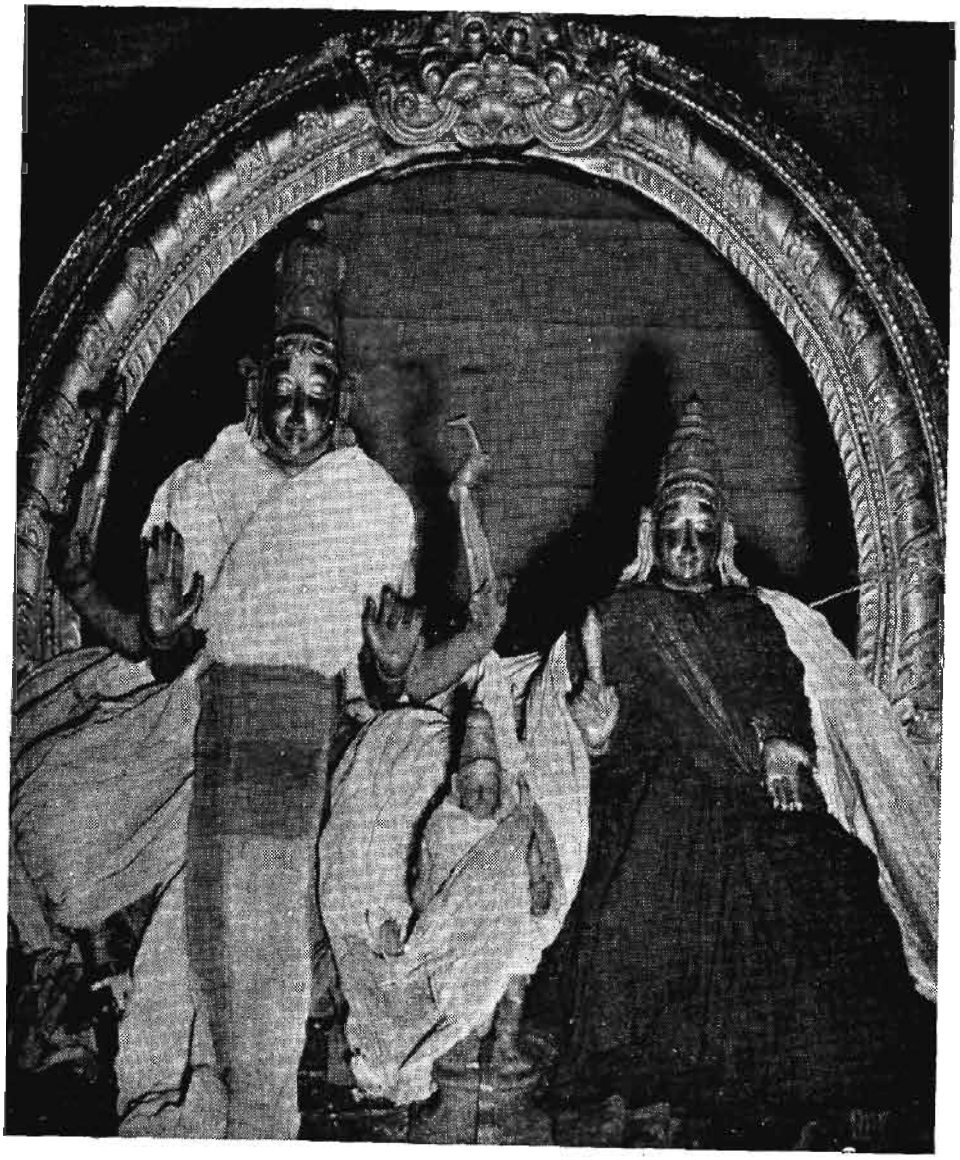
An aerial view of the Arunachaleeswarar Temple.



Pathala Lingam in the Temple.



The beautifully carved legend of Markandeya.



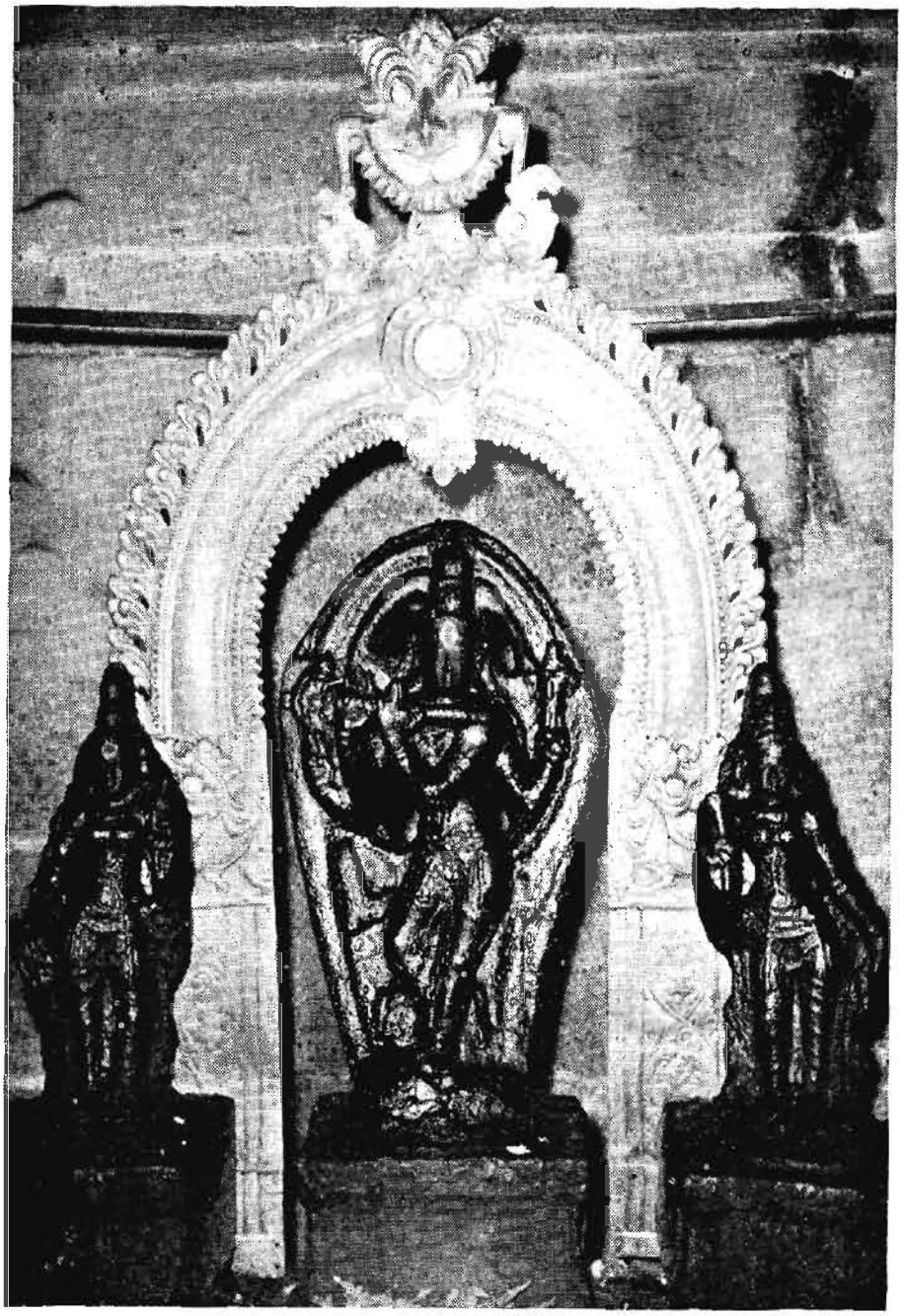
Idols of Sri Arunachaleeswarar and His Consort.



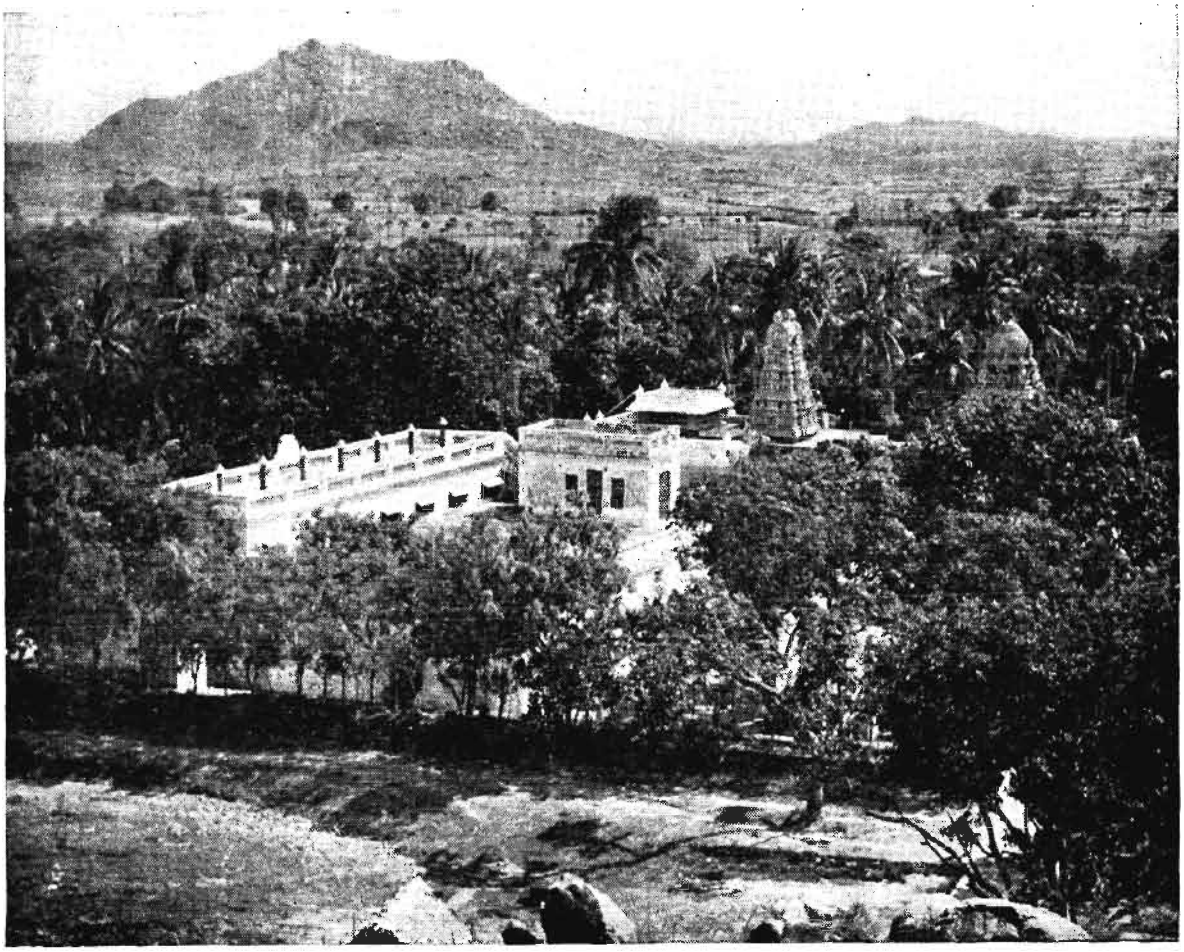
Idol of Lord Ganapathy in the standing pose.



