

Among the several festivals, the main ones are: Vinayaga Chathurthi, Navarathri (10 days), Skandasashti (7 days), Thai Poosam, Arudhra, Floating festival. They attract about 300 devotees. A Board of three trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

(6) Sri Nagappa Chettiar Vinayagar Temple

The above temple in Thambu Chetty Street was built about 300 years ago by an ancestor of the present hereditary trustee. It is only 2 furlongs from the Beach railway station. The area of the temple is about 3 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Vinayagar is in a sitting pose.

Poojas are performed twice a day by a Gurukkal; he is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15 and gets an allowance of Rs. 20. The temple owns a house and a godown from which an annual income of Rs. 2,500 accrues by way of rent. It is spent for the poojas of the temple.

Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only annual festival celebrated in this temple. About 100 devotees witness it. A single hereditary trustee manages the temple.

(7) Sri Vallaba Pillaiyar (Alias) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

The above Vinayagar temple in Jeals Street in Muthialpet covers an area of one cent. It was built about 100 years back. The Moolavar, Sri Vallaba Pillaiyar is in a sitting pose.

A paid Achari (Viswakarma) performs pooja once in a day. The temple has ornaments worth about Rs. 300. It owns a printing press and two godowns. Owing to litigation there is no income from them. It gets an annual income of Rs. 180 from its hundi collections.

Of the several festivals observed in the temple, Vinayaga Chathurthi is the main one. It is observed for 10 days and witnessed by a handful of local devotees. A hereditary trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

(8) Sri Natarajar Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Siva in 186, Lingi Chetty Street is at a distance of 4 furlongs from the Beach railway station; it was constructed about 90 years back. The temple was in a state of neglect and was closed for 20 years. In 1959, renovations were effected and a Kumbabishekam was performed. Since then devotees are visiting the shrine for worship. It covers an area of 17 cents. The Moolavar, a Kasi Sivalingam is known as Nataraja. There are processional idols of Sri Natarajar and Sri Sivakamasundari. The other deities are Sri Ranganathar, Sri Panduranga Perumal,

Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Devasena, Vinayagar, Durgai, etc.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a non-hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 35. He is entitled to take the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns a house which is rented out. The annual income of the temple is Rs. 960 which is utilized for daily poojas and maintenance of the temple.

There are Pea-cock and Soora vahanas made of wood, which were donated by devotees. The main festival is Arudhra in Margazhi; about 1,000 devotees assemble and offer worship. A Board of three trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

(9) Sri Kalakatheeswarar Temple

The above temple in Coral Merchant Street dedicated to Lord Siva was constructed about 350 years ago. A Kumbabishekam was performed in 1961. The shrine covers an area of 11 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Kalakatheeswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. Other deities are Sri Gnanambigai, consort of Siva, Sundara Ganapathi and Thiru Murugar. There is a stone inscription in this shrine. The temple has five pagodas.

Poojas are performed twice a day by the Gurukkal, who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20. The temple has a silver kavacham worth about Rs. 800 which was donated by devotees. It owns a house and 2 godowns which yield an annual income of Rs. 1,620 by way of rent. The income is utilized for payment of the salary of the priest and to perform daily poojas. It gets an additional income of Rs. 100 from its hundi collections. The hundi is opened once a year. There are 9 vahanas which are made of wood; they are 50 years old.

The following annual festivals and special poojas are observed in this temple.

(1) Brahmotsavam. (2) Navarathri. (3) Skandasashti. (4) Dhanur pooja. (5) Anna Abishekam in Thai and (6) Vasantha Uthsavam. Among these, Brahmotsavam and Vasantha Uthsavam are the main annual festivals which are observed for 10 days and 5 days respectively. About 2,000 devotees attend. A Board of five trustees manages the temple affairs.

(10) Sri Lakshmi Amman Temple

The above temple located in Muthialpet was built about 100 years ago. It occupies an extent of about one cent. A Kumbabishekam was performed in 1953. In the Sanctum is an ant-hill which is adorned as Lakshmi Amman.



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME IX

MADRAS

PART XI-D

TEMPLES OF MADRAS STATE

1. CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT AND MADRAS CITY

P. K. NAMBIAR

*of the Indian Administrative Service
Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras*

&

N. KRISHNAMURTHY

*of the Indian Administrative Service
Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras*

A Gurukkal offers pooja once in a day; he is paid Rs. 12 as salary and $7\frac{1}{2}$ measures of rice per month. The temple owns a house, which is rented out. The annual income of Rs. 1,200 derived from its immovable property is spent for the salary of the priest and festivals. Except a Lion vahanam, there is no movable property.

The Amman festival is celebrated in the month of Adi for 10 days and it is witnessed by about 100 devotees. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

(11) Sri Angalamman Temple

The above Amman temple located in Sengazhuneer Pillaiyar Koil Street was built about 100 years back. The area of the temple is about 2 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Angalamman is in a sitting pose.

Poojas are performed daily once by a Gurukkal. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 10 and 5 measures of rice. The temple owns 3 godowns which fetch an annual income of Rs. 600 by way of rent. The above income is utilized for daily poojas and annual festivals.

Maha Sivarathri in the month of Masi is the only annual festival observed in this temple for 10 days. About 500 devotees attend it. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(12) Sri Kaligambal and Sri Kamadeeswarar Temple

The above temple in Muthialpet was constructed about 350 years ago by the Viswakarma community. A Kumbabishekam was performed in 1947. It occupies an area of 16.50 cents. The presiding deity Sri Kaligambal is in a sitting pose and the Lingam is a Pradishta one. The other deities are Sri Subramaniam with His two consorts, Vinayagar, Arunachaleswarar, Veerabadrar etc. There are 9 towers in this shrine.

A Gurukkal performs five poojas daily; his office is hereditary. His monthly salary is Rs. 18 and he is given $1\frac{1}{2}$ measures of rice daily as allowance.

The temple has gold ornaments worth about Rs. 10,000; these have been donated by devotees. The expenses of the temple including the salary of the priest are met out of the income earned from its house-sites.

The annual income is about Rs. 12,000. The temple gets an additional income of Rs. 300 from its hundi collections. It has 3 Palanquins and 25 vahanas made of wood.

Among the several annual festivals, Brahmothsavam, Navarathri and Vasantha Uthsavam are the main

ones. 1,000 devotees assemble to worship the deity. The temple is administered by a Board of 5 trustees.

(13) Sri Venugopal (Alias) Sri Krishnaswamy Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu, located in 36, Coral Merchant Street was constructed about 400 years ago by a devotee. It extends over an area of 22 cents. Renovations were made in 1950. The principal deity is Sri Krishnaswamy in a standing pose. The following are among the other deities which have been installed in this temple.

1. Sri Venkatachalapathi, 2. Sri Ramar and His consort and (3) Sri Anjaneyar.

Poojas are performed twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachari, whose office is honorary. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 2,000 donated by devotees. It has 5 houses, 1 hotel and 4 shops which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 6,000 which is utilized for its maintenance. The temple derives an additional income of Rs. 200 from its hundi collections. It possesses 2 wooden Palanquins and 10 vahanas which were made about 200 years back.

Among the numerous festivals, Brahmothsavam for 10 days and Vaikunta Ekadasi for 21 days are the main ones celebrated in this temple. About 300 devotees attend them. A Board of three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is in charge of the temple affairs.

(14) Sri Gajendra Varadaraja Perumal Temple

The above Vishnu temple in Ramaswamy Street was built about 50 years ago; it covers an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The Moolavar, Sri Gajendra Varadaraja Perumal is in a standing pose, while His consort is sitting.

A Bhattachari offers poojas twice daily; he is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 36. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 480 from its immovable property consisting of a house site. This is utilized for daily poojas and festivals.

Brahmothsavam is the only annual festival celebrated in this temple for 10 days; it attracts 300 devotees. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

(15) Sri Kanniamman Temple

Sri Kanniamman temple in Narayanaswamy Garden Street of Muthialpet was built some 50 years back. It covers an area of 250 sq. ft. The presiding deity Sri Kanniamman is in a sitting posture.



Sri Kaligambal
Sri Kaligambal and Sri Kamadeeswarar Temple
(13) MUTHIALPET



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME IX

MADRAS

PART XI-D

TEMPLES OF MADRAS STATE

I. CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT AND MADRAS CITY

P. K. NAMBIAR

*of the Indian Administrative Service
Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras*

&

N. KRISHNAMURTHY

*of the Indian Administrative Service
Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras*

1965



Temple view
Sri Dharmavinayagar and Sri Dharmarajar Temple
 (13) MUTHIALPET



Sri Dharmavinayagar (Moolavar)
Sri Dharmavinayagar and Sri Dharmarajar Temple
 (13) MUTHIALPET



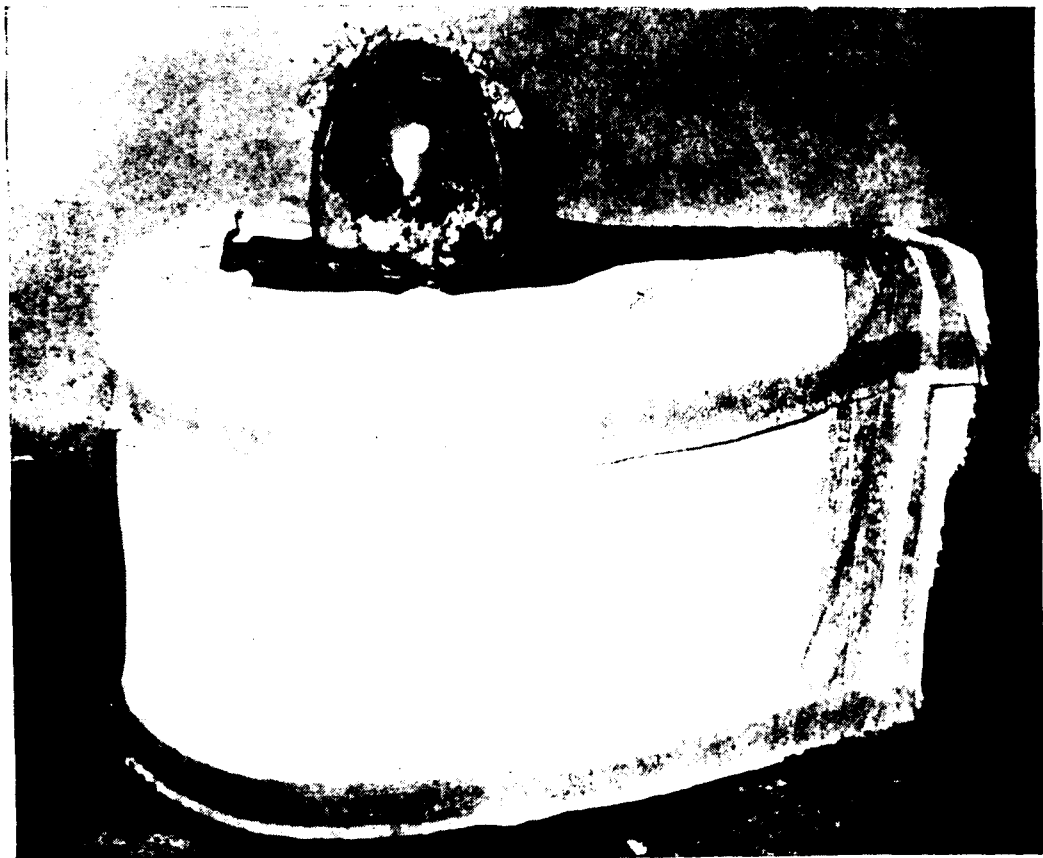
CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

[Census Report—Vol. No. IX will relate to Madras only.
Under this series will be issued the following Publications]

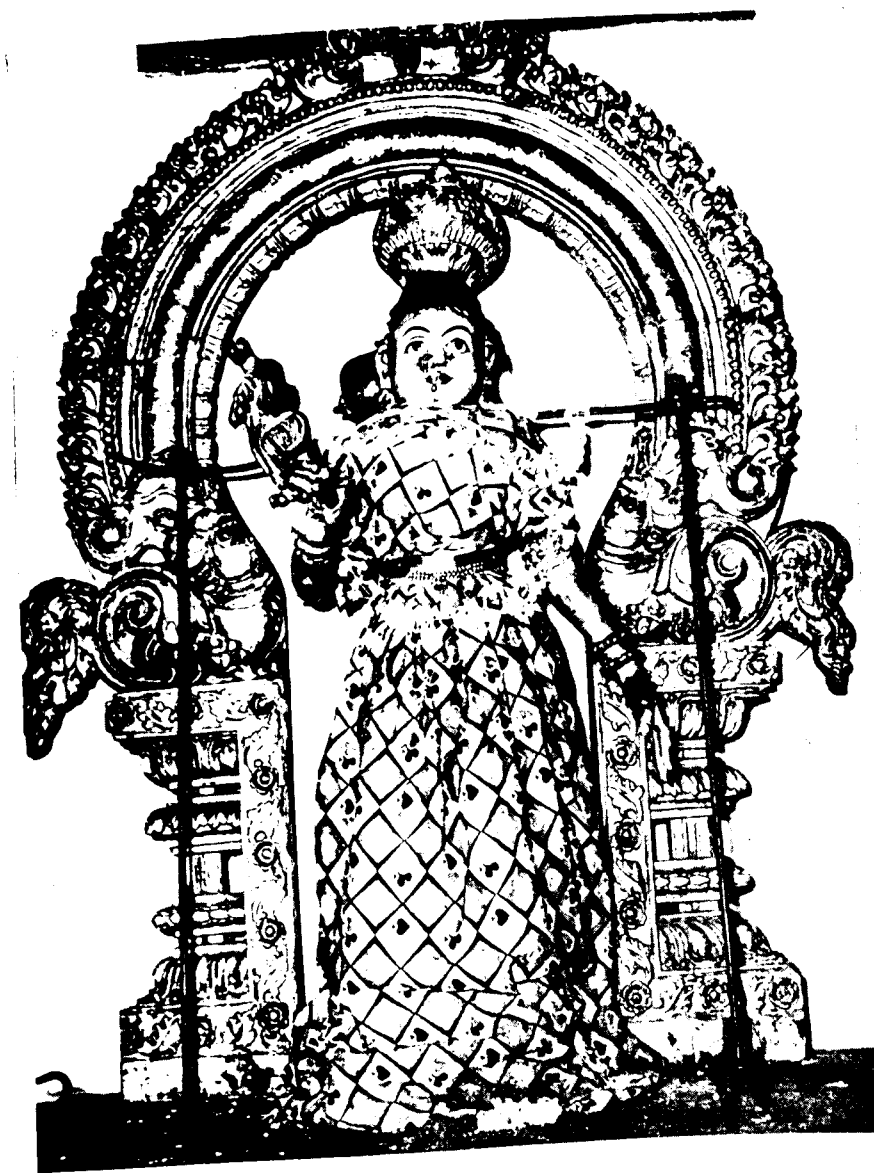
Part	I-A	... General Report (2 Volumes)
	I-B	... Demography and Vital Statistics
	I-C	... Subsidiary Tables
* Part	II-A	... General Population Tables
*	II-B (I)	... General Economic Tables B-I to B-IV
*	II-B (II)	... " " B-V to B-IX
*	II-C (I)	... Cultural Tables
*	II-C (II) (i)	... Migration Tables D-I to D-V
*	II-C (II) (ii)	... " " D-VI
* Part	III	... Household Economic Tables
* Part	IV-A	... Report on Housing and Establishments
*	IV-B	... Housing and Establishment Tables
* Part	V-A (i)	... Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Report & Tables SCT. I & SCT. ID)
	V-A (ii)	... " " " (Tables SCT. III to SCT. IX & Special Tables)
	V-B (I)	... Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Tribes
	V-B (II)	... " " " "
	V-C	... Todas
	V-D	... Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes
	V-E	... Ethnographic Notes on Denotified and Nomadic Tribes
* Part	VI	... Village Survey Monographs (40 Nos.)
* Part	VII-A	... Crafts and Artisans (9 Nos.)
	VII-B	... Fairs and Festivals
* Part	VIII-A	... Administration Report—Enumeration
*	VIII-B	... Administration Report—Tabulation
* Part	IX	... Atlas of the Madras State
Part	X	... Madras City (2 Volumes)
*		... District Census Handbooks on twelve districts
Part	XI	... Reports on Special Studies
*	A	... Handlooms in Madras State
*	B	... Food Habits in Madras State
*	C	... Slums of Madras City
†	D	... Temples of Madras State (5 Volumes)
*	E	... Physically Handicapped of Madras State
	F	... Family Planning Attitudes: A Survey
Part	XII	... Languages of Madras State

* Already published.

† The present volume is the first of five volumes.



Sri Sundareswarar (Moolavar)
Sri Dharmavinayagar and Sri Dharmarajar Temple
(13) MUTHIALPET



Sri Drowpathi Amman
Sri Dharmavinayagar and Sri Dharmarajar Temple
(13) MUTHIALPET

The following persons have participated in the preparation of this volume.

Sri P. MURARI, I.A.S.,	}	<i>Deputy Superintendents</i>
„ N. KRISHNAMURTHY, I.A.S.,		
„ K. V. SIVASANKARAN, M.A.		<i>Special Tabulation Officer</i>
„ T. S. RAJARAM, M.A.		<i>Research Assistant</i>
„ N. D. RAJAN		<i>Photographer</i>
„ A. RAJAMANI		<i>Draughtsman</i>
„ C. DHANASEKARAN	}	<i>Lower Division Clerks</i>
„ N. SUBBARAYALU		
„ V. R. THULASIRAM		
„ S. KRISHNASWAMY PILLAI		<i>Proof Reader</i>

Messrs. Klein & Peyerl have also done good work in preparing the blocks for the photographs, maps and sketches which are exhibited in this volume.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface	xv-xviii
List of Temples:	
Chingleput District—(A) Villages arranged according to Census Location Code Numbers (Taluk - wise)	xix
Madras City—(B) Temples arranged according to Corporation Division Numbers.	xxxiii
Introduction (Chingleput District.)	1-12
PART I — CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	
CHAPTER	
I Ponneri Taluk	1
II Tiruvallur Taluk	19
III Tiruttani Taluk	35
IV Sriperumbudur Taluk	45
V Saidapet Taluk	63
VI Chingleput Taluk	81
VII Kancheepuram Taluk	97
VIII Madurantakam Taluk	135
PART II — MADRAS CITY	
I Introduction (Madras City)	153
II Temples of Madras City	159
INDEXES	
(A) Alphabetical Index of Villages—Taluk-wise—(Chingleput District)	215
(B) Alphabetical Index of Temples—(Madras City)	229
ANNEXURES	
I Immovable properties owned by Temples (Madras City)	236
II Questionnaire relating to Temple Survey (English)	245
III (Tamil)	252
IV (1) Photographs supplied by the courtesy of the French Institute of Indology, Pondicherry	} 259
(2) Photographs taken by our official Photographer	
(3) Blocks supplied by the Devasthanams	
V (1) Copy of the D. O. Letter No. 13058 61-6 dated 30th January, 1962 addressed to all Collectors	262



Sri Muthialamman (Moolavar)
Sri Dharmavinayagar and Sri Dharmarajar Temple
(13) MUTHIALPET

A hereditary poosari, who is also the trustee performs poojas twice daily; his services are honorary. The temple owns 4 shops, which fetch an income of Rs. 600 a year. No festival is observed in this temple.

(16) Sri Dharmavinayagar and Sri Dharmarajar Temple

The above temple located at door No. 2/160, Lingi Chetty Street in Muthialpet near the Beach railway station was built 100 years ago. It covers an area of 46 cents. There are four towers. The principal deities are Sri Dharmarajar and Sri Drowpathi. A Vinayagar has also been installed.

Poojas are performed three times daily by a Gurukkal, whose post is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary. The temple owns some houses and a few house-sites, which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 6,000 which is spent for its maintenance. It has some vahanas made of wood.

The Brahmotsavam in Vaikasi, Navarathri in Purattasi, Skandasashti and Arudhra are the regular annual festivals observed in the temple. On the fifth day of Brahmotsavam, the wedding of Drowpathi-
amman is celebrated; on the seventh day the union of Subathra with Arjuna is observed; on the tenth day devotees take to fire-walking. Stories from Mahabharata are recited on all the days of the festival. The temple is managed by a Board of 3 trustees.

(17) Sri Thandu Mariamman Temple

The above Amman temple located in Thambu Chetty Street, Muthialpet near the Beach railway station was constructed in 1930 by a devotee. It covers an extent of 15 sq. ft. The Amman is installed upto the chest. A novel feature of the temple is that the Amman is worshipped by the Muslim devotees also.

A non-hereditary Achari offers two poojas daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 6. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 150. It derives an annual income of Rs. 120 from its hundi collections. The hundi is opened once a month before the trustees.

Adi and Navarathri festivals, which are spread over a period of 10 days each are the important annual festivals; they are attended by about 100 devotees of the locality. A Board of three trustees is managing the affairs of the temple.

(18) Sri Senkabhuneer Pillaiyar Temple

The above Pillaiyar temple in Muthialpet on the Sea-shore was built some 200 years ago. A tank, one mandapam and four outer walls were constructed within the last 25 years by a few devotees. It covers an area of half an acre. Sri Vinayagar is the principal

deity. The other deities are Sri Natarajar and Sri Balasubramaniam.

Poojas are done by a non-hereditary Gurukkal, who is paid a monthly salary. The immovable properties of the temple consist of 2 firewood shops, a hotel, one cattle shed and a house which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 4,800 which is utilized for its maintenance. The temple owns three ancient vahanas, which are in a dilapidated condition.

Vinayaga Chathurthi, Arudhra dharsanam, Skandasashti, Sri Manickavasagar Uthsavam for a period of 10 days during the month of Margazhi and Navarathri are the usual annual festivals observed by the temple of which Saint Manickavasagar Uthsavam and Navarathri are the main ones, which attract about 100 local devotees. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(19) Sri Thulukkanathamman Temple

The above temple located in 15, Post Office street, Muthialpet near the Beach railway station was constructed by a devotee. Its age is not known. It covers an area of 225 sq. ft. The Amman is installed upto the chest, while the Uthsava Amman is in a sitting pose.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily; he is paid a monthly salary. The annual festival is celebrated in Adi, which attracts about 100 local devotees. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(20) Sri Varadaraja Manavala Mahmuni Devasthanam

This temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu, in 110/111, Varadha Muthiappan Street, Muthialpet was built more than 150 years ago. It covers an area of about 44 cents and has some stone inscriptions in Telugu language. There are five towers and 3 prakarams and 4 Sanctums. The presiding deity, Sri Varadarajar is in a standing pose. His consort is Sri Perundevi Thayar.

Poojas are performed three times daily i.e., (8 A. M.; 11.30 A. M.; and 9 P. M.) by a non-hereditary Bhattachari whose monthly salary is Rs. 20; he can take the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns ornaments worth about Rs. 16,000 donated by devotees.

The immovable property of the temple comprises 5 houses, 4 shops and 2 car sheds, which have been let out for rent; these fetch an income of Rs. 7,800 per year which is utilized for its maintenance. The income under hundi collections is Rs. 150 per annum.

The temple has a Car, a Palanquin and thirteen vahanas, which are twenty years old. Of the fourteen

PHOTOGRAPHS

	PAGE
(2) Copy of the D. O. Letter No. 13058 61-4 dated 18th January, 1962 addressed to the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Board, Madras.	
(3) Copy of the Letter R. C. No. 2842 62-(CA 2) dated 30th January, 1962 regarding instructions from the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Board, Madras to all the Executive Authorities of the Temples	263
VI A select glossary of terms relating to Temple Survey	264

MAPS

1. A colour map exhibiting the location of important temples of Chingleput District	1
2. A village Map of Padi showing the distribution of Temples (Introduction—Chingleput District)	8
3. Map exhibiting the centres where there are temples in Ponneri, Tiruvallur and Tiruttani Taluks	12
4. Map exhibiting the centres where there are temples in Sriperumbudur and Saidapet Taluks	44
5. Map exhibiting the centres where there are temples in Chingleput and Madurantakam Taluks	80
6. Map exhibiting the centres where there are temples in Kancheepuram Taluk	96
7. Map exhibiting the location of important temples in Madras City	153
8. Map of Marina (Division No. 74) of Madras City exhibiting the distribution of Temples for the village deities (Introduction—Madras City)	156

SKETCHES

1. Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple, (85) Tiruttani	38
2. „ Devi Karumari Amman Temple, (24) Tiruverkadu	47
3. „ Othandeeswarar Temple, (34) Thirumushi	49
4. „ Adhikesava Perumal & Sri Bashyakaraswamy Temple, (86) Sriperumbudur	54
5. „ Thiyagarajaswamy Temple, (23) Thiruvottiyur	62
6. „ Marundheeswarar Temple, (97) Thiruvanmiyur	75
7. „ Neervanna Perumal Temple &	74-75
8. „ Ranganathar Hill Temple, (105) Thiruneermalai	
9. „ Vedagiri Eswarar Hill Temple &	90-91
10. „ Bakthavatsalar Temple, (129) Thirukalikundram	
11. „ Ekambaranathar Temple, (80) Kancheepuram	101
12. „ Kamakshi Amman Temple, (80) Kancheepuram	102
13. „ Subramaniaswamy Temple (Kumarakottam), (80) Kancheepuram	
14. „ Varadarajaswamy Temple, (80) Kancheepuram	104
15. „ Chenna Malleeswarar and Chennakesava Perumal Temples, (64) Park Town	190
16. „ Kandaswamy (Alias) Muthukumaraswamy Temple (Kandakottam), (64) Park Town	191
17. „ Parthasarathy Temple, (75) Triplicane	196
18. „ Kapaleeswarar Temple, (86) Mylapore	204
19. „ Vadapalani Andavar Temple, (92) Vadapalani (Kodambakkam)	208

	Mahabalipuram	To face	PAGE
1. Shore temple view	...	12	
2. General view of the Rathas	...	...	
3. Lion and Ratha	...	...	
4. Dharmaraja Ratha's view	...	...	
5. Upper view of Bima-Ratha	...	...	
6. Sri Ranganathar in a lying pose	...	...	
7. Trivikrama	...	...	
8. Govardhanadhari	...	...	
9. „ (Side view)	...	...	
10. Descent of the Ganges	...	...	
11. Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Perumal	...	...	
12. Sri Bhuvaraha	...	...	
13. Old Light House	...	...	
14. Pallava Cave view—Salavankuppam	...	...	
15. Inscription (Pallava Cave) —Salavankuppam	...	...	

PART I — CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

16. The Bajanai Koil of Vanniars	Padi	10-11
17. „ Adi-Dravidas	„	
18. The Pidari Padavettamman Temple	„	
19. Sri „ (Moolavar)	„	
20. The Munceswaran Temple	„	26
21. Temple and vimanam view		
22. Sri Somaskandhamurthi —Sri Theertheeswarar Temple, (137) Tiruvallur		
23. Gopuram view		30-31
24. Sri Pradoshanayagar		
25. A copper sanad —Sri Singeeswaraswamy Temple, (170) Mappedu		
26. Temple and vimanam view —Sri Kalingesanathar Temple, (177) Irulanjeri		31
27. Temple view		38-39
28. Sri Subramania with Valli and Deivayanai		
29. The Rudhraksha Chapparam		
30. Sandal Stone —Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple, (85) Tiruttani		
31. The Sahasra Lingam and Nandhi		40-41
32. Lord Nataraja in Urdhuvathandavam pose		
33. The Nardhanakali		
34. „ (In a different pose)		
35. The Sthala viruksham —Sri Vada Araneeswarar Temple, (126) Thiruvallangadu		45
36. Lord Natarajar —Sri Hirudayaleeswarar Temple, (1) Thinnanur		
37. Gopuram view —Sri Bakthavatsala Perumal Temple, (1) Thinnanur		

festivals, the main ones are Chellapillai Uthsavam in Panguni, Udayavar Uthsavam in Chithirai and Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi. The Lord is taken round the streets in procession during the above festivals. About 1,000 devotees attend them. The temple is managed by a Board of 4 trustees.

(21) Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

The above temple is at a distance of 3 furlongs from the Beach railway station; it was constructed about 50 years ago. The area of the temple is 225 sq. ft. The principal deity is Sri Srinivasaperumal.

A Bhattachari performs poojas twice a day. His office is not hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary from the income of the temple. It owns a house which fetches an annual income of Rs. 480 by way of rent.

Brahmothsavam in the month of Purattasi is the only annual festival observed in this temple. About 1,000 local devotees assemble for worship. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

15. MANNADY

(1) Sri Kadumbadi Amman Temple

This Amman temple in Mannady was built in 1856 by one Sri Venkataswamy Poosari. It covers an area of 4 cents and has some stone inscriptions. Sri Kadumbadi Amman is the presiding deity of the temple. The idol of the Amman is installed upto the chest.

A hereditary poosari from the Chettiar caste, who is also the trustee, offers one pooja daily; his services are honorary. The temple owns two small shops which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 300. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi.

(2) Sri Salai Vinayagar Temple

The Vinayagar temple in Pophams Broadway was built about a century back. It covers an area of 5.5 cents. The Moola vigraham of the presiding deity Sri Salai Vinayagar is in a sitting posture, while the Uthsavar is in a standing pose.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily; his services are honorary. The temple owns a silver kavacham worth about Rs. 200. The immovable properties of the temple include a petty shop and a work-shop which are let out for rent. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,200. The temple celebrates Vinayaga Chaturthi every year. It is managed by a single hereditary trustee.

(3) Sri Dharma Vinayagar Temple

The above Vinayagar temple in 50, Sembudoss Street, Mannady was constructed about 60 years ago

by Sri Mylai Narayana Chettiar. Sri Dharma Vinayagar is the presiding deity of the temple. The other deities are Sri Manickavasagar, Dharmaraja, Drowpathiamman and Vembuliamman.

Poojas are performed daily once by a Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 15. The temple owns silver kavacham worth about Rs. 240 donated by a devotee. It derives an annual income of Rs. 1,560 by way of rent from its immovable properties (shops), which is spent for poojas etc. It gets an additional income of Rs. 25 from its hundi collections. No festival is observed in this temple. It is administered by a single hereditary trustee.

(4) Sri Venkatesa Perumal Bajanai Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu in 21.22, Nainiappa Naicken Street, Mannady was built by Sri Kandaswamy Chettiar and Sri Elumalai Chettiar about 30 years ago. Sri Venkatesaperumal in a standing pose is the principal deity. His consort is Sri Alamelu Mangai Thayar.

A non-hereditary Bhattachari offers two poojas daily. He is paid a monthly salary. The temple owns 2 houses which are rented out. They fetch an income of Rs. 2,000 per annum.

The Brahmothsavam is celebrated in the month of Purattasi and the Vaikunta Ekadasi festival in the month of Margazhi. Local devotees attend them. The temple is administered by a single hereditary trustee.

(5) Sri Arunachaleswarar Temple

The above temple located in 12, Palliappan street, Mannady was constructed by one Mylai Sri Subbaraya Mudaliar some 220 years ago.

While the main shrine is for Sri Arunachaleswarar, there is a sub-temple for Sri Varadaraja Perumal. Sri Arunachaleswarar is in the form of a Pradishta Lingam. It is 4 feet in height. Sri Abitha Kujambal, Vinayagar, Subramaniam and Annamalaiyar are the other deities in this shrine.

The hereditary Gurukkal offers poojas four times daily. His monthly salary is Rs. 17 and he also gets offerings from devotees. The temple owns ornaments worth Rs. 20,000; all of them are antique.

It owns 39 houses and 2 acres 33 cents of vacant sites which fetch an annual income of Rs. 30,000. This is spent for its maintenance. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 200 from its hundi collections.

The temple owns a Car and a few vahanas. The annual festivals observed by the temple are Karthigai Deepam, Arudhra, Sankaranthi, Thai Poosam, Siva-

rathri, Panguni Uthiram, Vasantha Uthsavam and Navarathri. A large number of devotees attend these festivals. The Brahmothsavam in Karthigai month is the main festival, which attracts about 3,000 devotees. An Executive Officer and a Board of three trustees are in charge of the temple.

(6) Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple

Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple in Pophams Broadway, Mannady near Washermanpet railway station covers an area of 400 sq. ft. Its origin is not known. The presiding deity, Sri Anjaneyar is in a standing pose. No pooja or festival is observed in this temple, as there is no priest. There is no trustee; it is a family temple.

(7) Sri Dharmarajar Temple

The above small temple located in 72, Anna pillai Street, Mannady was constructed some 100 years ago. It covers an extent of 60 sq. ft. and has a tower. Sri Dharmarajar and His consort Drowpathiamman in a standing pose are the presiding deities.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers one pooja daily. He is paid a salary of Rs. 35 per month. The temple owns 2 shops, one godown and a house-site which are let out for rent. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 816 which is utilized for its maintenance.

The temple has one Garuda vahanam made of wood. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Ani and fire walking is a special feature. A Board of two trustees is in charge of the temple.

17. SEVEN WELLS (SOUTH)

(1) Sri Thiruveedhiamman Temple

This Amman temple at door No. 1, Sadayappa Maistry Street, Seven Wells (South) was built some 200 years ago by the people of Adi-Dravida community. It occupies an area of 750 sq. ft. The presiding deity Sri Thiruveedhiamman is in a standing posture. Sri Vinayagar, Kanniamman are the other deities.

A hereditary priest of Pandaram community offers two poojas daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 30. The temple owns 11 shops which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,320 which is utilized for its maintenance.

The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Ani and attracts about 100 local devotees. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(2) Sri Thulukkanathamman and Sri Vedagireeswarar Temples

The two temples for Siva and Amman, located in Anaikarakanon Street are built side by side within one

compound. They are about a mile from the Central railway station. The area covered by the two temples is 1,600 sq. ft. The Siva temple was constructed about 85 years ago by one Sri Masilamani Mudaliar and the Amman temple about 200 years back. Sri Vedagireeswarar, the Moolavar in the Siva temple is an installed Lingam. His consort is Sri Thirupurasundari Ambal. In the Amman shrine Sri Thulukkanathamman is in a standing pose. Sri Ramalinga Swamigal has composed five songs about the Amman during his visit to this shrine.

Poojas are performed daily morning and evening by a non-hereditary Gurukkal. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 25 and an allowance of Rs. 15. He is also entitled to take 50% of the offerings of the devotees.

The Devasthanam owns jewels worth about Rs. 250 presented by devotees. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 2,208 from its immovable properties consisting of a house, a godown, 3 shops and a house-site which are let out for rent. It is utilized for paying the salary of the temple staff including the priest and the maintenance of the temple. The income under hundi collections by abishekams and archanas is Rs. 750 per annum.

There are a number of vahanas in the Devasthanam which are made of wood; they are 100 years old. A number of festivals is celebrated every year; but the annual festival in the month of Adi for 11 days in the Amman temple is the most important one; the deity is taken round the streets in procession in the morning and evening continuously for 10 days on the several vahanas. About 500 devotees attend the festival. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

(3) Sri Thandu Thulukkanathamman Temple

The above small Amman temple in Seven Wells was built by one Sri Munuswamy Naicker about 90 years ago. It covers an area of 144 sq. ft. The presiding deity, Sri Thandu Thulukkanathamman is 5' high.

The hereditary trustee Srimathi Saraswathi Ammal offers poojas twice a day. Her service is honorary. The temple has neither jewels nor immovable properties. It gets an annual income of Rs. 10 from its hundi collections.

The annual festival is observed in the month of Adi and a special pooja is performed every Friday in the month of Adi. About 100 local devotees attend.