Idol of Apeethakuchambal.



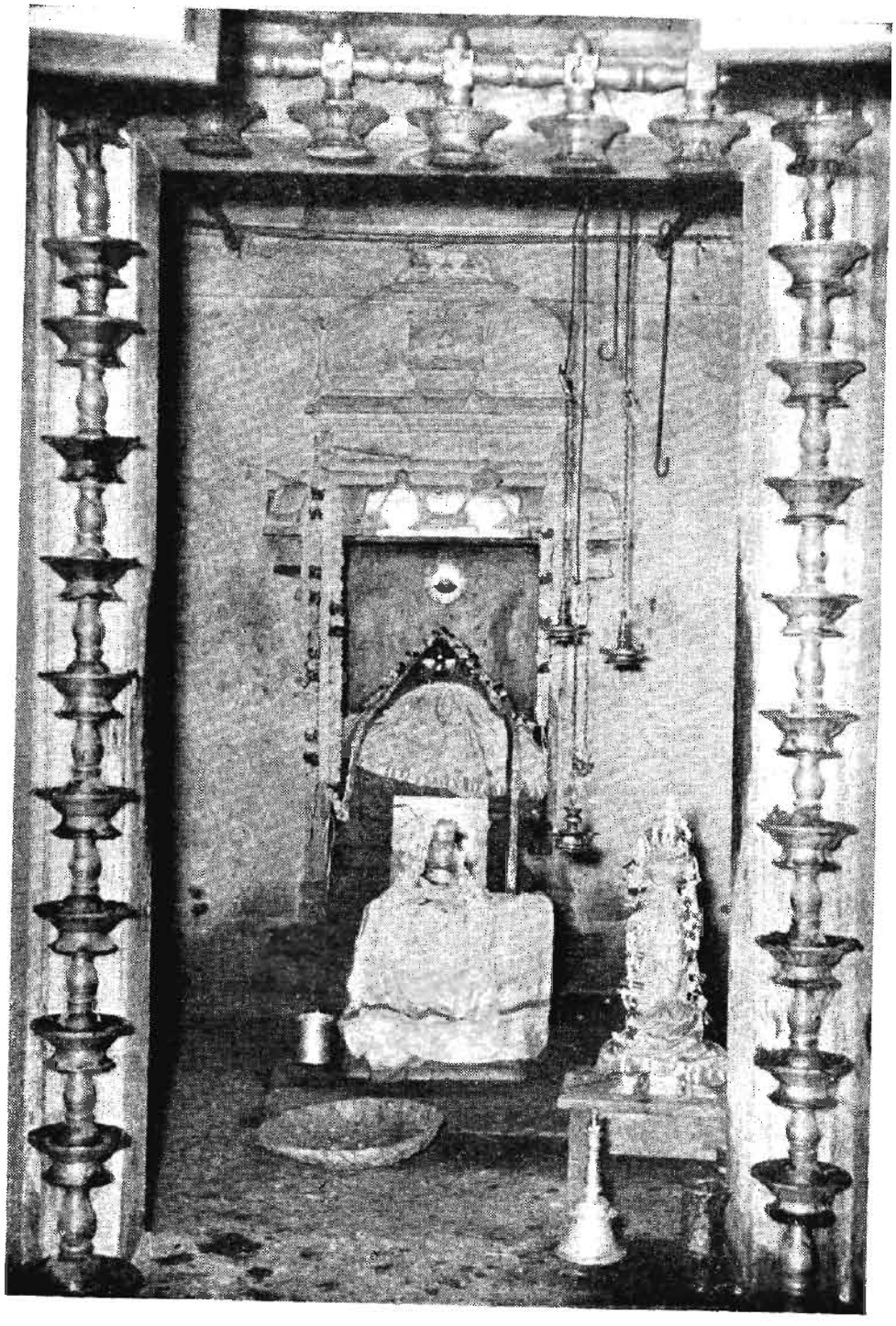
The Idol of Venugopalaswami.



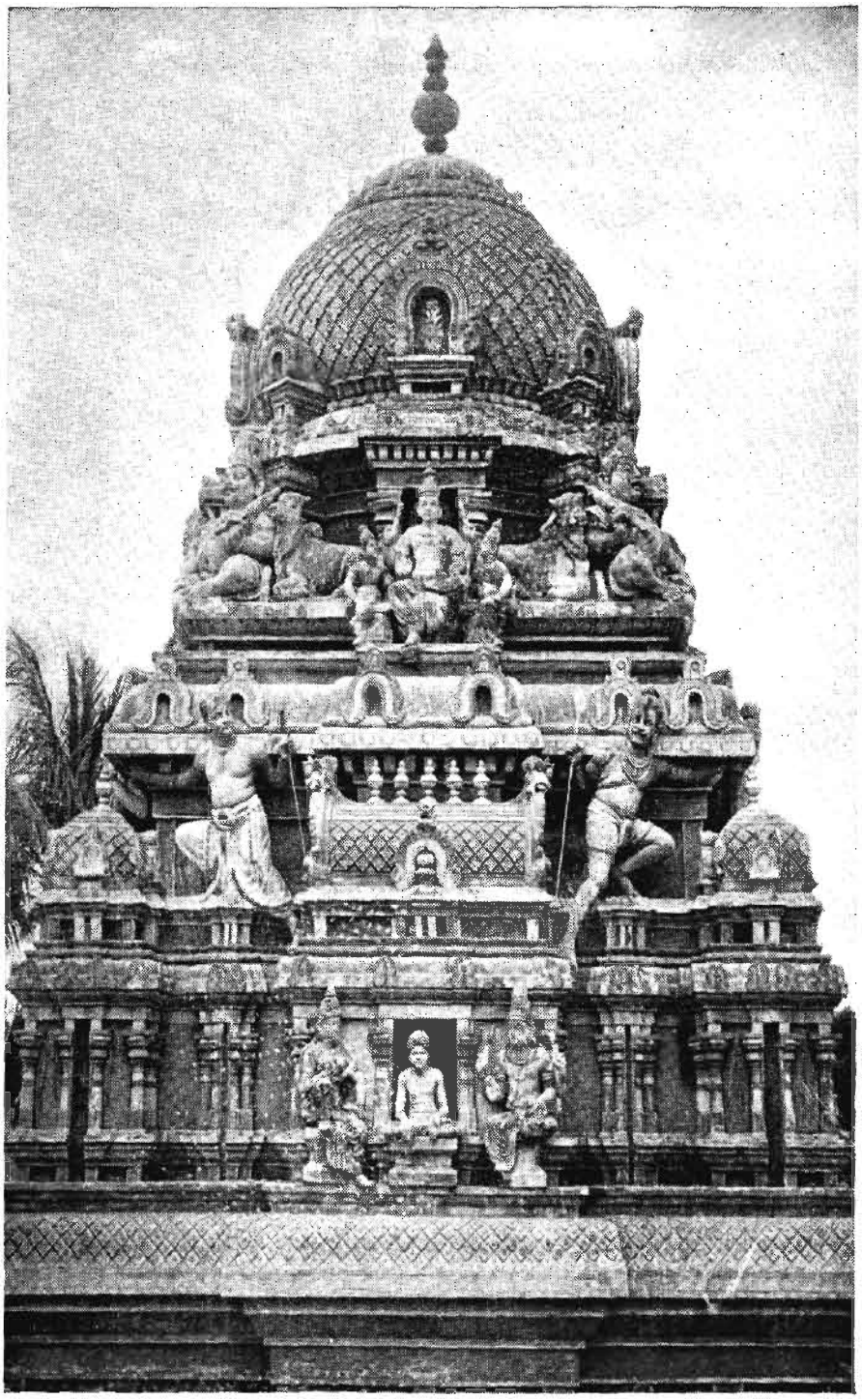
An aerial view of the Ramanashram.



The place where Bhagwan Ramana spent his last days.



The Eswarar Sannidhi at Ramanashram.



A view of the Gopuram in the Ramanashram.

pagodas beautifying the temple are soaring high to the skies loftily on all its four sides. The 11 tiered Raja Gopuram at the eastern entrance is 217 feet in height. The construction of this lofty pagoda was begun by Sri Krishna Deva Roya, the famous Vijayanagar king in 1516 A. D. as a commemoration for his victory in wars and this was later on completed by the Tanjore king Sri Sevappa Naicker. Devotees call the southern pagoda as the Thirumanjana Gopuram, the western pagoda as the Pei Gopuram and the northern pagoda as the Ammaniammal Gopuram. It is said that a Sanyasini by name Sri Ammaniammal has constructed the northern pagoda some 200 years ago.

The 1000 pillared mandapam is situated on the right side of the inner portion of the Raja Gopuram. The stone inscriptions of this temple state that this 1000 pillared mandapam and the Thirukkulam adjacent to it were built by the famous Vijayanagar King Sri Krishna Deva Rayar. On the left side is found the Sannidhi of Sri Kambathilaiyanar. The Sannidhi of Lord Muruga, who offered a dharshan to Sri Prabuda Deva Maharahan complying with the request of Saint Arunagirinadhar through his verse, is found as a temple for Sri Kambathilaiyanar, sculptured on a pillar in the sixteen pillared mandapam to the north of the Thirukulam. On the north-west side of the Sivagangai Theertham is the Sannidhi of Sri Sarva Sidhi Vinayagar. Sri Padhala Lingeswarar's shrine is situated on the South-west corner of the 1,000 pillared mandapam. The pagoda of the famous Vallala Maharahan is opposite to the Periya Nandhi. When Saint Arunagirinadhar tried to commit suicide by ascending this pagoda and jumping down from its top, Lord Muruga saved him from death by catching hold of him in tact, and he fell without any injury. To the north of this pagoda is the sannidhi of Sri Goburathilaiyanar, which is referred to, by Sri Arunagirinadhar in his famous Thiruppugazh. Immediately after entering the Vallala Maharaja gopuram, there is the Sakthi Vilasa Sabhai Mandapam on the northern side. It is here, that all the religious discourses take place. Close to this mandapam are the Puravy Mandapam, Sri Kala Bairavar Sannidhi and the Brahma Theertham.

On the eastern side of the fourth prakaram is the parrot gopuram. This was so called because of the guise of a parrot, which Sri Arunagirinadhar assumed on an occasion. The image of the parrot is found in the pagoda. It is in the sixteen pillared mandapam that the Panchamurthies offer dharshan to devotees during the day of Deepa Dharshanam. After crossing the third and the second prakarams, Sri Adhikara Nandhikeswarar offers dharshan. In the sanctum sanctorum Sri Annamalaiyar offers a beautiful dharshan to devotees. A special feature of this shrine is that the Moolavar, Sri Annamalaiyar is installed with a Swarna Bandhanam unlike other temples, where the Moolavars are invariably installed in a medicated Ashta Bandhanam. The Sannidhi of Sri Devi can be reached by going through the northern entrance of the second Prakaram. The Ambal is known as Sri Unnamalai Amman *alias* Sri Apitha Kuchambal. The Magizha tree is the Sthala Vruksham of this shrine. Festivals take place here in almost all the months, throughout the year of which the Karthigai Deepam, which spreads over a period of ten days is the important one.