(4) Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple

Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple located in Seven Wells was constructed some 300 years ago by the

38.	Vimanam view	}	46
39.	"Sri Vedhapureeswarar Temple, (24) Tiruverkadu		
40.	Sri Ganapathi	}	48
	—Sri Jagannatha Perumal Temple, (34) Thirumushi		
41.	Temple view	}	52-53
42.	The Vinayagar Sannithi		
43.	Lord Murugar with Valli and Deivayanai		
	—Sri Kandaswamy Temple, (71) Kunrathur		
44.	Temple view	}	54-55
45.	Sri Nammalwar		
46.	„ Kurathalwar		
47.	„ Ramanujar		
48.	„ Thirumangai Alwar and Kumudhavalli		
	—Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temple, (86) Sriperumbudur		
49.	Sri Ganapathi	}	62-63
50.	The Sahasra Lingam		
51.	The Ekapatha Thirumurthi		
52.	Lord Brahma		
53.	Lord Surya		
54.	Sri Adhi Sankaracharya		
	—Sri Thiagarajaswamy Temple, (23) Thiruvottiyur		
55.	Vimanam view	}	66
56.	Sri Ganapathi		
	—Sri Masilamaneeswarar Temple, (47) Thirumullaivoyal		
57.	Sri Vrishabhanthikamurthi and Thondaiman Chakravarthi	}	68
	—Sri Masilamaneeswarar Temple, (47) Thirumullaivoyal		
58.	Lord Dakshinamurthi	}	
	—Sri Agastheeswarar Temple, (56) Villivakkam		
59.	Vimanam view	}	69
	—Sri Thiruvalléeswarar Temple, (57) Padi or Thiruvallidayam		
60.	Sri Mariamman (Moolavar)	}	70-71
61.	„ Selliamman (Sister of Mariamman)		
	—Sri Mariamman Temple, (57) Padi or Thiruvallidayam		
62.	Temple view		
63.	The Sapthakanniars		
64.	Sri Brahmy, Maheswari and Cowmari (Sisters of Ponniamman)		
65.	„ Vaishnavi, Varahi and Mahendri (Sisters of Ponniamman) with		
	Lord Vinayagar		
66.	„ Ponniamman (Moolavar)		
67.	The Balipeedam and Lion		
	—Sri Ponniamman Temple, (57) Padi or Thiruvallidayam		
68.	A Pillar view		
	—Sri Kusalavapureeswarar Temple, (68) Koyambedu		
69.	Vimanam view		
	—Sri Thirusoolanathar Temple, (89) Thirusoolam		
70.	Temple view		
71.	The Sixteen artistically carved pillars in a ruined condition		
72.	Sri Durga, Lakshmi and Saraswathi		
73.	Stone Inscription		
	—Sri Dhandapani Eswaraswamy Temple, (95) Velachery		
74.	Mottai Gopuram view		
75.	The Palli Arai Chokkar and Amman		
76.	Sage Valmiki		
77.	Saint Appar		
78.	Saint Manikkavasagar		
	—Sri Marundheeswarar Temple, (97) Thiruvannamiyur		

79.	Temple view	}	76-77
80.	Steps leading to the Hill Temple		
81.	Bottom Temple view		
82.	Portrait of Sri Ranganathar with His consorts		
83.	The entrance to the Hill Temple		
84.	Sri Thirumangai Mannan		
85.	Saint Boothath Alwar		
86.	The Mangala Sasanam of Sri Thirumangai Mannan		
87.	A Vahanam —Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, (105) Thiruneeermalai	}	82
88.	Temple view		
89.	The Suddha Pushkarani —Sri Pataladri Narasimhaswamy Temple, (49) Singaperumal Koil	}	84-85
90.	Sri Narasimhaswamy with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi		
91.	„ Andal		
92.	„ Narasimhaswamy (Pillar view)		
93.	„ Japali Maharishi („) —Sri Pataladri Narasimhaswamy Temple, (49) Singaperumal Koil	}	86-87
94.	Temple and Gopuram view		
95.	Sthala viruksham		
96.	Sri Samhara Subramaniam		
97.	„ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai		
98.	Lord Siva and Sri Subramaniam		
99.	Lord Brahma		
100.	Sri Chidambaraswamigal		
101.	A Pillar view	}	88
102.	The Astradevar as Tanka —Sri Kandaswamy Temple, (68) Thirupporur		
103.	Temple view —Sri Kothandaramaswamy Temple, (111) Oragadam	}	90-91
104.	Temple view with the tank		
105.	A view of Sri Vedagiri Eswarar and Sri Bakthavatsalar Temples		
106.	The Pandaram and the bird		
107.	The Pandaram giving food to the bird		
108.	An aerial view of Sri Bakthavatsalar Temple		
109.	Sri Bakthavatsalar Temple view		
110.	„ Parvathi's Tapas—(Sri Bakthavatsalar Temple) —Sri Vedagiri Eswarar Temple, (129) Thirukalikundram	}	97
111.	The Naga —Sri Kailasanathar Temple, (1) Govindhavadi		
112.	Gopuram view —Sri Varageeswarar Temple, (37) Damal		
113.	Temple view	}	100-101
114.	Gopuram view		
115.	A view of the Gopurams		
116.	A view of the Kamba Tank		
117.	Temple and Nandhi Mandapam view		
118.	Sri Vallabha Ganapathi		
119.	„ Herambha Ganapathi		
120.	„ Narthana Ganapathi		
121.	„ Sodasahashta Ganapathi		
122.	„ Ganapathi (Uthsavar)		
123.	The divine marriage of Lord Siva with Parvathi Devi		
124.	Sri Uma Devi making ablution to Lingam —Sri Ekambareswarar Temple, (80) Kancheepuram		

local residents. It occupies an extent of 28 cents and has a tower. The principal deity is Sri Anjaneyaswamy. The other deities for whom there are separate shrines are Sri Ramar with His consort, Andal and Ranganannar, Rukmani and Panduranga and Renukadevi (Kalikambal).

Poojas are performed twice daily by a non-hereditary Bhattachari and a Gurukkal priest in the Perumal temple and Kalikambal temple respectively. The monthly salary of the Bhattachari is Rs. 35, while that of the Gurukkal is Rs. 30.

The temple owns antique jewellery worth about Rs. 2,042 donated by devotees of which the stone studded crown deserves special mention.

The immovable properties of the temple consist of a house, four hotels and a shop which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,902 which is utilized for the maintenance of the temple. It gets an additional income of Rs. 240 per annum from hundi collections; the hundi is opened every month in the presence of the trustees. The income from archanas and abishekams is about Rs. 350 per annum.

Of the several festivals observed in this temple, Sri Rama Navami Uthsavam in the month of Panguni is the main one. It is observed for 10 days and about 200 local devotees attend it. A Board of three trustees is in charge of the temple affairs.

• (5) Sri Dharmarajar Temple

Sri Dharmarajar temple in Seven Wells was built 150 years ago by the local residents. The area of the temple is about 12.25 cents. The presiding deity Sri Dharmarajar is in a sitting pose and His consort is Drowpathiamman. There are a number of festival deities in this shrine.

A Gurukkal, whose post is not hereditary performs poojas thrice a day. He is paid a monthly salary from the income of the temple. It owns house-sites which are let out for rent; these fetch an annual income of Rs. 500 which is utilized for daily poojas and annual festivals.

Vaikunta Ekadasi in the month of Margazhi is the main festival in this temple, when the deity is taken round the streets in procession every day. About 200 devotees congregate. A Board of three trustees is in charge of the temple affairs.

18. SOWCARPET

(1) Sri Thillai Vinayagar Temple

The above Vinayagar temple located in Peddu-naickenpet, Sowcarpet was built about 200 years ago. It covers an area of 5.50 cents. A Kumbabishekam

was performed in 1900. The presiding deity Sri Thillai Vinayagar is in a sitting pose. Sri Subramaniam and His two consorts are the other deities of this temple.

The hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas twice a day. He gets a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem. The temple has jewels worth about Rs. 500. It owns 2 houses which fetch an annual income of Rs. 840. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 300 under abishekam and archana charges. It owns a number of vahanas; these are all made of wood and are 50 years old.

Four festivals, namely, Sri Vinayaga Chaturthi, Skandasashti for 7 days, Arudhra for 12 days and Karthigai Deepam are celebrated every year. They attract about 200 devotees. Three trustees manage the temple.

(2) Sri Nimishambal Eswari Temple

The above Amman temple in Sowcarpet was constructed about 125 years ago by one Sri Krishnaswamy Raju. It occupies an area of about 3 cents. A mandapam was constructed in 1884 by one Srimathi Venkatalakshmi Ammal. The Moolavar is Sri Nimishambal Eswari.

Poojas are performed by a hereditary Brahmin priest. He takes the offerings of the devotees and does not get any salary. The annual income of the temple is Rs. 240 derived from its immovable properties consisting of 2 shops. It is spent for daily poojas and maintenance of the temple.

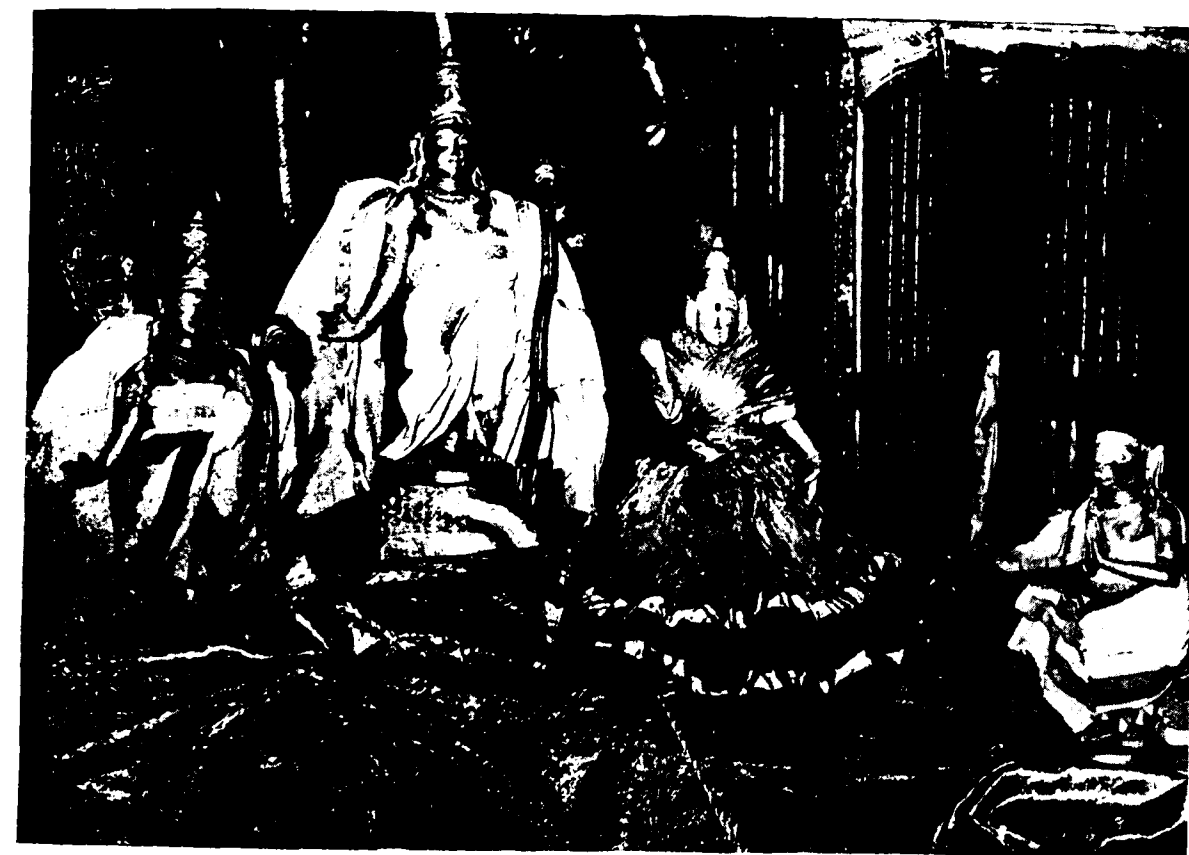
Navarathri in the month of Purattasi is the only annual festival observed in this temple for 10 days. Local devotees visit the temple for worship. A single hereditary trustee is in charge of the temple affairs.

(3) Sri Sengaluneer Vinayagar Temple

Three Sanctums for Sri Vinayagar, Subramaniam and Kolar Amman enclosed by a wall on four sides have been erected by the Fishermen community about 200 years ago. The principal deity, however, is Sri Sengaluneer Vinayagar and he is in a sitting pose. The shrine covers an area of 1,600 sq. ft. and has some stone inscriptions.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily; he draws Rs. 25 as salary and an allowance of Rs. 20 per month. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 2,000.

There are two houses and shops belonging to the temple, which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 4,800 which is utilized for its maintenance. The temple also gets Rs. 400 every year from its hundi collections. The hundi is opened monthly once in the presence of the trustees.



Sri Ramar with Sita Devi, Lakshmanar and Anjaneyar (Uthsavar)

Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple

(19) KOTHAWALCHAVADI

125.	Sri Uma Devi embracing Lord Siva	}	102-103
126.	Lord Vishnu praying Sri Siva		
127.	Sri Uma Devi closing the eyes of Lord Siva		
128.	„ Uma Devi embracing Lingam		
129.	„ Ramar with Hanumar		
130.	The Panchamuga Kali		
131.	Lord Siva as Bikshadanamurthi		
132.	Sri Natarajar with His consort Sivakamasundari —Sri Ekambareswarar Temple, (80) Kancheepuram		
133.	Gopuram view		
134.	The marriage of Sri Kamakshi Amman with Lord Siva		
135.	Sri Uma Devi embracing Lingam		
136.	Ayiravadham worshipping Lingam		
137.	Sri Ashtabuja Saraswathi —Sri Kamakshi Amman Temple, (80) Kancheepuram		
138.	Kumarakottam Temple view		
139.	Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai		
140.	„ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai —Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple, (80) Kancheepuram		
141.	Gopuram view	}	104-105
142.	Temple and Vimanam view		
143.	Sri Ganapathi —Sri Thiru Metraleeswarar Temple, (80) Kancheepuram (Pillayarpalayam)		
144.	Gopuram view		
145.	Mandapam and Gopuram view	}	106
146.	Four Pillar—Mandapam view		
147.	Sri Bhuvareha Perumal		
148.	„ Tatta Desigar —Sri Varadarajaswamy Temple, (80) Kancheepuram		
149.	Vimanam view —Sri Ulagalandha Perumal Temple, (80) Kancheepuram	}	107
150.	Temple and Vimanam view —Sri Kailasanathar Temple (Salabogyam), (80) Kancheepuram		
151.	The Garuda Vahanam —Sri Ashtabuja Perumal Temple, (80) Kancheepuram	}	108
152.	Lord Vishnu pouring water on Brahma —Sri Punyakoteswarar Temple, (80) Kancheepuram		
153.	Sri Lingodbhavamurthi —Sri Sidhiswarar Temple, (80) Kancheepuram	}	112
154.	Sri Vishvakshenar —Sri Yadhokthakara Perumal Temple, (80) Kancheepuram		
155.	Temple view —Sri Katchapeswarar Temple, (80) Kancheepuram	}	113
156.	Gopuram view		
157.	Budhan praying Lingam —Sri Sathyanatha Eswarar Temple, (81) Thirukalimedu	}	120
158.	Sri Venugopalaswamy		
159.	„ Garudalwar —Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Temple, (114) Sevilimedu	}	124
160.	Temple and Vimanam view		
161.	Indra on Ayiravadha —Sri Thirumagaraleeswarar Temple, (171) Magaral	}	125
162.	Vimanam view		
163.	Sri Arumugaswamy —Sri Vyagrapureeswarar Temple, (206) Thirupulivanam	}	125
164.	Vimanam view		
165.	Sri Uthiraraja and his Princess —Sri Sundara Varadaraja Perumal Temple, (207) Uthiramerur	}	125

166. Gopuram view	}	136-137
167. Sri Ramar with Jatamakuta —Sri Kothandaramar Temple, (35) Madurantakam		
168. Temple view	}	140-141
169. Sri Aksheswaraswamy (Moolavar)		
170. „ Balasukambal (Moolavar)		
171. Saints Sambandar, Appar and Sundarar —Sri Aksheswaraswamy Temple, (119) Acharapakkam		
172. Sri Subramaniam as Samharamurthi	}	144-145
173. „ Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai —Sri Kandaswamy Temple, (229) Cheyyur		
PART II—MADRAS CITY		
1. Temple view	}	160-161
2. Sri Angala Parameswari (Moolavar) —Sri Angala Parameswari Temple, (8) Royapuram		
3. The Navagrahas (Moolavar) —Sri Mallikeswarar Temple, (13) Muthialpet	}	164
4. Sri Kaligambal —Sri Kaligambal and Sri Kamadeeswarar Temple, (13) Muthialpet		
5. Temple view	}	166-167
6. Sri Dharmavinayagar (Moolavar)		
7. „ Sundareswarar („)		
8. „ Drowpathi Amman		
9. „ Muthialamman (Moolavar) —Sri Dharmavinayagar and Sri Dharmarajar Temple, (13) Muthialpet	}	170-171
10. Sri Ramar with Sita Devi, Lakshmanar and Anjaneyar (Uthsavar)		
11. „ Panduranga Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi (Uthsavar) —Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple, (19) Kothawalchavadi	}	172
12. Sri Kannika Parameswari (Moolavar) —Sri Kannikaparameswari Temple, (19) Kothawalchavadi		
13. Temple view	}	178-179
14. Sri Ekambareswarar (Moolavar)		
15. „ Kamakshi Amman („)		
16. „ Siddhi Buddhi Vinayagar (Moolavar)		
17. The Navagrahas		
18. Sri Ekambareswarar with Sri Kamakshi Amman (Uthsavar)		
19. „ Kamakshi Amman with Sri Lakshmi and Saraswathi (Uthsavar)		
20. „ Somaskandhamurthi (Uthsavar)		
21. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
22. „ Adhi Sankaracharya (Uthsavar)		
23. Saint Vyagrapadar (Uthsavar) —Sri Ekambareswarar Temple, (30) Edapalayam	}	184-185
24. Temple view with the Tank		
25. Gopuram view		
26. Vimanam view		
27. Sri Kandaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	188-189
28. „ Natarajar (Uthsavar) —Sri Kandaswamy Temple, (48) Kosapet		
29. Temple view	}	188-189
30. Sri Srinivasa Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi (Moolavar and Uthsavar)		
31. „ Vedavalli Thayar (Moolavar)		
32. „ Satya Narayana Perumal („)		
33. „ Baktha Anjaneyar („) —Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple, (60) Royapettah	}	188-189

MADRAS CITY

The temple owns some vahanas. Vinayaga Chathurthi, Vasantha Uthsavam, Adi Kolor Amman Uthsavam and Arudhra are the regular annual festivals celebrated for a period of 10 days each. A Board of 5 trustees is in charge of the temple.

(4) Sri Uthukattamman Temple

This Amman temple at door No. 38, Adhiappa Naicken Street, Sowcarpet was built some 100 years ago and a tower was constructed about 50 years back. The temple covers an area of about 4 cents. The presiding deity Sri Uthukattamman is said to be very powerful.

A non-hereditary poosari whose monthly salary is Rs. 30 performs two poojas daily. The temple owns five shops which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,056 which is spent for the maintenance of the temple. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 500. The hundi is always opened in the presence of the trustees. The temple gets an additional income of Rs. 100 every year by way of archana and abishekam charges.

Brahmothsavam for a period of 10 days and Mariamman Uthsavam during the month of Adi are the regular annual festivals observed. A Board of three trustees manages the temple affairs.

(5) Sri Adhi Adipadai Prasanna Vinayagar Temple

The above Vinayagar temple in 136, Mint Street, Sowcarpet was constructed by a devotee. Its age is not known. About 30 years back, a Kumbabishekam was performed. It covers an extent of 9.25 cents. Sri Vinayagar, Siddhi, Buddhi, Sri Subramaniam with His two consorts, Viswanathar, Visalakshi and Navagrahas are the other deities of the temple. The Moolavar Vinayagar with Sri Siddhi and Buddhi is in a sitting pose.

A hereditary Gurukkal performs two poojas daily; his remuneration is Rs. 20 per month and a daily allowance of half a measure of rice. The temple owns 6 shops, which are let out for rent. An annual income of Rs. 1,380 is obtained from these, which is utilized towards the salary of the Gurukkal, payment of taxes and for the pooja expenses of the temple. No festivals are celebrated. The temple is managed by a single hereditary trustee.

10. KOTHAWALCHAVADI**(1) Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple**

Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple located in 13, Thatha Muthiappan Street, Kothawalchavadi was constructed

some 100 years back. It covers an area of about 1,000 sq. ft. Sri Anjaneyaswamy in a standing pose is the principal deity; Sri Panduranga, Ramar, Lakshmanar, Sita, Alvars are the other deities in this shrine.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a hereditary Bhattachari, whose monthly salary is Rs. 15. He gets a daily allowance of half a measure of rice. The temple owns a house at Kandappa Chetty Street, which fetches a monthly income of Rs. 150 by way of rent. There is a Garuda vahanam made of wood which is 30 years old.

The Brahmothsavam in Panguni month and Udayavar Uthsavam in Chithirai month are the regular annual festivals observed in the temple. It is managed by a Board of three trustees.

(2) Sri Ikkattu Vinayagar (Alias) Sri Vallaba Vinayagar Temple

This temple situated in Kothawal Bazaar, Kothawalchavadi was constructed in 1780 by the ancestors of the present hereditary trustee and a Kumbabishekam was performed 20 years ago. The area of the temple is 60 sq. ft. The Moolavar, Sri Vallaba Pillaiyar is in a sitting pose.

A hereditary Gurukkal who is also the trustee offers poojas twice daily. The temple owns a silver kavacham worth about Rs. 100. It has no immovable properties. It gets an annual income of Rs. 600 from its hundi collections. The hundi is opened monthly once in the presence of the trustee and the Inspector of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

Vinayaga Chathurthi and Thiruvadhirai for 10 days are the annual festivals celebrated in this temple.

(3) Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temple

This temple located in door No. 30, Acharappan Street, George Town was built some 400 years ago by the Padmasali (Weavers) community; in 1900 a few mandapams were added to it. Sri Adhikesava Perumal and His consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi in a standing pose are the main deities of the temple. It covers an area of about 3 cents.

A Bhattachari offers 4 poojas daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 30. He is eligible for 4 balls of rice daily. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 18,000 which have been donated by devotees. From its immovable properties, it gets an annual income of Rs. 9,000 by way of rent, which is utilized for its maintenance. The hundi collections of the temple



Sri Panduranga Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi (Uthsavar)

Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple

(19) KOTHAWALCHAVADI

34. Temple view	}	188-189
35. Sri Gangadhara Eswarar and Sri Pankajambal (Moolavar)		
36. „ Somaskandhamurthi (Uthsavar)		
—Sri Gangadhara Eswarar Temple, (61) Gangadhara Eswarar Koil		
37. Temple view	}	190-191
38. Sri Chenna Malleeswarar (Moolavar)		
39. „ Brahmarambal (Moolavar)		
40. „ Somaskandhamurthi and Sri Adhi Sankaracharya (Uthsavar)		
41. „ Chenna Kesava Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi (Moolavar and Uthsavar)		
42. „ Sengamalavalli Thayar (Moolavar and Uthsavar)		
43. „ Ramar, Sita Devi, Lakshmanar and Anjaneyar (Moolavar and Uthsavar)		
44. „ Cenai-Mutaliyar, Periazhwar and Alavandhar („)		
—Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Temple, (64) Park Town		
45. Temple view		
46. Tank view	}	196-197
47. Prakaram view		
48. Sri Kulathu Vinayagar with His consorts		
49. „ Muthukumaraswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Moolavar)		
50. „ (Uthsavar)		
—Sri Kandaswamy (Alias) Muthukumaraswamy Temple (Kandakottam), (64) Park Town		
51. Temple view		
52. Vimanam view		
53. Sri Thiruvatteeswarar (Moolavar)		
54. „ Vallabha Vinayagar Sannithi		
55. „ Vallabha Ganapathi (Moolavar)	}	198-199
56. „ Somaskandhamurthi and Ganapathi (Uthsavar)		
57. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari („)		
58. The Arubathimuvars (Uthsavar)		
—Sri Thiruvatteeswarar Temple, (72) Thiruvatteeswaranpet		
59. Temple view		
60. Gopuram view		
61. Vimanam view		
62. Temple view with the tank		
63. Lord Venkatakrishnaswamy or (<i>Geethacharya</i>)		
64. Sri Parthasarathyswamy (Uthsavar) with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi	}	200-201
65. „ Varadarajaswamy with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi (Uthsavar)		
66. „ Alagiasingar (Uthsavar)		
67. „ Ramar with Sita Devi and Lakshmanar		
—Sri Parthasarathy Temple, (75) Triplicane		
68. Temple view		
69. The Sannithi of Lord Murugar		
70. Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
71. „ (Moolavar)		
72. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
—Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple, (81) Teynampet	}	208-209
73. Temple view		
74. Sri Alai Amman (Moolavar)		
75. „ Alai Amman (Uthsavar)		
—Sri Alai Amman Temple, (81) Teynampet		
76. Temple view		
77. Sri Mundakanni Amman (Moolavar)		
—Sri Mundakanni Amman Temple, (83) Madhavaperumalpuram (Mylapore)		
78. Temple view		
79. Viswarupa Dharsanam		
80. Sri Adhikesava Perumal (Moolavar and Uthsavar)	}	210-211
81. „ Mayura Valli Thayar („)		
82. „ Adhikesava Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi (Uthsavar)		
83. „ Ramar with Sita Devi, Lakshmanar and Anjaneyar (Moolavar and Uthsavar)		
84. „ Peyalwar (Moolavar and Uthsavar)		
—Sri Adhi Kesava Perumal Temple, (85) Santhome		
85. Temple view		
86. Temple view with the Tank		
87. Sri Somaskandhamurthi (Uthsavar)		
88. „ Karpagambal („)		
89. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
90. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
91. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
92. Saints Sundarar, Thirugnanasambandar, Thirunavukkarasar and Manickavasagar (Moolavar)		
93. Sri Poombavai (Uthsavar)		
—Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple, (86) Mylapore		
94. Tank view		
95. The Sannithi of Sri Yoga Narasimhaswamy (Moolavar)		
96. Sri Vadapalani Andavar (Moolavar)		
97. „ (Uthsavar)		
98. „ Varasiddhi Vinayagar (Moolavar)	}	210-211
99. „ Chokkanathar („)		
100. „ Meenakshi Amman („)		
101. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Moolavar)		
102. „ Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai (Moolavar)		
103. „ Anjaneyar (Moolavar)		
—Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple, (92) Vadapalani (Kodambakkam)		
104. Gopuram view		
105. Sri Chandrasekarar with His consort (Uthsavar)		
106. „ Parvathi Ambal (Uthsavar)		
107. „ Srinivasa Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi (Moolavar and Uthsavar)	}	210-211
108. „ Mahalakshmi (Uthsavar)		
—Sri Siva and Vishnu Temple, (95) Rajajinagar (T. Nagar)		
109. Temple view		
110. The Sannithi of Sri Yoga Narasimhaswamy (Moolavar)		
111. Sri Prahaladha (Moolavar)		
—Sri Yoga Narasimhaswamy Temple, (99) Guindy (Velacherry)		
112. Temple view		
113. The Sannithi of Sri Venkateswara (Moolavar)		
114. „ (Uthsavar)		
115. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
116. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
117. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
118. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
119. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
120. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
121. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
122. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
123. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
124. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
125. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
126. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
127. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
128. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
129. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
130. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
131. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
132. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
133. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
134. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
135. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
136. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
137. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
138. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
139. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
140. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
141. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
142. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
143. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
144. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
145. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
146. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
147. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
148. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
149. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
150. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
151. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
152. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
153. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
154. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
155. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
156. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
157. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
158. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
159. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
160. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
161. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
162. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
163. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
164. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
165. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
166. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
167. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
168. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
169. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
170. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
171. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
172. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
173. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
174. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
175. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
176. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
177. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
178. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
179. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
180. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
181. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
182. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
183. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
184. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
185. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
186. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
187. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
188. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
189. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
190. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
191. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
192. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
193. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
194. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
195. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
196. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
197. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
198. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
199. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
200. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
201. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
202. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
203. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
204. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
205. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
206. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
207. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
208. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
209. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
210. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
211. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
212. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
213. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
214. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
215. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
216. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
217. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
218. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
219. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
220. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
221. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
222. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
223. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
224. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
225. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
226. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
227. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
228. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
229. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
230. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
231. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
232. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
233. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
234. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
235. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
236. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
237. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
238. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
239. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
240. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
241. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
242. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
243. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
244. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
245. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
246. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
247. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
248. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
249. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
250. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
251. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
252. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
253. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
254. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
255. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
256. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
257. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
258. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
259. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
260. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
261. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
262. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
263. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
264. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
265. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
266. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
267. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
268. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
269. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
270. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
271. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
272. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
273. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
274. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
275. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
276. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
277. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
278. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
279. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
280. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
281. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
282. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
283. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
284. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
285. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
286. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
287. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
288. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
289. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
290. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
291. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
292. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
293. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
294. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
295. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
296. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
297. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
298. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
299. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
300. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
301. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
302. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
303. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
304. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
305. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
306. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
307. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
308. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
309. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
310. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
311. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
312. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
313. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
314. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
315. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
316. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
317. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
318. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
319. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
320. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
321. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
322. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
323. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
324. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
325. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
326. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
327. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
328. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
329. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
330. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
331. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
332. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
333. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
334. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
335. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
336. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
337. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
338. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
339. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
340. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
341. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
342. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
343. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
344. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
345. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
346. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
347. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
348. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
349. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
350. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
351. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
352. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
353. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
354. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
355. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
356. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
357. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
358. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
359. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
360. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
361. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
362. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
363. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
364. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
365. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
366. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
367. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
368. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
369. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
370. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
371. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
372. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
373. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
374. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
375. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
376. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
377. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
378. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
379. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
380. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
381. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
382. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
383. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
384. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
385. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
386. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
387. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
388. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
389. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
390. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
391. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
392. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
393. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
394. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
395. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
396. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
397. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
398. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
399. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
400. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
401. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
402. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
403. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
404. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
405. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
406. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
407. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
408. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
409. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
410. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
411. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
412. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
413. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
414. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
415. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)	}	210-211
416. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
417. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
418. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
419. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
420. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
421. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
422. „ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
423. „ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
424. „ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uths		

85.	Temple view	}	204-205
86.	Temple view with the Tank		
87.	Sri Somaskandhamurthi (Uthsavar)		
88.	„ Karpagambal („)		
89.	„ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
90.	„ Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)		
91.	„ Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)		
92.	Saints Sundarar, Thirugnanasambandar, Thirunavukkarasar and Manickavasagar (Moolavar)		
93.	Sri Poombavai (Uthsavar)		
	—Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple, (86) Mylapore		
94.	Tank view	}	208-209
95.	The Sannithi of Sri Vadapalani Andavar		
96.	Sri Vadapalani Andavar (Moolavar)		
97.	„ (Uthsavar)		
98.	„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar (Moolavar)		
99.	„ Chokkanathar („)		
100.	„ Meenakshi Amman („)		
101.	„ Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Moolavar)		
102.	„ Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai (Moolavar)		
103.	„ Anjaneyar (Moolavar)		
	—Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple, (92) Vadapalani (Kodambakkam)		
104.	Gopuram view	}	210-211
105.	Sri Chandrasekarar with His consort (Uthsavar)		
106.	„ Parvathi Ambal (Uthsavar)		
107.	„ Srinivasa Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi (Moolavar and Uthsavar)		
108.	„ Mahalakshmi (Uthsavar)		
	—Sri Siva and Vishnu Temple, (95) Rajajinagar (T. Nagar)		
109.	Temple view		
110.	The Sannithi of Sri Yoga Narasimhaswamy (Moolavar)		
111.	Sri Prahaladha (Moolavar)		
	—Sri Yoga Narasimhaswamy Temple, (99) Guindy (Velacherry)		

amount to Rs. 50 per annum. The hundies are opened once a year in the presence of the trustees.

Brahmothsavam and Udayavar Uthsavam for a period of 10 days each and Pavithrothsavam for 5 days are the important festivals, which attract about 500 devotees. The temple is managed by a Board of 5 trustees.

(4) Sri Kannika Parameswari Temple

This temple located in Kothawal Bazaar was built about 200 years back by the Arya Vysya community. It occupies an area of 9 cents. The principal deity is Sri Vasavamba or Kannika Parameswari. The other deities in this temple are Sri Nageswara (Lingam), Ramar, Lakshmanar, Sita, Anjaneyar and Venkateswarar with His consorts. A Brahmin priest performs poojas twice a day. His office is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary. The temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 1,83,828 donated by the founders and devotees from time to time.

This temple owns eleven buildings, which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 37,458. It gets an additional income of Rs. 700 from hundi collections and Rs. 330 from pooja charges. The hundi is opened once a year in the presence of trustees.

It has a Car, a Palanquin and 23 vahanas; some of them are gold gilded and the others silver plated. The temple celebrates 5 festivals of which Navarathri is the main one. It is observed for 10 days and attracts 3,000 devotees. Religious discourses are given on all the days. The deity is taken round in procession on the last day of the festival. The temple is administered by a Board of six trustees. The Secretary of the S. K. P. D. charities attends to the duties of the Executive Officer.

21. KORUKKUPET

(1) Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

The temple dedicated to Vishnu was constructed some 50 years back. It is two furlongs from the Basin Bridge Junction railway station. Sri Srinivasa Perumal and Alamelu Mangai Thayar are the presiding deities of the temple. It covers an area of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The Moolavar Perumal with His consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi is in a standing posture. Sri Mahatma Gandhi visited this temple in 1932, as it was built by an Adi-Dravida family.

A non-hereditary priest of Sathan's community offers two poojas daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 10. The temple owns 3 house-sites, which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 300. There is a 30 year old Prabhai made of teak wood donated by the then trustee.

On the last Saturday of the Purattasi month, the deity is taken round the streets in a procession. About 50 local devotees attend it. Bajanar are done for 10 days in Chithirai and special poojas for 30 days of the Margazhi month. The temple is administered by a Board of five trustees.

(2) Sri Chidambara Vinayagar and Sri Nagathamman Temples

The above temples located in Korukkupet, near Washermanpet were constructed some 60 years back. The temples cover an area of about 8.25 cents. Sri Vinayagar, and Sri Nagathamman are the presiding deities. The Moolavars in both the temples are in a sitting posture.

A hereditary poosari (Naicker community) offers two poojas daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 10 and he also takes the offerings of devotees. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 50. The hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 50 per annum. There is a 50 year old Simha vahanam made of wood.

Adi festival for Sri Nagathamman and Vinayaga Chathurthi and Arudhra in the Vinayagar temple are the festivals observed; about 500 devotees attend them. A Board of three trustees is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

24. BASIN BRIDGE

(1) Sri Pon Mariamman Temple

This small temple located in Basin Bridge road, was constructed about 20 years back. It covers an area of 25 sq. ft. The deity is installed up to the chest.

Poojas are performed two times a day by a poosari. His services are purely honorary. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 300. The hundies are opened daily once in the presence of the trustee. No festival is observed in this temple. It is administered by a single trustee.

(2) Sri Periya Palayathamman Temple

The above temple located in Moolakothalam in Basin Bridge was constructed some 100 years ago. It covers an area of 800 sq. ft. Sri Periya Palayathamman, the presiding deity, is in a sitting posture.

A non-hereditary poosari belonging to Mudaliar community offers one pooja daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 15. The temple owns a cycle shop, which is rented out. This fetches an annual income of Rs. 216 which is spent for the maintenance of the temple.

The Brahmothsavam in the month of Adi which spreads over 15 days is the only annual festival celebrated which attracts about 500 local devotees. A single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.



Sri Kannikaparameswari (Moolavar)
Sri Kannikaparameswari Temple
(19) KOTHAWALCHAVADI

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. South Indian temples, marvellous in architectural engineering and having a cultural greatness of their own have attracted a large number of tourists from all parts of the country and even from abroad. South India has been least affected by the series of invasions which India witnessed because of its geographical isolation and the Hindu culture has been preserved in its most pristine form in Madras State. As Hindu culture is associated largely with temples, it is likely that a study of the temples of Madras State will give a background of what Hindu culture stands for.

The following procedure was adopted in filling up the forms relating to temples in the State.

A suitable questionnaire was evolved to collect the particulars about the temples. They were printed both in English and Tamil. They were sent to the Collectors of the districts except Madras with the following detailed instructions as to how they should be filled in.

1. One form should be used for one temple.
2. The form used can be either in English or Tamil.
3. The agency to be utilised for filling the forms will be left to the discretion of the Collectors.

It is necessary to select persons who have the necessary aptitude, patience and local knowledge and who are interested in such studies. The Commissioner of Religious Endowments has already asked all Temple Authorities to render full assistance in this survey. As such there will be no difficulty in getting even confidential information from the Temple Authorities.

A list of temples found in each taluk is enclosed herewith. This list has been prepared from the records of the Commissioner of Religious Endowments, Madras. It is, however, desirable that the contents of the list is cross-checked against the entries found in the record maintained in each Collector's Office. In addition to this, there may be temples whose annual income is more than Rs. 200 and which have not been recorded either in the Collector's Office or in the Commissioner's Office. It is our intention that even in the case of such temples, the forms should be filled in.

Though the minimum amount of information to be gathered is indicated under suitable headings, we wish to have as much information as possible on each temple in the State. Loose sheets can be attached to the forms in case the space provided in the form is not sufficient for the purpose. The aim of every person filling the form should be to consolidate as much information as possible in the form supplied. I need not add that the information collected should be authentic.

If any person can supply diagrams and photographs, it will be much appreciated."

I addressed the Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments seeking his co-operation in having the schedules filled and he gave detailed instructions to the Temple Authorities to co-operate with the Census Department.

A list of temples falling under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board with an income of over Rs. 200 per annum which is the standard laid down by the department for such control was prepared from the office of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and sent to the Collectors so that they would know what temples existed under their jurisdiction. The then Minister for Religious Endowments, Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, now the Chief Minister of Madras blessed the study. In spite of the co-operation extended by the Government, the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration and the Collectors of the districts, it was difficult to compile the statistics relating to each temple. The coverage varied from district to district. I had to depute my staff to certain temples to contact the Trustees or prominent citizens of the place to collect the information needed by us.

In this volume, I propose to make a survey of the Temples in Chingleput district and Madras City.

25. KONDITHOPE**(1) Sri Karpaga Vinayagar Temple**

The above Vinayagar temple in Kondithope was built 100 years ago. It covers an extent of 2,800 sq. ft. and has a small tower. Sri Karpaga Vinayagar, the principal deity of the temple is in a sitting posture.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a hereditary Gurukkal; he gets a monthly salary and offerings from devotees. The temple owns antique jewellery of both gold and silver worth about Rs. 367. It owns a house which is rented out. This fetches an annual income of Rs. 1,668 which is spent for the maintenance of the temple.

The temple owns some vahanas. Vasantha Uthsavam is the only important annual festival celebrated by the temple for a period of 10 days; it commences on the Full Moon day in the month of Chithirai. A single trustee manages the temple.

(2) Sri Elanthai Muthu Mariamman Temple

The above Amman temple is situated in I, Muthu Krishnan Street, Kondithope near the Central railway station. The temple covers an area of 560 sq. ft. The Amman is installed up to the chest.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily. He is paid a salary of Rs. 30 per month, and an allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ Madras measure of rice daily. The immovable property of the temple consists of 1 house and 2 shops which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,248 which is spent for its maintenance. The temple owns a Palanquin and four vahanas of 40 years old made of wood.

Of the seven festivals, the Brahmothsavam in Adi is the main one. It is celebrated for 10 days and attracts about 1,000 devotees. The temple is administered by a Board of three trustees. The deity has the reputation of curing blindness.

26. PEDDUNAICKENPET**(1) Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal Temple**

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu in Thaiyappa Mudali street of Peddunaickenpet was built by Sri Kattari Venkataswamy Chettiar some 120 years ago; in 1956, a 20 pillar maha-mandapam and a tower were added by Sri Santhala Varadaraja Chettiar. Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal in a standing pose is the presiding deity. His consort is Sri Alamelu Mangai Thayar. The temple covers an area of 14 cents and has stone inscriptions.

A non-hereditary Bhattachari, who is paid a salary of Rs. 30 and an allowance of Rs. 7.50 per month

offers two poojas daily. The temple owns both antique and modern jewellery worth about Rs. 10,000 donated by the devotees. The temple has 11 houses and 18 house-sites which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 7,500 which is utilized for the maintenance of the temple.

The temple owns a Palanquin and seven vahanas. Brahmothsavam and Udayavar Uthsavam are the important festivals, which are celebrated for a period of 10 days each and witnessed by about 300 devotees. A Board of 3 trustees is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Venkatesa Perumal Temple

This perumal temple in Peddunaickenpet was built about 100 years ago. The principal deity Sri Venkatesaperumal is in a standing pose. A hereditary Bhattachari of *Thenkalai* sect offers poojas four times a day according to Vaikanasa Agamas. The food offered to the deity and the offerings of the devotees are taken by him. The temple has valuable jewels worth about Rs. 1,07,894. It owns 135.66 acres of wet and dry lands. These lands are in the enjoyment of ryots and no income of any kind is realised from these lands.

This temple gets an annual income of Rs. 9,000 from hundi collections. The hundies are opened once a year in the presence of trustees.

It has a Ratham, a Palanquin and 7 vahanas, which are made of wood and gold gilded. It celebrates 3 festivals of which the Brahmothsavam in the month of Purattasi is the main one. Local devotees take part in it. The temple is managed by three trustees and an Executive officer.

(3) Sri Chengalvarayaswamy Temple

The above temple in door No. 23, Ayalur Muthiah Mudali Street, Peddunaickenpet was built some 70 years ago. It extends over an area of 8.25 cents and has a vimanam. Sri Chengalvarayaswamy alias Subramaniam with His consorts Valli and Deivayanai is the presiding deity. He is in a standing pose.

A Gurukkal offers two poojas daily; his monthly income including allowances is Rs. 45. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 500 donated by devotees, which include a gold coated silver kavacham.

The immovable property of the temple consists of 2 houses and 3 shops which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,740 which is spent for its maintenance. There is an ancient Peacock vahanam made of wood.

Vasanthoathsavam which spreads over a period of 5 days and Skandasashti for a period of 6 days are the

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

Out of 590 temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, reports were received on 383 temples. My staff collected information on the remaining 207 temples. In addition, schedules were received from 52 temples which are not under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. Such temples will also be included in the compendium. Thus the Directory for Chingleput District will cover 642 temples. They have been arranged taluk by taluk and village by village based on Location Code used in Census Enumeration. An alphabetical list of villages is given for each taluk to facilitate cross-reference. This questionnaire has been filled up by the following officials and others:

Details	Temples under H.R. & C.E. Board	Temples outside the Board	Total
1. By the Trustees of the temples	81	4	85
2. By the Executive Officers of temples	10	...	10
3. By Revenue Inspectors	55	16	71
4. By the Presidents of Panchayat Boards	2	1	3
5. By Village Officers	106	19	125
6. Office staff			
(a) Particulars collected from Trustees	199	...	199
(b) Particulars collected from the Executive Officers	8	...	8
7. Designation of the persons not specified	129	12	141
Total	590	52	642

Of the 141 schedules under item 7, the designation of persons who filled them is not given in 48 schedules while in the remaining 93 schedules, names have not been given. As the schedules have been forwarded by the Revenue Authorities, it can be taken for granted that particulars were collected through the Village Officers. Details of income from immovable properties and the value of jewellery have been given for all temples except 55 under the former and 39 under the latter. It can be presumed that these temples do not have any immovable property or jewellery. In some shrines owning immovable properties, the income accruing to the temple is not proportionate to the extent of properties owned. The age of the temple will again depend on the view of the persons who filled it in and cannot always be supported by evidence of inscriptions.

Photographs on forty eight temples have been included in this publication. The Institute of Indology, Pondicherry has given us copies of photographs of all temples except the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Acharapakkam | 4. Kunrathur | 7. Padi or |
| 2. Singaperumalkoil | 5. Velacherry | Thiruvallidayam |
| 3. Thiruneermalai | 6. Thirukalikundram | |

Our Photographer went to the above temples to take photographs. Further five photographs of village deities in Padi have also been included. The Institute of Indology, Pondicherry sent us two photographs on Thirukalikundram temple and 15 photographs on Mamallapuram. Though the latter do not relate to shrines where deities are worshipped, I have included them in the compendium as they represent Pallava Monuments and are exquisite examples of early temple architecture.

Again, there is a difference of approach between our Organisation and the Institute of Indology, Pondicherry. The Institute is interested in iconographic importance of the deities. Our interest covers the devotional aspect including the location of the shrine, details of poojas and festivals. I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Institute for extending this courtesy to us. The Institute has also promised to give us photographs of all shrines covered by them in Madras State for use in our publication. The Collector of Chingleput, the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and the Revenue Officials as well as Officials of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and Trustees of the temples have been of great help to us in collecting the particulars relating to temples.

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

Serial No.	Name of the temples	Temple	Places
1.	Sri Ekambaranathar		Kancheepuram
2.	.. Subramaniaswamy	..	..
3.	.. Kamakshiamman	..	..
4.	.. Varadarajaperumal	..	..
5.	.. Vedagireeswarar (Hill)	..	Thirukalikundram
6.	.. Bakthavatsalar	..	..
7.	.. Othanda Eswarar	..	Thirumushi
8.	.. Adhikesavaperumal and Bashyakaraswamy	..	Sriperumbudur
9.	.. Subramaniaswamy	..	Tiruttani
10.	.. Devi Karumariamman	..	Tiruverkadu
11.	.. Thyagarajaswamy	..	Thiruvottiyur
12.	.. Ranganathar (Hill)	..	Thiruneermalai
13.	.. Neervannaperumal	..	..
14.	.. Marundheeswarar	..	Thiruvannamiyur

MADRAS CITY

Out of 288 temples under the control of the Board, only 110 temples returned the forms after filling them up. I, therefore, deputed my staff to the remaining 178 temples to contact the management to collect the information needed by us. The shrines have been arranged according to the divisions of the Corporation of Madras. An alphabetical list of temples is given for cross-reference.

The questionnaire has been filled up by the following officials:

1. Received from temples:	
(i) Filled up by Trustees	64
(ii) By the paid staff of temples	15
(iii) Name or designation not given	31
2. By Office Staff	178
Total	288

Details of income from immovable properties and the value of jewels have been collected for all temples except nine under the former and twenty three under the latter. It can be presumed that these temples do not have any immovable properties or jewels. Most of the temples have houses, shops and house sites. The rental value of the properties depends upon their locality and as such, I have not made any comments whether the income is proportionate to the extent of the properties owned.

The Institute of Indology, Pondicherry has covered only two temples in the City and has given us four photographs of these temples. Our Photographer has taken photographs of eighteen temples; in addition ten photographs received from five Devasthanams are also included; altogether there are over hundred photographs in the compendium. The Institute has promised to give us photographs of all shrines covered by them in Madras State for use in our publication. The Commissioner of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and its subordinates in the City and the Trustees of temples have been of great help to us in collecting the particulars relating to temples.

Sketches and plans of the following temples are included in the compendium:

Serial No.	Name of the temples	Temple	Places
1.	Sri Kapaleeswarar		Mylapore
2.	.. Parthasarathy	..	Tripllicane
3.	.. Vada Palani Andavar	..	Vada Palani
4.	.. Chenna Malleeswarar & Chenna Kesava Perumal	..	Park Town
5.	.. Kandaswamy	..	..

main annual festivals of the temple, which are attended by about 50 local devotees. The administration of the temple is looked after by a Board of 3 trustees.

(4) Sri Arunachaleswarar Temple

The Siva temple located in Kalathi Pillai Street in China Bazaar was built some 50 years ago by one Mr. Subbaraya Mudaliar of Cuddalore since he was unable to visit Thiruvannamalai for the Kirthigai festival. Sri Arunachaleswarar, with His consort Sri Abitha Kujambal is the principal deity as in Thiruvannamalai.

The area of the temple is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Sri Arunachaleswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. A hereditary Gurukkal performs two poojas daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 25 apart from a daily allowance of a $\frac{1}{2}$ measure of rice.

The temple owns 2 houses, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,200 by way of rent. The fee per archana is 0.12 nP; for abishekam it is Rs. 1.00. Karthigai Deepam, Skandasasthi and Vinayaga Chathurthi are the usual annual festivals of the temple. A Board of three trustees manages the temple.

(5) Sri Dharmarajar Temple

This temple located in Gujili Bazaar road in Peddunaickenpet was constructed some 200 years ago. It covers an extent of 6 cents and has a tower. Sri Dharmarajar, His consort Drowpathiamman in a standing pose are the presiding deities. A Sivalingam and Vinayagar have also been installed in the temple.

A Gurukkal offers two poojas daily; he draws a salary of Rs. 27 and an allowance of Rs. 10 per month. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 2,400 by way of rent from its 3 shops. No festival is observed in this temple. It is managed by a single trustee.

(6) Sri Selva Vinayagar and Sri Vallaba Ganesar Temples

The above two temples dedicated to Lord Ganesa in Peddunaickenpet were built in the years 1861 and 1881 respectively. In addition to Sri Selva Vinayagar in the first temple, Sri Subramaniam and Navagrahas have also been installed. In the second shrine, Sri Vallaba Ganesar is the principal deity; the other deities are Sri Dhandapani, Sivalingam and Navagrahas. The area of the temples is 298 and 400 sq. ft. respectively. The Moolavars in both the temples are in a sitting pose.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily in the two temples and his service is honorary. The annual income of the temples by way of rent from

their immovable properties is Rs. 840 and Rs. 900 respectively. No festivals are observed in these temples. They are managed by a single trustee.

(7) Sri Pachaiamman and Sri Mannarswamy Temple

The above temple situated in Peddunaickenpet near the Beach railway station was constructed about 250 years ago; It covers an area of 700 sq. ft. Sri Mannarswamy, Pachaiamman and Sri Vinayagar are the presiding deities of the temple.

The hereditary poosari offers poojas thrice daily. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 50. Brahmotsavam in the month of Adi or Avani, Vinayaga Chathurthi, Karthigai Deepam, Arudhra and fire walking ceremony are the annual festivals celebrated. A single trustee manages the temple.

(8) Sri Servai Vinayagar Temple

The small Vinayagar temple covering an area of 2 cents located in Subramania Mudali Street of Peddunaickenpet is visited and looked after by the residents of the locality. Its age is not known. Sri Servai Vinayagar is the principal deity and is in a sitting pose. A hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 20 performs one pooja daily. He is also the trustee of the temple. It owns jewellery worth about Rs. 400. There are two houses, belonging to the temple, which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 960 which is spent towards the payment of taxes and for the pooja and festival expenses. Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only annual festival celebrated, during which special poojas are offered to Lord Ganesa.

(9) Sri Kamala Vinayagar Temple

Sri Kamala Vinayagar temple of Peddunaickenpet was built some 100 years ago and a Kumbabishekam was performed in 1950. The temple covers an area of 5.50 cents and has a gopuram. The presiding deity, Sri Vinayagar is in a sitting posture.

A Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 15 offers two poojas daily. The temple has a copper kavacham worth about Rs. 100. It owns two houses which are rented out, from which an annual income of Rs. 1,000 is derived. The temple also gets an additional annual income of Rs. 40 from hundi collections. The hundi is opened once in a month before the trustees.

Vinayaga Chathurthi, Arudhra for a period of 10 days and Skandasashti for 6 days are the regular festivals observed every year, which attract not less than 100 local devotees. Two hereditary trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(10) Sri Selva Vinayagar (Alias) Sri Ilaikattu Vinayagar Temple

This temple for Lord Vinayagar situated in 136/137, Varadha Muthiappan street, Peddunaickenpet was built some 200 years ago by the ancestors of the present trustee. It covers an area of 800 sq. ft. The Moolavar, Sri Selva Vinayagar is in a sitting posture, while the Uthsavar is in a standing pose.

A Gurukkal offers two poojas daily. He is paid a salary of Rs. 25 per month and a daily allowance in kind. The temple owns an ancient copper kavacham, coated with silver. The hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 35 every year. There are four wooden vahanas. Vinayaga Chathurthi and Vijaya Dasami are the important annual festivals; only local residents take an interest in them. A hereditary trustee is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

(11) Sri Kasiviswanathar Temple

The temple in Krishnappa Naicken Tank street in Peddunaickenpet was constructed by Lawyer Sri Chinnathambi Mudaliar some 200 years ago. Sri Kasi Viswanathar which is a Pradishta Lingam is the principal deity of the temple. It covers an area of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

A Gurukkal offers two poojas daily. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 40 and a daily allowance of $\frac{2}{3}$ Madras measure of rice. The temple owns 3 houses, a shed, a market and some lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 5,000. This is utilized for its maintenance.

The temple owns a Car, and the following vahanas viz., Bandicoot, Rishabam, Lion, Serpent, Elephant, Horse, Surya Prabhai and Adhikara-Nandhi. All these were made of wood in 1918. Brahmotsavam, Arudhra and Kirthigai are the usual annual festivals observed by the temple. About 300 devotees attend them. The temple is managed by a single trustee.

(12) Sri Siddhi Buddhi Karpaga Vinayagar Temple

This temple situated in George Town was built some 200 years back. It covers an area of 540 sq. ft. and has a small vimanam. The Sanctum looks like the back of a recumbent elephant (*Gajaprishta*). The Moolavar Vinayagar is in a sitting posture, while the Uthsavar is in a standing pose.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers poojas in the morning and evening. He is paid a monthly salary. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 110. The temple owns three houses which are let out for rent. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,214 which is

utilized for its maintenance. Vinayaga Chathurthi is the important annual festival observed by the temple. A single trustee manages the temple.

(13) Sri Varasiddhi Vinayagar (Alias) Sri Nattu Selva Vinayagar Temple

This Vinayagar temple at door No. 20/69, Nattu Pillaiyar Koil Street, Peddunaickenpet was constructed 200 years back. It covers an area of 1,296 sq. ft. Sri Vinayagar, the presiding deity is in a sitting pose.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily; his monthly income including allowances is Rs. 48. The temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 250.

The immovable property of the temple consists of 3 shops and 2 houses, which are let out for rent. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,800 which is utilized for its maintenance.

The temple owns a Palanquin and three Kedayams made of wood. They are 60 years old. Vinayaga Chathurthi, Arudhra, Sri Manickavasagar Uthsavam and Adi Uthsavam are the important annual festivals; they attract about 200 devotees of the locality. A Board of two trustees manages the temple affairs.

(14) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

The Vinayagar temple in Peddunaickenpet was built some 60 years back; the Navagrahas were installed later. It covers an area of 400 sq. ft. The Moolavar Vinayagar is in a sitting posture.

A Gurukkal offers pooja in the morning daily. His monthly salary is Rs. 17. He gets Rs. 5 as allowance. The temple owns a few shops, which are rented out; these fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,320.

Arudhra and Vinayaga Chathurthi are the important annual festivals celebrated for a period of two days each and they attract a local crowd of about 100 devotees. The temple is administered by a single trustee.

(15) Sri Selva Vinayagar and Sri Palaniandy Temples

The above temples located in 16/17, Kondalier Street of Peddunaickenpet were constructed some 300 years ago. A Kumbabishekam was done some 20 years back. The temples cover an area of 1,200 sq. ft. and 2,400 sq. ft. respectively and have some stone inscriptions. Sri Selva Vinayagar is in a sitting pose, while Sri Palaniandy is in a standing posture.

A hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 40 offers one pooja daily. There are two houses and two godowns owned by the temple, which are let

Just as I was completing this compendium, the Government of Madras have released a Gazetteer of temples in Madras City in Tamil compiled by the Madras State Tamil Sangam, Tirunelveli. I carefully examined whether my compendium will be redundant in view of the publication of Gazetteer, but I find that as my approach to the subject is different from that of the Tamil Sangam, there is no conflict or duplication between the two publications.

An account of eight temples which are not under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, but which have sent statistical and other details is given at the end of the Directory. Apart from these 296 temples, a large number of temples for Sri Ganesa which are tiny structures in most cases are not included in this report. Most of the streets in the City have one or more temples for this God. These temples are run by contribution made by local residents. In addition, there are many shrines for 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. In the Thyagaraja Road in T. Nagar near the Panagal Park end, a Pipala tree itself is worshipped and saffron and sandal paste are applied to its trunk at the bottom. These shrines are outside the scope of our survey, though I have indicated elsewhere the important role played by them in the religious life of a section of residents in the City.

Sri A. Mitra, Registrar General, India and Sri D. Natarajan have taken a personal interest in the preparation of this volume. It was at the instance of Sri A. Mitra that I contacted the Institute of Indology, Pondicherry and got photographs. It was originally my idea to publish only one volume on the temples of Madras State with relevant statistics. It was Mr. Natarajan who suggested to me that it would be better to publish for the use of posterity whatever information we have on the temples and I extended the scope of the volume so as to have five volumes for the State. I do hope the labour involved in the preparation of this volume will be appreciated not only by the devotees but also by the tourists who visit the State from time to time.

P. K. NAMBIAR,
Superintendent of Census Operations

LIST OF TEMPLES CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

(A) Villages arranged according to Census Location Code Numbers

1. PONNERI TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	Temple	PAGE
31	Pulicut (P)	Sri Sama Eswaraswamy	} Temple	1
33	Thiruppalaivanam	Thiruppaleeswarar Devasthanam		
35	Kolur (P)	Azhaganatha Perumal and	} "	2
		Lavaneeswarar		
38	Ilupakkam (H/o Avoor)	Kailasanathaswamy		
39	Arasur (P)	Thiruvalléeswarar	} "	3
40	Ayanallur (P)	Kothandaramaswamy		
42	Rettambedu	Lakshminarayana Perumal		
58	Gummidipundi (Old)	Ekavalli Amman		
59	New Gummidipundi (P)	Chennakesava Perumal	} "	4
		Chandrasekaraswamy Eswarar		
		Paleeswarar		
65	Chinna Bomman Kulam (H/o Nemalur)	Venkatesa Perumal		
71	Kandigai (Alias) Seetharaja Kandigai	Venugopalaswamy		
75	Kollanur	"	} "	5
83	Pudupalayam	Adhikesava Perumal		
91	Panapakkam	Pichaleeswarar		
		Selli Amman		
		Kariamanicka Perumal		
96	Vanjivakkam	Agastheeswaraswamy	} "	6
	Asanapudur (H/o Vanjivakkam) (P)	Harikrishna Perumal		
97	Pralayambakkam (P)	Kalatheeswaraswamy		
101	Kattur (P)	Mahalakshmi Amman		
		Thiruvalléeswarar	} "	7
104	Kulathur (H/o Manoruram)	Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal		
110	Paruvoyal	Thiruvalléeswarar		
111	Ariyathurai (P)	Varamoorthy Eswarar		
113	Vadakkunallur	Dharmaraja	} "	8
118	Arani (P)	Sampangi Pichandeeswarar		
		Chamundeeswari		
122	Chinnambedu	Varadaraja Perumal		
		Agastheeswaraswamy	} "	9
		Balasubramaniaswamy		
129	Panjetti	Agastheeswarar		
130	Andarkuppam	Balasubramaniaswamy		
132	Amur	Srinivasa Perumal	} "	10
135	Kummangalam (P)	Agastheeswaraswamy		
136	Ponneri (P) Thiruvayarpadi (H)	Karikrishnaperumal		
139	Devadanam (P)	Ranganathaperumal		
140	Kaniambakkam (P)	Prasanna Eswarar	} "	
143	Thiruvellavoyal (P)	Thiruvalléeswarar		
153	Minjur	Ekambaranathar and		
		Varadaraja Perumal Devasthanam		
158	Nayar (P)	Pushparatha Eswarar	} "	

out for rent. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,200 which is utilized for its maintenance.

The temple collects charges for performing archanas and abishekams from which an additional income of Rs. 50 per year accrues.

Skandasashti and Arudhra dharsanam for a period of 10 days each and Vinayagar Chathurthi are the important festivals celebrated annually which attract about a thousand devotees. Three trustees are in charge of the temple.

27. PERUMAL KOIL GARDEN

(1) Sri Siddhi Vinayagar (Alias) Sri Mandreega Pillaiyar Temple

The temple located in Perumal Koil Garden Street was constructed in 1888. It covers an area of $\frac{1}{2}$ a ground, (1,200 sq.ft.). Sri Vinayagar, the presiding deity is in a sitting pose.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal offers one pooja daily; he draws a salary of Rs. 20 and takes the offerings of the devotees.

The temple owns one workshop and a firewood depot, which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 576 which is utilized for its maintenance.

The temple owns one vahanam. Sri Arudhra dharsan, Anna Abishekam and Ekadasi are celebrated in the temple, which attract about 50 devotees. A single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple

Some one hundred and twenty years ago, Sri Ranganathaswamy temple in George Town was built by one Sri Valavanur Subramania Mudaliar; a new vimanam was added in 1959. The temple covers an extent of about 70 cents and its presiding deity is Sri Ranganathar in lying pose. There are four other Sanctums for Sri Thayar, Perumal, Andal and Nara-simhaswamy.

Poojas are performed four times daily by a non-hereditary Bhattachari, whose mothly salary is Rs. 15 and a daily allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ measures of rice.

The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 20,000 donated by devotees, of which the diamond ear-ring studded with 7 stones, deserves special mention. The temple owns 13 houses, which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 12,000 which is spent for the maintenance of the temple. It also gets an income of Rs. 100 per year from its hundi collections. The hundies are opened in the presence of the trustees.

The following are the vahanas of the temple viz. Garudan, (Kite), Swan, Hanumar, Elephant, Serpent

and 3 Horses. All these are 80 years old and made of wood.

The Masi Brahmotsavam, Chithirai Udayavar uthsavam and Vaikunta Ekadasi are the regular annual festivals observed of which the Brahmotsavam is the main one, which attracts about 1,000 devotees. An Executive officer and a Board of five trustees are in charge of the temple affairs.

(3) Sri Mathamma Temple (Alias) Sri Mariamman Temple

The Amman temple in Perumal Koil Garden was built some 150 years ago by the local Harijan community people. It covers an area of 225 sq. ft. Sri Mathamman (Mariamman), the presiding deity is in a standing posture.

A non-hereditary (Adi-Andhra) Harijan priest offers one pooja daily in the evening; his services are honorary. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 46. It derives an annual income of Rs. 10 from its hundi collections. The annual festival is celebrated in Adi, which attracts about 300 local devotees. A Board of five trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

(4) Sri Panthar Subramaniaswamy (Alias) Sri Siva Subramaniaswamy Temple

The above Murugar temple in 241, Mint Street at a distance of half a mile from the Washermanpet railway station was built some 150 years ago. The presiding deity Sri Subramanar with Valli and Deivayanai is in a standing posture. A Sivalingam has also been installed in the temple. His consort is Sri Meenakshiamman.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs two poojas daily. He is paid a monthly salary in cash. The temple owns jewellery donated by devotees worth about Rs. 2,000. From its immovable property, the temple earns an income of Rs. 1,230 per annum; this is utilized for its maintenance. The hundi collections are Rs. 150 per annum, while the income from archanas and abishekams will be about Rs. 310 per annum.

The temple owns a Car and six vahanas, which are 40 years old and made of wood. Of the four festivals, the Skandasashti Uthsavam, for a period of 7 days is the main one which attracts about 2,000 devotees. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(5) Sri Vallabai Ganesar Temple

The above temple located at 252 291, Mint Street near the Washermanpet railway station was built about 100 years ago. Sri Swarna Vinayagar in a sitting posture is the Moolavar; Sri Vallabai Ganesar is the Uthsavar of the temple.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily. He gets a monthly salary in cash and offerings from devotees. The temple owns a house, which is let out for rent. This fetches an income of Rs. 1,032 per annum. It also gets an income of Rs. 36 per year from archana and aradhana.

Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only annual festival observed by the temple during which special poojas and abishekams are done. A single trustee manages the temple.

28. TREVELYAN BASIN

Sri Vaikunta Perumal and Sri Dharmaraja Temples

The above temples located in 29, Murugappan Street, Trevelyan Basin were constructed 100 years ago. A Kumbabishekam was performed by the trustee in 1962. The temples cover an area of 2,000 sq. ft. Sri Vaikunta Perumal is in a standing posture with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi; Sri Dharmaraja also is in a standing posture.

The non-hereditary Gurukkal and Bhattachari offer two poojas daily; they are paid a monthly salary and they also get offerings from devotees. The Perumal temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 100. The two shrines jointly own 12 shops which are rented out. These fetch an income of Rs. 3,000 every year, which is spent for their maintenance.

Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only annual festival celebrated here, which attracts about 100 devotees. A Board of five trustees is in charge of the affairs of the temples.

29. ELEPHANT GATE

(1) Sri Antharanga Venkatesa Perumal Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu was constructed some 50 years back by one Sri Nagarathina Chettiar. It is 2 furlongs from the Central railway station. It covers an area of 600 sq. ft. There is no Moolavar idol. The Uthsavar Lord Perumal with His consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi is in a standing posture.

Poojas are performed daily twice by a non-hereditary Bhattachari, whose monthly salary is Rs. 17. The temple owns a house, which fetches an annual income of Rs. 1,500. There is a 50 year old Mangalagiri vahanam made of wood. Of the four festivals, the main ones are Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi and Navarathri in Purattasi. The Lord is taken round the streets in procession during the two festivals. About 500 devotees attend them. Bajanas take place for 3 days in Purattasi month. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

T. S.—23

(2) Sri Moongali Amman Temple

The above Amman temple is located in Wall Tax Road near the Central railway station; its origin is not known. The vigraham of the presiding deity, Sri Moongali Amman is installed in the temple and the figure stops with the chest.

The temple covers an area of 400 sq. ft. No pooja or festival is observed in this temple, as there is no priest. The trustees have resigned.

(3) Sri Kalyana Venkatesa Perumal Temple

The above Perumal temple is in door No. 128, Wall Tax Road, Elephant Gate; its age is not known. Sri Kalyana Venkatesa Perumal in a standing pose is the presiding deity. The temple covers an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a Bhattachari who draws a salary of Rs. 15 and an allowance of Rs. 20 per month.

The temple owns 2 shops, which are rented out. They fetch an income of Rs. 360 per annum. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 360. The hundies are opened monthly once in the presence of the trustees. Dhanurmasa pooja which spreads over a period of 30 days is the only festival observed by the temple. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is in charge of the temple.

(4) Sri Dharmarajar Temple

Sri Dharmarajar temple in Pillaiyar Koil Street, Wall Tax Road near the Central railway station was built some 90 years ago by the fore-fathers of the present trustees; renovations were made by two devotees later. It covers an area of 1,500 sq. ft. Sri Dharmarajar and His consort Drowpathiamman are the principal deities. The idols of Vinayagar, Sri Krishna and Arjuna have also been installed.

A Brahmin priest, whose monthly salary is Rs. 20 offers two poojas daily. There are a vimanam and two vahanas, namely, Lion and Garudan. All these are made of wood and painted with gold colour. No festivals have been celebrated since the last 30 years. There are no trustees. The administrative control vests with the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

30. EDAPALAYAM

(1) Sri Sathu Kamakshi Amman Temple

The above Amman temple in 60 Edapalayam was built some 60 years ago by the people of Sathu Chetty community. It covers an area of about 4 cents.

xx

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	PAGE
171	Angadu	„ Veerabadrasswamy	11
172	Sholavaram (P) Cholipalayam (H)	„ Agastheeswarar	
179	Arumandhai	„ Prasanna Venkatesaperumal	
188	Melur (Alias) Vallur (P)	„ Thirumanangeeswaraswamy	

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	PAGE
91	Panapakkam (P) (Vidhoor)	„ Prasanna Varadarajaperumal Temple	12
94	Kattavoor (P)	„ Thirumalleeswarar and	
95	Nedur (P)	„ Sindha Kanniswarar etc.,	
96	Asana Pudur (H/o Vanjivakkam)	„ Parvatheeswaraswamy	
101	Kattur	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	13
102	Thathamanni (P)	„ Veetrirunthaperumal	
108	Eliambedu (P)	„ Kariamanickaperumal	
118	Arani	„ Paranthurai Eswarar	
136	Ponneri (P)	„ Thirumuleeswaraswamy and	14
„	Ponneri (P) Chinnivakkam (H)	„ Kothandaramaswamy	
138	Aladu	„ Adhikesava Perumal	
144	Voyalur (P)	„ Mathaga Vinayagar	
„	Voyalur-Sengalanermedu (H)	„ Nootretteeswarar and	15
145	Puldivakkam (H/o Kattupalli)	„ Sathurvedhapureeswarar	
147	Athipattu (P)	„ Venugopalaswamy	
148	Nandyambakkam (P)	„ Jagannathaperumal	
152	Arianvoyal (P)	„ Ayothiperumal	15
171	Angadu	„ Lakshmiann	
„		„ Sengalani Selliamman	
„		„ Muthumariamman	
„		„ Ramanatha Eswarar	15
„		„ Sadayamman	
„		„ Vinayagar	
„		„ Ellaiamman	
„		„ Indhreeswarar	

2. TIRUVALLUR TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	PAGE
1	Uthukkottai	Sri Azhagia Perumal (Alias)	19
5	Soolaimeni	„ Sundara Varadaraja Perumal Temple	
7	Thandalam (P)	„ Ramalingeswaraswamy	
11	Rallapadi	„ Thaduthaleeswarar	
12	Periapalayam	„ Parvatheeswarar	20
15	Akkarapakkam	„ Bhavaniamman	
18	Moongipattu	„ Ekambareswarar	
19	Vadamadurai (P)	„ Srinivasa Perumal	
28	Pondavakkam	„ Aymoortheswarar	21
55	Kannigaipair	„ Adhikesava Perumal	
„		„ Agastheeswarar	
„		„ Mari Padavettamman	
59	Thirukandalam—Mada Vilagam (H)	„ Pidari Selliamman	21
„		„ Subramaniaswamy	
„		„ Kariamanicka Perumal	
„		„ Chakkara Vinayagar	
„		„ Thirumagheeswarar	21
„		„ Sundararaja Perumal	
„		„ Thirukkalleeswarar	
„		„	

xxi

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	PAGE
65	Mampallam	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal	22
66	Vengal	„ Pichandeeswarar	
81	Ariyathur	„ Arunachaleswarar	
82	Nambakkam (P)	„ Maantheeswarar	
90	Velliyur	„ Kailasanathar	23
108	Poondi (P) (Thiruvallambur)	„ Paleeswarar	
110	Thomur (P)	„ Oonreeswarar	
111	Ramanjeri	„ Pushpagireeswarar	
112	Karanizhampattu	„ Someswarar	24
114	Pattarai Perumbudur	„ Siva, Vishnu and Village Deity	
117	Thirupachur	„ Pidari Kakathamman	
121	Othikadu (P)	„ Ramalingeswaraswamy	
122	Ekkadu	„ Pidari Selliamman	25
126	Ayalur (P)	„ Kumpeeswaraswamy	
127	Thottikalai	„ Soundarya Narayana Perumal	
130	Pakkam	„ Vagheeswaraswamy	
133	Sevvapettai (P)	„ Agastheeswarar	26
134	Thozhur	„ Kariamanicka Perumal	
137	Tiruvallur (M)	„ Karpaga Vinayagar	
„		„ Panchavarneswarar	
„		„ Neelakanteswaraswamy	26
„		„ Soundararaja Perumal	
„		„ Chidambareswarar	
„		„ Kesava Perumal	
„		„ Kariamanicka Perumal	27
„		„ Thazhuvakozhuntheeswarar	
„		„ Kalatheeswarar	
„		„ Thirukandeswarar	
„		„ Kalikambal (Alias)	27
„		„ Kamakshiamman	
„		„ Kannikaparameswari Devasthanam	
„		„ Prasannavenkatesa Perumal	
„		„ Selva Vinayagar	28
„		„ Veeraragavaswamy	
„		„ Vembuliamman	
„		„ Theertheeswarar	
„		„ Pandurangaswamy	28
138	Selai (P)	„ Muktheeswarar and Ekathamman	
139	Egattoor (P)	„ Kailasanathaswamy	
142	Vidayur (P)	„ Agastheeswarar	
144	Senji (P)	„ Kandaswamy	29
145	Kadambathur	„ Kariamanicka Perumal	
146	Athigathur	„ Selliamman	
154	Aranvoyal (P)	„ Janamejaya Eswarar	
158	Illuppur (P) Valasivettikadu (H)	„ Lakshminarayanaswamy	29
162	Thandalam	„ Muktheeswarar	
167	Perambakkam (P)	„ Karpaga Pillaiyar	
168	Satharai (P)	„ Thiruthaleeswarar	
170	Mappedu (P)	„ Venkatesa Perumal	30
177	Irulanjeri (P)	„ Dhanameswarar	
178	Narasingapuram	„ Vaikunta Perumal and	
180	Koovam (P)	„ Choleswarar	
„		„ Kariamanicka Perumal	30
„		„ Singeeswaraswamy	
„		„ Kalingesanathar	
„		„ Lakshminarasimhaswamy	
„		„ Thirupurandhakaswamy	

The presiding deity, Sri Sathu Kamakshiamman is in a standing pose.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal offers four poojas daily; his monthly income including allowance is Rs. 37.

The immovable property of the temple consists of 3 houses and 7 small shops which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,400 which is spent for its maintenance. There is a 30 year old Kedayam made of wood.

The Dasara festival in Purattasi, Sivarathri in Masi, Kedhara Gowri in Ayppasi, Karthigai Deepam in Karthigai and Ugathi festival in Panguni are the regular annual festivals observed, of which the Dasara festival is the main one; it attracts about 2,000 devotees. A Board of two trustees is in charge of the temple affairs.

(2) Sri Kalyana Venkatesa Perumal Temple

The Vishnu temple at Krishnappa Maistry Street, in Edapalayam was constructed about 40 years back. Sri Kalyana Venkatesa perumal in a standing pose is the principal deity of the temple. It covers an area of 50 cents and has a few pillars and two towers.

A hereditary Bhattachari, whose monthly salary is Rs. 50 offers two poojas daily. The temple owns modern jewellery of both gold and silver worth about Rs. 5,000 donated by devotees.

The immovable property of the temple consists of 3 houses and 2 godowns which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,440 which is spent for its maintenance. There are three ancient vahanas made of wood. Of the several festivals, the Brahmothsavam in Purattasi is the main one. It is celebrated for 10 days and attended by 200 devotees. A Board of three trustees is in charge of the temple.

(3) Sri Ekambareswarar Temple

The presiding deity and His consort of the above temple bear the same names as those of the famous Kanchi Ekambareswarar temple. One Sri Alangatha Pillai, Dubash under the East India Company was visiting Kancheepuram almost daily for the dharsan of the Lord. The Company desiring to have the whole-time services of this gentleman suggested the construction of a temple for Sri Ekambareswarar in the city. Sri Alangatha Pillai, therefore, built the temple about 300 years ago. There is no tower for this shrine. The presiding deity, Sri Ekambareswarar, is an installed Lingam. His consort is Sri Kamakshi Amman. The other deities are Sri Vinayagar, Subramaniam and Navagrahas.

The hereditary Gurukkal offers poojas four times daily. He is entitled to take the food offerings of the deity and to two-thirds of the collections under archana charges. The temple owns ornaments worth Rs. 50,000; all of them are antique. Two gold neck-laces and the crown deserve special mention.

The temple owns several buildings which have been let out for rent; these fetch an income of Rs. 48,000 per year; it is utilised for its maintenance. The income under hundi collections is Rs. 2,000 per annum. A schedule of fees has been drawn up for archanai and abishekam and the income under this head is Rs. 2,000.