It is customary for all devotees who visit this sthalam, to come round the Arunachala Hill in a Pradhakshinam. There is a beautiful road for it all around. This road covers a distance of 8 miles. There are 360 Theerthas and 400 Sivalingams en route. In the fouth mile, there is a grand temple, which covers an area of seven acres. This is known as Sri Adi Annamalai temple. The reference made by Sri Appar Peruman as "Ani Annamalai" denotes this shrine only. Some people call this as Sri Adi Annamalai temple also. Adjacent to this shrine is the Manickavasagar Theertham. It is said that Sri Manickavasagar has composed the famous Thiruvembavai for the benefit of those women, who went to take a holy bath in this Theertham during the month of Margazhi. On the way leading uphills are the Mulaippal Theertham, Sri Gugai Namasivayar's shrine and Sri Guru Namasivayars' Sannadhi. The temple situated on the Pavazha Kundru testifies to the traditional belief that Sri Ambigai did severe penance here and got a permanent place on the left of the Eswara.

Many great Kings, Saints and Sages have attained their salvation by their unstinted devotion to the Lord of this sthalam of whom the following are the most important: Sri Vachirangadha Pandiyan, Sri Vallala Maharajan, Saints Appar, Sambandar, Manickavasagar, Sri Gugai Namasivayar, Sri Adi Deiva Sigamany, Sri Arunachala Desigar, Sri Easana Desigar, Sri Prabhuda Deva Maharajan, Saint Arunagirinadhar, Sri Sivaprakasar, Sri Seshadri Swamigal and Sri Ramana Adigal.

There are several publications regarding the glory of this ancient famous sthalam, of which the following viz: Rig Vedam, Atharvana Vedam, Sarabha Upanishad, Soodha Samhidhai, Rudhira Samhidhai, Siva Maha Puranam, Siva Rahasyam, Thevaram Padhinoram Thirumurai, Thiruppugazh, Peria Puranam, Kandha Puranam and Arunachala Puranam deserve special mention.

Saint Thiru Gnana Sambandar has composed two famous Padhigams in praise of this sthalam. He has beautifully described in them, the natural beauty of this sthalam. Saint Thirunavukkarasar also has composed three sacred Padhigams extolling this sthalam in his poetic composition. Saint Manickavasagar has sung the famous Thiruvembavai and Thiru Ammanai only when he stayed in this sthalam. It is needless to mention the glory of the same here. Saint Arunagirinathar, the author of the famous Thiruppugazh, full of sweetness to the imagination and melody to the ear, has composed 87 beautiful verses in all comprising 58 verses in the name Arunai, 13 verses as Arunai gopuram, 8 as Arunai Thiru Veedhi, 2 verses as Arunai Gopura Vadakku, and six other separate verses viz; Azhalongiya Vongal, Azhal Girippadhy, Kanal Maal Varai, Arunai Gopura Kunakku, Arunai Thenthisai, Arunai Madhil Vadasar to the glory of this sacred sthalam. Besides, he has also referred to this sthalam grandly in his four other famous publications namely "Kandharalangaram, Kandharanuboodhy, Kandharandhadhy and Thiru Vagappu. The great Veera Saivite, Sri Saiva Ellappa Navalar who said that there is no religion higher than Saivism and there is no God higher than Lord Siva has published the glorious Arunachala Puranam, regarding this sthalam, which is a very popular one. The Thiru Arut Kalambagam, personally written by him, is the best among all the Kalambaga Noolgal. Further, he has also sung the famous Thiruvarunaiyandhadhy. The Arunagirippuranam composed by Sri Marai Gnana Sambanda Desigar also refers only to this sthalam. There are also several other important publications regarding this sacred sthalam, of which the following are the most famous viz; the Sona Saila Malai by Sri Sivaprakasa Swamigal of Thuraimangalam, the Sara Prabandham edited by Sri Namasivaya Swamigal, the Annamalai Sadhagam of Sri Thiru Chitrambala Navalar, the Karthigai Deepa Venba, the Sonachala Venba, the Sonachala Sadhagam and the Thiruvarunai Kali Venba by Sri Sonachala Mudaliar, the Thiruvannamalai Thiruvarutpadhigam of Sri Thiruvarutprakasa Vallalar, the Unnamalaiyamman Sadhagam of Sri Chinna Gounder, the Arunachaleswarar Padhigam by Sri Sabapathy Mudaliar of Purasai, the Arunachala Sadhagam of Sri Sabapathy Mudaliar of Kanchee, the Annamalaiyan Vannam by Sri Thyagaraja Pillai of Yazhppanathu Nallur, the Thiruvannamalai Padhigangal of Sri Gnana Sidha Swamigal and the Thiruvarunai Thany Venba edited by Sri Gugai Namasivaya Devar. Some other major publications regarding this sthalam are Arunachala Mahathmiyam, Arunagiriyandhadhy, Arunachaleeswarar Padhigam, Unnamalaiyamman Padhigam, Arunachala Atcharamalai, Annamalai Pugazh Sarithiram and Rudhira Samhidhai Thothiram etc.

Poojas are performed by Brahmin priests six times daily. Their office is hereditary. They get a monthly salary and are in the enjoyment of service inam lands. They can take offerings of the devotees also. The temple has ornaments worth Rs. 5·6 lakhs of which the Kireetams (headwear) made of precious stones for the God and Amman are of great beauty.

Its annual income from its immovable properties is Rs. 80,000. The sum is utilized for its maintenance. Its income from hundi collections is Rs. 15,000 per annum. It has a number of vahanas made of wood which are silver plated. Festivals are celebrated throughout the year and of these the Brahmothsavam in Karthigai for 10 days is the main one. More than a lakh of devotees from far and near attend this festival on the Krithigai day.

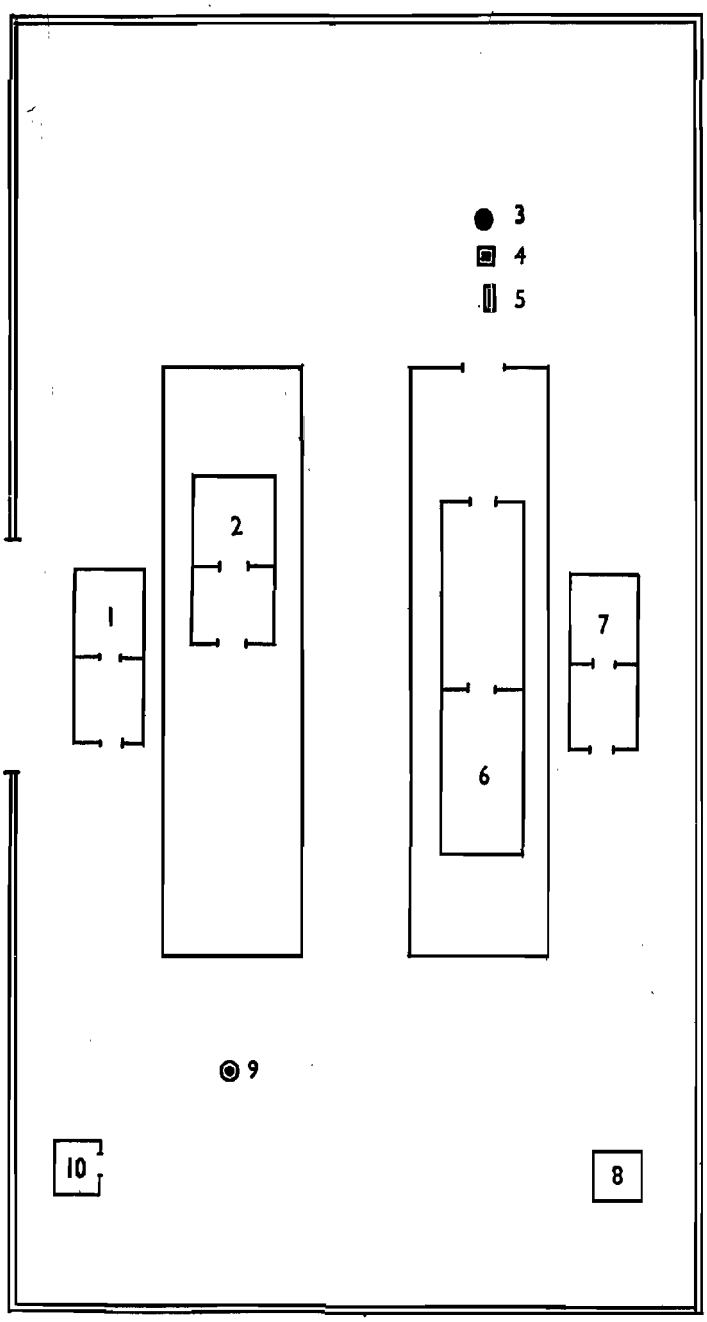
There are as many as 125 stone inscriptions here both in Sanskrit and Tamil. In fact, this is one of the few most important shrines, which are rich in stone inscriptions, which contain abundant valuable historical informations. They date right from the time of King Paranthaka-I (909-953 A.D.) down to the period of King Sadasiva Rayar (1543-1565 A.D.) These inscriptions show that the temple was at the height of its glory for about six centuries. These inscriptions furnish elaborate details regarding the religion, history and social customs of the ancient Tamil people.

The illumination of the temple was considered the most important Dharma in those days. Therefore, the vast majority of the stone inscriptions in every temple relate to the donations made by public devotees for illumination purposes. One of the culverts relate to the victory in wars of Sri Krishna Deva Rayar and the

SRI AGASTHEESWARAR TEMPLE

VETTAVALAM

(Not to Scale)



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Vinayagar
2 Dharmasamvardhini Amman
3 Balipeedam
4 Dwajasthambam
5 Nandhi
6 Agastheeswarar
7 Subramaniar
8 Navagrahas
9 Pillar
10 Sapthakannimar

several renovations made by him to the temple. He constructed the thousand pillar mandapam, a big lake by name Thirumalai Devi Amman Samudram, a massive 11 tiered pagoda and the 7th day festival mandapam, besides gilting with gold, the temple Vimanams and corridors. He has also donated such costly jewels as Padhakkam etc., to the temple. A special pooja called Sandhy was commenced for the first time in the temple by him.

According to the stone inscriptions, the presiding deity of this shrine Sri Arunachaleeswarar is known by several other names such as Thiruvannamalai Andar, Tiruvannamalai Maha Devar, Tiruvannamalai Alwar, Anna Nattu Udaiyar aud Tiruvannamalai Udaiyar, while His consort Ambal is called severally as Sri Unnamalai Nachiar, Sri Thiru Ramakottamudaiya Thambirattiyar and Ulagudaiya Perumal Nambirattiyar.

The temple is managed by five trustees, functioning through an Executive Officer, all appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

108. VETTAVALAM

Sri Agastheeswarar temple

The village is about 67 miles from district headquarters and 15 miles from the taluk headquarters. The nearest railway station is Thandarai, at a distance of seven miles. It is served by both bus and train. The Siva temple here dedicated to Sri Agastheeswarar was built by Zamindar Arunachala Pandariyar during his reign and later on was renovated by the Zamindar of Vettavalam, which is evidenced by the stone inscriptions in it. It covers an area of one acre and 50 cents and has a 50′ high pagoda with beautiful architectural carvings, apart from 2 prakarams, 2 sanctum sanctorums, and 50 stone pillars. There are also many artistically carved sthupis here for the Panchamurthies, a maha mantapam and a mantapam for the several vahanas of the temple. The sacred "Vanni" tree is the sthala vruksham of the temple.

The presiding deity Sri Agastheeswarar is a Swayambu Lingam, with a cut in hand. According to a legend, once a farmer while cultivating the land hit the Lingam underneath with a plough. Blood oozed out of the Lingam. The Lingam could not be removed from that spot in spite of the efforts of the villagers. A temple was erected on the same spot. The cut is still visible on the Lingam. There is also another legend which says that since sage Agasthya once did penance here, the Lingam is called Agastheeswarar.

Poojas are performed four times daily by a non-hereditary Brahmin priest, who is paid a monthly salary from the temple revenues. The temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver worth about Rs. 7,555·15 donated by the Vettavalam Zamindar of which the Kasumalai, Kudukkai charam and Karna Pathiram deserve special mention.

The immovable properties of the temple include two houses, 12·33 acres of wet and 20·50 acres of dry lands which are leased out for an annual income of Rs. 5,052 in cash and kind. This amount is spent towards the daily poojas and periodical festivals of the temple. The temple also derives an additional income of Rs. 201 every year by way of hundi collections known as "Bikshandavar hundi", during the annual Brahmothsavam. There are four ancient wooden vahanas in the temple viz; Sesha Vahanam, Bootha Vahanam, Rishaba Vahanam and a Swan, apart from a big car, which is in a state of disrepair.

Ani Thirumanjanam, Margazhi Arudhra Dharshanam, Avani Moolam, Ambu Uthsavam during Navarathri, Soora Samharam during Skandha Sashti, Deepa Uthsavam during Thiru Karthigai, Thai Pongal and Panguni Uthiram during Bramothsavam are the regular festivals observed by the temple every year, of which the Panguni Bramothsavam celebrated for a period of 10 days is the most important one, which attracts about 500 devotees from the adjacent villages.

The temple is administered by a Board of three trustees, who are appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

TIRUVANNAMALAI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples under the Hindu Religious				
1	4	Natham-poondy (P)	Narthampoondi	Sri Kailasanathar temple (S)	100	0·02	Sri Kailasanathar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 12 miles
2	15	Arpakkam (P)	Arapakkam	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	100	0·50	Sri Agastheeswarar	Agaram Sibbandi Railway station 7 miles
3	16	Boodaman-galam (P)	Bhoothaman-galam	Sri Adikesavaperumal temple (V)	1,000	0·60	Sri Adikesava-perumal	Kalasapakkam Railway station
4	17	Vedantha-vady (P)	Vedanta-vadi	Sri Muthialamman temple (F)	60	0·15	Sri Muthial-amman	Agaram Sibbandi Railway station 7 miles
5	24	Devanam-pattu (P)	Devanam-pattu	Sri Subramanyaswami temple (M)	Not known	0·04	Sri Subramaniar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 15 miles
6	24	do	Kattuputhur	Sri Subramanyaswami temple (M)	92	0·14	Sri Subramania-swami	Agaram Sibbandi Railway station 5 miles
7	26	Kilakkara-vadi (P)	Kolathur	Sri Muthalamman temple (F)	120	0·18	Sri Muthalamman	Tandarai Railway station 5½ miles
8	39	Ganapapuram (P)	Kanappapuram	Sri Thaneri Amman temple (F)	60	0·15	Sri Thaneri Amman	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 9 miles
9				Sri Vinayagar temple (G)	60	0·04	Sri Vinayagar	
10				Sri Ayyanar tem-ple (O)	Not known	0·01	Sri Ayyanar	

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable propetry: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
1,500	4·11	2·28	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	...	...	No
200	7·86	15·11	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	...	...	No
1,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vahanams-7	Poojas performed by a Bhatta-chariar	...	...	No
440	1·27	1·92	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Goundar	Pongal Festival in Thai	...	No
850	2·51	4·45	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Skandha Sashti	...	No
268	10·39	0·34	...	...	...	75	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri Panguni Uthiram	...	No
430	1·17	2·24	...	...	...	4	Horse Lion	Once a week by a hereditary Gounder	Pongal Festival in Thai for 4 days	...	No
								Once a day by a Gounder	Amman Festival	...	No
300	...	...	7·91	...	...	..	Horse	Once a day by a Brahmin	...	...	No
								Twice a week by a Udayar	...	...	No

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census: No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
11	40	Valudalan-gulam (P)	Vazhuthalan-gulam	Sri Margabanduswami temple (S)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Margasaha-yeswarar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 12 miles
12	,,	do	do	Sri Srinivasa Perumal temple (V)	300	Below 0·01	Sri Srinivasa Perumal	do
13	41	Mokkalur (P)	Mekkalur	Sri Gopalakrishna-swami temple (V)	150	4·13	Sri Gopalakrishna Perumal	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 17 miles
14	44	Keekkallore (P)	Kaikalur	Sri Chozha Chackara Eswarar temple (S)	200	0·63	Sri Chozha Cha-ckara Eswara-swami	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 17½ miles
15	46	Kilpennathur (P)	Kil-Pennathur	Sri Sanjivirayar temple (O)	100	0·48	Sri Sanjivirayar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 11 miles
16	,,	do	do	Sri Sundareswarar temple (S)	200	0·10	Sri Sundareswarar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station
17	,,	do	Kareengali-kuppam	Sri Navaneetha Venu-gopalaswami etc., temple (V)	Not known	0·10	Sri Venugopala-swami	Pennathur Railway station
18	50	Somasipadi (P)	Somasipadi	Sri Balasubramaniar temple (M)	60	13·15	Sri Balasubra-maniaswami	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 5½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
275	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	...	...	No
200	...	—	...	...	...	...	Ratham Garudan		...	...	Yes
1,486	...	...	...	...	20,637	...	Car	Poojas by a hereditary Brahmin	Brahmothsavam for 10 days in Adi	...	No
363	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Poojas by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No
240	Extent not stated			...	...	...	Ratham	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri Thai Pongal	...	No
713	...	—	22·00	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Brahmin	...	...	No
445	...	...	8·56	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No
4,539	9·15	31·73	...	...	3,380	...	Peacock Indra Vimanam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Skanda-sashti Vijayadasami Thiruvathirai	...	No

TIRUVANNAMALAI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples under the Hindu Religious				
19	80	Pallikondar-pattu (V)	Pallikonda-pattu	Sri Vediappan temple (O)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Vediappan	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 2 miles
20				Sri Hanumantharayar temple (O)			Sri Hanumantha-rayar	
21	83	Tiruvannamalai (M)	Tirvuannamalai	Sri Arunachaleeswarar temple (S)	800	24·00	Sri Arunacha-leeswarar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station
22	,,	do	do	Sri Vallaba Vinayagar temple (G)	130	0·03	Sri Vallaba Vinayagar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station
23	,,	do	do	Sri Chidambareswarar temple (S)	Not known	0·05	Sri Chidambares-warar	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				[Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
878	1·51 1·40	2·90 5·14	...	...	...	3	...	Poojas by an Udayar	Brahmothsavam in Thai	...	No
1,45,298	41·31	3·00	...	...	11,54,930	...	Cars-3 Karpaga Vruksham Kamadhenu Ratham Rishabam Indra Vimanam Silver	Six times a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Thirugnana-sambandar Festival in Vaikasi Manicka-vasagar Festival in Margazhi Dakshinamurthy Festival in Ani Natarajar Thirumanjanam Adipooram Navarathri Brahmothsavam for 10 days in Karthigai Vasanta Uthasvam in Chithirai for 10 days Sankaranthi for 10 days Panguni Uthiram Skandasashti	469–574 of 1902 531 & 66–81 of 1945–46	...
443	...	...	...	4·62	...	100	...	Twice a day by a Mudaliar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Panguni Uthiram	...	No
1,377	Extent not stated			...	...	500	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
24	83	Tiruvanna-malai (M)	Tiruvanna-malai	Sri Gangaiamman temple (F)	60	0·04	Sri Gangai-amman	Tiruvannamalai Railway station ½ mile
25	,,	do	do	Sri Gramadevatha temple (F)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Grama-devatha	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 1½ miles
26				Sri Bootharayan temple (O)	Not known	0·01	Sri Bootharajan	
27				Sri Amachar temple (O)	Not known	0·02	Sri Ammachar	
28	,,	do	do	Sri Kamakshiamman temple (S)	100	0·07	Sri Kamakshi-amman	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 1 mile
29	,,	do	do	Sri Kannikaparames-wariamman temple (F)	300	0·14	Sri Kannikapara-meswariamman	Tiruvannamalai Railway station
30	,,	do	do	Sri Botharajar temple (O)	100	0·05	Sri Botharajar	do
31	,,	do	do	Sri Subramania Anda-var temple (M)	400	0·06	Sri Subramaniar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station ½ mile
32				Sri Idumbar temple (O)			Sri Idumbar	

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
3,518	...	...	...	Hotel-1 Shops	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gounder	Vijayadasami	...	No
834	...	5·10	...	Shops-3	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	Kari Nal Festival in Thai	...	No
920	...	...	...	1.00 Shops-9	3,059	...	Lion Bhoodham Vimanams-2 Rishabam Kamadhenu	Twice a day by Brahmins	Navarathri	...	No
2 266	2·27	...	...	Shops-6	4,187	...	Kamadhenu Rishabam Vimanams-2 Garudan	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri Vijayadasami Vaikunta Ekadasi Sri Rama Navami Gokulashtami	...	No
761	...	5·00	...	Shops-4	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Naidu	Kari Nal Uthsavam	...	No
341	...	...	1·00	Shops-4 Oil Mill Land	...	500	...	Twice a day by a Pandaram	Vijayadasami Skanda Sashti	...	No

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious	
33	106	Avoor (P)	Avoor	Sri Sivasubramaniar temple (M)	40	1·00	Sri Sivasubramaniar	Tandarai Railway station 4 miles
34	108	Vettavalam (V)	Vettavalam	Sri Agastheeswarar temple (S)	Not known	1·50	Sri Agastheeswarar	Tandarai Railway station 7 miles
35	,,	do	do	Sri Varadarajar temple (V)	Not known	0·50	Sri Varadarajaperumal	do
36	123	Kolakudi (V)	Kollakudi	Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)	Not known	5·79	Sri Pillaiyar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 9 miles
37				Sri Ammachar temple (O)			Sri Ammachar	
38	138	Kattampoondi (P)	Kattampoondi	Sri Pidari temple (F)	100	0·02	Sri Pidari	Tandarai Railway station 7 miles
39	143	Andampallam (P)	Andampallam	Sri Vembuliamman temple (F)	Not known	0·20	Sri Vembuliamman	Tandarai Railway station 1½ miles
40	167	Tachampattu (V)	Pudur	Sri Vinayakar temple (G)	Not known	0·02	Sri Vinayakar	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 17 miles
41				Sri Pidari temple (F)	Not known	0·02	Sri Pidari	
42	173	Perumanam (P)	Perumanam	Sri Kailasanathar temple (S)	100	1·00	Sri Kailasanathaswami	Tandarai Railway station 7 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
208	2·95	...	...	...	...	...	Peacock Bandicoot	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Panguni Uthiram	...	No
9,354	12·33	20·50	...	Houses-2	7,555	...	Seshan Boodham Rishabam Swan	Four times a day by a Gurukkal	Panguni Uthiram	...	Yes
7,033	8·00	18·00	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garudasevai Gokulashtami Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	No
	...	...	...	0·76							
432					...	...	...	...	Amman Festival in Vaikasi	...	No
	...	...	...	0·76							
1,242	0·81	1·44	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a week by a Poosari	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai	...	No
300	...	7·38	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Amman Festival in Vaikasi	...	No
444	...	...	4·26	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Amman Festival	...	No
400	6·83	26·79	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	...	...	No