The temple has a Car, three Palanquins and several vahanas which are fifty years old. Of the several festivals, the main ones are Brahmothsavam in Panguni and Arudhra in Margazhi. The Lord is taken round the streets in procession during Brahmothsavam. About 2,000 devotees attend them. An Executive Officer and three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

81. PERAMBUR

(1) Sri Chinthamani Vinayagar Temple

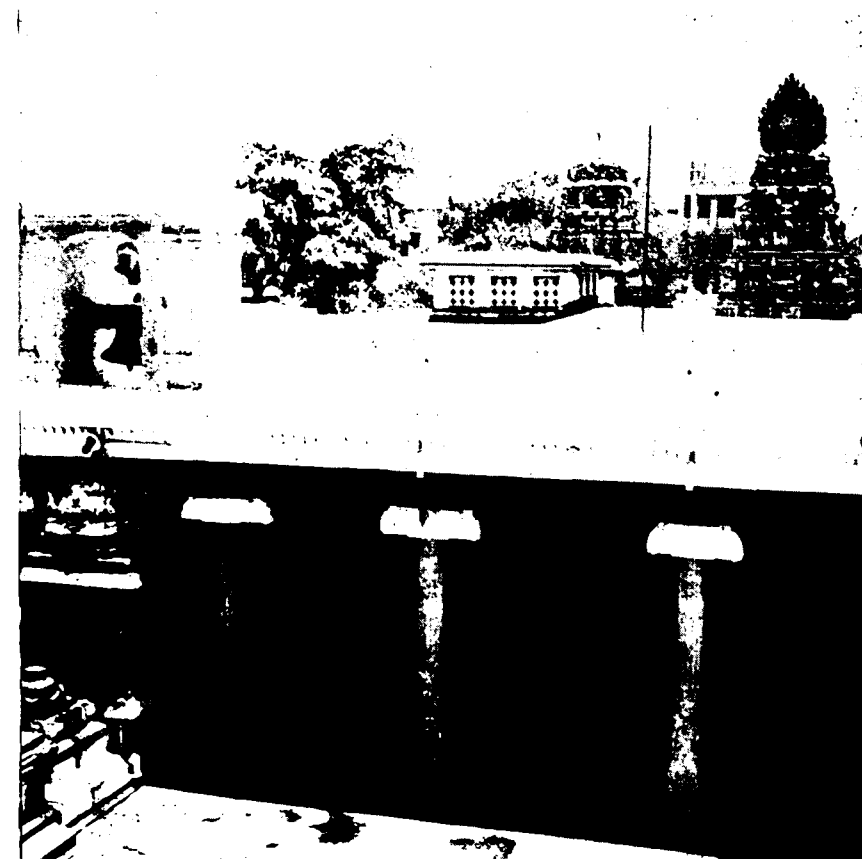
The above temple located in 43, Peravallur, Perambur was constructed in 1915 by a devotee. It occupies an area of about 4½ cents. Sri Chinthamani Vinayagar, the principal deity is in a sitting pose. A Gurukkal performs poojas twice a day; his office is hereditary and he gets a salary of Rs. 36 per mensem in cash. The temple owns two houses, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 384.

Three festivals, namely, Chithra Pournami, Karthigai Deepam and Vinayaga Chathurthi are celebrated every year, when the deity is adorned and taken round in procession in the streets. They attract 4,000 devotees. The temple is managed by a single trustee.

(2) Sri Sundara Vinayagar and Sri Lakshmi Amman Temples

The above small temples situated in Nainiappan Koil Street in Perambur Barracks and covering an area of 1.5 cents were built some 45 years back. Sri Vinayagar, the principal deity is in a sitting posture with His two consorts Sri Siddhi and Buddhi. There is a separate Sanctum for Sri Lakshmi Amman.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a non-hereditary Gurukkal and a Mudaliar priest to Sri Vinayagar and Lakshmi Amman respectively. Special poojas are also done on every Friday. The salary of the Gurukkal is Rs. 25, while that of the Mudaliar is Rs. 15; they are also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees.



Temple view
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(30) EDAPALAYAM

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple		PAGE
66.	Vengal (P)	Sri Chennakesava Perumal	Temple	30
68.	Sembedu (P)	„ Agastheeswarar and „ Venugopalaswamy	„	
96.	Magaral	„ Chennakesava Perumal	„	
158.	Illuppur (P)	„ Mariamman	„	31

3. TIRUTTANI TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple		PAGE
1.	Veligaram	Sri Somanatha Eswarar	Temple	35
		„ Pradheeswarar	„	
		„ Subramaniaswamy	„	
		„ Vijayaraghavaswamy	„	
6.	Kariamedu	„ Nadhareeswarar	„	36
10.	Melapudi	„ Venugopalaswamy	„	
27.	Athimanageri	„ Dharmarajar	„	
		„ Kalyanasundareswarar	„	
40.	Poonimangadu (P)	„ Kothandaramaswamy	„	37
43.	Nemali (P)	„ Sundaravarada Narayanaswamy	„	
		„ Ambaleeswaraswamy	„	
		„ Vaikunta Perumal	„	
54.	Venganur	„ Lakshminarayanaswamy	„	38
75.	Arcot Kuppam	„ Choleswaraswamy	„	
76.	Nedambaram	„ Kothandaramaswamy	„	
85.	Tiruttani Madam Village	„ Pavadai Vinayagar	„	
	„	„ Sundara Vinayagar	„	39
		„ Subramaniaswamy	„	
105.	Pedhanagapudi	„ Naganadheeswarar	„	40
126.	Tiruvalangadu	„ Vada Araneeswarar	„	
131.	Manur (P)	„ Thiru Natheeswaraswamy	„	41
		„ Vijayaraghavaswamy	„	

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple		PAGE
46.	Arungulam (P)	Sri Kalyana Varadarajaswamy	Temple	42
		„ Agastheeswarar	„	
83.	Nabalur (P)	„ Agastheeswaraswamy	„	
129.	Palayanur (P)	„ Thazhukkozhuntheeswarar	„	
140.	Kolambakkam	„ Thirunageeswarar	„	43

4. SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple		PAGE
1.	Thinnanur	Sri Manavaleeswarar (Alias)	Temple	45
		„ Hirudayaleeswarar		
6.	Karunakaracheri	„ Bakthavatsalaperumal		
8.	Sorajery Anaikattucheri (H)	„ Ponni Amman		
		„ Agastheeswarar and	„	
		„ Venugopalaswamy	„	

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple		PAGE
13.	Thirumanam	„ Sundararajaperumal and	}	46
		„ Dhatheeswarar		
18.	Nemam	„ Kalyana Veeraraghava Perumal		
21.	Melnambedu	„ Arunachala Eswarar		
24.	Tiruverkadu	„ Santheeswaraswamy	}	47
		„ Vedha Pureeswarar		
		„ Devi Karumariamman		
29.	Parivakkam	„ Palleswaraswamy		
30.	Kuthambakkam	„ Azhiyavara Vinayagar	}	48
34.	Thirumushi	„ Jagannatha Perumal		
		„ Othanda Eswarar		
37.	Senneerkuppam	„ Selva Vinayagar		
39.	Nazarethpet	„ Sivasubramaniaswamy	}	49
40.	Poonamallee	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy		
		„ Varadarajaperumal Devasthanam and		
		„ Thirukkachi Nambigal		
		„ Vaideeswaraswamy (Alias)	}	50
		„ Vaidyanathaswamy		
		„ Dharmarajar		
		„ Sundaravinayagar		
44.	Agaram (Mel.)	„ Jayasundara Vinayagar	}	51
49.	Palanjur	„ Pachaivarna Perumal		
	(H/o. Chembarambakkam)	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy and		
50.	Malayambakkam	„ Venugopalaswamy Devasthanam		
		„ Kothandaramaswamy and	}	52
		„ Krishnaswamy		
		„ Kailasanathaswamy		
51.	Mangadu	„ Valleswaraswamy		
		„ Balandeeswarar (Alias)	}	53
		„ Santheeswarar		
		„ Vaikunta Perumal		
		„ Kamakshiamman		
57.	Paraniputhur	„ Theertheeswaraswamy	}	54
61.	Kovur	„ Sundaeswaraswamy Devasthanam		
62.	Gorugambakkam	„ Velleeswaraswamy		
	Peria Panichery (H)	„ Neelakandeswaraswamy		
	Gorugambakkam	„ Venugopala Perumal	}	55
63.	Manapakkam	„ Valleswaraswamy		
70.	Sirukalathur	„ Amarapatheeswarar		
71.	Kunrathur (P)	„ Nageswaraswamy		
	Thirunageswaram (H)	„	}	56
	Kunrathur	„ Sekkizharswamigal		
		„ Kandaswamy (Alias)		
		„ Subramaniaswamy		
72.	Thandalam	„ Kailasanathaswamy	}	57
74.	Tharapakkam	„		
		„		
		„		
75.	Elimiankottur	„ Deivanayagaswamy	}	58
86.	Sriperumbudur	„ Bhoothapurceswarar		
		„ Jeya Bhoothapuri Vinayagar		
		„ Adhikesavaperumal and		
		„ Bhashyakaraswamy Devasthanam	}	59
87.	Amarambedu	„ Kariamanicka Perumal		
89.	Thirumudivakkam	„		
	(H/o Palanthandalam)	„ Balavinayagar		
99.	Somangalam	„ Somanatheeswarar and	}	60
		„ Sundararajaperumal		



Sri Ekambareswarar (Moolavar)
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(30) IDAPALAYAM



Sri Kamakshi Amman (Moolavar)
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(30) IDAPALAYAM

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	PAGE
102.	Maduramangalam	„ Vaikuntaperumal Devasthanam	56
103.	Kandur	„ Kalyana Varadarajaswamy	
124.	Manimangalam	„ Rajagopalperumal Devasthanam	
128.	Echoor	„ Markandeeswarar	
„	Kunnam (H'o Echoor)	„ Kariamamickaperumal	57
		„ Kalakanda Eswarar	
		„ Ellamman	
		„ Poovathamman	
		„ Moongilamman	
133.	Vallakottai	„ Subramaniaswamy	
134.	Mathur	„ Abath Sahaya Eswarar	
136.	Perinjiambakkam	„ Agastheeswarar and „ Kommathamman	
137.	Navalur (H'o Serpanancheri)	„ Ekambaranathaswamy	58
139.	Padappai (Mel) (Kil)	„ Thazhuvakkozhuntheeswarar	
144.	Orathur	„ Veerateeswarar	
		„ Agastheeswarar	
146.	Vadakkupattu	„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	
148.	Valayakaranai	„ Sundara Varadaraja Perumal	59
„	Umayal Paranaichery (H'o Valayakaranai)	„ Srinivasa Perumal	
149.	Natarasampattu	„ Mavilingamman and „ Selliamman	
		„ Lakshmi Narayana Perumal	
		„ Karpaga Pillaiyar	
150.	Kavanur	„ Alavettamman „ Ramanathaswamy	

5. SAIDAPET TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	Temple	
16.	Vilangadupakkam	Sri Adhimoolaperumal	Temple	63
20.	Kadapakkam	„ Lavapuri Eswarar	„	
23.	Thiruvottiyur	„ Venugopalaswamy	„	
		„ Thiagarajaswamy	„	
„	Eranavur (H'o Thiruvottiyur)	„ Pattinathar	„	64
„	Sathankadu (H'o Thiruvottiyur)	„ Nandhikeswarar	„	
		„ Agastheeswarar	„	65
		„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	„	
33.	Alingivakkam	„ Kalyanavaradarajaperumal	„	
35.	Puzhal (Polal)	„ Ellaiamman	„	66
40.	Madhavaram	„ Selva Vinayagar	„	
44.	Kolathur	„ Thirumoolanathaswamy	„	
		„ Varadarajaperumal	„	
45.	Korattur	„ Kailasanathar	„	67
		„ Somanathaswamy	„	
		„ Agastheeswaraswamy	„	
		„ Jambukeswaraswamy	„	
47.	Thirumullaivoyal	„ Adhikesava Perumal	„	68
48.	Kovilpidagai	„ Masilamaneeswarar	„	
56.	Villivakkam	„ Sundararaja Perumal	„	69
		„ Agastheeswarar	„	
57.	Konnur (H'o Padi)	„ Thanthoniamman	„	
„	Padi or Thiruvaidayam	„ Sowmya Damodara Perumal „ Thiruvalléeswarar	„	

	Name of the temple	PAGE
61.	Ayapakkam	70
63.	Ayanambakkam	
	„ Etteeswarar	
	„ Karivaradarajaperumal	
	„ Pidari Ponniamman	
68.	Koyambedu	71
	„ Kusalavapureeswarar (Alias) „ Kurumkaleeswarar	
70.	Maduravoyal	
74.	Porur	
75.	Virugampakkam	
80.	Nandhambakkam	72
81.	St. Thomas Mount	
	„ Kasiviswanathar	
	„ Moongaliamman	
	„ Sundara Vinayagar	
82.	Alandur	73
	„ „	
	„ Dharmaraja	
	„ Prasannavenkatesa Perumal	
	„ Sivasubramaniaswamy	
„	Paruthivakkam (H'o Alandur)	74
85.	Polichalur	
86.	Anakkaputhur	
89.	Thirusoolam	75
95.	Velachery	
97.	Thiruvanniyur	
105.	Thirunercmalai	
119.	Tambaram (West) „ „ (East)	76
121.	New Perungalathur	
124.	Madambakkam	
129.	Semmanjeri	
133.	Agaram	77
	„ „	
	„ Selva Vinayagar	
	„ Dhenupureeswarar	
	„ Oragandy Amman	78
	„ Srinivasa Perumal	
	„ Kothandaramaswamy	

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	Temple	
56.	Villivakkam	Sri Pidari Muppuliamman	Temple	78
80.	Nandhambakkam	„ Ramalingaswamy	„	

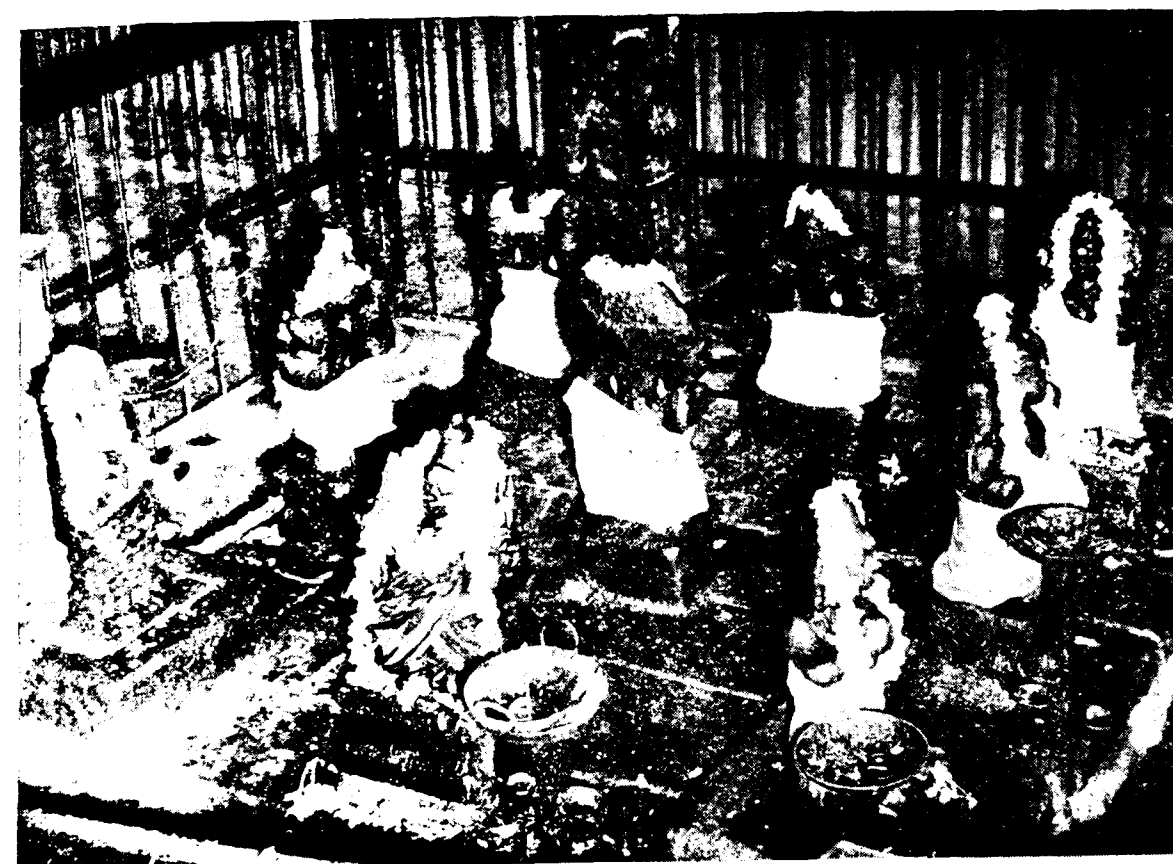
6. CHINGLEPUT TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	Temple	
1.	Mannivakkam	Sri Manneeswarar	Temple	81
7.	Nandhivaram (P)	„ Nandheeswarar	„	
22.	Muttukadu	„ Vembadi Vinayagar	„	
23.	Covelong (P)	„ Kailasanathaswamy	„	
		„ Anjaneyaswamy	„	
30.	Kolathur	„ Thirunarayana Perumal	„	82
		„ Kalyana Ranganayaka Perumal	„	
33.	Pandur (H'o Perumattunallur)	„ Adhikesava Perumal and „ Kailasanathar	„	
35.	Kalivanthapattu	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal	„	
37.	Kayarambedu	„ Kariamamicka Perumal	„	
40.	Kattankolathur	„ Kalatheeswarar	„	



Sri Siddhi Buddhi Vinayagar (Moolavar)
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
 (30) EDAPALAYAM



The Navagrahas
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
 (30) EDAPALAYAM

L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the temple		
45.	Villiyambakkam	„ Srinivasa Perumal	„	83
46.	Venbakkam	„ Srinivasa Perumal and	„	
48.	Chettipunyam (P)	„ Thokkeeswarar	„	
49.	Singaperumal koil	„ Srinivasa Perumal	„	
50.	Thirukachur	„ Devanatha Perumal	„	84
		„ Pataladri Narasimhaswamy	„	
		„ Marundheeswarar	„	
		„ Thyagarajaswamy	„	
53.	Hanumanthapuram	„ Veerabadraswamy	„	85
54.	Perunthandalam	„ Agastheeswaraswamy	„	
	(H/o Sirukundram)	„	„	
	„ Sirukundram (P)	„ Putrankondeeswarar	„	
55.	Kottamedu	„ Jalakanteeswarar	„	86
63.	Thaiyur	„ Senganmadaleeswarar	„	
		„ Murugeswaraswamy	„	
		„	„	
64.	Thiruvidanthai (P)	„ Nithyakalyana Perumal	„	87
68.	Thirupporur	„ Kandaswamy	„	
77.	Sembakkam	„ Sivapprakasaswamy	„	
81.	Agaram (H/o Manamathi)	„ Kailasanathaswamy	„	
	„ Manamathi	„ Thirukkarai Eswarar	„	88
82.	Mullipakkam	„ Parasurama Eswaraswamy	„	
89.	Thiruvadisoolam	„ Gnnapureeswaraswamy	„	
		„	„	
97.	Pulipakkam	„ Vyagrapureeswarar	„	89
99.	Chingleput (M)	„ Pundareega Varadaraja Perumal	„	
		„ Varadaraja Perumal	„	
		„ Pathangeeswarar	„	
		„ Angala Parameswari	„	90
		„ Kailasanathar and	„	
		„ Kothandaramaswamy	„	
		„ Veerabadraswamy	„	
		„ Drowpathiamman	„	91
104.	Ozhalur (P)	„ Ekambareswarar	„	
105.	Thirumani (P)	„ Agastheeswarar	„	
111.	Oragadam (P)	„ Kalyana Varadaraja Perumal	„	
122.	Mahabalipuram (P)	„ Kothandaramaswami	„	
		„ Sthalaayana Perumal	„	92
126.	Kuzhipanthandalam (P)	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal	„	
128.	Pulikundram	„ „ „	„	
	(H/o Kothimangalam)	„	„	
129.	Thirukalikundram	„ Vedagiri Eswarar	„	93
131.	Ponpadirkuttam (P)	„ Kothandaramaswamy	„	
132.	P. V. Kalathur (P)	„ Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy	„	
		„ Kothandaramaswamy	„	
133.	Manapakkam (P)	„ Kalvi Vinayagar	„	94
134.	Anur (P)	„ Thiruvaleeswarar	„	
		„ Munkudimi Eswarar	„	
		„ Kanniamman	„	
139.	Thathalur (P)	„ Asthapureeswarar	„	95
154.	Vilagam (V)	„ Pidari Selliamman	„	
164.	Sadras (P)	„ Kariamanicka Perumal	„	
		„ Thiruvargaswamy	„	
		„ Ekambareswarar	„	96
		„ Adhikesava Perumal	„	
		„ Velleeswarar	„	
		„	„	
	„ Meyyur (H/o Sadras)	„	„	

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the temple		PAGE
36.	Karunilam—Karumbur (H)	Sri Kariamanicka Perumal	Temple	93
		„ Lakshminarayana Perumal	„	94
131.	Edayur	„	„	
	(H/o Ponpadirkuttam)	„ Prasannavenkatesa Perumal	„	
134.	Anur (P) Elumichampattu	„ Kandaswamy	„	
138.	Vazhuvadur (P)	„ Agnipureeswarar	„	95
153.	Kilpakkam (P)	„ Kariamanicka Perumal	„	

7. KANCHEEPURAM TALUK

[Temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the temple		
1.	Govindhavadi	Sri Dakshinamurthy or	Temple	97
		„ Kailasanathar		
5.	Purisai	„ Kariamanicka Perumal		
12.	Pudhupakkam	„ Kandeewarar and others	„	98
17.	Kuram	„ Adhikesava Perumal and	„	
		„ Koorathalwar	„	
18.	Periya Karumbur	„ Kachaleeswarar	„	
22.	Siruvallur	„ Sundara Vinayagar	„	99
		„ Agastheeswarar	„	
26.	Nirvallore	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal (Alias)	„	
	(H/o Ariambakkam)	„ Veetriruntha Perumal	„	
36.	Thirupukuzhi	„ Vijayaraghava Perumal	„	100
37.	Damal	„ Varageeswarar and	„	
		„ Damodara Perumal	„	
39.	Perumbakkam	„ Srinivasa Perumal	„	
41.	Musaravakkam	„ Adhikesava Perumal	„	101
		„ Saktheeswaraswamy	„	
49.	Vedal	„ Pidariamman	„	
51.	Attuputhur	„ Subramaniaswamy	„	
54.	Alapakkam	„ Sundararaja Perumal (Alias)	„	102
		„ Alagu Sundara Perumal	„	
57.	Singadivakkam	„ Thirumal Eswarar	„	
58.	Karur	„ Venugopalaswamy, Vinayagar,	„	
		„ and Kuthalamman	„	103
		„ Bheemeeswarar	„	
		„ Ekambareswarar	„	
		„	„	
		„ Kamakshiamman	„	104
		„ Subramaniaswamy	„	
		„ (Kumarakottam)	„	
		„ Thiru Metraleeswarar	„	
		„	„	105
		„ Pana Mudeeswarar	„	
		„ Santha Valliamman	„	
		„ Devarajaswami (Alias)	„	
		„ Varadarajaswami Devasthanam	„	
		„	„	106
		„ Ulagalandha Perumal	„	
		„ Kailasanathar (Salabogyam)	„	

„ (Pillayarpalayam)



Sri Ekambareswarar with
Sri Kamakshi Amman (Uthsavar)
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(30) EDAPALAYAM



Sri Somaskandhamurthi (Uthsavar)
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(30) EDAPALAYAM



Sri Kamakshi Amman with
Kshmi and Saraswathi (Uthsavar)
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(30) EDAPALAYAM

		xxviii	
L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	PAGE
"	"	(Pillayarpalayam)	"
"	"	(Kotrampalayam)	"
"	"	(Reddipet)	"
		" Veera Mahkaliasman	"
		" Soleswarar	"
		" Pillaiyar	"
		" Anjaneyar	"
		" Ashtabhuj Perumal	"
		" Santhaleswarar	"
		" Punya Koteeswarar	"
		" Renuka Parameswari Amman	"
		" Valadheeswarar (Alias)	"
		" Aram Valartha Eswarar	"
		" Seetheswarar and	"
		" Lakshmaneswarar	"
		" Sidhiswarar	"
		" Chitrageupthaswamy	"
		" Bhargeeswarar	"
		" Yadhothakara Perumal	"
		" Katchapeswarar	"
		" Pazhaya Karukkinil Amarndha Amman	"
		" Valakarutheeswarar or	"
		" Pathala Eswarar	"
		" Mandala Eswarar	"
		" Muktheeswarar	"
		" Nageswarar	"
		" Pravala Varneeswarar	"
		" Deepa Prakasa Perumal	"
		" Vaikunta Perumal	"
		" Kadukkaliasman	"
		" Kaya Aroganeswarar	"
		" Veerabadraswamy and	"
		" Thanthoneeswarar (Alias)	"
		" Ubamanyeswarar	"
		" Dharmarajar	"
		" Varasiddhi Vinayagar and	"
		" Dheepanji Amman	"
		" Kali Amman	"
		" Pandava Dhootha Perumal	"
81.	Thirukalimedu	" Sathyanatha Eswarar	"
89.	Marudam	" Perumal Eswarar and	"
		" Kaliamman	"
96.	Thiruvekaranai	" Pattabiramaswamy	"
98.	Kunnavakkam	" Adinarayana Perumal	"
99.	Agaram	" Srinivasa Perumal	"
105.	Uthukadu	" Ellai Amman	"
107.	Nathapettai	" Nithyakalyana Agastheeswarar	"
		" Athi Arulala Vinayagar	"
		" Lakshmi Narayana Perumal	"
		" Kanni Amman	"
		" Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy	"
114.	Sevilimedu	" Selva Vinayagar	"
		" Kailasanathar	"
116.	Ayyangarkulam	" Sanjeeviroyar or	"
		" Anjaneyar	"
126.	Ayyampettai	" Sakthiamman	"

		xxix	
L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	PAGE
127.	Korukkupettai (H/o Thimmaiyanpet)	" Kailasanathar and Sandhavelliamman	"
		" Kasiviswanathaswamy	"
		" Kasiviswanathar etc.	"
		" Krishnaswamy	"
		" Pillaiyar	"
128.	Ekanampet	" Thiruvalléeswaraswamy	"
129.	Naickenpet	" Mariamman	"
130.	Thangi	" Amirthakandeeswarar	"
132.	Thimmarajampet	" Kailasanatha Eswarar	"
133.	Vengudi (H/o Kilottivakkam)	" Ramalingaswamy	"
		" Agastheeswarar and	"
		" Selliamman	"
134.	Walajabad	" Sivasubramaniaswamy	"
		" Dharmaraja and	"
		" Drowpathiamman	"
		" Angalamman	"
135.	Natha Nallore	" Pidari Adanjiamman	"
149.	Ullavoor	" Agastheeswarar and	"
		" Venkatesa Perumal	"
151.	Pazhayaseevaram	" Lakshminarasimhaswamy	"
153.	Angambakkam	" Ambalavana Eswarar	"
155.	Thammanur	" Ekambaranatha Eswarar	"
156.	Avalur	" Kalyana Varadarajaswamy	"
157.	Villivalam	" Varadaraja Perumal	"
		" Anjaneyar	"
162.	Vedal	" Muchandhi Amman	"
166.	Asur	" Perumaleeswarar	"
		" Ekambareswarar	"
		" Agastheeswarar	"
167.	Kambarajapuram	" Abhayapradhana Varadarajaswamy	"
168.	Elayanar Velur	" Balasubramania Murthy	"
169.	Kavanthandalam	" Choleeswaraswamy	"
170.	Arpakkam	" Thiruvalléeswaraswamy	"
171.	Magaral	" Adhikesava Perumal	"
172.	Kadambarkoil (H/o Adavapakkam)	" Veetiruntha Perumal	"
174.	Neiyadivakkam	" Thirumagaraleeswarar	"
		" Kadambanathar	"
		" Pradhiganga Eswarar	"
		" Marudhaganga Eswarar and	"
		" Pattabiramar	"
175.	Voyalakavoor	" Vacheeswarar	"
176.	Pullambakkam	" Rudravalleswarar and	"
		" Adhikesava Perumal	"
177.	Thirumukkoodal	" Venkatesa Perumal	"
178.	Palaveri	" Kailasanathar	"
180.	Seethancheri (H/o Gurumancheri)	" Thirukaleeswarar	"
183.	Orakattupettai	" Gunam Thantha Nathar or	"
		" Gunamthandeeswarar	"
184.	Kavithandalam	" Kailasanathar	"
185.	Thiruvanaikoil	" Thiruvalléeswarar	"
		" Vichoor	"
		" (H/o Thiruvanaikoil)	"
186.	Arumbuliur	" Vandu Parapara Perumal	"
		" Vaikunta Perumal	"
		" Nanjundeswarar	"



Sri Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
 (30) EDAPALAYAM



Sri Adhi Sankaracharya (Uthsavar)
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
 (30) EDAPALAYAM



Saint Vyagrapadar (Uthsavar)
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
 (30) EDAPALAYAM

L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	PAGE
	Peranakkavur (H/o Arumbuliur)	Alageswarar Vinayagar Chennakesava Perumal Pidari Velli Amman	122
190.	Kattankulam	Agastheeswarar	123
191.	Malayankulam	Vectriruntha Perumal	
192.	Marutham	Kumareswarar	
193.	Pulivoy	Venugopalaswamy Perumal and Somanatha Eswarar	
197.	Alisoor	Ponniannan Allaleeswarar	
198.	Melapakkam	Varutheeswarar	124
201.	Perunagar	Brahma Pureeswarar	
202.	Manampathy	Balasundareswarar (Alias) Vanasundareswarar	
206.	Thirupulivanam	Vyagrapureeswarar	
207.	Uthiramerur	Sundara Varadaraja Perumal Balasubramaniaswamy Madiriathamman	
	Vedapalayam (H/o Uthiramerur)	Dharmarajar	125
	Uthiramerur	Marimersakthi Amman	126
209.	Kadal Mangalam	Venugopalaswamy	
210.	Vadavur	Kailasanathar	
214.	Edamichi	Muktheeswarar and Sowmya Narayana Perumal	126
216.	Keezh Thandarai (H/o Chithanakavoor)	Kailasanathar Mari Ellaiamman Pidari Chelli Amman	
217.	Annadur	Sundararaja Perumal and Koppeeswarar	
218.	Salavakkam	Venkatesa Perumal and Swarna Pureeswarar	
227.	Perunkozhi	Kumareswarar	127
234.	Kavanur Pudhucherry	Mari Ellai Amman	
242.	Thandarai	Kundheswarar Thanthoni Pillaiyar Lakshmi Narayana Perumal	
243.	Visur	Agastheeswarar Pundarikatcha Perumal	
			128

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C.No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	PAGE
53.	Athiakkam	Sri Pillaiyar	128
56.	Mummalpattu	Pidari Amman	
159.	Perianatham	Ponniannan	
160.	Kalur	Karpaga Pillaiyar	129
169.	Kavanthandalam	Lakshminarayana Perumal	
192.	Marudham	Kanniamman	
193.	Pulivoy	Mahamuneeswarar Kanneeswarar Sathyanathaswamy	

8. MADURANTAKAM TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the Temple	PAGE
1.	Athiyur (H/o Sithandi)	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal	135
4.	Mamandur (P)	Picheeswarar	
	Vadapathi (H/o Mamandur)	Brahmapureeswarar	
16.	Malaivaiyavoor (H/o Vaiyavoor)	Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	
18.	Palayanur (P)	Mahakaleeswarar and Sundararaja Perumal	
19.	Puliparkoil (H/o Padalam)	Vyagrapureeswarar	136
20.	Lakshminarayanapuram (P)	Varadaraja Perumal	
29.	Theetalam (P)	Mari Ellamman Venugopalaswamy Kothandaramar	
35.	Madurantakam (P)	Pidari Selliamman Mariamman Drowpathi Amman and Dharmarajar	
	Mocheri (H/o Madurantakam)	Movuthi Amman Drowpathi Amman and Dharmarajar	
36.	Karunkuzhi (P)	Gnana Vinayagar	137
	Melavalam (H/o Karunguzhi)	Vijaya Vinayagar Drowpathi Amman Ranganathar Gnanagireeswarar Pidari Ponniannan and Muthumari Amman	
37.	Kinari (P) (H/o Thottanaval)	Muktheeswarar	
	Kinari (P)	Veeravarathanaswamy	
43.	Kavathur (P)	Adhi Kesava Perumal	
	Mariputhur (H/o Kavathur) (P)	Pidari Selliamman	139
51.	Morapakkam (P)	Valavettamman and Ponniannan Prasanna Varadarajaswamy Perumal Solai Vazhiamman Varadaraja Perumal	
55.	Pasuvankaranai (V)		
57.	Padiri (P)		
61.	Mathur (V)		
71.	Dharmapuram (H/o Kilakhandai) (P)	Kundheeswarar	140
79.	Kalkulam (V)	Govindaraja Perumal	
89.	Peruvelli (P)	Dharmarajar Vigneswarar Pidari Amman Mariamman Anjooramman Varadaraja Perumal Kailasanathar Balasundara Vinayagar	
94.	Sothupakkam (V)		
98.	Agili (V)		
114.	Seethapuram		141
116.	Thirumukkadu	Muktheeswaraswamy	
119.	Acharapakkam	Moongiliannan Aksheeswaraswamy Angalamman Bheemeswarar	
129.	Chinnavenmani		

The temples own modern jewellery worth about Rs. 2,000. They own six shops which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,320. The temples have a big Ratham and as many as 11 vahanas made of wood in 1925 of which the major ones are: Lion, Serpent, Rishabam, Elephant, Horse, Adhikara Nandhi and Peacock.

A number of festivals are celebrated every year, of which the Vinayaga Chathurthi and Brahmothsavam are the main ones. The public contribute liberally to meet the expenses. A Board of two trustees is in charge of the affairs of the temples.

(3) Sri Sumuga Vinayagar Temple

The Vinayagar temple in 12, Gandhi Road, Perambur was constructed some 60 years ago by two devotees. It covers an area of 112 sq. ft. The Moolavar Vinayagar is in a sitting posture, while the Uthsavar is in a standing pose.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers poojas in the morning and evening daily. His monthly salary is Rs. 15. The temple has a Ratham, a Palanquin, and eight vahanas. All these are 50 years old and made of wood. The Vinayaga Chathurthi in Avani month, for a period of 10 days is the main annual festival of the temple, which attracts about 100 local devotees. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(4) Sri Semathamman and Sri Anandeeswarar Temples

The above temples are located in Perambur near Perambur railway station. The temples cover an area of 2,000 sq. ft. and 12,000 sq. ft. respectively. Sri Semathamman is in a standing pose and Sri Anandeeswarar is an installed Lingam.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a hereditary Gurukkal and an Ochar priest in the Anandeeswarar and Amman temple respectively. The salary of the Brahmin priest is Rs. 10, while that of the Ochar is Rs. 5. The temples own some vacant house-sites, which are let out for rent. Navarathri festival is the only annual festival celebrated by the temples. They are managed by two trustees.

(5) Sri Periya Palayathamman Temple

The above Amman temple located in Dasari Street, Perambur (Arundatyapuram) was built some 200 years ago by the ancestors of the present trustee.

It covers an area of about 16 cents. Sri Periya Palayathamman, the principal deity, has been installed upto the neck. One pooja is done weekly once by a priest of Harijan Caste and his service is honorary. There are nine shops owned by the temple, which are

rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 600. The annual Adi-festival attracts about 500 to 1,000 local devotees. A single trustee is managing the temple.

32. VYASARPADI

Sri Raveeswarar Temple

This Siva temple situated in Vyasarpadi occupies an area of 16 cents and has one prakaram and two vimanams. The principal deity, Sri Raveeswarar is a Swayambu Lingam. As the Sun-God worshipped this Lingam, this deity is called Sri Raveeswarar. Poojas are performed by a non-hereditary Gurukkal twice a day. He gets a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem. He can also take the offerings of the devotees.

It owns modern jewels worth about Rs. 500 donated by devotees. It owns 3 houses and some lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,800 by way of rent. It owns two vahanas made of wood in 1935.

The temple celebrates 2 festivals. Arudhra in Margazhi is the main festival, which attracts 200 local devotees. A single trustee manages this temple.

33. PULIANTHOPE

Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

The Sri Selva Vinayagar temple in 33, Narayana-swamy Naicken Street, Pulianthope was built 70 years back. It extends over an area of 22 cents. The Moolavar Vinayagar is in a sitting posture, while the Uthsavar is in a standing pose.

A hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 25 offers two poojas daily. From its immovable property (2 houses and 2 shops), the temple gets an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum which is spent for the poojas, festivals etc. There is a Bandicoot vahanam made of wood which is 40 years old.