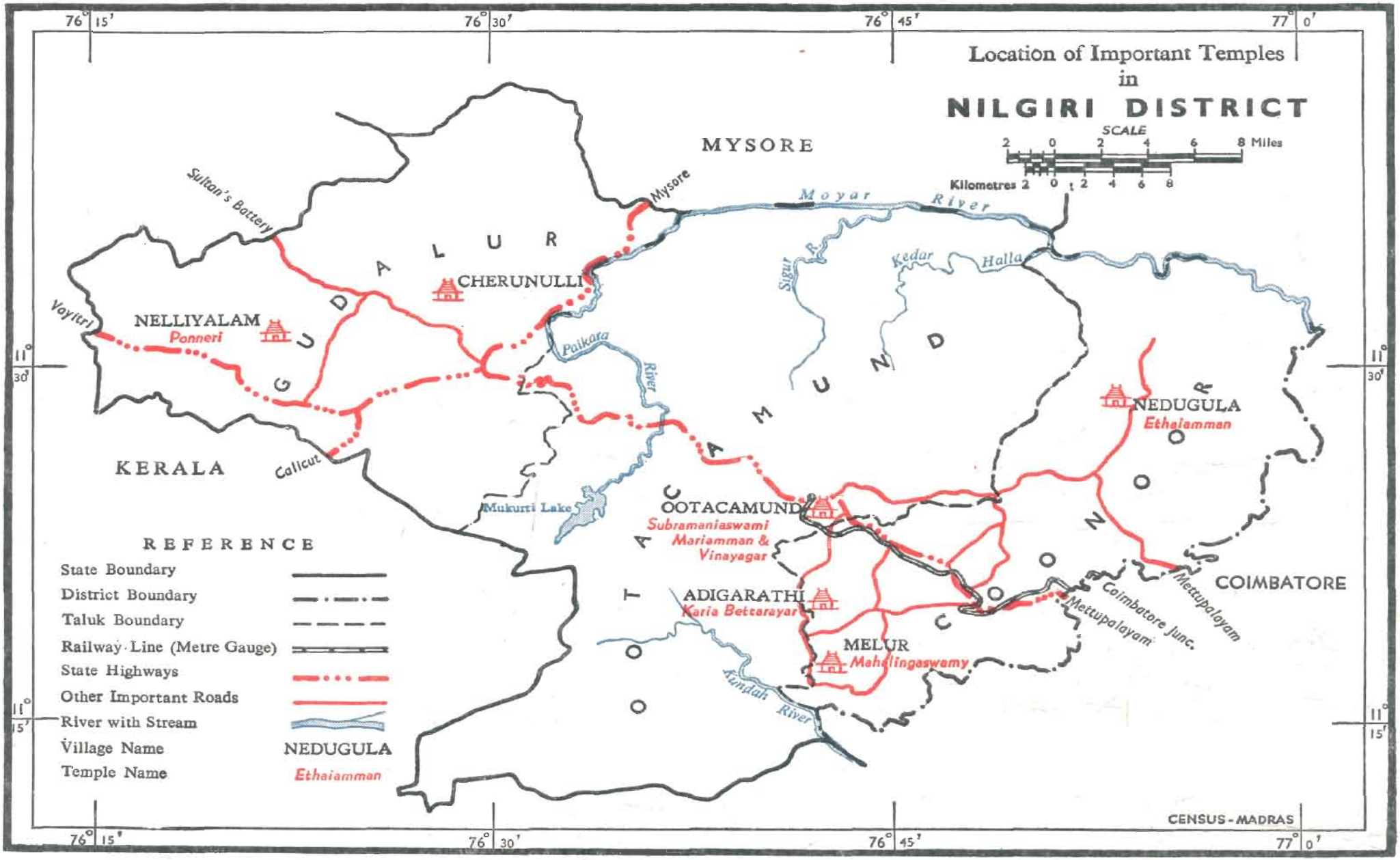
TIRUVANNAMALAI

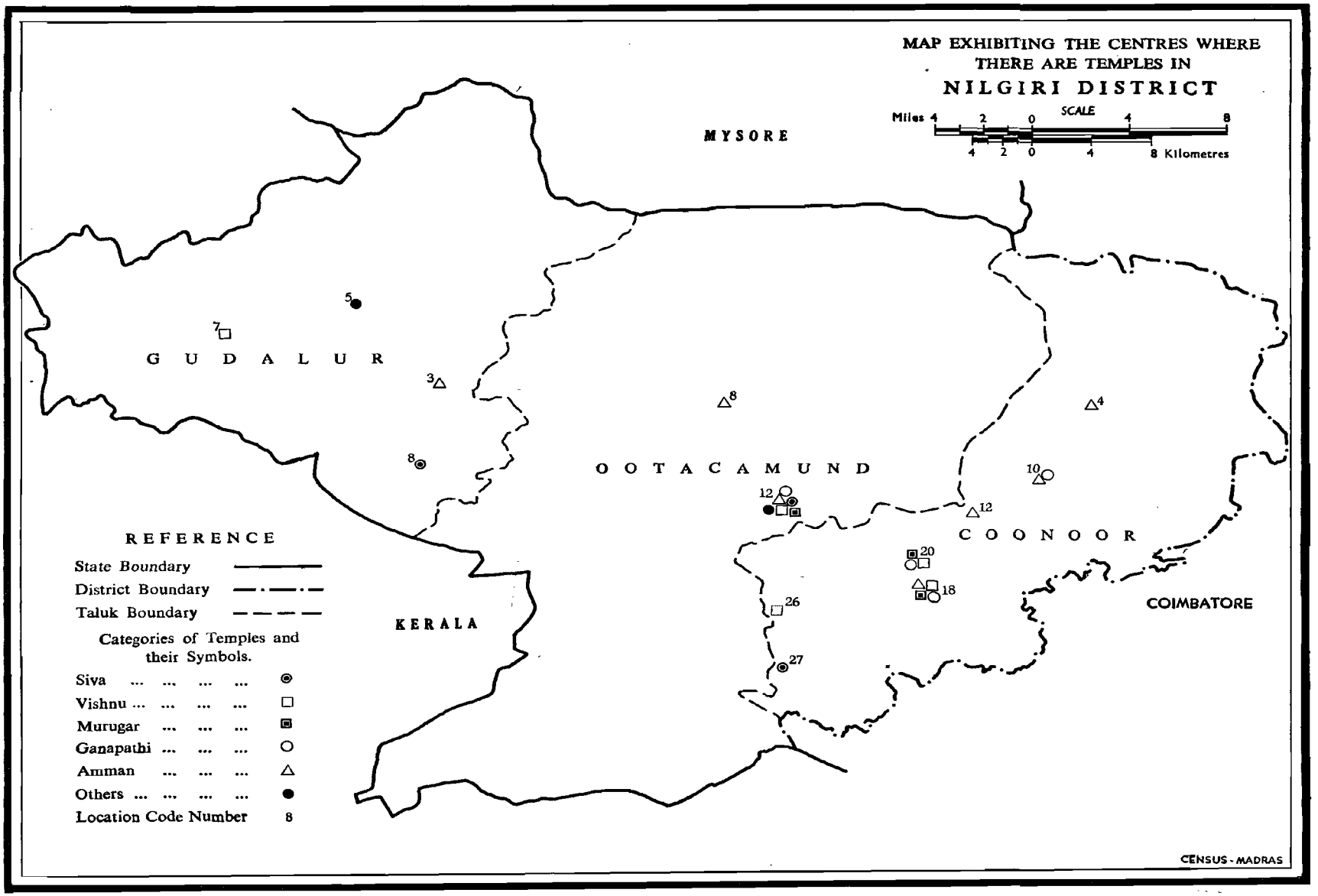
Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples outside the Hindu Religious
1	20	Mangalam (P) (P)	Mangalam	Sri Botharajaswami temple (O)		0·25	Sri Botharaja-swami	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 10 miles
2				Sri Amman temple (F)	300	0·25	Sri Amman	
3				Sri Pillaiyar temple (G)		0·12	Sri Pillaiyar	
4	44	Keekalore (P)	Kaikalur	Sri Chozhaka Perumal temple (V)	200	0·04	Sri Chozhaka Perumal	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 17½ miles
5	57	Inamkariyandal (P)	Vengayavelur	Sri Vadiappan temple (O)	300	0·16	Sri Vediappan	Turinjapuram Railway station
6	106	Avur (P)	Avur	Sri Sivan temple (S)	1,000	0·03	Sri Sivan	Tandarai Railway station 8 miles
7	134	Meyyur (P)	Meyyur	Sri Durgambal temple (F)	100	0·33	Sri Durgambal	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 6 miles
8	140	Arada Pattu (P)	Aradapattu	Sri Siva temple (S)	500	0·02	Sri Siva	Tiruvannamalai Railway station 9 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property: Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
	1·37	3·09	...	...					One day festival in Masi	...	No
Paddy 36 kalams and Rs. 70	0·67	1·47	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Vanniar	...	...	No
	1·26	1·50	...	...					...	...	No
60	Extent not stated			...	...	...	...	Poojas by a hereditary Bhattachariar	...	...	No
210	Extent not stated			...	...	100	...	Once a week by a hereditary Nayinars	...	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poojas by a Brahmin	...	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a week by a hereditary Gounder	...	...	No
60	...	...	1·62	...	...	...	...	Once a day by a Gurukkal	...	...	No

NILGIRIS DISTRICT


Location of Important Temples
in
NILGIRI DISTRICT
SCALE
2 0 2 4 6 8 Miles
Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 8
76° 15'
76° 30'
76° 45'
77° 0'
11° 30'
11° 15'
MYSORE
KERALA
GUDALUR
OOTACAMUND
COIMBATORE
NILGIRIS
Sultan's Battery
Mysore
Moyar River
Sigur
Kedar
Halla
Vayitri
NELLIYALAM
Ponneri
CHERUNULLI
Calicut
Paikara River
Mukurti Lake
NEDUGULA
Ethaiamman
Subramaniaswami
Mariamman &
Vinayagar
ADIGARATHI
Karia Bettarayar
MELUR
Mahalingaswamy
Coimbatore Junc.
Mettupalayam
Aundali River
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Railway Line (Metre Gauge)
State Highways
Other Important Roads
River with Stream
Village Name
Temple Name
NEDUGULA
Ethaiamman
CENSUS - MADRAS


MAP EXHIBITING THE CENTRES WHERE THERE ARE TEMPLES IN
NILGIRI DISTRICT
SCALE
Miles 4 2 0 4 8
4 2 0 4 8 Kilometres
MYSORE
GUDALUR
OOTACAMUND
COONOOR
KERALA
COIMBATORE
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Categories of Temples and their Symbols.
Siva ... ...
Vishnu ... ...
Murugar ... ...
Ganapathi ... ...
Amman ... ...
Others ... ...
Location Code Number 8
CENSUS - MADRAS

NILGIRIS DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

In our survey of Temples, we have not so far discussed tribal worship. Nilgiris is, however, an abode of many interesting tribes and it may be desirable to give a succinct account of tribal worship before discussing the Temples. The prominent tribes of the district are Todas, Kotas, Kurumbas, Irulars, Mullu Kurumbars and Paniyas. Badagas, though found only in Nilgiris are treated only as a backward class and not as a tribe. With the exception of Todas and Kotas, all the other tribes have no temples of their own. Mullu Kurumbars and Paniyas are found only in Gudalur taluk and they generally worship at the Hindu temples. Irulars and Kurumbas worship the village diety Kurippida and Goddess Thanduna Mari for whom no temples are constructed. They generally perform their pujas once a year under a big tree near their settlements.

Sri Mahalingaswamy, Hiri Odayya and Goddess Ethai Amman are the chief Kuladaivams – family Gods of Badagas. Temples have been constructed to house these deities. They are not open to any other tribe or caste other than Badagas. They are either found in the heart of the village or at a central place of one or more villages. The Badagas generally follow the Hindu customs and worship Siva, Subramania, Vishnu, Krishna, Amman or Eswari, Valli and Mariamman. The most prominent temple is the Amman temple at Bokkapuram, a small hamlet in the forest area in the Masinagudi village of Ootacamund taluk.

The annual festival at Bokkapuram is the festival of the Badagas of the district. It is also open to the public. In fact, devotees from Mysore and Kerala States as well as from other districts of Madras State attend this festival in large numbers. The Amman's shrne will be kept open on the first Thursday after Amavasai in the month of Masi (February–March) every year. The festival begins on this day and lasts for six days culminating on the next Tuesday. Pujas are performed continuously on these days until 12 noon on Tuesday, the last day of the festival. From that point, animal sacrifices like the slaughtering of goats, sheep and fowls begin. This is done at a distance of 50 yards north of the temple. The most important day of the festival is the fifth day, i.e, Monday when there will be several fairs held in the temple compound which attract the maximum number of devotees. This is a notified festival. Special buses ply to the festival ground on the last three days from Ootacamund to Gudalur.

The most ancient and sacred place of worship of Todas is called 'Pho' in their language which is at Muthunad Mund located in Ootacamund taluk. It is about 6 miles south-west of Ootacamund town on the road to Gudalar. The Englishmen who came to the hills during the 19th century called the 'Pho' as the Toda Cathedral since they found it to be their chief place of worship. It is in no way connected with Christianity. None of the Todas could give an account of its date of construction to throw any light on its origin. They consider that the 'Pho' has existed from immemorial times.

This famous and reputed 'Pho' is circular in shape to a height of about 4′ with walls made of granite slabs all round. Its roof, conical in shape and 20′ high is made of dry grass. This grassy roof has been covered with thick and long canes all around so as to give protection to it from rain and heat. The grass of the roof is changed once in about 8 to 10 years or as and when it gets damaged.

The entrance to the 'Pho' is by means of an opening 1½′ in height and a foot in breadth. There are two rooms inside one behind the other with a similar entrance in between them. The front room is used as a storage of cooking utensils while the second one is the prayer room where there is a 'thatt', a container for keeping milk, a 'Punn' a vessel made with a bamboo piece used for milching and a 'Mudh', an instrument made of bamboo to churn milk. They are used for milching and skimming buffalo milk every day. Every morning the buffaloes will be milched, after which the 'Urshal' (priest) goes inside the second room kindles fire there with the help of two wooden sticks called "Nerch", lights the lamp placed there with the

aid of buffalo ghee and then prays. After prayer, the buffalo milk which is kept in the 'Thatt' is skimmed with the 'Mudh'. This skimming of milk is a kind of offering and considered a service to God.

There are no idols in the prayer room. Except the "Urshal", none else can enter the Pho for the purpose of prayer. A peculiar feature in the 'Pho' (temple) of the Todas is that except this lamp, lit with ghee prepared from buffalo milk, nothing else like breaking of coconut is observed during pooja. The 'Urshal' who lives a very rigid life does not use any thing else other than ghee prepared from buffalo milk for his food. Besides, he is permitted to use jaggery also. The temple festival popularly known as "Mud-Pere-Theth" takes place once in a year. It is celebrated on the first Sunday after Amavasai during December–January.

The 'Kotas' are a class of artisans skilled in blacksmithy and carpentry and they are spread over in several parts of each taluk in this district. They are worshippers of "Tools and implements" and their chief deity is a set of tools and implements. Their God is labour and their form of worship is the same irrespective of location. Their temple is known as "Ayinor Gudi" in their language and the most important Ayinor Gudi is in Kotta Maidhan at Kotagiri in Coonoor taluk adjacent to the bus stand. Their idol in the temple is called 'Mookkal' which consists of two granite stones placed at an angle of 45 degrees. There is an earthen pipe in front of it called the "Mookku" which has been made to rest on these two granite stones. It is said that these two stones represent the stones used by their ancestors in olden days as chisels and the earthen pipe denotes the pipe used by them for blowing fire in the art of blacksmithy while the 'Mookkal' is the symbol of tools used by them. Behind this, there is a set of bows and arrows, a hammer, a knife, and an axe either fixed on the wall or made to rest on it. This entire set of tools and instruments is considered as the idol of their God whom they call as 'Ayinor' in their language.

This Ayinor is housed in a small building made of brick and mortar and roofed with Mangalore tiles, zinc sheets or corrugated iron sheets. According to a legend still in vogue, it is said that Aiynor taught them in olden days the skilled work of blacksmithy and vanished. Hence the tools and implements are being kept in the temple as a token of His remembrance. The bow and arrow are kept as a memory of their past mode of living by hunting. In addition to the temple of Ayinor, there is yet another temple for them of the same pattern which they call as 'Amnor'. The temple of Amnor is nothing but a vacant hall. The Kotas say that Ayinor is the presiding diety of their temples while Amnor is His consort. Their common name for the God and Goddess is "Kambatta Raya".

There are two priests in their temples. The senior performs the poojas while the junior assists him. A single pooja is performed by them every month on the first Saturday or Monday morning immediately following the New Moon day when all the Kotas attend it. The temple festival takes place during December-January every year. It spreads over a period of seven days commencing on the Wednesday immediately following the New Moon day and terminating on the next Tuesday.

The temples of the district

There are 31 shrines in the district, most of them having been constructed recently. The three ancient and popular temples are Saivite temple at Melur dedicated to Mahalingaswamy, the Vaishnavite shrine of Ponneri at Nelliyalam and Karia Bettarayar temple at Adigaratty.

The talukwise break-up of temples in the district is as follows :

Name of Taluk	Temples		Total
	Under the Board	Outside the Board	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Gudalur	...	4	4
2 Ootacamund	13	...	13
3 Coonoor	13	1	14
Total	**26**	**5**	**31**

Coonoor taluk has the largest number of temples, viz., 14, closely followed by Ootacamund having 13 shrines. The least is in Gudalur, viz., 4.

A classification of the temples according to the presiding deities reveals the following interesting details:

Presiding deities	Temples: Under the Board	Temples: Outside the Board	Total
Siva and His consort	2	1	3
Vishnu and His consort	5	1	6
Murugar	4	...	4
Goddesses (village deities)	9	1	10
Vinayakar	4	1	5
Other Deities	2	1	3
Total	**26**	**5**	**31**

The number of Saivite temples is 12 while the Vaishnavite shrines are only 6.

The following statement shows the area covered by the temples:

Extent	Temples: Under the Board	Temples: Outside the Board	Total
Below 5 cents	8	...	8
5 cents and above but below 20 cents	10	2	12
20 cents and above but below 1 acre	4	1	5
1 acre and above but below 2 acres	...	2	'2
2 acres and above but below 5 acres	1	...	1
5 acres and above but below 10 acres	...	...	...
10 acres and above	...	...	...
Area not stated	3	...	3
Total	**26**	**5**	**31**

It may be seen from the above statement that while only a single temple covers an area of 2 acres and more but below 5 acres, 8 shrines are smaller ones covering less than 5 cents. The majority of temples namely 17 out of 31 occupy an extent of 5 cents to an acre. Temples which cover an area of one acre and over is less than 10 per cent as the number of such shrines is only 3. The three temples which have not furnished the information under this head may be treated as small ones. Thus more than 50% of the temples are those which cover an area of less than four grounds.

In all the three Siva temples, the presiding deity is a Swayambu Lingam. In an Amman's shrine, the principal deity is only upto the neck while in another temple, neither idol nor picture is found.

The following statemet regarding poojas will be interesting.

Name of the deities	Temples under the Board: Where the poojas are performed	Temples under the Board: Where the priest is: Brahmin	Temples under the Board: Where the priest is: Others	Temples outside the Board: Where the poojas are performed	Temples outside the Board: Where the priest is: Brahmin	Temples outside the Board: Where the priest is: Others	Total: Where the poojas are performed	Total: Where the priest is: Brahmin	Total: Where the priest is: Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Siva and His consort ...	2	1	1	1	1	...	3	2	1
Vishnu and His consort	5	5	...	1	1	...	6	6	...
Murugar ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	4	3	1
Vinayakar ...	4	2	2	1	1	...	5	3	2
Goddesses (Village Deities) ...	8	1	7	1	...	...	9	1	;8
Other Deities ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
Total ...	**25**	**13**	**12**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**30**	**17**	**13**

Poojas are performed in almost all the temples except one where there is no priest. In 13 out of 30 temples where poojas are performed, persons other than Brahmins offer poojas. In the majority of Siva, Vishnu, Murugar and Vinayakar temples, the priest is a Brahmin. Out of 12 temples for village Goddesses and other deities, 9 shrines have priests belonging to other communities. In one out of 3 Siva temples, in 2 out of 5 Vinayakar temples and in 1 out of 4 Murugar temples, the priests belong to other communities while in all the 6 Vishnu shrines the preist is a Brahmin. Brahmin priests are found only in 3 out of 12 temples for village Goddesses and other deities.

No ornaments are found in 13 temples while 2 temples have not furnished any details under the head. The classification of the remaining 16 temples according to value of jewellery owned by them is as follows:

Value of Jewellery	Temples		Total
	Under the Board	Outside the Board	
Rs.			
500 and below	3	...	3
501 — 1,000	4	2	6
1001 — 5,000	4	...	4
5,001 — 10,000	2	...	2
10,001 — 50,000	1	...	1
50,001 — 100,000	...	...	...
100,001 — 500,000	...	...	...
500,001 — 1,000,000	...	...	...
Above Ten lakhs	...	...	...
Total	**14**	**2**	**16**

The following are the three temples which own ornaments worth more than Rs. 5,000.

1. Sri Mariamman temple—Ootacamund.

2. Sri Santhana Venugopalaswamy temple—Coonoor.

3. Sri Subramaniaswamy temple—Coonoor.

The value of jewellery in Sri Santhana Venugopalaswamy temple of Coonoor is estimated at about Rs. 18,961.

Except four temples, which do not own any immovable property, the classification of the remaining 27 shrines which derive an annual income from immovable properties is shown below:

Annual income	Temples		Total
	Under the Board	Outside the Board	
500 and below	7	...	7
501 — 1,000	5	...	5
1,001 — 5,000	10	1	11
5,001 — 10,000	1	...	1
10,001 — 50,000	3	...	3
50,001 — 100,000	...	...	...
Above One lakh	...	...	...
Total	**26**	**1**	**27**

The annual income accruing from immovable properties exceeds Rs. 5,000 in 4 shrines.