Vinayaga Chathurthi in Avani month is the only annual festival celebrated when 200 devotees assemble. During Chithra Pournami, Karthigai Deepam, Pongal and Arudhra dharsan special poojas are done. A single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

36. PATTALAM

(1) Sri Ellaiamman Temple

The above temple located in Choolai Pattalam was built about 100 years ago. It covers an area of about 1,200 sq. ft. A metal idol of Sri Ellaiamman is the principal deity.

A non-hereditary Poosari who is paid a monthly salary performs poojas twice a day. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 1,200 from hundi collections and pooja charges. It celebrates Brahmothsavam in

L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	PAGE
149.	Parameswarimangalam	„ Champakeswaraswamy	142
150.	Anaikattu	„ Selva Vinayagar	
		„ Aramvalartha Eswarar	
		„ Pidari Kavathamman	
		„ Dharmaraja	
161.	Sengattur	„ Chenna Kesava Perumal	143
179.	Thenbakkam	„ Pasupatheeswarar	
180.	Perumbairkandigai	„ Ellamman	
		„ Thanthonreeswarar	
		„ Subramaniaswamy	
182.	Baburayanpettai	„ Kari Varadaraja Perumal	145
184.	Orathi	„ Vijaya Varadaraja Perumal	
215.	Kadaperi	„ Varadarajaswamy	
229.	Cheyur	„ Venkateswarar	
		„ Kandaswamy	
		„ Kariamanicka Perumal	146
		„ Valmikanathaswamy	
235.	Madayambakkam	„ Agastheeswarar	
241.	Udalkarakuppam	„ Kandaswamy	
253.	Madavilagam	„ Shanbaga Eswaraswamy	
261.	Seekinankuppam	„ Thirukameeswarar	147
		„ Vigneswarar	
		„ Mannadeeswaraswamy	
268.	Pondhur	„ Adhikesava Perumal	
276.	Thuraiyur (H/o Irur)	„ Ellaiamman	
282.	Puthirankottai	„ Govindaraja Perumal	147
289.	Chunampet	„ Agastheeswarar	
		„ Varadaraja Perumal	

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L.C. No.	Name of village	Name of the temple	PAGE
128.	Netrampakkam	Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple	147
„	Sithamur (H/o Netrambakkam)	„ Nandagopalaswamy	148
249.	Kavathur	„ Chidambareswaraswamy	

LIST OF TEMPLES

MADRAS CITY

(B) Temples arranged according to Corporation Division Numbers

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Division No.	Name of division	Name of the temple	PAGE
1.	New Washermanpet	Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple	159
2.	Tondiarpet	„ Arunachaleswarar	
4.	Sanjeeviroyanpet	„ Kumbalamman	
5.	Mottai Garden	„ Bakthavatsala Perumal	
		„ Thiru Veedhiamman	
6.	Narayanappa Naick Garden	„ Bala Vinayagar (Alias) Pillaiyar	160
8.	Royapuram	„ Uchi Kaliyamman	
		„ Thulukkanathu Muthu Mariamman	
		„ Periyapalayathamman	
		„ Mannarswamy	
		„ Nagavalliamman	161
		„ Kamala Vinayagar	
		„ Angala Parameswari	
		„ Ramar	
		„ Badrakali Amman	
		„ Chinna Senni Amman	162
		„ Sivasubramaniam	
10.	Old Washermanpet	„ Sathu Kamakshi Amman	
		„ Lakshmi Amman	
		„ Periya Palayathamman	
		„ Selva Vinayagar	
		„ Ullaramman	163
		„ Siva Sundara Vinayagar	
		„ Sundara Vinayagar	
		„ Sakthi Vinayagar	
		„ Agastheeswarar and Senniamman	
		„ Siddhi Ganesar	164
		„ Swarna Vinayagar (Alias)	
		„ Irattai Vinayagar	
11.	Seven Wells (North)	„ Venugopalaswamy	
		„ Santhana Venugopalaswamy	
13.	Muthialpet	„ Kachapeswaraswamy	165
		„ Mallikeswarar	
		„ Mukkur Nallamuthu Vinayagar	
		„ Shanmuga Pillaiyar (Alias)	
		„ Selva Vinayagar	
		„ Selva Vinayagar	165
		„ Nagappa Chettiar Vinayagar	
		„ Vallaba Pillaiyar (Alias)	
		„ Selva Vinayagar	
		„ Natarajar	
		„ Kalakatheeswarar	
		„ Lakshmi Amman	

the month of Adi, which attracts local devotees. Five trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple

Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple situated in 32, Angalamman Koil Street, Choolai, Pattalam was constructed some 200 years ago by the public. It covers an area of about 27½ cents and has five Sanctums. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Anjaneyaswamy. It is in a standing posture. There are idols of Sri Ramar, Sita, and Lakshmana made of panchalagam.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 25 and he takes the food offerings. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 100 donated by devotees. It gets an annual income of Rs. 2,200 from its immovable properties—53 grounds of house-sites—and Government grant. It gets an additional income of Rs. 60 per annum from its hundi collections.

Sri Hanumantha Jayanthi in Chithirai and Sri Rama Navami in Panguni are the festivals celebrated in this temple; they attract 200 local devotees. A Board of five trustees manages the temple affairs.

39. CHOOLAI

(1) Sri Angalaparameswari and Sri Kasi Viswanathaswamy Temples

The above temples located in Sattanna Naicken Street of Choolai were constructed some 300 years ago. The temples cover an area of about 33 cents and have two towers. Sri Kasi Viswanathaswamy is a Pradishta Lingam. Sri Natarajar is the festival deity. Sri Angalaparameswari, the Moolavar is in a sitting pose, while the Uthsavar is in a standing posture.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a non-hereditary Gurukkal and a hereditary Mudaliar priest in the Siva and Sri Angalaparameswari temples respectively. They are paid a salary of Rs. 35 per month and a daily allowance in kind. The temples own ornaments worth about Rs. 3,000 donated by devotees. They own 7½ acres vacant land and five houses which are let out for rent. An annual income of Rs. 7,200 is derived from these, which is utilized towards the salary of the priests and for the poojas and festivals. The temples get an annual income of Rs. 1,000 from hundi collections and Rs. 60 under archanas and abishekam charges. The temples own a Car, a Palanquin and seven vahanas; all these are 30 years old and made of wood.

Arudhra in Margazhi, Brahmothsavam in Masi (10 days), Navarathri in Purattasi (9 days) and Sri Manickavasagar Uthsavam in Margazhi (10 days) are the festivals celebrated in the Kasiviswanathar temple.

Sivarathri festival in Masi is celebrated in Sri Angalaparameswari Amman shrine. An Executive Officer and a single trustee are in charge of the temples.

(2) Sri Dharmarajar Temple

This temple located in 6, Sattanna Naicken Street, in Choolai was constructed some 100 years ago by a devotee. It covers an area of 2,400 sq. ft. Sri Dharmarajar and His consort Drowpathiamman in a standing pose are the presiding deities; there is no Uthsavar.

A poosari belonging to the Mudaliar Caste, whose monthly salary is Rs. 15 offers two poojas daily. The temple owns 6 shops, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 500 by way of rent. No festival is observed in this temple. It is managed by a single trustee.

(3) Sri Prasanna Vinayagar Temple

The Sri Prasanna Vinayagar temple in 74, Choolai High road in Choolai was built about 500 years ago. It covers an area of 4 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Prasanna Vinayagar is in a sitting pose.

Poojas are performed twice a day by a priest of Thambiran Caste; his services are honorary. The temple owns 5 shops, which are rented out. They fetch an income of Rs. 82 per annum. The annual festival Arudhra is celebrated in the month of Margazhi and special poojas are done during Mondays in Karthigai. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(4) Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu in Choolai was built in 1785. It covers an area of 22 cents and has some stone inscriptions. Sri Venkatesa Perumal, the presiding deity, is in a sitting posture.

A non-hereditary Bhattachari offers two poojas daily; he gets a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem and a daily allowance of half a measure of rice. The temple owns 7 houses, which are rented out. These fetch an income of Rs. 2,880 every year, which is spent for its maintenance. The temple owns a Palanquin and a few vahanas. All these are made of wood except the Elephant, which is made of clay.

The annual festivals observed by the temple are Udayavar Uthsavam, Vaikunta Ekadasi, Navarathri, Purattasi Saturdays and monthly Ekadasi. The Udayavar Uthsavam for a period of 10 days and Vaikunta Ekadasi for a period of 21 days are the main ones, which attract about 1,000 devotees from the neighbouring localities. A Board of six trustees manages the temple affairs.

(5) Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

This Perumal temple covering an area of 55 cents in Choolai was built about 100 years back by Sri C. Parthasarathy Chettiar. The principal deity, Sri Srinivasaperumal is in a standing pose. A Bhattachari, who draws a monthly salary performs poojas twice a day; his office is not hereditary. The temple owns ornaments worth about Rs. 10,000 donated by the Chettiar community. It owns 5 houses, garden and shops, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 10,000 by way of rent.

The temple has 11 vahanas, which are made of wood; they are 50 years old. The Brahmothsavam in the month of Purattasi is the main festival which is observed for 10 days; about 10,000 devotees attend it. A Board of three trustees is in charge of the temple.

(6) Sri Sundararaja Perumal and Sri Anjaneyar Temple

The above Perumal temple in Alathur Subramania Achari Street, Choolai was built about 200 years ago. It occupies an area of 3 grounds (7,200 sq. ft.) and has one pagoda. Sri Sundararaja Perumal, the principal deity, is in a standing pose. The other deity Sri Anjaneyar is also in a standing posture.

A Bhattachari performs poojas twice a day. He is paid Rs. 85 per mensem as salary and allowance. The temple owns 3 houses and 30 acres of land, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 4,800. It gets an additional annual income of Rs. 15 from hundi collections. The hundi is opened in the presence of trustees once a year.

The temple owns one Palanquin and 5 vahanas, which are made of wood; they are 50 years old. Brahmothsavam and Udayavar Uthsavam are the main festivals in this temple, which are celebrated for 10 days and 4 days respectively. They attract about 1,000 local devotees. The temple is managed by a Board of five trustees.

(7) Sri Varasiddhi Vinayagar Temple

This small Vinayagar temple was renovated in 1959 and 1962. It occupies an area of 1,500 sq. ft. and has one pagoda. The principal deity is in a sitting pose. A hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas daily once. He is paid a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem.

The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 1,320 from a house and 4 shops by way of rent. It owns 2 vahanas, which are made of wood. Of the 3 festivals, Vinayaga Chaturthi is the main one in the month of Avani. It attracts local devotees. A single trustee under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple.

(8) Sri Kunnathamman Temple

This Amman temple in Choolai was built some 150 years back. It covers an area of about 4 cents. The principal deity is Sri Kunnathamman.

A hereditary Gurukkal performs pooja once a day. He is paid a monthly salary. The temple owns 3 grounds of lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 600 by way of rent. It gets an annual income of Rs. 40 from hundi collections. Trustees should be present, when the hundi is opened. No festivals are celebrated. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

(9) Sri Muthumariamman Temple

The above Amman temple in Kalathiappa Mudali Street, Choolai was built about 85 years back. It occupies an area about one cent. The principal deity is Sri Muthumariamman. The hereditary trustee performs poojas daily in the morning only. The temple owns one shop, which fetches an annual income of Rs. 168. It gets an additional annual income of Rs. 18 from its hundi. No festival is celebrated. A single trustee manages this temple.

(10) Sri Kothanda Ramaswamy Temple

This Perumal temple in 27, Avadhanam Papier road in Choolai was built about 45 years back. It occupies an area of about one cent. Sri Kothanda Ramaswamy, a metal idol, is the principal deity.

A non-hereditary Bhattachari performs pooja daily once. He gets a salary of Rs. 18 per mensem. The temple owns a house, which fetches an annual income of Rs. 900 by way of rent. It has 8 wooden vahanas, which were made between 1930—1960. It celebrates three festivals annually. The main festival, Sri Rama Navami, is celebrated for 10 days in Chithirai. Three trustees manage the temple.

(11) Sri Chidambareswarar Temple

The above Siva temple in Avadhanam Papier Road, Choolai was built in 1897 by Sri Venkatesa Mudaliar. It occupies an area of about 8 cents and has one prakaram and a 16 pillar mandapam. The principal deity Sri Chidambareswarar is a Pradishta Lingam.

The non-hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas twice a day. He gets a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem and may take the usual normal offerings of devotees like coconuts, plantains etc. The temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 1,250. It has 3 houses which fetch an annual income of Rs. 3,150. This temple has a Car and 7 vahanas made of wood.

Division No.	Name of division	Name of the temple	PAGE
13.	Muthialpet (Cont.)	„ Angalamman	166
		„ Kaligambal and Kamadeeswarar	
		„ Venugopal (Alias) Krishnaswamy	
		„ Gajendra Varadaraja Perumal	
		„ Kanniamman	
		„ Dharmavinayagar and Dharmarajar	167
		„ Thandu Mariamman	
		„ Senkzhuncer Pillaiyar	
		„ Thulukkanathamman	
		„ Varadaraja Manavala Mahmuni Devasthanam	
15.	Mannady	„ Srinivasa Perumal	168
		„ Kadumbadi Amman	
		„ Salai Vinayagar	
		„ Dharma Vinayagar	
		„ Venkatesa Perumal Bajanai	
		„ Arunachaleswarar	169
17.	Seven Wells (South)	„ Anjaneyaswamy	
		„ Dharmarajar	
		„ Thiruveedhiamman	
		„ Thulukkanathamman and Vedagireeswarar	
		„ Thandu Thulukkanathamman	
		„ Anjaneyaswamy	170
18.	Sowcarpet	„ Dharmarajar	
		„ Thillai Vinayagar	
		„ Nimishambal Eswari	
		„ Sengaluncer Vinayagar	
		„ Uthukattamman	171
19.	Kothawalchavadi	„ Adhi Adipadai Prasanna Vinayagar	
		„ Anjaneyaswamy	
		„ Ikkattu Vinayagar (Alias) Vallaba Vinayagar	
		„ Adhikesava Perumal	
21.	Korukkupet	„ Kannika Parameswari	172
		„ Srinivasa Perumal	
		„ Chidambara Vinayagar and Nagathamman	
24.	Basin Bridge	„ Pon Mariamman	
		„ Periya Palayathamman	
25.	Kondithope	„ Karpaga Vinayagar	173
26.	Peddunaickenpet	„ Elanthai Muthu Mariamman	
		„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	
		„ Venkatesa Perumal	
		„ Chengalvarayaswamy	
		„ Arunachaleswarar	174
		„ Dharmarajar	
		„ Selva Vinayagar and Vallaba Ganesar	
		„ Pachaiamman and Mannarswamy	
		„ Servai Vinayagar	
		„ Kamala Vinayagar	175
		„ Selva Vinayagar (Alias) Ilaiattu Vinayagar	
		„ Kasiviswanathar	
		„ Siddhi Buddhi Karpaga Vinayagar	
		„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar (Alias) Nattu Selva Vinayagar	
		„ Selva Vinayagar	
		„ Selva Vinayagar and Palaniandy	

Division No.	Name of division	Name of the temple	PAGE
27.	Perumal Koil Garden	„ Siddhi Vinayagar (Alias) Mandreega Pillaiyar	176
		„ Ranganathaswamy	
		„ Mathamma (Alias) Mariamman	
		„ Panthar Subramaniaswamy (Alias) Siva Subramaniaswamy	
		„ Vallabai Ganesar	
28.	Trevelyan Basin	„ Vaikunta Perumal and Dharmaraja	177
29.	Elephant Gate	„ Antharanga Venkatesa Perumal	
		„ Moongali Amman	
		„ Kalyana Venkatesa Perumal	
		„ Dharmarajar	
30.	Edapalayam	„ Sathu Kamakshi Amman	178
		„ Kalyana Venkatesa Perumal	
		„ Ekambareswarar	
31.	Perambur	„ Chinthamani Vinayagar	
		„ Sundara Vinayagar and Lakshmi Amman	
		„ Sumuga Vinayagar	179
		„ Semathamman and Anandeeswarar	
32.	Vyasarpadi	„ Periya Palayathamman	
33.	Pulianthope	„ Raveeswarar	
36.	Pattalam	„ Selva Vinayagar	
		„ Ellaianman	180
39.	Choolai	„ Anjaneyaswamy	
		„ Angalaparameswari and Kasi Viswanathaswamy	
		„ Dharmarajar	
		„ Prasanna Vinayagar	
		„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	181
		„ Srinivasa Perumal	
		„ Sundararaja Perumal and Anjaneyar	
		„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar	
		„ Kunnathamman	
		„ Muthumariamman	182
		„ Kothanda Ramaswamy	
		„ Chidambareswarar	
		„ Muthu Vinayagar	
		„ Vembuli Amman and Pachai Amman	
		„ Venugopalaswamy	183
		„ Chockavel Subramaniam	
		„ Dharmarajar and Vembuli Amman	
		„ Karpaga Vinayagar and Sivasubramaniam	
		„ Lakshmi Amman	
41.	Sembyam	„ Kothanda Ramaswamy	184
43.	Agaram	„ Parasurama Lingeswarar	
45.	Ayanavaram	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	
		„ Selliamman and Muthamman	
		„ Kariamianicka Perumal	
47.	Otteri	„ Chellapillaiyar (Alias) Narayana Perumal	184
48.	Kosapet	„ Chinnamottai Amman	
		„ Kandaswamy	
		„ Adhi Mottaiamman	
		„ Vinaitheertha Vinayagar	

They were got ready between 1936 and 1961. Of the several festivals, the Brahmothsavam is the main one; it is observed for 10 days. About 100 devotees attend it. Three trustees manage the temple.

(12) Sri Muthu Vinayagar Temple

This Vinayagar temple in Sydenham's road, Choolai was built some 150 years back by Sri Santhiappa Naidu. It was renovated later by the trustees. It covers an area of about 3 cents. The principal deity, Sri Muthu Vinayagar is in a sitting pose. A Gurukkal performs poojas twice a day. His office is not hereditary. He gets a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem. The temple owns two shops, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 240 by way of rent.

The temple has no movable properties. Vinayaga Chathurthi is the main annual festival observed by the temple. A single trustee manages this temple.

(13) Sri Vembuli Amman and Sri Pachai Amman Temples

These small Amman temples are situated in Kandappa Mudali Street in Choolai at a distance of about 2 miles from the Egmore railway station. The temples cover an area of 1,050 sq. ft. The presiding deity Sri Vembuliamman is installed upto the chest and Sri Pachaiamman is in a sitting pose.

No pooja is offered in the temples, as there is no priest. Donations and offerings paid by the devotees are spent for the annual festival in the month of Adi. There is no trustee, as it is said to be a family temple.

(14) Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple

This Perumal temple in Angalamman Koil Street, Choolai was built about 60 years ago. It occupies an area of about 10 cents. The principal deity Sri Venugopalaswamy is in a standing pose with His consorts Sri Rukmani and Satya Bhama. Poojas are performed by a Bhattachari, whose office is not hereditary. He gets a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. The temple owns 3 houses, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,500. It has a Palanquin and 3 vahanas (Garudan, Sesha and Horse), which are made of wood; they are 20 years old. It celebrates two festivals i.e., Sri Jayanthi and Udayavar Uthsavam in Avani and Chithirai respectively. The main festival Sri Jayanthi is celebrated for 10 days, which attracts 200 local devotees. A Board of three trustees manages this temple.

(15) Sri Chockavel Subramaniam Temple

The above temple located in Choolai was built in 1920. It occupies an area of about 17 cents. The

principal deity, Sri Chockavel Subramaniam is in a standing posture with His consorts Sri Valli and Deivayanai. There are several other stone and metal idols. A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas twice a day. He gets Rs. 32 per month as salary and allowances. It has antique jewels made of gold and silver worth about Rs. 1,050. It owns 4 shops and house-sites which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,000. It also gets an annual income of Rs. 60 under hundi collections.

There are 4 vahanas which are made of wood; they are about 40 years old. Skandasashti celebrated for 8 days in Ayypasi month is the main festival. It attracts 800 local devotees. This temple is managed by a single trustee.

(16) Sri Dharmarajar and Sri Vembuli Amman Temples

Both the above temples located in 90, Vijaya Vigneswarar Koil Street, Choolai were renovated by a devotee in 1940. Their age is not known. The principal deities of the temples are Sri Dharmarajar and Sri Vembuliamman. Both are in a standing pose. There are a number of festival idols. A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas in both the temples. He gets Rs. 35 per month as salary and allowances. The temples own some house-sites which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,920.

Sri Dharmarajar temple celebrates 4 festivals of which Brahmothsavam in Adi is the main one. About 1,000 devotees assemble. A single trustee manages the temple.

(17) Sri Karpaga Vinayagar and Sri Sivasubramaniam Temple

The above temple located in Choolai was built some 100 years back. The principal deity Sri Sivasubramaniam is in a standing posture. The deity Sri Karpaga Vinayagar is in a sitting pose. A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas twice a day. He is paid a salary of Rs. 30 per month.

It owns a silver Kavacham worth about Rs. 2,500. It has 8 grounds of vacant lands, 2 shops, one godown and two houses, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 4,300 by way of rent. The hundi collections are about Rs. 40 per annum.

There are 4 vahanas and one Palanquin, which are made of wood; they are about 15 years old. It celebrates Chithra Pournami, Skandasashti and Arudhra festival. The main festival Chithra Pournami is celebrated for 10 days, which attracts 5,000 local devotees. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

41. SEMBYAM

Sri Lakshmi Amman Temple

The above Amman temple, located in Sembyam near Perambur was built about 80 years ago by the people of Mudaliar community. It occupies an area of one cent. The principal deity Sri Lakshmi Amman is represented by a head made of stone.

A Gurukkal offers two poojas daily in the morning and evening. The temple owns a few items of jewellery donated by devotees. It has a house, a shop and land to the extent of 64 cents, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 600 by way of rent; this is spent for poojas and salary of the priest. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 75. The hundi is opened periodically in the presence of the trustee. The income by way of miscellaneous collections is Rs. 75 per annum.

The temple owns a Lion vahanam which is about 40 years old and made of wood. The Fire walking festival in the month of Adi is the main festival in this temple, which attracts about 1,000 local devotees. A single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

48. AGARAM

Sri Kothanda Ramaswamy Temple

The above temple in Agaram near Ayanavaram was built about 85 years ago. It covers an extent of 3 cents. The presiding deity is Sri Kothanda Ramaswamy in a standing pose with His consort Sita, Lakshmana and Anjaneyar. A hereditary Bhattachari, performs poojas twice a day. He is paid a monthly salary. It gets an annual income of Rs. 888 from its shops by way of rent and it is utilized for poojas and other expenses.

The temple has no vahanas. It celebrates 2 festivals, namely, Sri Rama Navami in Chithirai (April-May) and *Mukkoti Ekadasi* (Vaikunta Ekadasi) in Margazhi (December-January). A single trustee manages the temple.

46. AYANAVARAM

(1) Sri Parasurama Lingaswarar Temple

The Siva temple located in Parasurama Lingaswarar Street in Ayanavaram was built about 300 years ago; Sri Parasurama Lingaswarar, the presiding deity is a Swayambu Lingam. The area of the temple is about 13.75 cents.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 32. The temple owns house-sites to the extent of 100 grounds, which have

been let out for rent. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,880.

The temple holds the following vahanas viz., Rishabam, Bandicoot, Adhikara Nandhi and Pradosha Nandhi; all these are 16 years old and made of wood. Arudhra in the month of Margazhi and Anna Abishekam in the month of Ayypasi are the annual festivals of the temple, which attract about 4,000 devotees. A Board of three trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Kasiviswanathaswamy Temple

The above temple located in Konnur High road, Ayanavaram was built in 1807 by two pious Gujarathi ladies named Srimathi Ratna Bai and Ramkavarbai belonging to Tawkers' Family. There are stone inscriptions in the southern front walls of the temple in Telugu, Tamil and Gujarathi languages. A Kumbabhishekam was done by the then hereditary trustees in 1932. A Navagraham temple was added in 1960. The shrine covers an area of about 47 cents. The presiding deity Sri Kasiviswanathar is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Visalakshi Ambal.

The non-hereditary Gurukkal offers poojas 3 times daily. He is not paid any salary in cash. The temple owns ornaments worth Rs. 1,500; all of them are modern. It owns 16 houses and 62 grounds (House-sites), which have been let out for rent; they fetch an income of Rs. 10,000 per annum; this is utilized for its maintenance. The income from hundi collections is Rs. 500 per annum.

Of the seven festivals, the Brahmothsavam in Chithirai is the most important one. The Lord is taken round the streets in procession during this festival and the local residents take part in it. It is managed by a single hereditary trustee.

(3) Sri Selliamman and Sri Muthamman Temples

The above two Amman temples located in Ayanavaram cover an area of 11 cents and 33 cents respectively. Sri Selliamman and Muthamman who are the principal deities of these temples are in a sitting posture.

The poosari performs pooja once a day in both the temples; his service is honorary. The two temples own immovable properties, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 300 and Rs. 312 respectively by way of rent. The annual festival is celebrated in the Selliamman temple in the month of Adi and 4,000 persons attend it. The affairs of the temples are managed by a Board of three trustees.

Division No.	Name of division	Name of the temple	PAGE
49.	Perumalpet	„ Prasanna Vinayagar	185
50.	Purasawalkam	„ Selva Vinayagar	
		„ Srinivasa Perumal	
		„ Kothandaramaswamy and Anjaneyaswamy	
		„ Solaiaimman	
		„ Varadaraja Perumal	186
52.	Kilpauk	„ Adhi Vinayagar	
		„ Vembady Vinayagar	
53.	Chetput	„ Dharmaraja	
		„ Selliamman	
		„ Subramaniaswamy	187
		„ Karekathi Amman	
54.	Nungambakkam	„ Subramaniaswamy	
		„ Venbuli Amman and Kolathamman	
		„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar	
		„ Karkodiamman	188
58.	Pudupakkam	„ Agastheeswarar and Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	
59.	Amir Mahal	„ Chella Pillaiyar	
60.	Royapettah	„ Periya Palayathamman	
		„ Velathamman	
		„ Selva Vinayagar	189
61.	Gangadhara Eswarar Koil	„ Siddhi Buddhi Vinayagar and Sundareswarar	
62.	Ambedkarnagar (Purasawalkam)	„ Rathna Vinayagar and Durgai Amman	
		„ Srinivasa Perumal	
		„ Venugopalaswamy	
		„ Gangadhara Eswarar	190
63.	Periamet	„ Muthu Mariamman	
64.	Park Town	„ Anjaneyaswamy	
		„ Ellaiamman	
		„ Sivasubramaniaswamy	
		„ Chenna Malleeswarar and Chenna Kesava Perumal	191
		„ Muthukumaraswamy	
		„ Prasanna Vinayagar	
		„ Nattu Selva Vinayagar	
		„ Selva Vinayagar	
		„ Renuka Parameswari (Alias) Chinnakadai Amman	192
66.	Chintadripet	„ Adhipureeswarar and Adhikesava Perumal	
		„ Subramaniaswamy	
		„ Palaniandavar	
		„ Nagathamman (Alias) Nageswari Amman	
		„ Murugavel (Alias) Kumaravel	193
67.	Egmore	„ Srinivasa Perumal	
		„ Sadayathamman	
		„ Ponniamman	
		„ Selva Vinayagar	
68.	Pudupet	„ Thrisadai Amman	194
69.	Komaleeswaranpet	„ Komaleeswarar	

Division No.	Name of division	Name of the temple	PAGE
69.	Komaleeswaranpet (Cont.)	„ Balasubramaniaswamy	195
71.	Nehru Nagar	„ Pachai Amman and Mannarceswarar	
72.	Thiruvatteeswaranpet	„ Ambupuri Mariamman	
		„ Paripoorana Vinayagar	
		„ Panduranga	
		„ Anjaneyar	196
75.	Triplicane	„ Thiruvatteeswarar	
		„ Parthasarathy	
		„ Arasadi Karpaga Vinayagar	
		„ Panduranga	
		„ Ellai Amman	198
		„ Kamakala Kameswarar	
		„ Payandi Amman	
76.	Jam Bazaar	„ Kadumbadi Amman	
		„ Prasanna Vinayagar	
		„ Sundara Vinayagar	199
		„ Ellai Amman (Alias) Renuka Parameswari	
		„ Karpaga Vinayagar and Subramaniam	
80.	Krishnampet	„ Sundara Vinayagar and Thulukkanathamman	
81.	Teynampet	„ Theertha Paleeswarar	
		„ Balasubramaniaswamy and Alai Amman	200
		„ Chakkara Vinayagar	
		„ Krishnaswamy	
83.	Madhavaperumalpuram (Mylapore)	„ Malleeswarar	
84.	Karaneeswarapuram (Mylapore)	„ Mundakanni Amman	
		„ Vinaitheertha Karpaga Vinayagar	201
		„ Kolamuzhi Amman	
		„ Karaneeswarar	
85.	Santhome	„ Adhi Kesava Perumal	
86.	Mylapore	„ Vedantha Desigar Devasthanam	
		„ Chengaluneer Pillaiyar	202
		„ Chitheri Vinayagar	
		„ Sundara Vinayagar	
		„ Selva Vinayagar	
		„ Anjaneyar	
		„ Apparswamy	203
		„ Venkatesa Perumal	
		„ Dharmarajar	
		„ Veerabadraswamy	
		„ Thiruvalluva Nayanar	
		„ Velleeswarar	204
		„ Gnana Jothi Nanthana Vinayagar	
		„ Mavadi Vinayagar	
		„ Virupatcheeswarar	
		„ Ellai Amman and Payandi Amman	
		„ Kapaleeswarar	205
		„ Valeeswarar	
		„ Sundara Vinayagar	

(4) Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple

The Perumal temple located in Ayanavaram was built some 200 years back. It occupies an area of 7 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Karia Manicka Perumal, is in a standing pose. A Vaikanasa Bhattachari offers daily poojas. His office is hereditary and he is paid a small monthly salary. It owns 2 acres of lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,140.

The temple owns one Garuda vahanam made of wood in 1931. It celebrates the following festivals; Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi, Chithra Full-Moon in Chithirai and Sri Jayanthi in Avani month. The festivals attract 400 devotees. A single trustee manages the temple.

47. OTTERI

Sri Chellapillaiyar (Alias) Sri Narayana Perumal Temple

The above Vishnu temple in Konnur High road, Otteri was constructed by a devotee. Some renovation was done by the late Sri S. R. Doraiswamy Mudaliar. The presiding deity is Sri Chellapillaiyar (Sri Narayana Perumal), which is in a standing pose. The temple covers an area of about 33 cents.

Poojas are performed daily once by a non-hereditary Bhattachari, whose monthly salary is Rs. 25. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 100 donated by a devotee.

The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 5,000 by way of rent, from its immovable properties—Houses and Lands—which is spent for the payment of salary to Bhattachari, poojas, festivals etc.

It owns three vahanas, which are 30 years old and made of wood. The annual festivals observed by the temple are Udayavar Brahmothsavam in Chithirai (10 days), Vaira Mudi Servai in Panguni (1 day) and Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi (1 day). The Udayavar Brahmothsavam for a period of 10 days is the main festival, which attracts about 2,000 devotees. A single trustee manages the temple.

48. KOSAPET

(1) Sri Chinnamottai Amman Temple

The small Amman temple covering an area of 150 sq. ft. located in 5, Padavattamman Koil Street in Kosapet was constructed by a devotee some 70 years ago. The presiding deity Sri Chinna Mottaiamman is in *Nagapasam* posture, i.e., an ant-hill over which there is a five-headed serpent protecting it as an umbrella.

A non-hereditary priest of Mudaliar caste performs two poojas daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 15.

The temple owns 3 houses and $1\frac{1}{2}$ grounds (house-sites), which are let out for rent. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 500 which is spent for its maintenance.

The temple has a Ratham and two vahanas, which are 50 years old and made of wood. The Panguni Uthiram for a period of 5 days and Adi festival for a period of 5 days are the annual festivals observed by the temple. About 10,000 devotees assemble during these festivals. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(2) Sri Kandaswamy Temple

The above temple is located in Kandaswamy Koil Street, Kosapet. When the East India Company was ruling the country (1700), the Potters residing near the Elephant Gate had to move towards the present Kosapet area. In the land near the Brick-kiln they found an idol of Murugar in *Kusa* bush. They installed the idol at Kosapet and built the temple, which has since become famous in Madras City. It occupies an area of about 27 cents and has a Raja-gopuram and one prakaram. The Raja-gopuram was renovated by a devotee in 1941.

The principal deity, Sri Kandaswamy is in a standing posture with Valli, Deivayanai and a Peacock. Poojas are performed by a non-hereditary Gurukkal twice a day. The temple owns antique and modern jewels worth about Rs. 2,785. It has 15 houses and one Market, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 14,739. This income is utilized for festivals, taxes and other expenses. The temple owns one Ratham and 14 vahanas made of wood in 1911.

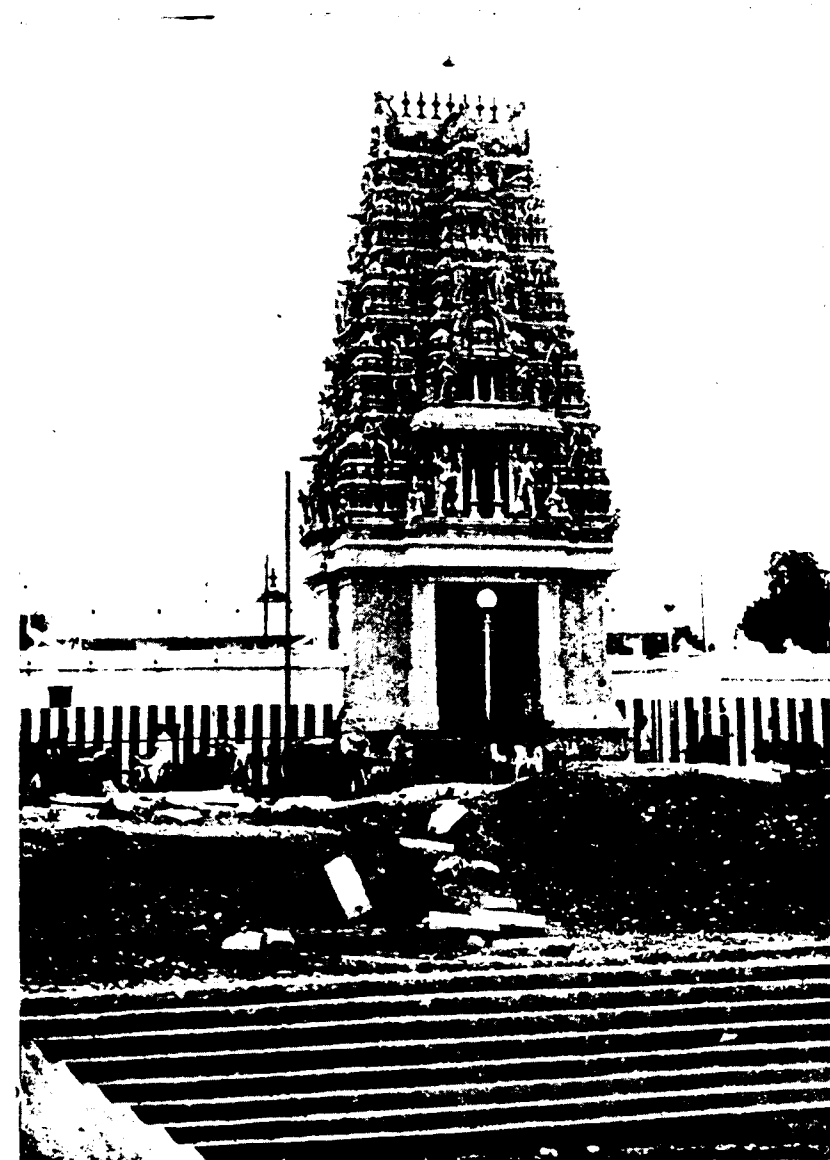
The temple celebrates 20 festivals. Brahmothsavam (11 days), Panguni Uthiram, (one day) Skandasashti (6 days in Ayyappasi), and Arudhra (10 days in Margazhi) are the main festivals in this temple. They attract 10,000 devotees. A Board of three trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

(3) Sri Adhi Mottaiamman Temple

This temple located in Kandaswamy Koil Street, Kosapet covers an area of 11 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Adhi Mottaiamman is in a sitting posture. The priest of the Kandaswamy temple performs poojas twice a day; he gets a salary of Rs. 47 per mensem in cash and an allowance of $\frac{3}{4}$ measure of rice daily. Jathirai is the main festival and it attracts 50,000 devotees. The trustees of the Sri Kandaswamy temple manage the affairs of this shrine also.

(4) Sri Vinai Theertha Vinayagar Temple

The temple situated in 37-L, Vinai Theertha Vinayagar Koil Street, Kosapet was built some 150



Temple view with the Tank
Sri Kandaswamy Temple

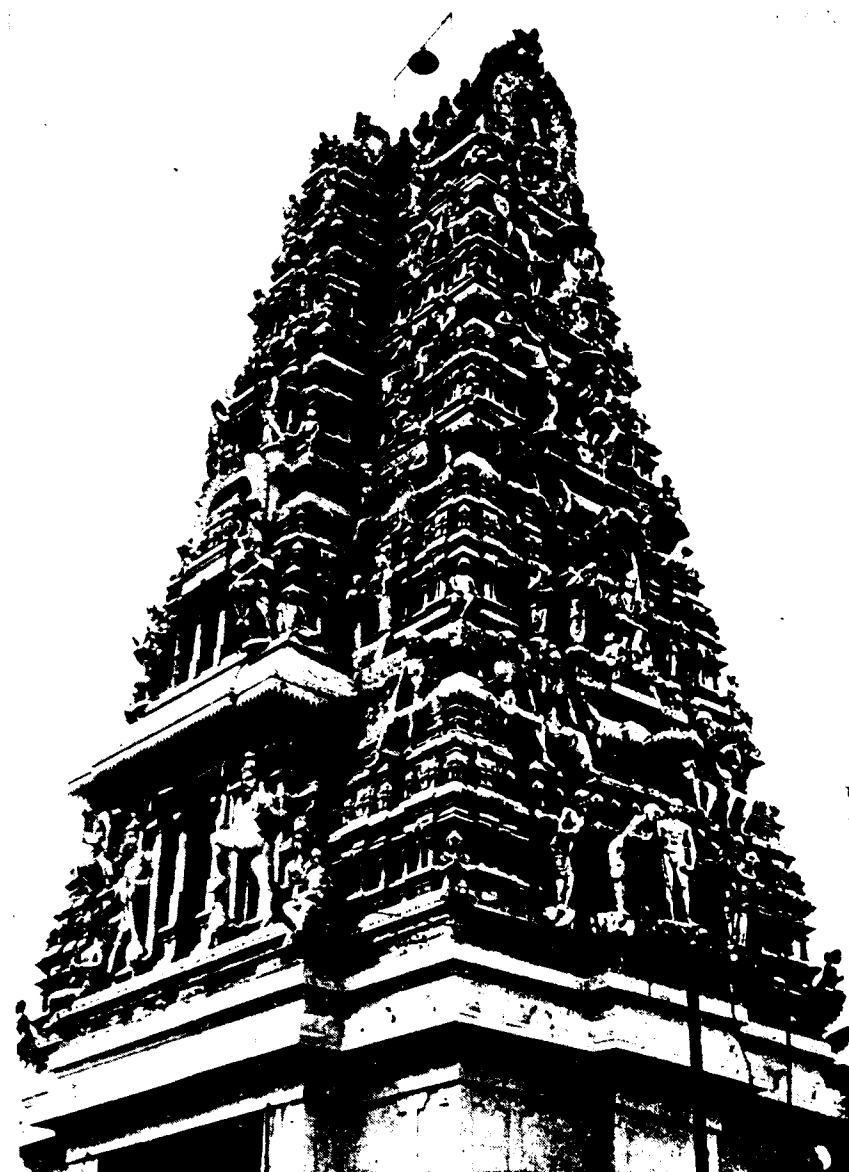
(48) KOSAPET

Division No.	Name of division	Name of the temple	PAGE
86.	Mylapore (Cont.)	„ Thiruveedhi Amman	206
		„ Madhava Perumal	
		„ Sundara Vinayagar	
		„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar	
88.	Alwarpet	„ Prasanna Vinayagar	207
90.	Adayar	„ Sundara Vinayagar	
		„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	
		„ Ellai Amman	
91.	Aminjikarai	„ Kamakshi Ekambareswarar	208
		„ Sathya Varadaraja Perumal	
92.	Vadapalani (Kodambakkam)	„ Vadapalani Andavar	
		„ Venugopalaswamy	
		„ Venkatesa Perumal	209
		„ Vyagrapureeswarar (Alias)	
		„ Vengeswarar	
		„ Kannapurathamman	
93.	Thyagaroya Nagar	„ Bharadwaja Eswarar	210
95.	Rajaji Nagar (T. Nagar)	„ Thulukkanathamman	
96.	Kamaraj Nagar	„ Siva and Vishnu	
97.	Saidapet North	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	
		„ Kothandaramaswamy	211
99.	Guindy (Velacherry)	„ Adhi Chennakesava Perumal	
100.	Saidapet	„ Yoga Narasimhaswamy	
		„ Karaneeswarar	
		„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	212
		„ Soundareswarar	
		„ Prasanna Venkata	
		„ Narasimhaswamy	
		„ Sivasubramaniaswamy	213
		„ Kadumbadi Chinnamman	
		„ Subramaniaswamy	

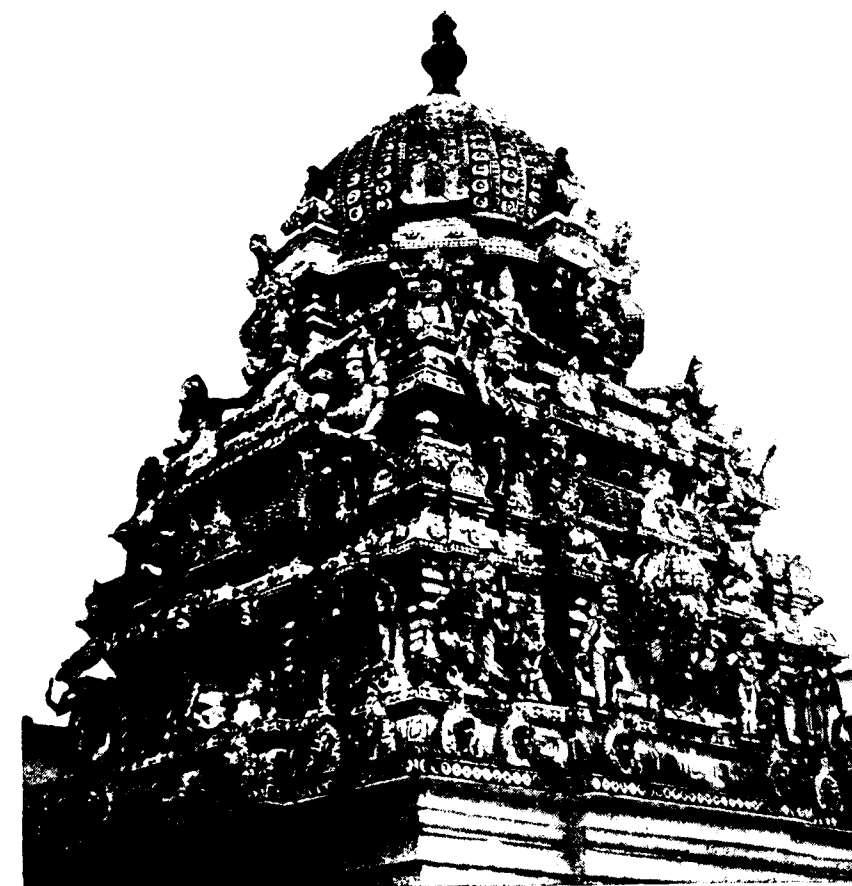
[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Division No.	Name of division	Name of the temple	
6.	Narayanappa Naick Garden	Sri Thulukkana Parameswari Amman Temple	212
10.	Old Washermanpet	„ Gajendra Varadaraja Perumal	
13.	Muthialpet	„ Pavam Theertha Amman	
		„ Venugopalaswamy	
26.	Peddunaickenpet	„ Muchandhi Amman	213
		„ Thulukkanathamman	
58.	Pudupakkam	„ Kadumbadi Amman	
69.	Komaleeswaranpet	„ Ranganathaswamy	

PART I
THE TEMPLE DIRECTORY
OF
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT



Gopuram view
Sri Kandaswamy Temple
 (48) KOSAPET



Vimanam view
Sri Kandaswamy Temple
 (48) KOSAPET



Sri Kandaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)
Sri Kandaswamy Temple
 (48) KOSAPET



Sri Natarajar (Uthsavar)
Sri Kandaswamy Temple
 (48) KOSAPET

**Location of Important Temples
in
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT**

SCALE
0 5 10 15 Miles
Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15

ANDHRA PRADESH

PONDICHERRY

TIRUTTANI

THIRUVALLUR

KOYAMBEDU

SAYAPET

CHINGLEPUT

MADURANTHAKAM

CHEYYUR

NORTH ARCOT

SOUTH ARCOT

Bay of Bengal

REFERENCE

- State Boundary —————
- District Boundary - - - - -
- Taluk Boundary
- Railway Line (Broad Gauge) —+—+—+—
- Railway Line (Metre Gauge) —-|-|-|-|
- National Highways =====
- River with Stream ~~~~~
- Village Name [Symbol]
- Temple Name [Symbol]

PART I

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

Introduction

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT can be proud of the fact that it has the earliest of the surviving temples, namely, the Kailasanathar and Vaikuntaperumal temples at Kancheepuram constructed by the Pallavas in the Eighth Century A. D. The earlier rock-cut and stone-built temples of Mamallapuram have ceased to be places of worship and are preserved as ancient monuments. It is, however, an important centre for tourist. Kancheepuram, the temple city and the one among the seven holy cities of India, has a large number of temples including some famous shrines such as those of Ekambareswarar, Varadarajaperumal and Kamakshiamman. Forty one temples are found in Kancheepuram of which nineteen are Siva temples and eight are Vishnu shrines. At one time, the city is said to have possessed 108 Siva temples and 18 Vishnu temples.

Kancheepuram was originally the seat of Sri Jagathguru Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Peetam who is the hereditary trustee of the Kamakshi-
amman temple. His Holiness is closely associated with the temple since it was Sri Adhi Sankarar who installed the Chakram in front of the Goddess. Two versions are given about this Chakram. According to the first version, the Goddess was originally an Ugra Devatha. Sri Adhi Sankarar made her a Shanta Devatha by installing the Chakram in front of her. The other account is that at one time when the influence of the deity began to decline, Sri Sankara whose image is worshipped in the temple even to-day put up a Peetam in front of the deity with Ashta Lakshmis cut on the cardinal points and thus brought back thoroughly the power of the deity.

The presiding deities of some of the shrines have been discovered by accident. Cows revealed their existence by giving up their milk of their own accord in a particular spot where the deity was found later.

The Swayambu Lingams in five temples were found when they were hit by sword or foot and blood gushed out. These temples are as follows :

L.C. No.	Name of temple	Name of village	Name of taluk
118	Sri Sampangi Pichandeeswarar temple	Arani	Ponneri
130	„ Balasubramania-swamy	Andarkuppam	„
172	„ Agastheeswarar	Cholipalayam (Hamlet of Cholavaram)	„
117	„ Vagheeswaraswamy	Tiruppachur	Tiruvallur
127	„ Kesavaperumal	Thottikalai	„
33	„ Thiruppaleeswarar	Thiruppalaivanam	Ponneri
158	„ Pushparatha Eswarar	Nayar	„
47	„ Masilamani Eswarar	Thirumullaivoyal	Saidapet
68	„ Kusalavapureeswarar	Koyambedu	„
34	„ Othandeswarar	Thirumazhi	Sriperumbudur

A few temples have some special features of interest. These are:

In the Moongiliamman temple at St. Thomas Mount, a Christian who has faith in Hindu Religion is performing pooja.

In the Singaperumal temple, Chingleput taluk, the Moolavar, Sri Pataladri Narasimhar is carved out of a stone which is in a cave around which the temple has been built.

In Tirupporur (L. C. No. 68, Chingleput taluk) the deities were found under a Palmyra tree, by Sri Chidambaraswamikal who had a vision to the effect while he was doing penance at Vriddachalam. The temple was built by the Swamikal.

The Pradishta Lingam in the Aymoortheeswarar temple at Moongipattu (L. C. No. 18, Tiruvallur taluk)

years ago by the Vanniar community. It occupies an area of about 27 cents and has one prakaram. The presiding deity Sri Vinai Theertha Vinayagar is in a sitting posture.

Poojas are performed by a poosari of Vanniar community twice a day; his office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary. The temple owns 4 houses, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,700 by way of rent. It is utilized for poojas and other expenses.

The temple owns one Ratham and 5 vahanas made of wood in 1931. It celebrates 8 festivals. Vinayaga Chathurthi, Panguni Uthiram and Chithra Pournami are the main festivals. They attract 1,000 devotees. A Board of two trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

49. PERUMALPET

(1) Sri Prasanna Vinayagar Temple

The above Vinayagar temple is located in Muthu Naicken Street, Perumalpet. The principal deity, Sri Prasanna Vinayagar is in a sitting pose. A non-hereditary Gurukkal offers poojas daily. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 21. The temple owns 3 houses which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,320 by way of rent. It celebrates 3 festivals; Vinayaga Chathurthi is the main festival; 100 local devotees attend it. A single trustee manages the temple.

(2) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

The above temple situated in No. 24, Venkatesa Pathar Street, Perumalpet was built in 1870 by a devotee. It covers an area of 200 sq. ft. The principal deity Sri Selva Vinayagar is in a sitting posture. Pooja is performed by a hereditary priest, who is paid a monthly salary in cash. The temple owns one fire-wood shop and two petty shops, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 300 by way of rent. It gets an annual income of Rs. 25 from hundi collections.

It celebrates 2 festivals, namely, Vinayaga Chathurthi in Avani and Arudhra darshan in Margazhi. Vinayaga Chathurthi is the main festival in this temple, which attracts the local devotees. This temple is managed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

50. PURASAWALKAM

(1) Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

The above Perumal temple located in 83, Vellala Street in Purasawalkam was constructed by the ancestors of Sri Veeraragavel Chetty; subsequently a mandapam was added to it by one Sri Balakrishna Mudaliar. The temple covers an area of 33 cents. The idol of Lord Perumal is about 10 feet in height. His

T. S.—24

consort is installed in a separate Sanctum. Sri Andal and Anjaneyar are the other deities in this temple.

A hereditary Bhattachari performs 3 poojas daily; he is paid a monthly salary in cash and enjoys the offerings of devotees. The temple owns antique jewellery worth about Rs. 25,000. It gets an annual income of Rs. 588 by way of rent from its immovable property—one house—which is utilized for its maintenance. The temple derives an income of Rs. 100 every year from its hundi collections.

The temple has ten vahanas which are made of wood; they are 40 years old. Vaikunta Ekadasi for 20 days and Brahmothsavam in the month of Thai for 10 days are the annual festivals observed by the shrine. Only local devotees assemble. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

(2) Sri Kothandaramaswamy and Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple

The above temple in Gangadhareswarar Road in Purasawalkam was built some 80 years back by an ancestor of the present hereditary trustee. The temple covers an area of about 11 cents and its presiding deity is Sri Kothandaramaswamy in a standing posture. Sri Ramar, Sita, Lakshmana, Anjaneya, Alwars, Andal, and Mahalakshmi are the other deities in this shrine.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a hereditary Bhattachari, whose monthly salary is Rs. 40. Rama Navami in the month of Panguni and Hanumantha Jayanthi in the month of Margazhi are the annual festivals observed by the temple. The trustee is the owner of the temple.

(3) Sri Solaiamman Temple

This Amman temple located in Purasawalkam was built some 75 years ago by a devotee. It covers an area of 150 sq. ft. The principal deity, Sri Solaiamman is installed upto the chest. A non-hereditary priest performs pooja once a day. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 7. This temple owns 2 shops which fetch an annual income of Rs. 276. No festivals are celebrated in this temple. A hereditary trustee manages the temple affairs.

(4) Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple

The above temple located in No. 7, Solaiamman Koil Street, Purasawalkam was built some 90 years back by the Chettiar community. It occupies an area of about 16 cents. The principal deity, Sri Varadaraja Perumal is in a standing pose with His consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi. A non-hereditary Bhattachari performs poojas twice a day. He gets a monthly salary in cash. The temple owns a house, which fetches an annual income of Rs. 1,320. It owns jewellery worth about Rs. 200.

has five faces. Nandhi, which will ordinarily be present in all Siva temples is not found here.

The Nandhi in the Abathsahaya Eswarar temple at Mathur (L. C. No. 134, Sriperumbudur taluk) and in the Sri Manniswarar temple at Mannivakkam (L. C. No. 1, Chingleput taluk) is facing the same direction as the deity, namely, East.

In Tiruverkadu (L. C. No. 24, Sriperumbudur taluk) where there is a temple for Sri Devi Karu Mariamman, snake bites are said to be harmless. Enquiries show that this is true; the sceptics say that it is owing to the existence of some medicinal herbs in the village while the pious attribute it to divine power.

The Moolavar is facing South in the Sri Subramanyaswamy temple, Perumbairkandigai (L. C. No. 180, Madurantakam taluk).

The taluk-wise break-up is as follows:

Name of taluk	Under H.R. & C. E. Board	Outside the Board	Total
Ponneri	46	22	68
Tiruvallur	77	5	82
Tiruttani	22	5	27
Sriperumbudur	74	...	74
Saidapet	58	2	60
Chingleput	64	6	70
Kancheepuram	175	9	184
Madurantakam	74	3	77
Total	590	52	642

While Kancheepuram taluk has the largest number of temples, Tiruttani taluk has the least number.

The distribution of the temples according to the presiding deity is as follows:

Presiding deities	Temples under H. R. & C. E. Board	Temples outside the Board	Total
Siva and His consort	261	19	280
Vishnu and His consort	174	18	192
Murugan	20	1	21
Goddesses (Village deities)	77	10	87
Vinayagar	39	4	43
Other deities	19	...	19
Total	590	52	642

The number of Saivite temples is 344 while the Vaishnavite shrines are 192.

TEMPLE SURVEY

One hundred and twenty eight temples are small ones covering less than five cents; six temples occupy an extent of ten acres and more.

The following statement shows the area covered by the temples:—

Extent	Temples under the Board	Temples outside the Board	Total
Below 5 cents	110	18	128
5 cents and above but below 20 cents	87	17	104
20 cents and above but below 1 acre	208	10	218
1 acre and above but below 2 acres	88	5	93
2 acres and above but below 5 acres	53	1	54
5 acres and above but below 10 acres	8	...	8
10 acres and above	6	...	6
Area not stated	30	1	31
Total	590	52	642

543 temples out of 642 cover an area of less than two acres.

In 90 out of 280 Siva temples, the presiding deity is a Swayambu Lingam. There are only pictures in eight temples. In five Vishnu temples, the deity is in a lying pose. In three temples, neither idol nor picture is found. In one temple, there is only a bust of the Goddess while a stone without any figure is found in another. The number of temples where the deity is in a standing or sitting pose is as follows:

Standing pose	236 temples
Sitting pose	110 "
Total	346 "

In Siva temples, poojas are performed by Saivite Brahmins of Gurukkal community, while Bhattacharies belonging to Vaishnavite caste are employed in Vishnu temples. Before they are permitted to enter the Sanctum Sanctorum, they should be duly initiated according to the rules prescribed in the Agamas.

Of the 642 temples, no priests are found in 32 temples. Poojas are performed by Brahmins in 515 temples while in 95 temples poojas are performed by priests of other communities. The following deity-wise statement for 610 temples where poojas are performed will be of interest.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

Name of deities	Temples under the H. R. & C. E. Board			Temples outside the Board			Total		
	Number of temples with poojas performed	Number of temples where priest is		Number of temples with poojas performed	Number of temples where priest is		Number of temples with poojas performed	Number of temples where priest is	
		Brahmin	Non-Brahmin		Brahmin	Non-Brahmin		Brahmin	Non-Brahmin
Siva	248	242	6	19	18	1	267	260	7
Vishnu	166	158	8	16	15	1	182	173	9
Murugan	19	19	...	1	1	...	20	20	...
Vinayagar	37	28	9	4	3	1	41	31	10
Village deities (Goddesses)	72	20	52	10	1	9	82	21	61
Other deities	18	10	8	...	...	...	18	10	8
Total	560	477	83	50	38	12	610	515	95

In all the Muruga temples, the priest is a Brahmin. In seven out of 267 Siva temples and in nine out of 182 Vishnu shrines, the priest belongs to other communities. Out of hundred temples, for village Goddesses and other deities, Brahmin priests are found in thirty one temples and Non-Brahmins in sixty nine. Poojas are offered by Brahmin priests in thirty one out of forty one Vinayagar temples.

In the bigger Siva temples, after the Gurukkals recite Vedas in Sanskrit, Thevaram is sung in Tamil by Pandarams who are known as *Othuvars*. In Vishnu temples, the Bhattacharies recite Vedas in Sanskrit and Thiruvaymozhi in Tamil.

The language in Madras State is Tamil. But poojas are offered in Sanskrit in all the important temples in the State. It is based on the assumption that Devas (Gods) should be worshipped in their language and Sanskrit should be the medium of worship as it was supposed to be the language of Gods. The historical explanation is that Sanskrit was the language of the Brahmins who held sway in the temples. The fusion of Aryan and Dravidian cultures which took place elevated the position of Brahmins in South India and with the rise of the Vijayanagar Empire, Sanskrit became universal. At the same time, the practice of reciting Tamil hymns was in vogue for at least thousand years. "From the time of Parantaka—I (907-955), there is a regular series of endowments recorded in the Epigraphs of the Chola Thondaimandalams (i.e., roughly Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tiruchirapalli districts) for the recitation of these hymns in temples to the accompaniment of instrumental music. The mention of

* [Page 121—Development of Religion in South India.]

Devara Nayakar, Superintendent of Thevaram in the reign of Rajendra-I implies a regular State Department regulating this work and securing its performance...". The hymns of Nayanmars had gained the status of divine literature by Tenth Century A. D.

Regarding Vaishnavite temples also, there is Epigraphic evidence that at least from the time of Raja Raja Chola-I, Thiruvaymozhi was recited in Vaishnavite temples during worship. One inscription of A. D. 1242 mentions a choir of 58 Brahmins reciting *Thirumozhi*—(sacred word—short) for Thiruvaymozhi in Kancheepuram. And this would show that Tamil was the language of worship in the temples before the rise of Vijayanagar Empire in the days when Tamils were supreme.

The Devaraja or Varadaraja temple of Vadakalai tradition is the most sacred of all Vaishnavite shrines in the State. During the Muslim invasion, the deity was removed to Udayarpalayam in Tiruchirapalli district in 1690 and was brought back in 1710. One Athan Jeeyar of Thenkalai sect took an important part in bringing back the deity to Kancheepuram and he was permitted to recite Thenkalai hymns in the temple. Active co-operation between both the sects has existed in the worship of the deity which is a special feature of this shrine.

No ornaments were found in 431 temples. Thirty nine temples have not furnished any details under the head. The classification of the remaining 172 temples according to the value of jewellery owned by them is as follows:

The temple owns 3 Rathams and one vahanam, made of wood in 1891. It celebrates 3 festivals, i.e., Garuda Servai and Gajendra Moksham in Vaikasi and Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi. Only a few local devotees take part in these festivals. A Board of two trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

(5) Sri Adhi Vinayagar Temple

The Vinayagar temple in Purasawalkam was built some three hundred years ago by the people of Vanniar community; subsequently a front mandapam was added to it by one Sri Nainiappa Naicker. Sri Adhi Vinayagar is the presiding deity of the temple. It covers an area of 1½ cents. The idol of Lord Vinayagar is about 2' in height.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs two poojas daily and he is paid a monthly salary in cash. It owns a house and a few shops, which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,368 which is spent for its maintenance. The temple earns an additional income of Rs. 38 from its hundi collections. The hundi is opened once in a month in the presence of the trustees. The temple owns a Bandicoot vahanam and a Rishaba vahanam made of wood. Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only annual festival celebrated here, which attracts about 50 to 60 local devotees. A Board of two trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

(6) Sri Vembady Vinayagar Temple

The temple located at 7, Vaikakaran Street of Purasawalkam was built some 60 years, back by one Sri Muniswamy Mudaliar at his own expense. Sri Vembady Vinayagar is the presiding deity.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily in the morning and evening. He is paid a monthly salary and is also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 500 donated by the late Sri Muniswamy Mudaliar, who built the shrine.

There are three houses owned by the temple, which are rented out and an annual income of Rs. 3,000 is derived. The temple owns as many as 10 vahanas. Brahmothsavam for a period of 11 days during the month of Avani commencing on the day of Vinayaga Chathurthi is the main festival. A Board of three trustees is in charge of the temple affairs.

52. KILPAUK

(1) Sri Dharmaraja Temple

Sri Dharmaraja temple in Kilpauk Garden Road occupies an area of about 11 cents. Its age is not

known. A non-hereditary priest performs pooja once a day. He is paid a monthly salary in cash. The temple owns a few house-sites, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 432 by way of rent.

It owns two Rathams made of wood. An annual festival is celebrated for 10 days and it attracts local devotees. A Board of two trustees manages the temple.

(2) Sri Selliamman Temple

The above temple located in Kilpauk Garden Road in Kilpauk was built some 100 years back by a devotee. It covers an area of about 22 cents. The principal deity is Sri Selliaman. A non-hereditary poosari performs pooja once a day. He gets a salary of Rs. 15 from the temple. It owns one house and 3 shops which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,680. It gets an income of Rs. 12 per annum from its hundi collections and Rs. 3 from pooja charges.

Brahmothsavam, the annual festival is celebrated in Adi month, which attracts 200 local devotees. A single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

53. CHETPUT

(1) Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

The above temple located at 54, Subbarayagaramani Street in Chetput was built in 1905 by one Sri Samiyar Pillai Udayar. It covers an extent of 3 cents. The presiding deity is Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai in a standing pose.

Poojas are performed daily twice by a priest of Udayar caste, whose service is honorary. The temple owns 4 shops from which an annual income of Rs. 720 is derived by way of rent which is spent for the poojas and festivals of the temple. There is a Soora vahanam of 40 years old, made of wood.

Kirthigai is observed every month, when special poojas are conducted and the deity is taken round in a procession; about 150 devotees attend it. A single trustee manages the temple.

(2) Sri Karèkathi Amman Temple

This Amman temple in Chetput was built by a devotee and covers an area of 1,200 sq. ft. Sri Karèkathiamman in a sitting posture is the presiding deity of the temple. In a separate Sanctum Sri Vinayaga has been installed.

Poojas are performed twice a day by one of the owners of the temple. His services are honorary. From its immovable property of house-sites, the temple gets an income of Rs. 60 per annum. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi. It is managed by 4 trustees.

(3) Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

The above Murugar temple in Poonamallee High Road at a distance of a mile from the Chetput railway station was built in 1909 by two devotees. It covers an area of 4 cents and has a Sanctum and a front mandapam. Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai is the presiding deity. The Lord is seated on a Peacock and His consorts are standing on either side.

A hereditary priest of Udayar caste whose office is honorary performs pooja in the morning. He is also the trustee. There are an old Chapparam and two Peacock vahanas (one small, one big) made of wood in 1962.

Adi Kirthigai is the only important annual festival observed by the temple, which attracts about 50 local devotees.

(4) Sri Vembuli Amman and Sri Kolathamman Temples

These two temples located in Harrington Road, Chetput were built some 100 years back. They cover an area of one cent each. The principal deity of these temples are Sri Vembuliamman and Sri Kolathamman in a sitting pose. A hereditary priest of Osar community performs pooja once a day in these temples. He gets a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem. They own 66 cents of dry lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 360 by way of rent.

The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi. It attracts 300 local devotees. A hereditary trustee manages the affairs of the temples.

54. NUNGAMBAKKAM

(1) Sri Varasiddhi Vinayagar Temple

This small Vinayagar temple in Nungambakkam was constructed by the fore-fathers of the present trustee some 180 years ago. Sri Vinayagar is the principal deity of the temple. Sri Subramaniam, Valli, and Deivayanai have also been installed. The other deities are Sri Natarajar, Sivakami Ambal, Sri Manickavasagar and Navagrahas. The shrine covers an area of 1,200 sq. ft. and has a small gopuram.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a non-hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 20; he gets a daily allowance of a quarter measure of rice and enjoys the offerings from devotees. The temple owns some modern jewellery worth about Rs. 816. From its immovable properties, it gets an annual income of Rs. 2,490 by way of rent, which is utilized for its maintenance. The hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 300 per annum.

The temple owns two vahanas. The annual festival observed by the temple are Vinayaga Chathurthi and Arudhra. It is managed by a single hereditary trustee.

(2) Sri Karkodiamman Temple

The above Amman temple is in door No. 34, Ramanaicken Street, Nungambakkam; its age is not known. Sri Karkodiamman in a standing pose is the presiding deity. Sri Vinayagar and Sri Subramaniam have also been installed. The temple covers an area of 600 sq. ft.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a priest from the Naicker caste, whose monthly salary is Rs. 15. The Adi Uthsavam is the only annual festival celebrated, which attracts about 200 local devotees. Two trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(3) Sri Agastheeswarar and Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal Temples

The above Siva and Vishnu temples are located in Tank Street, Nungambakkam. Their origin is not known. They occupy an area of 22 cents each. The principal deity in the Siva temple Sri Agastheeswarar is a Pradishta Lingam; Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal, the presiding deity of the Perumal temple is in a standing pose. A non-hereditary Gurukkal and a hereditary Bhattachari offer poojas in the Siva and Vishnu temples respectively. They get a salary of Rs. 42 per mensem.

Both the temples own immovable properties, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 12,000 in all. The Siva temple gets an income of Rs. 100 from its hundi collections. The two temples get an annual income of Rs. 540 by way of pooja charges.

The Siva temple owns 8 vahanas and the Perumal shrine owns 2 vahanas which are made of wood. Of the several festivals, Arudhra in the Siva temple and Vaikunta Ekadasi in the Vishnu temple are the main festivals. About 1,000 devotees attend them. The temples are managed by a Board of three trustees.

58. PUDUPAKKAM

Sri Chella Pillaiyar Temple

The above Vinayagar temple located in Chella Pillaiyar Koil Street, Pudupakkam was built some 150 years back. It was renovated by a devotee in 1904. It occupies an area of about 5½ cents. The presiding deity, Sri Chella Pillaiyar is in a sitting pose. A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas twice a day. He gets a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem and is entitled to take the offerings of the devotees.

TEMPLE SURVEY

Value of jewellery	Temples under H. R. & C. E. Board	Temples outside the Board	Total
Rs. 500 and below	64	8	72
Rs. 501-1,000	22	1	23
Rs. 1,001-5,000	38	...	38
Rs. 5,001-10,000	12	...	12
Rs. 10,001-50,000	14	...	14
Rs. 50,001-1,00,000	7	...	7
Rs. 1,00,001-5,00,000	2	...	2
Rs. 5,00,001-10,00,000	4	...	4
Above ten lakhs	...	...	...
Total	163	9	172

Pious devotees have endowed lands for performance of poojas and festivals. Except forty three temples, the others own immovable properties in the shape of wet, dry or wet and dry lands, garden lands, house sites, shops etc. Details of income have been furnished by all except fifty five temples as shown below :

Annual Income	No. of temples		Total
	Under the Board	Outside the Board	
Rs. 500 and below	215	32	247
Rs. 501-1,000	126	11	137
Rs. 1,001-5,000	127	4	131
Rs. 5,001-10,000	18	...	18
Rs. 10,001-50,000	11	...	11
Total	497	47	544

Some temples have lost their ancient land endowments and get instead a money allowance for their maintenance from the Government. These temples are :

The following are the six temples which own ornaments worth more than one lakh :

Sri Veeraragavaperumal temple,	Tiruvallur
„ Subramanyaswamy	„ Tiruttani
„ Varadarajaperumal	„ Kancheepuram
„ Adhikesavaperumal	„ Sriperumbudur
„ Ekambareswarar	„ Kancheepuram
„ Thyagarajaswamy	„ Thiruvotriyur

L. C. No. of village	Name of village	Name of temple	Name of taluk	Money allowance paid by Government
				Rs.
136	Tiruvayarpadi	Sri Karikrishnaperumal temple	Ponneri	1,840
137	Tiruvallur	„ Veeraragavaswamy	Tiruvallur	4,800
85	Tiruttani	„ Subramanyaswamy	Tiruttani	10,000
126	Tiruvallangadu	„ Vadaaraneswarar	„	5,470
44	Kolathur	„ Somanathaswamy	Saidapet	1,300
49	Singaperumalkoil	„ Pataladri Narasimhaswamy	Chingleput	2,329
50	Tirukkachur	„ Thyagarajaswamy	„	2,263
50	„	„ Marundheeswarar	„	2,263
129	Tirukkalukkundram	„ Vedagireeswarar	„	4,820
80	Kancheepuram	„ Ekambaranathar	Kancheepuram	1,000
182	Baburayanpettai	„ Vijayaradaperumal	Madurantakam	350
215	Kadapperi	„ Venkateswarar	„	300
268	Pondhur	„ Adhikesavaperumal	„	800

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

In several temples, the annual income from immovable properties is very low considering the extent of land belonging to them. The following are a few typical instances :

Name of taluk	L. C. No.	Name of village	Name of temple	Extent of lands belonging to temple			Annual income from the lands
				Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	
Ponneri	42	Rettambedu	Sri Lakshminarayanaperumal temple	...	...	100'00	100 bags of paddy or (Rs. 2,500)
	59	New Gummidipundi	„ Chandrasekaraswamy	„	...	49'14	Rs. 1,000
	111	Ariyathurai	„ Varamoorthy Eswarar	„	...	166'65	„ 1,949
	179	Arumandhai	„ Prasanna Venkatesaperumal	„	18'00	47'00	„ 500
Tiruvallur	18	Moongipattu	„ Aymoortheswarar	„	...	124'16	„ 1,750
	111	Ramanjeri	„ Someswarar	„	8'06	36'09	„ 500
	170	Mappadu	„ Singeeswarar	„	31'94	6'24	„ 900
Sriperumpudur	144	Orathur	„ Prasanna Venkatesaperumal	„	...	60'00	50 bags of paddy (Rs. 1,250)
	102	Maduramangalam	„ Vaikuntaperumal	„	65'00	21'00	Rs. 2,000
	1	Thinnanur	„ Manavaleeswarar	„	42'44	2'84	„ 1,500
	49	Palanjoor	„ Kasiviswanathar and Venugopalaswamy	„	...	272'00	„ 1,000
Saidapet	44	Kolathur	„ Somanathaswamy	„	...	37'50	„ 750
Chingleput	68	Tirupporur	„ Kandaswamy	„	249'05	433'79	„ 11,000
Kancheepuram	128	Ekkampettai	„ Thiruvalléeswarar	„	20'00	...	„ 1,000
	171	Magaral	„ Thirumagaraleeswarar	„	28'46	67'55	„ 1,000
Madurantakam	184	Orathi	„ Varadarajaperumal	„	12'61	29'57	„ 350

A study of the figures under the temple income will give an impression that resources of the temples can be improved considerably. A statement of immovable properties and the income of the temples as furnished in the Schedules is given as an Annexure for each taluk.

In refreshing contrast, a few temples are getting a fair deal under this head as shown below :

Tiruvallur	90	Velliyur	Sri Paleeswarar temple	2'01	...	...	27 bags of paddy
	137	Tiruvallur	„ Kannikaparameswari	„	...	1	8 „
Tiruttani	6	Karimbedu	„ Madheeswarar	„	0'90	...	Rs. 150
	140	Kalpakkam	„ Thirumageeswarar	„	0'49	2'35	25 bags of paddy
Sriperumpudur	99	Somangalam	„ Somanatha Eswarar and Sundararajaperumal	„	...	19'70	160 „
	62	Periyapanichery	„ Velleeswaraswamy	„	10'11	1'60	Rs. 2,000
Saidapet	56	Villivakkam	„ Thanthoniamman	„	...	1'50	„ 200
Chingleput	77	Sembakkam	„ Sivapprakasaswamy	„	5'00	...	„ 1,600
	97	Pulipakkam	„ Vyagrapureeswarar	„	4'04	...	„ 1,000
	132	P. V. Kalathur	„ Kothandaramaswamy	„	10'00	2'00	„ 2,000
	132	„	„ Lakshminarasimhaswamy	„	12'02	5'50	„ 2,000
	139	Thathaloor	„ Pidari Selliamman	„	...	1'50	„ 600
	132	P. V. Kalathur	„ Kalvi Vinayagar	„	0'97	0'04	„ 250
	139	Valuvadoor	„ Agnipureeswarar	„	1'93	...	„ 768
	153	Kilapakkam	„ Kariyamanickaperumal	„	0'74	...	„ 288
Kancheepuram	49	Vedal	„ Pidariamman	„	0'33	...	„ 100
	80	Kancheepuram	„ Chitrageupthaswamy	„	1'00	...	„ 300
	98	Kunnavakkam	„ Adhinayanaperumal	„	9'50	...	„ 1,500
	234	Kavanur puducheri	„ Mari Ellamman	„	1'00	1'00	„ 400
	160	Kalur	„ Karpaga Pillaiyar	„	0'40	...	„ 100

The temple has modern silver jewels worth about Rs. 200 donated by devotees. It owns one fire-wood shop, which fetches an annual income of Rs. 300 by way of rent. It gets an annual income of Rs. 100 from hundi collections. It owns 2 vahanas, which are made of wood. It celebrates Vinayaga Chathurthi festival for 10 days, which attracts a few local devotees. A single trustee manages the temple.