Sri Mariamman, Sri Subramaniaswamy and Sri Vinayakar temples of Ootacamund get the maximum income of Rs. 14,841 per annum while Sri Jalakandeswarar temple at Ootacamund gets an income of Rs. 2,500 per annum through its Hundi collections besides an additional annual income of Rs. 2,500 through the sale of Archana and Abishega tickets.

26 temples have no cars while 30 shrines have no Rathams. 5 temples alone own cars while a single temple has a Ratham. Only 3 temples are having palanquins and 17 shrines are in possession of vahanas like horse, elephant, peaccok, rishabam etc. These vahanas are generally made of wood or brass.

Annual festivals are celebrated in 30 temples while there is no festival at all in a shrine. The classification of temples on the basis of the number of festivals observed is as follows:

No. of festivals in a year	Temples		Total
	Under the Board	Outside the Board	
One festival	10	4	14
Two festivals	2	1	3
Three festivals	5	...	5
Four festivals	3	...	3
5 to 10 festivals	5	...	5
11 to 20 festivals	...	...	...
Number not stated	...	...	...
Total	**25**	**5**	**30**

The size of the crowd that gathers for the festivals exceeds 1,000 in one temple.

Out of 26 temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, paid Executive Officers have been appointed by the Board only for three temples.

There is single trustee for 11 temples and a Board consisting of more than one trustee is in charge of 13 temples. Particulars under this head have not been furnished by 4 temples.

With reference to the details given in the schedules' the classification of temples according to the age is as follows:

Before Christ	...	...
Prior to 7th century	...	...
7th century to 1750	...	3
After 1750 (modern)	...	28
Details not given	...	...
Total	**...**	**31**

It is evident from the above details that only 3 temples have been built after the 7th century while the remaining 28 shrines are all of recent origin.

TEMPLES OF MADRAS STATE

IMPORTANT TEMPLES OF NILGIRIS DISTRICT

Serial No.	Number and name of Taluk	Number and name of 1961 Census Unit	Name of temple
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1 Gudalur	5 Cherunulli H/o. Devarshola	Sri Vettekaran temple.
2	...	7 Nelliyalam	Sri Ponneri temple.
3	2 Ootacamund	12 Ootacamund	Sri Mariamman, Subramaniaswamy and Vinayakar temples.
4	...	...	Sri Vittoba temple.
5	3 Coonoor	4 Nedugula	Sri Ethaiamman temple.
6	...	26 Adigaratty	Sri Karia Bettarayar temple.
7	...	27 Melur	Sri Mahalingaswamy temple.

5. CHERUNULLI H/o DEVARSHOLA

Sri Vettekaran Temple

The above temple dedicated to Sri Vettekaran, the family deity of the Raja of Palassi was constructed by him some 125 years ago. It is said that it was in this place that Lord Siva presented the divine missile "Pasupathasthra" to Sri Arjuna. This temple was renovated by the Raja of Nilambur in the year 1869.

The temple is managed privately. It is three miles away from Gudalur, the taluk headquarters and 34 miles from Ootacamund, the district headquarters. Bus facilities are available to reach this village. The area covered by the temple is 1·50 acres.

The presiding deity of this shrine Sri Vettekaran is a village God. He is represented by a stone pillar. There is also a "peedam" in the sanctum sanctorum. It is said that this was the original abode of Sri Vettekaran. The shrine faces north which is an unusual feature.

A non-hereditary Namboodiri who is in the enjoyment of service Inam lands is doing pooja thrice a day. The temple has no jewellery. It owns landed properties to the extent of about 150 acres fetching an annual rent of Rs. 3,000/- which is spent towards the daily poojas of the temple and for its general maintenance. The temple also gets a small amount of Rs. 50/- every year through its hundi collections. Charges are also collected towards offering 'Neivedhiams' to the deity at a rate ranging between Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

The annual festival of this shrine is celebrated in the Malayalam month of Meenam corresponding to March-April of the Christian Era during which three special poojas are performed and the function is glorified with a grand procession of elephants and several "Mangala Vathiams". This attracts a crowd of not less than 500 devotees from the local and adjoining villages.

The affairs of the temple are administered by an interim management committee.

7. NELLIYALAM

Sri Ponneri Temple.

The above Vaishnavite shrine with an interesting origin was built some 300 years ago by the senior Raja of Vittathoor. One of his milch cows while grazing separated from the herd and returned without milk in the udder. This happened for a number of days. The cowherd followed her one day stealthily. On reaching a spot 200 feet east of the present temple he found a beautiful calf coming out of a bush and drinking the cow's milk. The cowherd made his appearance suddenly and the calf turned into a stone idol. He reported the fact to his master, the Vittathoor Raja who constructed the temple commemorating this incident and installed the idol in it. The presiding deity is in a standing posture with four hands. He has a conch-shell and discus in two of His hands. This temple which is managed privately is 21 miles from Gudalur, the taluk headquarters. Bus service is available upto Pondalur which is a mile from the shrine and this short distance has to be covered by foot. The area covered by the temple is 1·50 acres.

A Namboodiri priest selected by the owners of the temple performs three poojas daily. The ornaments consisting of gold chains and silver bangles are worth about Rs. 1,000/-. The annual income from hundies and archana charges is about Rs. 1,000. An annual festival is celebrated in Panguni on the day of Rohini asterism when special poojas are performed. About 100 devotees attend it.

GUDALUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Temples outside the Hindu Religious				
1	3	Gudalur (P)	Gudalur	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	150	0·10	Sri Mariamman	Ootacamund Railway station 30 miles
2	5	Devarshola (P)	Cherunlli	Sri Vettekaran temple (O)	125	1·50	Sri Vettekaran	Ootacamund Railway station 34 miles
3	7	Nelliyalam	Nelliyalam	Sri Ponneri temple (V)	300	1·50	Sri Vishnu	Ootacamund Railway station 52 miles
4	8	O'Valley	O'Valley	Sri Basuvanna temple (S)	100	0·10	Sri Siva	Ootacamund Railway station 45 miles

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered butreported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Pandaram	Mariamman Festival in April	...	No
3,000	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	Thrice a day by a Namboodiri	Annual Festival in April	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	Daily Poojas by a Namboodiri	Annual Festival in Meenam	...	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Sivarathri	...	No

OOTACAMUND TALUK

12. OOTACAMUND

Sri Mariamman, Subramaniaswamy & Vinayakar temples

Ootacamund town has a group of three well known temples, viz. Sri Mariamman temple - the main one, Sri Subramaniaswamy temple and Sri Vinayakar temple which were built some 150 years ago and managed by one and the same trustees. They were renovated about 60 years back and a Kumbabishegam conducted by late Sarvashri Govindaswamy Mudaliar and Chitram Pillai. They cover an area of about 28 cents.

There is a 25′ high pagoda which is 10′ broad at the base belonging to the 'Manikoil' category apart from a single prakaram. Sri Mariamman, Subramaniaswamy and Vinayagar are the presiding deities of the temples. There are two sanctum sanctorums in the Amman shrine, one for Sri Mariamman and the other for Sri Kaliamman who are in a sitting posture. Sri Subramaniaswamy is in a standing posture while Sri Vinayakar is in a sitting posture.

Three poojas, viz. Kalasanthi at 7 A.M., Uchikalam at 12 noon and Arthajamam at 8 P.M. are offered by a non-hereditary Telugu Brahmin priest with the help of an assistant. They are paid a decent monthly salary of Rs. 50/- and Rs. 35/- respectively. Besides, the priest is also eligible for a sum of Rs. 60/- per mensem from the sale of Archana and Abishega tickets.

The temples own modern jewellery in gold and silver worth about Rs. 2,281·50 donated by devotees of which the golden Kasumalai of Sri Mariamman weighing 15 sovereigns costing Rs. 1,350 deserves special mention. The immovable properties belonging to the temples consist of 10 buildings which have been let out for shops, a house and a vacant site covering an area of about 12-3/8 cents which fetch an annual income of Rs. 4,800 by way of rent. This amount is utilised towards the conduct of daily poojas, periodical festivals, disbursement of salaries to the temple servants and general maintenance. Further they derive and additional annual income of Rs. 4,800/- from hundi collections. These hundies are opened twice a year in April before and after the annual car festival in the presence of the trustees. Besides, they also levy fixed charges for performing Archanas, Abishegas etc. as per the schedule given below.

	Rs.	Ps.
Archana	0	25
Abishegam	1	25
Mudi Prarthanai	0	62
Vahana Deeparadhanai	1	00
Pongal Neivedhiam	0	50

This fetches an extra income of Rs. 2,500 per year.

The temples are in possession of big car, a small car and nine other vahanams, all made of wood and donated by the trustees. Vinayaga Chathurthi, Navarathri Karthigai Deepam, Adi Perukku, Margazhi Thiruvathirai, Pongal, Thai Poosam, Kaman Pandigai and the annual Radhothsavam are the several festivals celebrated here of which the annual car festival in April is most important. This spreads over a period of 10 days during which the Uthsavamurthies are taken around in a grand procession through the main streets of the town in different vahanams each day. The Radhothsavam on the eighth day is a spectacular one when the Uthsavamurthis are mounted on beautifully decorated cars and taken round. The festival lasts from evening to morning. This attracts a huge crowd of not less than 10,000 devotees from abroad.

The affairs of the temples are managed by a Board of trustees functioning through an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

12. OOTACAMUND

Sri Vittoba Temple

The above Vishnu temple in Ootacamund town was built by some Canarese speaking people some 70 years ago. Later on, it was renovated with the addition of a strong fortress all round by the then trustee of the temple. It has a big pagoda, 24' high and 30'in girth.

The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Vittoba or Lord Krishna. His consorts Sri Radha and Rukmani are on either side of this idol. There are also idols for the navagrahas.

Two poojas are performed, one in the morning and another in the evening by a non-hereditary Brahmin priest who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15 from the temple income as a part-time worker and is free to work outside for his maintenance. The temple owns modern jewellery in silver worth about Rs. 700 in the shape of three kavachams for Sri Vittoba, Radha and Rukmani. These were donated by devotees.

The temple gets an annual income of about Rs. 244 from its immovable properties besides a small amount of Rs. 30 per annum through its hundi collections. It is spent towards the salary of the priest and for the general maintenance of the temple.

There is a 50 year old Garuda vahanam made of brass plate. Dassarah in Purattasi and Ashada Ekadasi in Adi are the only festivals celebrated here every year. The latter is the most important during which the presiding deity is taken round in a grand procession mounted on a Garuda Vahanam through the main streets of the town from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. This attracts a local crowd of about 1,000 devotees.

A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is managing the affairs of the temple assisted by a Committee of five members.