59. AMIR MAHAL

(1) Sri Periya Palayathamman Temple

This Amman temple in Peter's Road, Amir Mahal was built about 200 years ago. It covers an area of 6 cents. Sri Periya Palayathamman, the principal deity of this temple is represented by a stone idol with two heads. There is an image of Sri Renuka Devi which is 6' high in a sitting posture. The Uthsavar is made of copper; it is 2' high and is in a sitting pose. Poojas are performed by the hereditary trustees themselves twice a day. The temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 213. It gets an annual income of Rs. 1,000 from its immovable properties, Rs. 100 from hundi collections and Rs. 20 from pooja charges.

It owns a vahanam, one Palanquin and three Rathams which are made of wood. It celebrates 3 festivals. Brahmothsavam in the month of Adi is the main festival which attracts a few local devotees. A single trustee manages the temple.

(2) Sri Velathamman Temple

The above temple located in Perumal Mudali Street, Pudupakkam (Amir Mahal) was built about 60 years back. It was renovated by a devotee in 1931. The principal deity, Sri Velathamman is the village deity of Pudupakkam. A priest belonging to the Asari community offers poojas twice a day. He is not paid any salary nor is his post hereditary. He may take the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns 11 cents of vacant land, which fetches an annual income of Rs. 180. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi. A single trustee manages this temple.

60. ROYAPETTAH

(1) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

This temple situated in 12, Kalingarayan Mudali Street, Royapettah was built some 40 years ago by the local residents. It covers an area of 1,000 sq. ft. The presiding deity Sri Selva Vinayagar is in a sitting posture. There are Uthsava idols for Sri Selva Vinayagar and Sri Subramaniam.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily. He is given half a measure of rice daily and enjoys

the offerings from devotees. The ornaments are worth Rs. 200 and they were donated by devotees. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 120 by way of rent from its immovable property—6 grounds of house-sites which is utilized for poojas, festivals etc.

The annual festivals observed by the temple are Vinayaga Chathurthi in Avani, Skandasashty in Ayyappasi, Karthigai Deepam and Masi Maham. A single trustee manages the temple.

(2) Sri Siddhi Buddhi Vinayagar and Sri Sundareswarar Temple

The above temple in Royapettah was built some decades back. It covers an area of 22 cents. The presiding deity Sri Sundareswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. Sri Vinayagar with His consorts Siddhi and Buddhi is in a sitting pose. A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas 4 times daily. He gets a monthly salary and takes the offerings from devotees.

The temple has ornaments worth about Rs. 2,000. It owns 45 houses and buildings, which are let out for rent. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 17,280. The temple gets an additional income of Rs. 100 under hundi collections and Rs. 15 from pooja charges. The hundi is opened once a year by the trustee.

The temple owns one Palanquin and 8 vahanas which are made of wood. It celebrates 4 festivals i.e., Vasantha Uthsavam, Ani Uthsavam, Vinayaga Chathurthi and Arudhra. The temple is managed by an Executive Officer and a Board of 5 trustees.

(3) Sri Rathna Vinayagar and Sri Durgai Amman Temples

The above two temples located in Whites Road, Royapettah, were built about 70 and 35 years ago respectively. They cover an area of about 375 sq. ft. and 600 sq. ft. respectively. While the Vinayagar is in a sitting pose, Sri Durgai Amman is in a standing posture. There are festival idols in both the shrines. A non-hereditary Gurukkal and a Pandaram offer pooja once a day in these temples. The Pandaram gets a salary of Rs. 20 per month, while the Gurukkal is paid Rs. 25 per month. The temples own a house and 5 house-sites, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 3,153 by way of rent. The two temples get an additional income of Rs. 1,700 from hundies and Rs. 60 from pooja charges. The hundies are opened once in two months in the presence of the trustees.

The Vinayagar temple celebrates Vinayaga Chathurthi in the month of Avani. The annual festival in the Amman temple is celebrated in the month of



Temple view
Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple
(60) ROYAPETTAH

Sri P. V. Jagadisa Ayyar in his '*South Indian Shrines*', has observed:

"The inscriptions recorded in temples generally supply us only with dates for the several charities made; and occasionally also for the construction of certain mandapams and tanks subsequently put up. They do not, therefore, give us any clue as to the origin of the main shrines or of the connected structures. This is always the case of the majority of South Indian temples. Every temple has necessarily to recognise as almost a tenet of Hinduism that the Gods worshipped within are ancient. Consequently for securing great antiquity to the God, so old as even to be worshipped by Sun, Moon or other early sages, people purposely avoid giving the date of consecration of the temples."

This tendency is noticed in Chingleput district also. The age of the temples is given in the questionnaire; it is more a conjecture than any approximation to fact. An analysis of the details gives the following position regarding the age of the temples:

Before Christ	21 temples
Upto Seventh Century A. D.	16 "
Seventh Century to 1750	175 "
After 1750 (modern)	274 "
Details not given	156 "
Total	<u>642</u> "

The age of the 37 temples said to have been built prior to 600 A. D. cannot be correct. Some sort of shrines for worship existed in these places and later temples were built in such places. As mentioned by Benjamin Rowland in his '*The Art and Architecture of India*,' the Mamallapuram group of temples had "architectural forbears which have failed to survive the ravages of time. There is a large gap in our knowledge of Dravidian temples prior to the Seventh Century A. D." The fact that Mahendra-varman, the Pallava Ruler, 580—630 A. D. has inscribed in the rock-cut cave temple at Mandagapattu (South Arcot district) that he built it without bricks, timber, metal or mortar shows that the early temples were built of perishable materials and all of them ceased to exist.

It is the tendency of the devout Hindu to make a temple as old as possible. Sanctity is often associated with antiquity. The background of a temple is enhanced by association of epic personalities who lived in ages beyond Deluge. Again, certain personalities have developed in Hindu Epics, who

are associated with temples in some form or other. And the legends current about the temples are mutually contradictory. The attitude of Saivite differs from that of Vaishnavite. Various distortions of legends can be seen in which Vaishnavite will say that Vishnu is the more powerful and Saivite will say that Siva is the more powerful. Recording of a historical fact relating to a temple reduces, according to a pious Hindu, the sanctity of the shrine; nor does the devout Hindu ordinarily relish the idea that the image in an ancient temple is itself man-made with the result that the concept of Swayambu has been popular. Any image believed to be a Swayambu is respected more than an idol known to be man made.

As it is difficult to depend on the returns for the age of the temples, we have analysed the architecture of some of the well-known shrines to decide their age in consultation with the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. Three types of temple architecture namely, Nagara, Dravida and Vesara are known; the distinguishing features are:

- Nagara* — in which the vimana is quadrangular throughout (North India)
- Dravida* — in which the vimana is crowned by an octagonal or hexagonal "Sikhara" above the neck (South India)
- Vesara* — in which the vimana is crowned by a circular Sikhara above the neck (Central India).

The Dravida style dominates the temples in Madras State. But all the Hindu Dynasties from the Pallavas to the Naick Rulers of Madurai who are associated with the construction or expansion of temples have evolved distinctive styles of their own. Omitting the more technical and smaller details, the characteristics of the various styles are indicated below:

The Pallava style (Upto Ninth Century):

Cave temples were scooped prior to 700 A. D. when structural shrines constructed from stone came into existence. The temples are square, rectangular or like the back of an elephant (Gaja Prishtam). There was no prakaram or space for the devotees to go round in the first instance, but later on prakaram was added. The vimanam or tower over the Sanctum is pyramidal; the pagoda at the entrance is dwarfish and architecturally not very conspicuous. Sub-shrines were built in a line within the prakaram and outside the main temple. The pillars have the lion motif

for their base. The Pallava style may be summed up as 'a pyramidal tower, a pillared hall and the vestibule, all enclosed by a wall surmounted by a parapet of cupolas. The rampant lion pilaster is constantly repeated on the exterior of the structures to great effect.'

On the backwall of the Sanctum was the Somaskanda panel which, however, disappeared towards the close of the Pallava period.

The Chola style (900 to 1250 A. D.):

The early Chola temples are mostly of small size. Many have square sanctums and square domical 'Sikharas' though some have circular 'Sikharas'. The sub-shrines in the early Chola period are detached from the main shrine and arranged round it along the prakara so as to face the main Sanctum. The gopuram is a small structure and the walls are relatively plain. In the Sanctum are the figures of Dakshinamurthy on the East, Vishnu, Ardhanari or Lingodbhava on the West and Brahma on the North. To the period of Parantaka-I (907—955 A. D.) and his immediate successors belongs a group of medium sized temples. The Pallava lion-motif completely disappears from these temples. The walls are decorated with pilasters and with sculptures in the niches. The earlier Pallava Dwara Palas with a natural look and mostly with a single pair of arms are replaced in the Chola structures by Dwara Palas with a fierce mien and four arms.

A large courtyard and a small shrine against the enclosure wall at the cardinal or inter-cardinal points for the (*Dhik-Palas*) guardians of the directions, are a feature of this period.

The middle Chola period (985-1070 A. D.) starts with Raja Raja-I, who built the great Brahadeeswara temple at Tanjore with an imposing vimana which rises to a height of 190 feet. Separate shrines for the Amman or Devi (Goddess) came to be built in many temples. The gopura though larger than in Pallava times is still rather short and of moderate proportions.

During the later Chola period (1070-1250 A. D.) there are additions of many ornate and exquisitely carved mandapams to many temples and the construction of large, tall and finely proportioned gopuras. In the large Chola temples, long flights of steps from the sides lead to the platform from which one enters the Sanctum. The vimanam which was constructed over the Sanctum and Antharalam or Arthamandapam in

the Pallava and early Chola period covers only the Sanctum in this period.

The images on the temple facades represent the various manifestations of the Gods of the Hindu pantheon.

The Pandya style (Upto 1350 A. D.)

The Pandyas continued the tradition of later Cholas in the construction of mandapams with intricate carvings. The vimanam became insignificant and gigantic towers began to make their appearance in the Thirteenth Century A. D. High wall enclosures and enormous towered gateways over which massive multi-storeyed pyramids of brick and mortar with the characteristics of the Pandya style mark the temple architecture of this period. The flower-motif designed on the corbel also made its appearance now.

Vijayanagar style (1350-1565 A. D.)

After the Muslim incursions, South India came under the influence of Vijayanagar Dynasty. The architecture of this period is noted for its intricacy and rich beauty. The Goddesses came to have separate shrines of their own in the precincts of the temple. Many kalyana mandapams and large pillared halls were added to the temples. The pillars were of various types; the most conspicuous being those decorated with large rampant yalis or hippogryph or other upraised animal of a supernatural kind—all carved out of a single block of stone. Another rarer type shows a cluster of miniature pillars encircling the central column so carved as to give out, when struck, the seven different notes of Indian music. Many towering gopuras continued to be added to the temples. The number of prakarams also increased.

The Naick Rulers' style (1600 to 1750 A. D.)

Many large prakaras and pillared corridors and colonnades were added during this period. In no other style are pillars found in such profusion. Each prakara walls have generally four gopuras at the cardinal points and enclose important adjuncts to the temple. The rearing horses and rampant yalis continued to be favourite themes while the sculptures on the pillars are carved almost on the round. The main characteristic feature of the Naick style is portrait sculpture, and life-size statues of donors or rulers make their appearance.

The gopuras dwarf at the central shrine and are covered from top to bottom with a vast number of plaster coated images of the Hindu pantheon.



Sri Srinivasa Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi (Moolavar & Uthsavar)
Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple
 (60) ROYAPETIAH



Sri Vedavalli Thayar (Moolavar)
Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple
 (60) ROYAPETIAH

The dates of a few temples, as gathered from the Archaeological Department of the Government of India, are as follows :

Place	Name of temple	Age of temple
Kancheepuram	Sri Ekambaranathar temple	Renovated early 20th Century
"	" Devarajaperumal "	16th Century—Vijayanagar period
"	" Kamatchiamman "	1323 A. D.—Late Chola period
"	" Kailasanathar "	720 A. D.—Pallava period
"	" Valkuntanathar "	750 A. D. "
Thiruvannamiyur	" Marundheeswarar "	11th Century—Middle Chola period
Thiruvotriyur	" Thyagaraja "	"
Thirumullaivoyal	" Masilamani Eswarar "	10th Century—Early Chola period
Velachery	" Dhandapani Eswarar "	9th—10th Century—Late Pallava period
Poonamallee	" Varadarajaperumal "	13th Century—Late Chola or Pandya period
Thirumazhi	" Jagannathaperumal "	"
Tiruttani	" Subramaniaswamy "	15th—16th Century—Vijayanagar period
Sriperumbudur	" Adhikesavaperumal "	12th—13th Century A. D.—Late Chola period

In the 'Kanchi Temples' published by one Dr. M. K. Srinivasan, (for which Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar has written a foreword), it is mentioned that Sri Ekambaranathar temple was in existence even in the Seventh Century A. D. This is corroborated by the fact that Sambandar and Appar (Seventh Century) have praised the deity in their Thevaram. The 192 feet southern tower and the kalyana mandapam were constructed by the Vijayanagar Rulers. Extensive renovations were made in 1889.

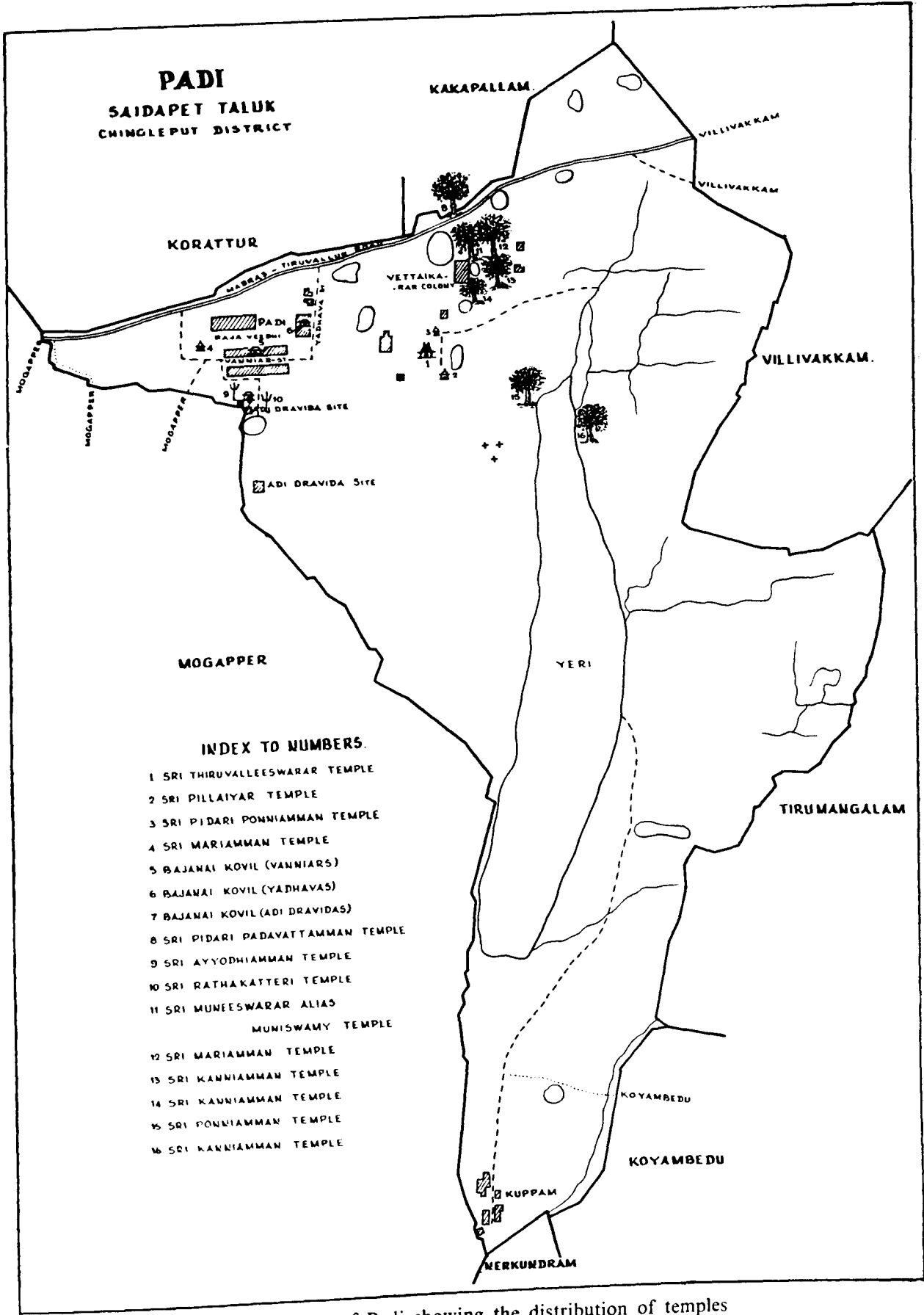
Regarding Kamatchiamman temple, since the 'Chakram' in front of the Goddess was installed by Sri Adhi Sankaracharya (788-820) the temple, perhaps a small one, should have been in existence in the beginning of the Ninth Century and additions were probably made in the Fourteenth Century. Similarly as the

Devarajar temple has been sung by Boothathalwar and Peyalwar who lived in the Sixth Century A. D., the shrine should have existed even then. Apparently, the old temple went into ruins and the Vijayanagar Rulers who were all staunch Vaishnavites built the present structure.

I have only given a few suggestive hints on temple architecture and those who desire to know more about it may refer to Epigraphical and other records. It is gathered from the Archaeological Department that all styles of architecture can be seen in the temples in Chingleput district.

No pooja charges are collected in 594 temples. The following eight temples are maintaining public institutions like choultries, hospitals, schools, libraries and homes for destitutes :

Name of temple	Village and L. C. No.	Taluk	Type of public instituion
Sri Dhandapani Eswaraswamy,	Velachery (95)	Saidapet	One choultry (A school is located here.)
" Thiruppalleeswarar,	Tiruppalaivanam (33)	Ponneri	One choultry
" Thirukalleeswarar,	Madavilagam (59)	Tiruvallur	" "
" Thadulthaleeswarar,	Thandalam (162)	"	Two choultries
" Kandaswamy,	Tirupporur (68)	Chingleput	One library
" Subramaniaswamy,	Tiruttani (85)	Tiruttani	One school
" Devi Karu Mariamman,	Tiruverkadu (24)	Sriperumbudur	A high school and orphanage attached to it
" Sundareswaraswamy,	Kovur (61)	"	A school, a maternity home and a dispensary



A village map of Padi showing the distribution of temples



Sri Satya Narayana Perumal (Moolavar)
Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple
 (60) ROYAPETTAH



Sri Baktha Anjaneyar (Moolavar)
Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple
 (60) ROYAPETTAH

Four hundred and nine temples have no cars or vahanas. Forty three temples have cars. The bigger and more famous temples have gold and silver plated vahanas.

Annual festivals are celebrated in all except 238 shrines. The classification of 404 temples on the basis of the number of festivals observed is as follows :

No. of festivals in a year	Temples		Total
	Under the H. R. & C. E. Board	Outside the Board	
One festival	169	16	185
Two festivals	51	6	57
Three ..	60	2	62
Four ..	34	1	35
5 to 10 ..	48	2	50
11 to 20 ..	15	...	15
	377	27	404

The size of the crowd that gathers for the festivals exceeds five hundred in twenty four temples.

Management :

Out of 590 temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, Executive Officers have been appointed by the Board for fifty three temples.

There are no trustees for fifty five temples ; there is a single trustee for 245 temples ; a Board consisting of more than one trustee is in charge of 333 temples. Particulars under this head have not been furnished by nine temples.

A few temples are in a state of neglect and no pooja is offered to the deities. The following are such temples :

Village	Taluk	Name of the temple
Rallapady (11)	Tiruvallur	Sri Parvatheeswarar temple
Kannigaipair (15)	..	.. Thirumagheeswarar ..
Velliyur (90)	..	.. Kailasanathar ..
Illuppur (158)	..	.. Venkatesaperumal ..
Velliambakkam (45)	Chingleput	.. Thokkeeswarar ..
Madayambakkam (235)	Madurantakam	.. Agastheeswarar ..
Madayambakkam	..	.. Kandaswamy ..

Owing to local factions, the Kariamanickaperumal temple in Ayapakkam (61, Saidapet taluk) is locked up and no pooja is offered to the deity.

We have covered in this report 642 structural shrines of Chingleput district in which Hindus worship their Gods. An equally important role is, however,

played by village deities which are generally installed under Margosa or Tamarind trees or in a small terraced enclosure. Goddesses are more often worshipped in the villages than Gods. Bajanai koils are also found in small terraced, tiled or thatched buildings wherein picture of Lord Krishna is worshipped by some communities. In order to assess the number of such village temples, we made a survey of five villages selected at random from five taluks of Chingleput district. *A list is given below according to which fifty three Bajanai koils and temples for village deities are found as against seventeen structural shrines. On this basis we can perhaps estimate the number of village temples in the district at not less than two-thousand. It will show the important role played by these village shrines in the worship of the Hindus in the district.

* 1. Padi	12
2. Tiruverkadu	6
3. Sholavaram	13
4. Vadamadurai	12
5. Vandalur	10
Total	53

In all shrines where the village deities are installed under a tree, they are represented by a stone slab or three bricks fixed vertically close to one another to which sandal paste and saffron are applied. Margosa twigs are placed on the idol. In temples where the deities are found within an enclosure, the Goddess is either in full figure in sitting posture with four arms or only the head is installed. In the former case, one hand holds a trident, the second a sickle, the third a small drum and the fourth a cock or a casket containing saffron. When the idol is represented by a head, the five-headed hood of a serpent covers it as an umbrella. A small Sivalingam is carved on the serpent's hood ; in front of the Goddess whether it is under a tree or in an enclosure, a sacrificial stone and a trident are fixed to the ground with limes fixed on its three prongs. The more common among the village Goddesses are indicated below :

- (1) Kanniamman

(2) Ponniamman

(3) Mariamman

(4) Ayodhiamman

(5) Selliamman
- (6) Ellaiamman

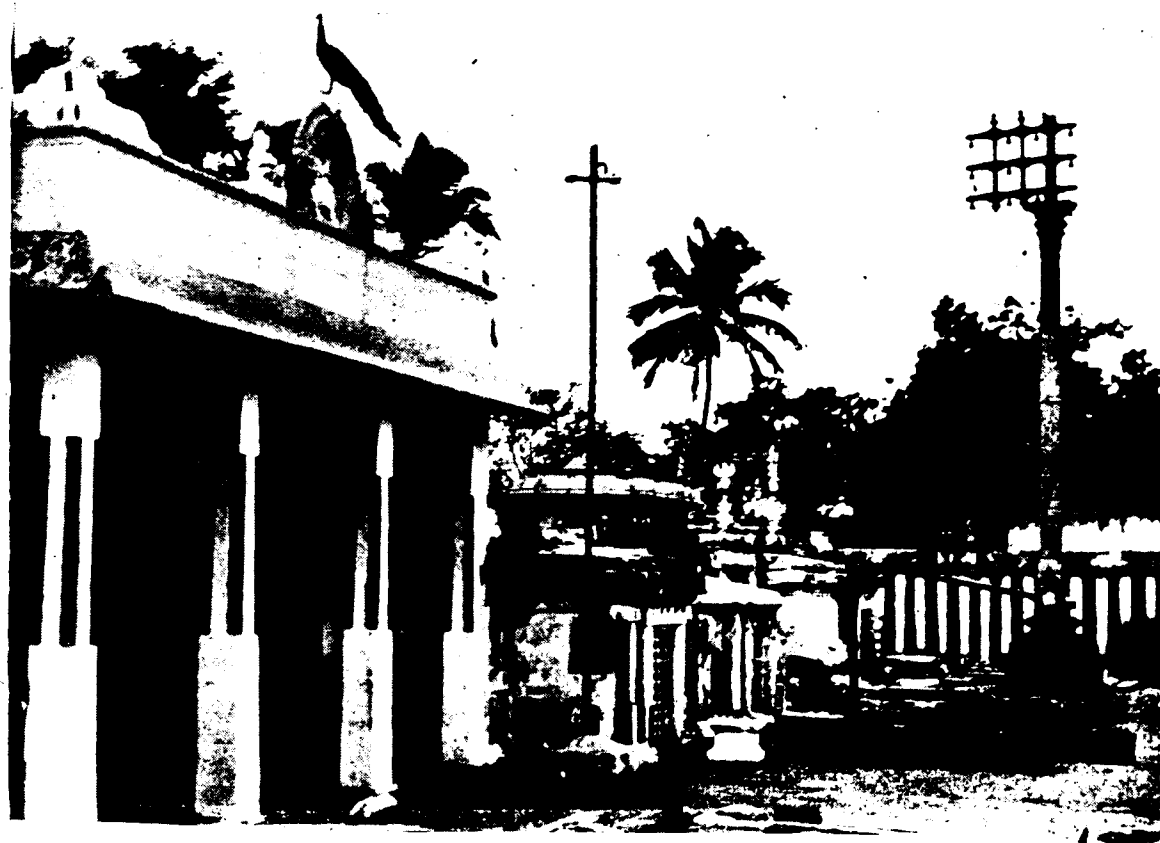
(7) Nagalamman

(8) Gangamman

(9) Padavettamman

(10) Drowpadiamman.

The only male deity is Muneeswaran. The shape of these deities is either bricks or bust or head or a full figure. They are worshipped by the people to ensure a good harvest and to prevent the spread of epidemics like smallpox, cholera and plague.



Temple view
Sri Gangadhara Eswarar Temple
 (61) GANGADHARA ESWARAR KOIL



Sri Gangadhara Eswarar and Sri Pankajambal (Moolavar)
Sri Gangadhara Eswarar Temple
 (61) GANGADHARA ESWARAR KOIL

In those temples in which Brahmins are employed as priests, one to six poojas are offered to the deities daily. The routine relating to the poojas is briefly as follows :

The idol is usually given a bath with oil and milk daily; on festive days, scented powder, honey, rose water, ghee, sugarcane juice are also used for *abishekam*. Immediately thereafter cooked rice is offered to the deity and it is then adorned with clothes, jewels and flowers. After performing an *archanai*, a lighted lamp is shown to the deity. The main offering is then made and camphor is burnt. In bigger temples, the details are more elaborate.

Among the village Goddesses, Kanniamman is a vegetarian Goddess and no animal sacrifice is offered to Her. The worship of the village deities has a general pattern. The details relating to the shrines of the Padi village given below will apply to other villages also.

Three institutions are found in the Padi village known as Bajanai koils for the exclusive use of the following communities :

Vanniars, Yadhavas and Adi Dravidas

The picture of Lord Krishna is installed in them. Other communities do not visit these temples. Again a Yadhava will not visit the Bajanai koil of the Vanniar and vice versa. Except Adi Dravidas, no other community will enter the third Bajanai koil. A person selected by the caste visits these temples every Saturday morning and offers cocoanuts and plantains to the deities. The annual festival is celebrated on the last Saturday in the month of Purattasi when the picture of Lord Krishna is taken through the streets of the village in procession. At the conclusion of the procession, a mass worship is offered by those present. The nine temples of village deities are the following.

Pidari Padavettamman	1
Kanniamman	3
Ayodhiamman	1
Rakthakatteri	1
Ponnamman	1
Mariamman	1
Munceswaran	1
Total	9

The Munceswaran is installed under a Tamarind tree and others under Margosa trees.

Sri Pidari Padavettamman Temple

All communities including caste Hindus and Harijans visit this temple. The priest belongs to the Gramani community. Only the neck of the deity is installed and the five-headed hood of a serpent is spread above it as an umbrella. A trident is fixed in front of the deity and lime fruits are fixed in all the three prongs. Every Friday the deity is washed with water, a mud lamp is lighted and camphor is burnt by the priest. Cocoanuts are broken and offered to the deity with betel leaves, nuts and plantain fruits. A popular belief is held that sterile women will get children, if they worship this deity. Whenever their wish is fulfilled, the devotees visit the temple and offer a toy cradle with clay doll in it which is hung on the branches of the tree under which the deity is installed. The annual festival is celebrated on the last Sunday in the month of Adi. The priest goes round the village and makes collections from every house. After an *abishekam*, camphor is burnt. The devotees visit the temple on the festival day, break cocoanuts themselves and burn camphor individually. They also prepare pongal and offer flour paste in which a wick is burnt. This is known as *Mavilakku*. The devotees take the cocoanuts and flour paste to the houses after distributing a portion of it to other devotees present in the temple. On the night of the festival, the Gramani poojari sacrifices one fowl which is given away to the washerman. A few persons will be singing till late in the night with the accompaniment of drums.

Of the three Kanniamman temples, one is in Rajaveedhi and the other two in the small Harijan colony. A lamp is lighted in the evening and no other pooja is offered. In all these temples, three bricks close to one another are struck on the ground. Sandal paste and saffron are smeared over the bricks and a trident is found with limes fixed on their prongs.

The temple at Rajaveedhi is for the exclusive use of the washermen. A person belonging to the community lights a lamp daily in the evening. Whenever devotees come, they burn camphor themselves and prostrate before the deity. No annual festival is held.

In the two temples in the Harijan Colony, the deity is represented by three bricks and a trident with limes fixed in front of it. Only Vettaikarars offer worship in them. A lamp is lighted in the evening by a person of the community. No other offering is given. People who visit the temple burn camphor themselves. The annual festival is celebrated on the fourth Sunday of Adi when raw rice, jaggery water, diluted butter milk, cocoanut water and other sundry articles are offered to the deity and distributed among those present. The expenses are shared by the community.



The Bajanai Koil of Vanniars
PADI

Adi. About 500 devotees take part in these festivals. The temples are managed by a Board of two trustees.

(4) Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

The above Perumal temple located in Muthu Mudali Street, Royapettah was built in 1922 by raising funds from the public. Previously it was a Bajanai Koil known as *Sadagopan Ponnadi Sabhai* and it came into existence in 1905. It covers an area of about 2,000 sq. ft. and has 4 pagodas, one prakaram and 2 mandapams. The principal deity Srinivasa Perumal is in a standing pose with His consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi. The other deities are Sri Vedavalli Thayar, Sri Andal, Sri Satya Narayana and Alwars. A Bhattachari of Thenkalai sect, whose office is not hereditary, performs poojas twice a day. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 50 and also gets offerings from devotees.

It has modern gold and silver jewels worth about Rs. 750 donated by devotees. It owns an oil Mill which fetches an annual income of Rs. 300 by way of rent. It gets an additional income of Rs. 30 from hundi collections. The hundi is opened in the presence of trustees, once a year.

There are 7 vahanas in the shrine which are made of wood. It observes 8 festivals of which, Vaikunta Ekadasi is the main one. It is celebrated for 22 days. About 400 local devotees attend it. The temple is managed by a Board of five trustees.

(5) Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple

The above Perumal temple located in Gopalapuram near Royapettah was built in 1934 by the Gopalapuram Hindu Religious Society. It covers an area of about 6,280 sq. ft. The principal deity Sri Venugopalaswamy is in a standing pose. The other deities of this temple are Sri Vinayagar, Subramaniam, Anjaneyar and Navagrahas. A Gurukkal performs poojas twice daily; his office is not hereditary. He is paid a salary in cash and also gets offerings from devotees. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 700 from hundi collections and Rs. 300 from pooja charges. The hundi is opened at the end of every month by the Secretary of the Gopalapuram Hindu Religious Society.

It owns a Ratham and 3 vahanas i.e., Bandicoot, Garuda and Peacock, which are made of wood. It celebrates 3 festivals i.e., Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi, Vinayaga Chathurthi in Avani and Skandasashti in Ayyappasi, when the respective deities are taken round the streets in procession. They attract about 100 to 150 local devotees. The temple is

managed by the Gopalapuram Hindu Religious Society which has ornaments worth about Rs. 7,500. These are used to adorn the deities on festive and other special occasions.

61. GANGADHARA ESWARAR KOIL

Sri Gangadhara Eswarar Temple

The presiding deity of the temple, Sri Gangadhara Eswarar is an installed Lingam. His consort is Sri Pankajambal. As Saint Sundarar has composed verses praising the deity, the temple should have been in existence even in the 8th century A. D. The present structure was, however, constructed about 150 years ago. According to legend, Sri Bageerathan, an ancestor of Sri Rama, worshipped this deity. The temple covers an area of 11 cents.

Poojas are offered four times daily by the hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal who gets a meagre monthly salary and a daily allowance in kind; he gets a share of collections under archana charges. The temple has ornaments worth Rs. 15,000 and immovable properties in the shape of shops and house-sites. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 14,000 which is utilized for the maintenance of the temple. The income under hundi collections and archana charges is about Rs. 1,300 per annum. Brahmotsavam festival is celebrated annually; about 500 to 1,000 devotees attend it. Five trustees and an Executive Officer manage the affairs of the shrine.

62. AMBEDKARNAGAR (PURASAWALKAM)

Sri Muthu Mariamman Temple

The temple located in the Purasawalkam High Road is one mile from the Egmore railway station. Its origin is not known. The temple covers an area of 720 sq. ft. Sri Muthumariamman, the principal deity has been installed upto the neck.

One pooja is done daily by a priest of Gramani caste and his service is honorary. There are two shops owned by the temple, which are rented out; they fetch an annual income of Rs. 300. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 70. The hundi is opened once in a month in the presence of the trustees. There is a Lion vahanam and a Kedayam made of wood, which are five years old.

The annual festival is observed for a period of three days in the month of Adi; the deity is decorated and taken round the streets in a procession on the third day. It is attended by about 200 local devotees. A single trustee manages the temple.



Sri Somaskandhamurthi (Uthsavar)
Sri Gangadhara Eswarar Temple
(61) GANGADHARA ESWARAR KOIL



The Bajanai Koil of Adi-Dravidas
PADI



The Pidari Padavettamman Temple
PADI

63. PERIAMET

(1) Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple

Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple situated in Karpooa Mudali Street, Vepery was constructed some 300 years ago. The temple covers an area of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents and has stone inscriptions. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Veera Anjaneyaswamy.

A hereditary Poosari offers three poojas daily and he is paid a monthly salary. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 200. It gets an annual income of Rs. 2,000 by way of rent from its immovable properties, which is utilized for its maintenance.

Sri Anjaneya Jayanthi and Guru-pooja are the main festivals celebrated, which attract about 250 devotees. A single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Ellaiamman Temple

Sri Ellaiamman temple in Periamet, Vepery, near Central railway station was built in 1890. The temple covers an area of 24,000 sq. ft. Sri Ellaiamman, the presiding deity is in a sitting posture.

A hereditary Poosari performs poojas three times daily; he draws a salary of Rs. 35 and an allowance of Rs. 25 per month.

The temple owns one market, 12 shops and a house. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 18,000 which is spent for its maintenance. The temple also gets Rs. 100 every year from its hundi collections.

The following are the vahanas of the temples viz., 2 Rishabams, Lion, Peacock, Bandicoot, Sesha, Yali, Bootha, Surya Prabhai and Chandra Prabhai and Kedayam. All these are 70 years old and made of wood.

The Adi Uthsavam, Chithra Uthsavam, Navarathri and Sankaranthi are the regular annual festivals observed, of which the Adi Uthsavam is the important one, which attracts about 500 devotees. An Executive Officer and a Board of three trustees manage the temple.

64. KUMARAKOTTAM (PARK TOWN)

(1) Sri Sivasubramaniaswamy Temple

This temple located in 157, Nethaji Subash Bose Road, Madras-1 was built some 100 years back by the Vysya community. It covers an area of 1 acre and 14 cents. Sri Siva Subramaniam is in a standing pose. Poojas are performed by a non-hereditary Gurukkal 4 times daily. He is paid a monthly salary; he takes the offerings of devotees. It has antique gold and silver jewels worth about Rs. 71,000 donated by the Vysya community. It owns 7 houses, 3 shops, and 8 acres

and 10 cents of dry lands, which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 10,270 which is spent for the maintenance of the temple. It gets an additional income of Rs. 400 from hundi collections.

The temple has a Ratham and a Skanda Parvatham, which are made of wood. It celebrates 6 festivals. Brahmotsavam in Thai month and Skandasashti in Ayypasi are the main ones, which attract local devotees. A single trustee manages this temple.

(2) Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Temples

The two temples for Siva and Vishnu are built side by side within one compound. They are within three furlongs from the Central railway station. Originally they were situated to the north of the glaxis of the Fort St. George and they were demolished by the East India Company, as they wanted the area for military purposes. The Company made a grant of the land, where the temples now exist and one Sri Manali Muthukrishna Mudaliar who was a Dubash in the Company constructed the shrines in 1762. The Moolavars of the demolished temples were installed in the new shrines which are known as "City Temples". New mandapams were added later.

The area covered by the two temples is 2.25 acres. Sri Chenna Malleeswarar, the Moolavar in the Siva temple is an installed Lingam; His consort is Sri Brahmarambal. In the Vishnu shrine, Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal is in a standing pose. There are processional deities in both the temples.

During the invasion of Hyder Ali, the Bhattachari of Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal temple removed the Uthsavamurthy and took it to Thiruneermalai for safety. When peace was restored, one of the deities in Thiruneermalai was brought to Madras. It was found later that the deity belonged to the Thiruneermalai temple. From that day onwards, the "Mangala-sasanam" relating to Thiruneermalai temple is sung in praise of Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal.

Five poojas are performed daily in both the temples by a Gurukkal and a Bhattachari respectively. Their office is not hereditary. They are paid a monthly salary and are entitled to take the offerings of the devotees.