OOTACAMUND

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
1	8	Sholur (P)	Sholur (Bakkapuram)	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	70	0·05	Sri Mariamman	Ootacamund Railway station 17 miles
2	12	Ootacamund (M)	Ootacamund	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	Not known	0·28	Sri Mariamman	
3				Sri Subramaniaswami temple (M)	150	Not stated	Sri Subramania-swami	Ootacamund Railway station ½ mile
4				Sri Vinayakar temple (G)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Vinayakar	
5	,,	do	do	Sri Venugopalaswami temple (V)	42	0·13	Sri Venugopala-swami	Ootacamund Railway station 1 mile
6	,,	do	do	Sri Vittoba temple (V)	70	Not stated	Sri Vittoba	Ootacamund Railway station 3 furlongs
7	,,	do	do	Sri Srinivasa Perumal temple (V)	12	0·03	Sri Srinivasa Perumal	Ootacamund Railway station
8	,,	do	Ootacamund (Agraharam)	Sri Hanumar temple (O)	100	0·05	Sri Anjaneya-swami	Ootacamund Railway station 1 mile

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board											
728	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	Once a week by a Kurumbar	Mariamman Festival	...	No
						1,710	Lion Seshan Horse		Adi 18th day	...	No
14,841	...	...	...	Shops-10 House-1 Vacant plot 0·12	...	285	Ratham Boodham Elephant Horse	Thrice a day by an Archagar	Navarathri Kaman Festival Karthigai Deepam Thaipoosam	...	No
						285	Car		Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
867	...	...	...	Houses-3	...	300	Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Vaikunta Ekadasi Sri Jayanthi Navarathri	...	No
244	...	...	...	...	...	700	Garudan	Twice a day by an Archagar	Navarathri Ashada Ekadasi	...	No
339	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	Garudan Seshan	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri Vaikunta Ekadasi Gokulashtami	...	No
2,662	...	...	...	Building	...	190	Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Navarathri	...	No

OOTACAMUND

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
9	12	Ootacamund (M)	Ootacamund (New Agraharam)	Sri Thulerkaththamman temple (F)	50	Below 0·01	Sri Adi Thulerkathamman	Ootacamund Railway station
10	,,	do	Elb Hill	Sri Jalakandeeswarar temple (S)	30	3·00	Sri Jalakandeeswarar	Ootacamund Railway station 2 miles
11	,,	do	Kandal	Sri Moovilakku Arasiamman temple (F)	80	Below 0·01	Sri Moovalagu Arasiamman	Ootacamund Railway station ½ mile
12	,,	do	do	Sri Subramanyaswami temple (M)	100	0·05	Sri Subramanyaswami	Ootacamund Railway station 2 miles
13	,,	do	Vannarpet	Sri Sundara Vinayakar temple (G)	100	0·02	Sri Sundara Vinayakar	do

TALUK (concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thrice a day by a Poosari	Mariamman Festival in Chithirai Adi 18th day Navarathri	...	No
2,183	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ratham	Daily poojas by an Archagar	Panguni Uthiram Thaipoosam	...	No
1,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lion	...	Navarathri	...	No
750	...	...	...	Buildings-2	...	...	Ratham	Twice a day by a Poosari	...	...	No
250	...	...	...	House-1 Land 0·15	...	...	Vimanams-2	Twice a day by a Nayanar	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No

COONOOR TALUK

4. NEDUNGULA

Sri Ethaiamman temple

This is a temple which is highly revered by the Badaga community. Nedugula is situated 19 miles away from Coonoor. Bus facilities are available upto half a mile from the village. The area of the temple is about 3 cents.

The legend relating to the origin of the above Amman temple runs thus : Seven sons were born to a Badaga family in Kothagiri, one of whom was unsophisticated. A cloth merchant offered to take him into his service and both left the village. For some unknown reasons, the merchant got rid of him in another small village where he was lucky enough to get boarding in a local family. His new patron had two daughters and he wanted to give his eldest daughter in marriage to him. The girl rejected him and married another. The younger daughter Ethaiammal promised to marry him. He, however, fell ill and expired when Ethaiammal was away. The latter went to a rivulet to quench her thirst. The image of her proposed husband appeared in the water and said : " I am dead, what are you going to do ?" On getting confirmation that her lover was really dead she ran to the burning ghat and threw herself in the funeral pyre and was burnt to death. At about this time, a cow in the village which gave birth to a calf would not get up and refused to feed the new born calf. Some of the pious men in the village were of the opinion that Ethaiammal was an incarnation of the Goddess and that if a temple could be built for Her, the cow would behave normally. The local residents immediately raised a temple and installed a stone idol and named it as Ethaiamman.

A bachelor priest whose office is hereditary, lights the lamp every evening. He is paid Rs. 150 per annum by public donation. An annual festival is celebrated for 8 days in the month of Margazhi which is witnessed by about 3,000 devotees.

A Board of three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manage the temple affairs.

26. ADIGARATTY

Sri Karia Bettarayar temple

Adigaratti village is located at a distance of 13 miles from Coonoor, the taluk headquarters which is also the nearest railway station. Ootacamund the district headquarters is 15 miles from here. Bus facilities are also available to reach this village.

This temple, dedicated to Sri Karia Bettarayar has been constructed some 400 years ago by the forefathers of the present Village Munsiff. Subsequent renovations have been made by the villagers some 90 years back. It covers an area of 6 cents. The outer prakaram of the temple is 25′ long and 20′ broad. It has a tiny beautiful pagoda bearing the images of Sri Karia Bettarayar, Goddess Lakshmi and that of a lion, elephant, serpent and a cow, all made of brick and mortar. There is a mandapam outside. There is a 25′ high ' Deepasthambam ' here made out of granite stones at a short distance of about 10′ to the right of this mandapam.

The moolavar Sri Karia Bettarayar is represented by a 15″ high granite vigraham installed in a square sanctum sanctorum of 6′ base. The uthsavamurthy here, made of panchaloham is a piece of architectural beauty.

There is an interesting legend associated with this temple. According to this, Lord Siva brought back to life one Karia Bettarayar who was cunningly killed by a demoness. The Lord also prevented a few villagers from committing suicide in connection with Bettarayar's death. Later on, Bettaraya fell into a well at Nelli-

thurai and died. The villagers constructed a temple for this godly soul at that place.

A non-hereditary priest is regularly lighting a lamp in the sanctum sanctorum every evening. He is paid an annual subsidy of Rs. 200 from collections of the devotees during the yearly festival. The temple has no jewellery. It gets an annual income of Rs. 200 from its immovable properties by way of rent which is utilised for its general maintenance. There is a sixty year old wooden car, 20′ high made out of white teak wood on a square base of 6′.

'Kanikkai' in the month of Thai, Rathothsavam and Ugadhy in Masi, Thevva in Adi and Karthigai Deepam are the main festivals celebrated here of which the car festival is the most important. During this, the uthsavamurthy is placed on a beautifully decorated car which is drawn by devotees along the streets in a grand procession. This festival attracts nearly 2,000 devotees from far and near.

The affairs of the temple are managed by a selected committee of 11 members headed by the village Munsiff. He is appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

27. MELUR

Sri Mahalingaswamy temple

The above Siva temple which is 500 years old was constructed by the residents of Melur and its neighbouring villages. The village is 15 miles from Coonoor and Ootacamund and bus facilities are available to reach it. The area covered by the temple is 7 cents.

A youth of Meriban, a small hamlet near Melur married a girl in Melur. The parents of the girl presented her a cow which gave birth to a calf in due course. The cow gave up half her milk to the calf and let out the other half on a stone in the forest nearby. The people realised that the stone was an idol and erected a temple around it. It is worshipped as a Siva Lingam.

Except for lighting the lamps in the evening, no pooja is performed here. The priest whose office is hereditary is paid Rs. 20 per mensem by public donations. The fire-walking festival in the month of Masi on the full moon day is the only important one. About 10,000 devotees attend it.

The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

COONOOR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
1	4	Neduguli (P)	Bergani	Sri Ethiamman temple (F)	200	0·03	Sri Ethiamman	Coonoor Railway station 1·9 miles
2	10	Kotagiri (P)	Kottagiri	Sri Mariamman temple (F)	70	1·00	Sri Mariamman	Coonoor Railway station 14 miles
3	„	do	do	Sri Vinayakar temple (G)	35	0·05	Sri Vinayakar	do
4	12	Naduhatti (P)	Peddalla	Sri Ethiamman temple (F)	75	0·25	Sri Ethiamman	Coonoor Railway station
5	18	Coonoor (M)	Coonoor	Sri Santhana Venugopalswami temple (V)	100	0·18	Sri Veaugopalaswami	Coonoor Railway station ¼ mile
6	„	do	do	Sri Sivasubramaniaswami temple (M)	85	0·13	Sri Subramaniar	do
7	„	do	do	Sri Thandumariamman temple (F)	75	Below 0·05	Sri Mariamman	Coonoor Railway station ½ mile
8	„	do	do	Sri Kannimariamman temple (F)	100	0·20	Sri Kannimariamman	Coonoor Railway station 5 furlongs

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple				(Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Contd.)											
940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once a day lighting the lamps by a hereditary Poosari	Ethaiamman Festival in Margazhi	...	No
1,515	...	...	...	Buildings-4	...	...	Lion	Once a day by a Poosari	Mariamman Festival in Chithirai	...	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palanquin	Once a day by a Poosari	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
291	...	...	...	Vacant land 0·78 Garden 2·70	...	...	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Ethaiamman Festival once a year	...	No
2,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	Silvar Horse Seshan	Twice a day by a hereditary Archagar	Sri Jayanthi Vaikunta Ekadasi Navarathri	...	No
3,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peacock	Thrice a day by an Archagar	Navarathri Soorasamharam	...	No
1,240	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	Car-1	Thrice a day by a Poosari	Rathothsavam in Chithirai	...	No
382	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lion Kamadhenu	Thrice a day by a Pandaram	Navarathri	...	No

COONOOR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Temples under the Hindu Religious
9	18	Coonoor (M)	Coonoor	Sri Vinayakar temple (G)	100	0·64	Sri Vinayakar	Coonoor Railway station ¼ mile
10	20	Wellington (cont.) (Non-Military area)	Wellington	Sri Balasubramania-swami temple (M)	200	0·04	Sri Balasubra-maniaswami	do
11	„	do	do	Sri Kothandarama-swami temple (V)	28	0·02	Sri Kothandara-maswami	do
12	26	Adigapatty (P)	Adigarapatti	Sri Karivenkatarayar temple (V)	400	0·06	Sri Karia Betta-rayar	Coonoor Railway station 13 miles
13	27	Melur (P)	Mellor	Sri Mahalingaswami temple (S)	500	0·07	Sri Mahalinga-swami	Coonoor Railway station 15 miles
								Temples outside the Hindu Religious
1	20	Wellington (cont.) (Non-Military area)	Aruvankadu	Sri Vinayakar temple (G)	34	0·62	Sri Vinayakar	Aravankadu Railway station 1 mile

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals	Epigraphy	
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam			Ref. for deciphered ones	Non-deciphered but reported to exist
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
and Charitable Endowments Board (Concld.)											
9,508	...	...	...	Theatre-1	...	1,232	Bandicoot	Thrice a day by an Archagar	Thaipongal Navarathri Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	No
1,550	...	...	...	...	...	480	Palanquin Elephant Horse Bandicoot Aja Seshan Vimanam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Soora-samharam Dassarah Vinayaka Chathurthi Sivarathri Panguni Uthiram	...	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rishabam Anjaneyar	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vaikunta Ekadasi Sri Jayanthi Sri Rama Navami	...	No
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Car	Lighting the lamps in the evening by a Poosari	Kanikkai Festival Car Festival Ugadhi Thevva	...	No
224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lighting the lamps in the evening by a hereditary Poosari	Kanikkai Kundam Soondu Thevva	...	No
and Charitable Endowments Board											
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	Thrice a day by an Archagar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathri	...	No