The Devasthanam owns jewels worth nearly Rs. 6 lakhs; while some were presented by devotees, most of them were made from the funds of the Devasthanam. Of these the diamond crown, the diamond glove and gold kavacham of the Perumal temple are works of art and of great beauty.

The Devasthanam owns 150 shops and house-sites, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,75,000. The

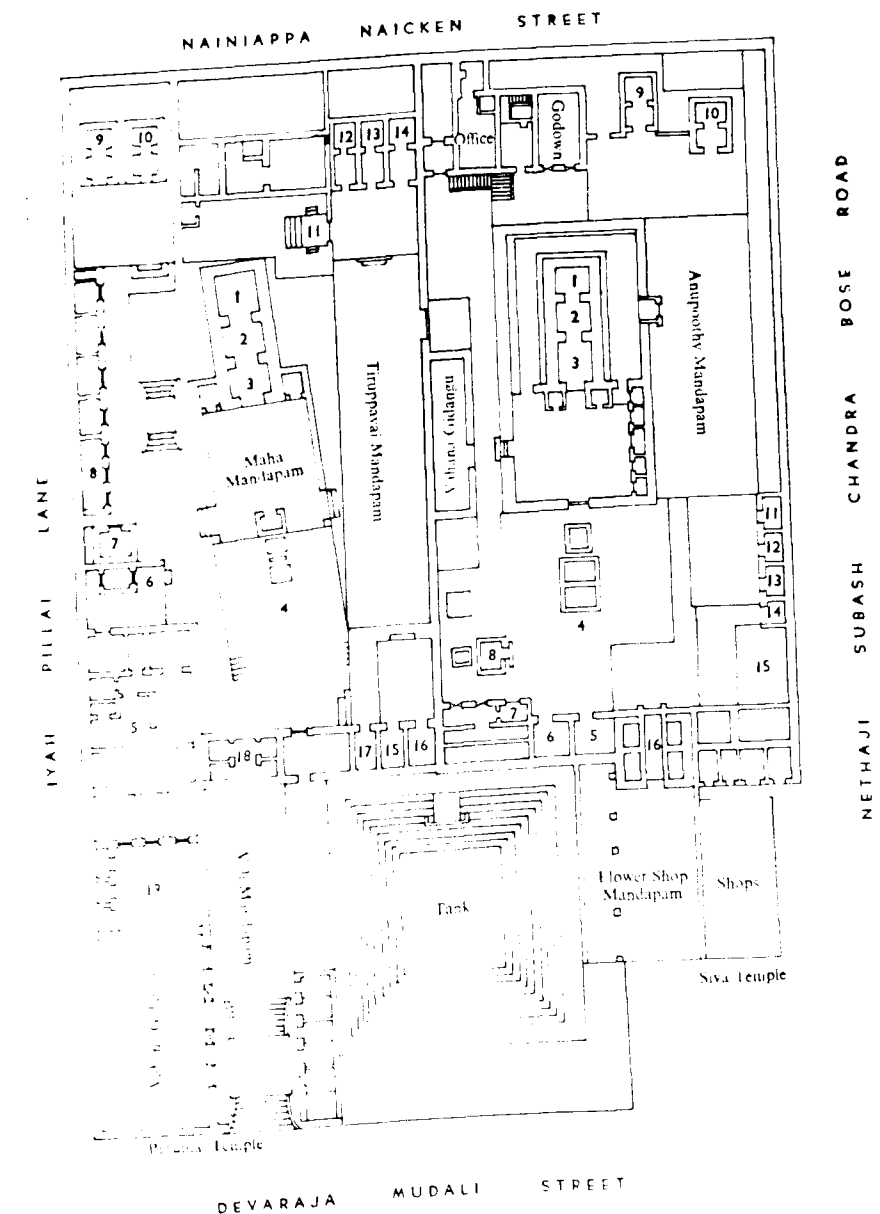
SRI CHENNA MALLEESWARAR AND
SRI CHENNA KESAVA PERUMAL DEVASTHANAM

PARK TOWN, MADRAS

Scale 1 Inch = 32 Feet

- INDEX TO NUMBERS
(Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Devasthanam)
- 1 Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Sannidhi
 - 2 Ardha Mandapam
 - 3 Aniralam
 - 4 Dwaja Sthamba Mandapam
 - 5 Madapala
 - 6 Sri Chakkarathalwar Sannidhi
 - 7 Sri Hanuman Sannidhi
 - 8 Sri Alwaral Sannidhi
 - 9 Sri Ramar Sannidhi
 - 10 Sri Thavar Sannidhi
 - 11 Sorevasal Mandapam
 - 12 Sri Kannan Sannidhi
 - 13 Sri Andal Sannidhi
 - 14 Sri Manavala Mamunigal Sannidhi
 - 15 Sri Nammalwar Sannidhi
 - 16 Pathi Aral
 - 17 Yagasalai
 - 18 Gopuraval
 - 19 Sri Lingar Sannidhi

- (Sri Chenna Malleeswarar K. V.)
- 1 Sri Chenna Malleeswarar Sannidhi
 - 2 Ardha Mandapam
 - 3 Sakti Mandapam
 - 4 Dwaja Sthamba Mandapam
 - 5 Yagasalai
 - 6 Sri Sanyasi Sannidhi
 - 7 Madapala
 - 8 Sri Vinayakar Sannidhi
 - 9 Sri Subramaniam Sannidhi
 - 10 Sri Ambal Sannidhi
 - 11 Sri Arunagiri Nathan Sannidhi
 - 12 Sri Anjaneyaswamy Sannidhi
 - 13 Sri Bhairavar Sannidhi
 - 14 Sri Nataraj Sannidhi
 - 15 Kalyani Mandapam
 - 16 Gopuraval

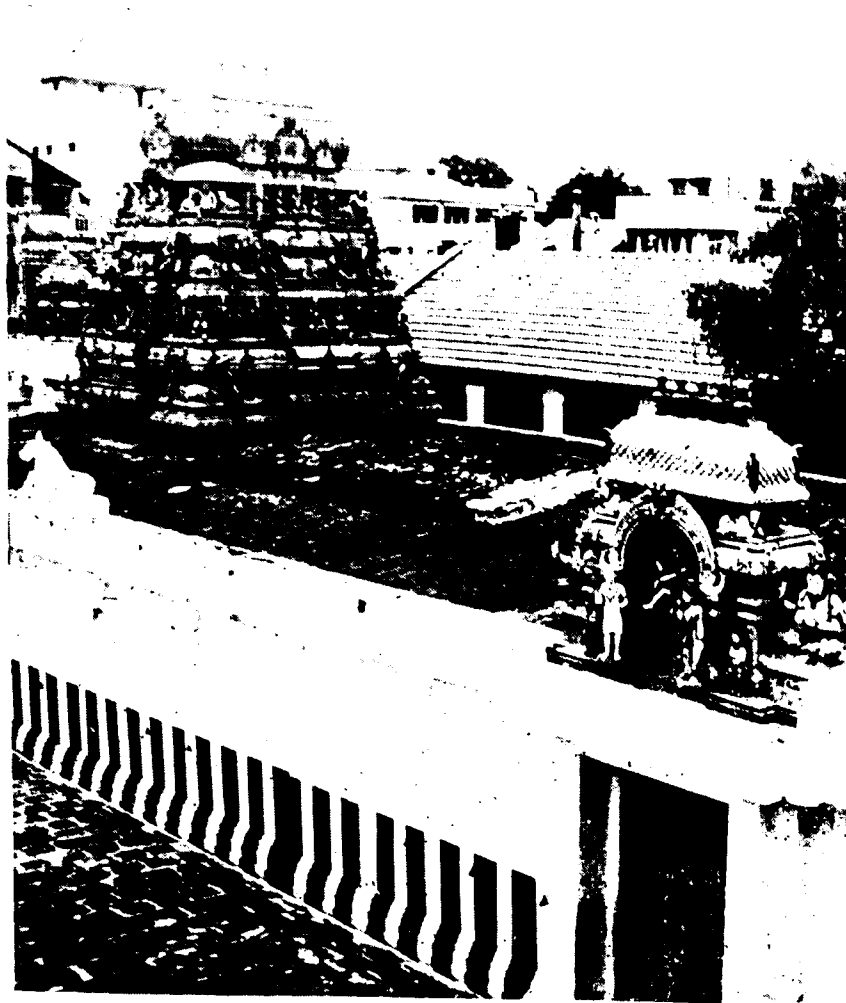




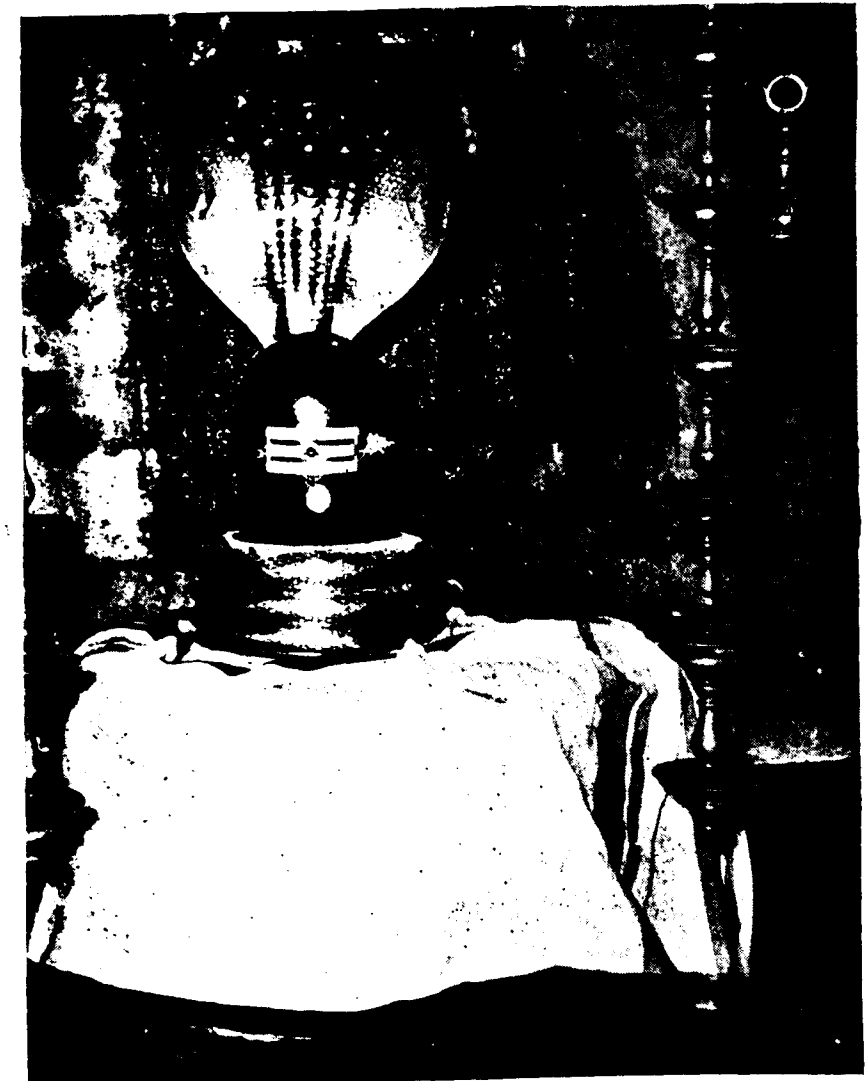
Sri Pidari Padavettamman (Moolavar)
PADI



The Muneeswaran Temple
PADI



Temple view
Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Temples
(64) PARK TOWN



Sri Chenna Malleeswarar (Moolavar)
Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Temples
(64) PARK TOWN

The Muneeswaran Temple

This is located in the Harijan Colony and patronised by Vettaikarars. The deity is represented by three bricks fixed vertically and anointed with sandal paste and saffron under a Tamarind tree. A lamp is lighted and kept in a niche. No other pooja is offered. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Thai during the Pongal season. Pongal is prepared in three mud pots. A fowl is sacrificed and offered to the deity along with pongal. An old man selected by the community offers flowers and *deeparadhanai*. Then pongal, fowl and other sweetmeats are distributed among the members of the community.

Other village deities

The temples for Ayodhiamman and Rakthakatteri which are in the big Harijan Colony are exclusively meant for the Adi Dravidas. Ayodhiamman is the younger sister of Mariamman. She is represented by a rectangular stone of 2' in height with a trident before it. It is anointed with sandal paste and saffron. Over the trident are placed limes and small twigs of Margosa leaves. No priest is appointed for this temple. The pious among the Adi Dravidas light the lamp kept in a niche and burn camphor daily in the evening. The annual festival is celebrated on the third, fourth and fifth Sundays in the month of Adi. Abishekas are done and the expenses shared by the community. Pongal, rice flour and rice gruel are offered to the deity. They are then distributed among the devotees. On the last Sunday of Adi just before the conclusion of the festival, a goat or a fowl is sacrificed and its flesh distributed among the members of the community. A devotee sometimes may get possessed when he will predict about the future and if the God asks for more sacrifices through him, the community gladly makes such sacrifices. The main object of this festival is to prevent the spread of epidemics like cholera, smallpox and plague. Like the Ayodhiamman, the Rakthakatteri is also represented by a rectangular slab of stone. Only a few among Adi Dravidas worship this deity. Every Sunday a Harijan poojari pours water over the stone and adorns it with sandal paste, saffron and Margosa leaves. He lights a lamp and burns camphor. No other pooja is offered in this temple. But individual devotees who wish to have children

offer special worship for this deity. In the ninth month of pregnancy, she takes a full bath and wears a new black saree and a black blouse. She takes with her some eggs, a hen, limes, cocoanuts, betels and plantains which are offered to the Goddess. The fowl is killed and its meat along with other articles is placed on a leaf before the Goddess. Then she prays for a safe confinement and takes a vow to offer a goat, after a safe delivery. She breaks a cocoanut and burns camphor. A part of the fowl's flesh and other articles are offered and placed on a leaf in a small pit in front of the deity and covered with mud. The belief is that the deity eats them. The remaining meat is taken by the pregnant woman and other members of the family. All the articles offered to the deity should be distributed. No part of it should be taken home.

In the Ponniamman temple in Rajaveedhi, the deity is represented by three bricks fixed to the ground and worshipped by the washermen. A lamp is lighted on Friday evenings. No other form of worship is offered. No priest is found.

The Mariamman temple in the small Harijan Colony is exclusively meant for the Vettaikarars. The deity is represented by three bricks. A lamp is lit every Friday evening by a selected member of the community. Individual devotees offer animal sacrifices in the form of a goat or a fowl whenever their prayer is granted. They also prepare and offer pongal with the meat of goat or fowl and take them home.

Except in the Kanniamman temples, animal sacrifices are permitted in all temples for village deities. No daily pooja is performed, but a lamp is lit. Offerings of betels and cocoanuts and fruits are generally made once a week on a specified day. The temples are patronised by a specified community and people of other castes do not visit them. During annual festivals, the community sacrifices a goat or a fowl to the deities. Individuals offer animal sacrifices whenever they like. But in view of the general objection raised against such sacrifices, goats or fowls are killed in their houses instead of on the sacrificial stone in front of the deities.

The above discussion will show the role played by such minor shrines in the devotion and worship of the Hindus.



Sri Brahmarambal (Moolavar)
Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Temples
(64) PARK TOWN



Sri Somaskandhamurthi and Sri Adhi Sankaracharya (Uthsavar)
Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Temples
(64) PARK TOWN



Shore temple view
MAHABALIPURAM



General view of the Rathas
MAHABALIPURAM



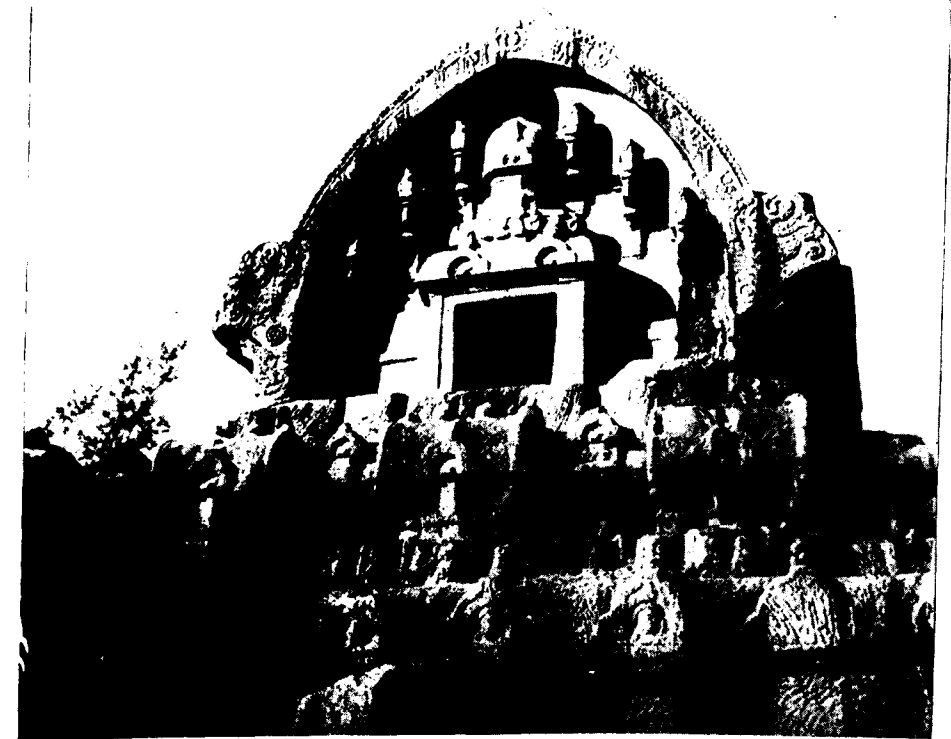
Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi
(Moolavar and Uthsavar)
Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Temples
(64) PARK TOWN



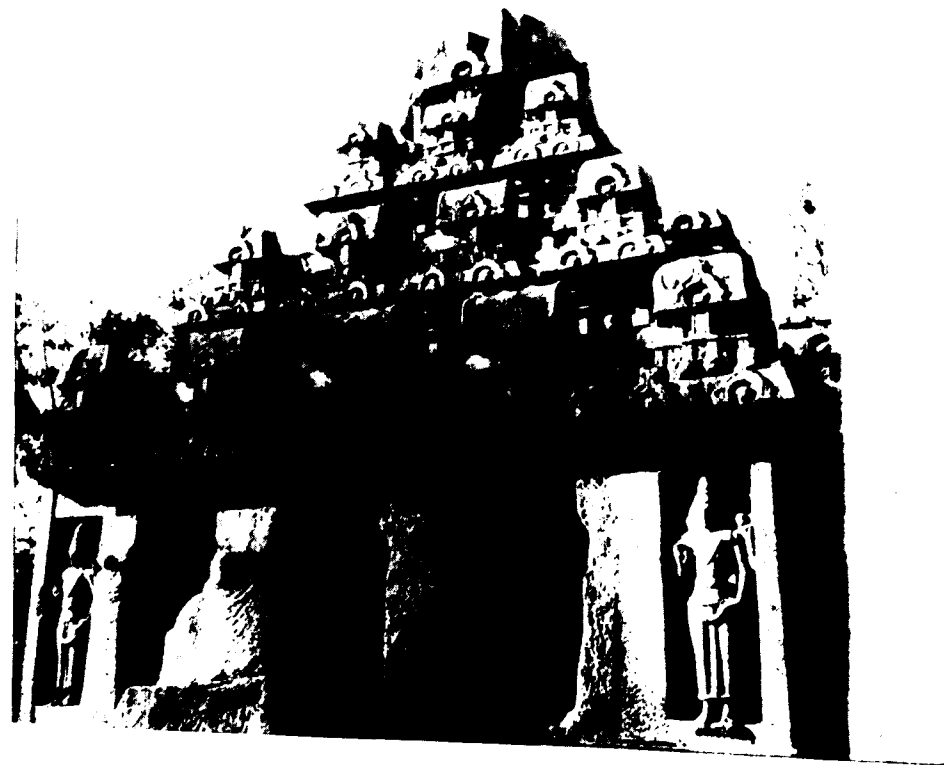
Sri Sengamalavalli Thayar (Moolavar and Uthsavar)
Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Temples
(64) PARK TOWN



Lion and Ratha
MAHABALIPURAM



Upper view of Bima-Ratha
MAHABALIPURAM



Dharmaraja Ratha's view
MAHABALIPURAM



Sri Ranganathar in a lying pose
MAHABALIPURAM



Sri Ramar, Sita Devi, Lakshmanar & Anjaneyar
(Moolavar and Uthsavar)

Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Temples
(64 PARK TOWN



Sri Cenai-mutaliyar, Periazhwar and Alavandhar (Moolavar and Uthsavar)

Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Temples

(64) PARK TOWN



Trivikrama
MAHABALIPURAM



Govardhanadhari (Side view)
MAHABALIPURAM

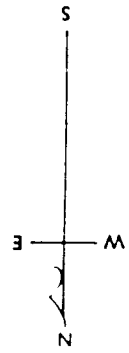


Govardhanadhari
MAHABALIPURAM

Descent of the Ganges
MAHABALIPURAM

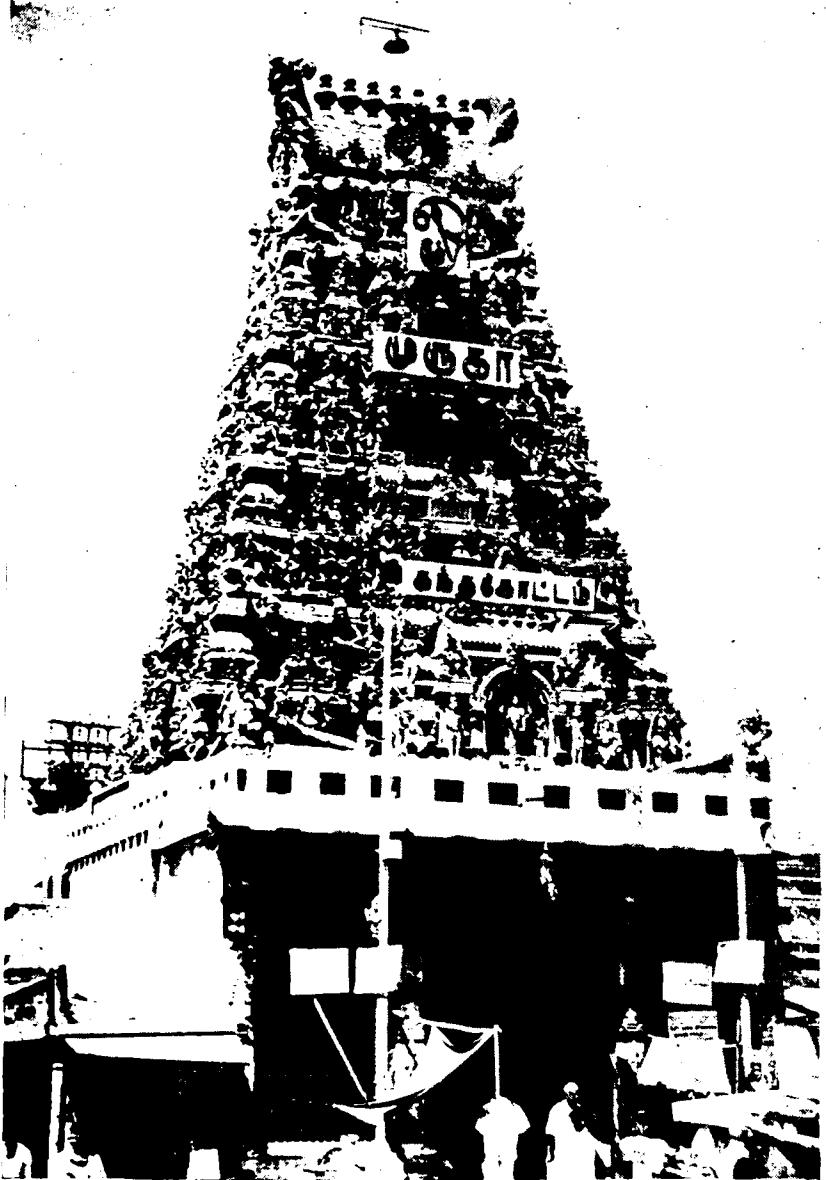
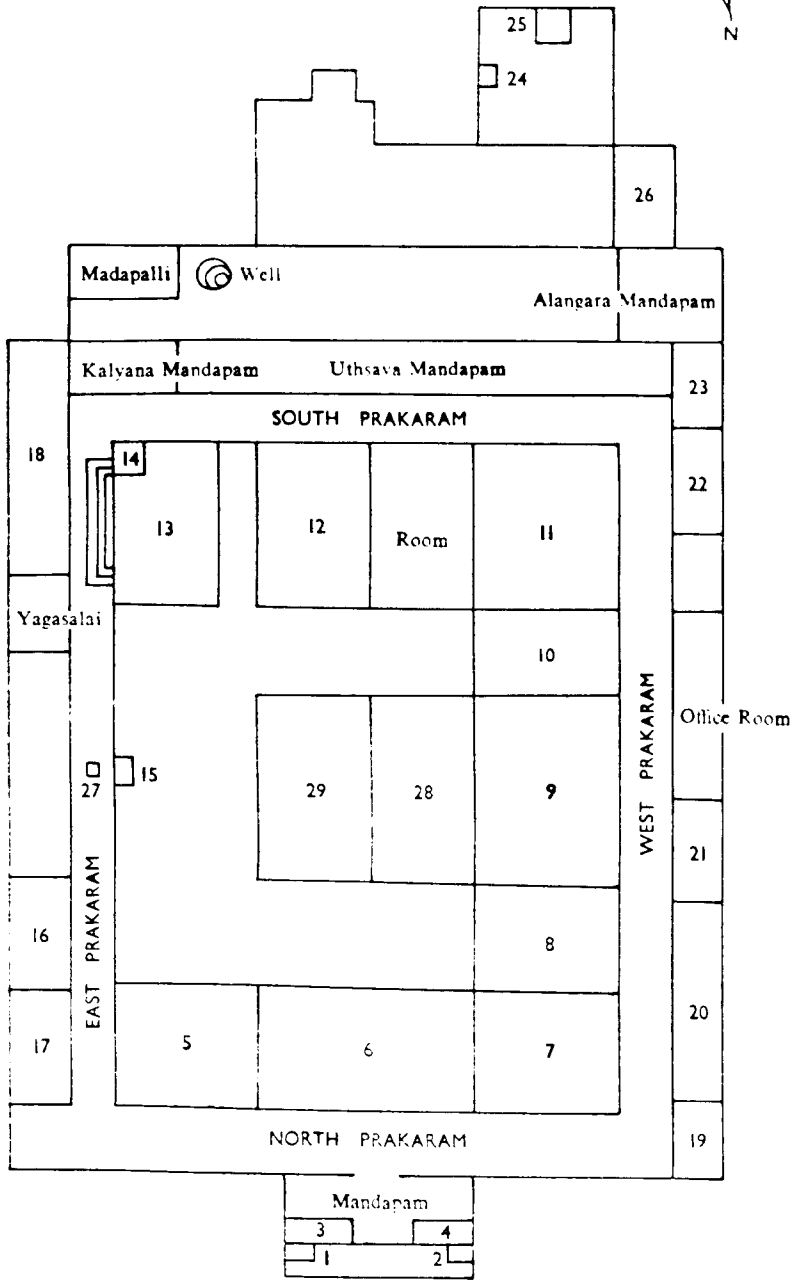


SRI KANDASWAMY KOVIL
GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS
[NOT TO SCALE]



INDEX TO NUMBERS

- 1 Vinayagar
- 2 Vinayagar
- 3 Bhairavar
- 4 Veerabadhrar
- 5 Uthsava Shanmugar
- 6 Meenakshi Ambal
- 7 Chokkanatha Iswarar
- 8 Deivayanai
- 9 Sri Kandaswami Moolavar
- 10 Sri Valli
- 11 Ilayana Kovil
- 12 Nithya Uthsavar
- 13 Vinayagar
- 14 Arunagirinathar
- 15 Peacock
- 16 Sri Paramasivan
- 17 Sri Ramalingaswamy
- 18 Nilakannadi Servai
- 19 Natarajar
- 20 Nava Veeras
- 21 Uthsava Adiyar
- 22 Palli Arai
- 23 Uthsavar
- 24 Kasi Viswanathar
- 25 Kulathu Vinayagar
- 26 Saravana Poigai
- 27 Dwaja Sthambam
- 28 Elephant
- 29 Balipeedam



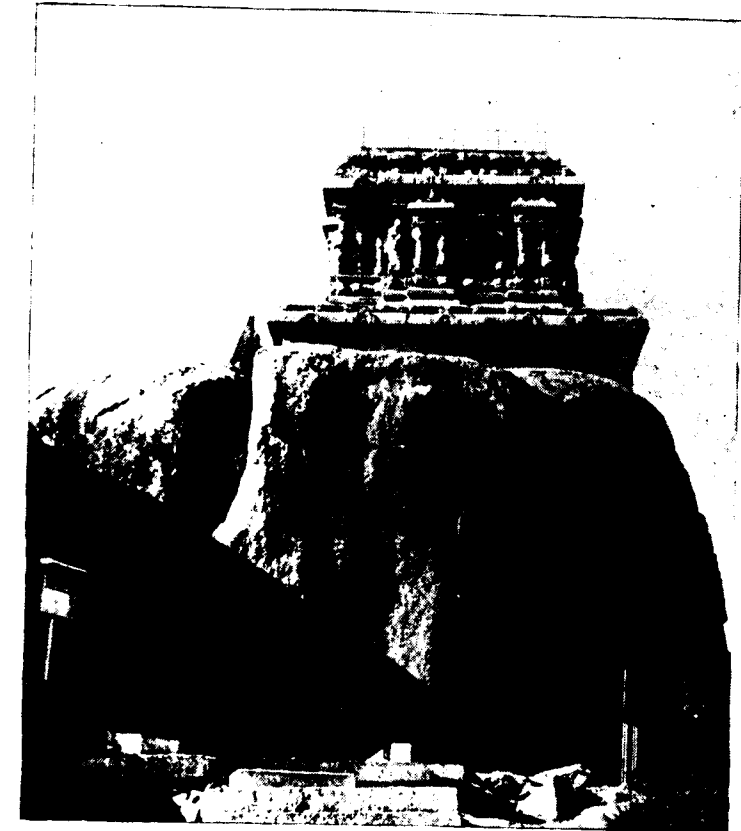
Temple view
Sri Kandaswamy (Alias) Muthukumaraswamy Temple (Kandakottam)
(64) PARK TOWN



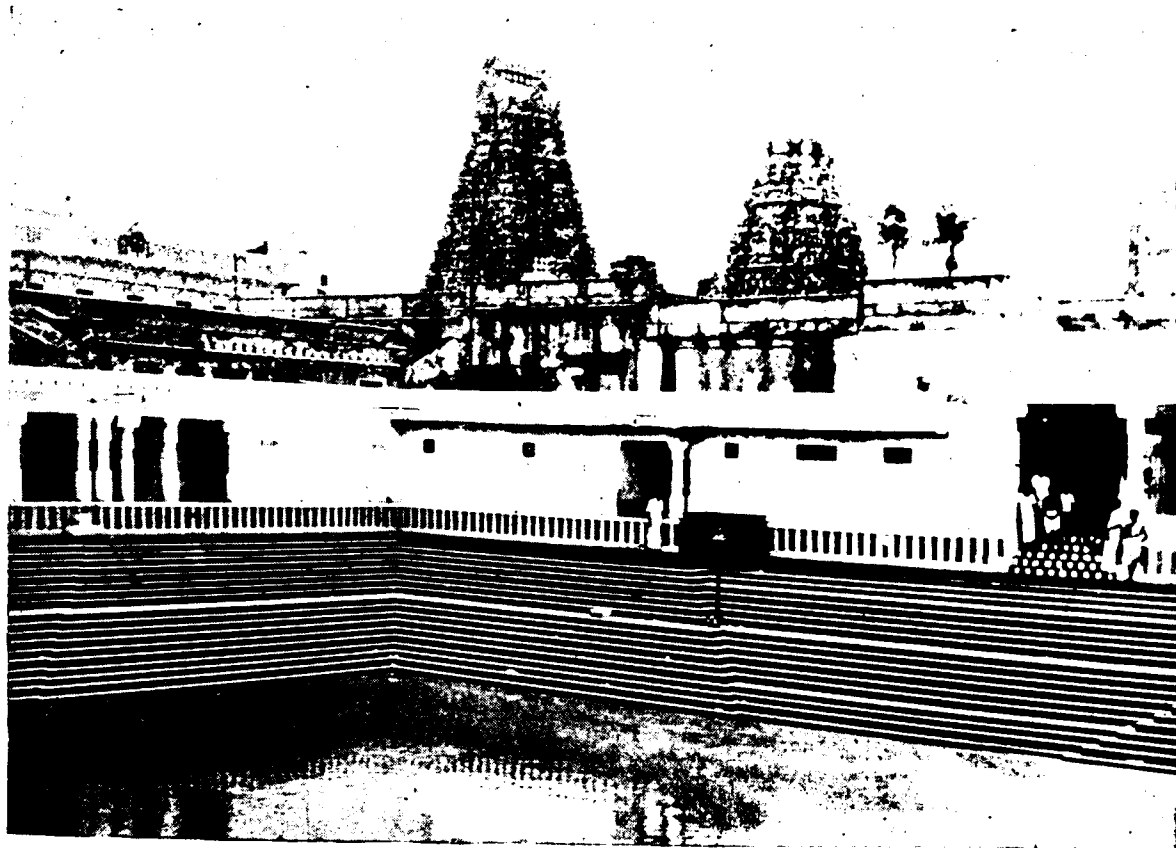
Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Perumal
MAHABALIPURAM



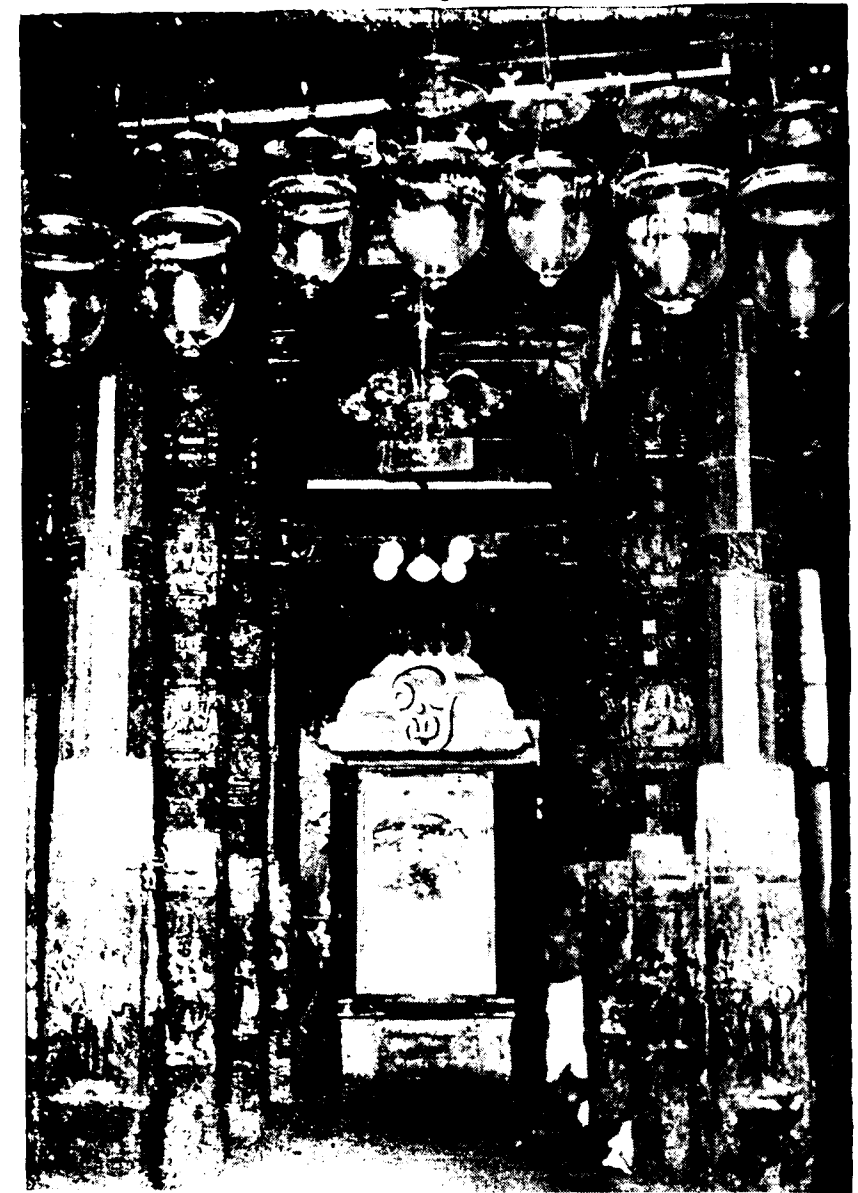
Sri Bhuvareha
MAHABALIPURAM



Old Light House
MAHABALIPURAM



Tank view
Sri Kandaswamy (Alias) Muthukumaraswamy Temple (Kandakottam)
 (64) PARK TOWN



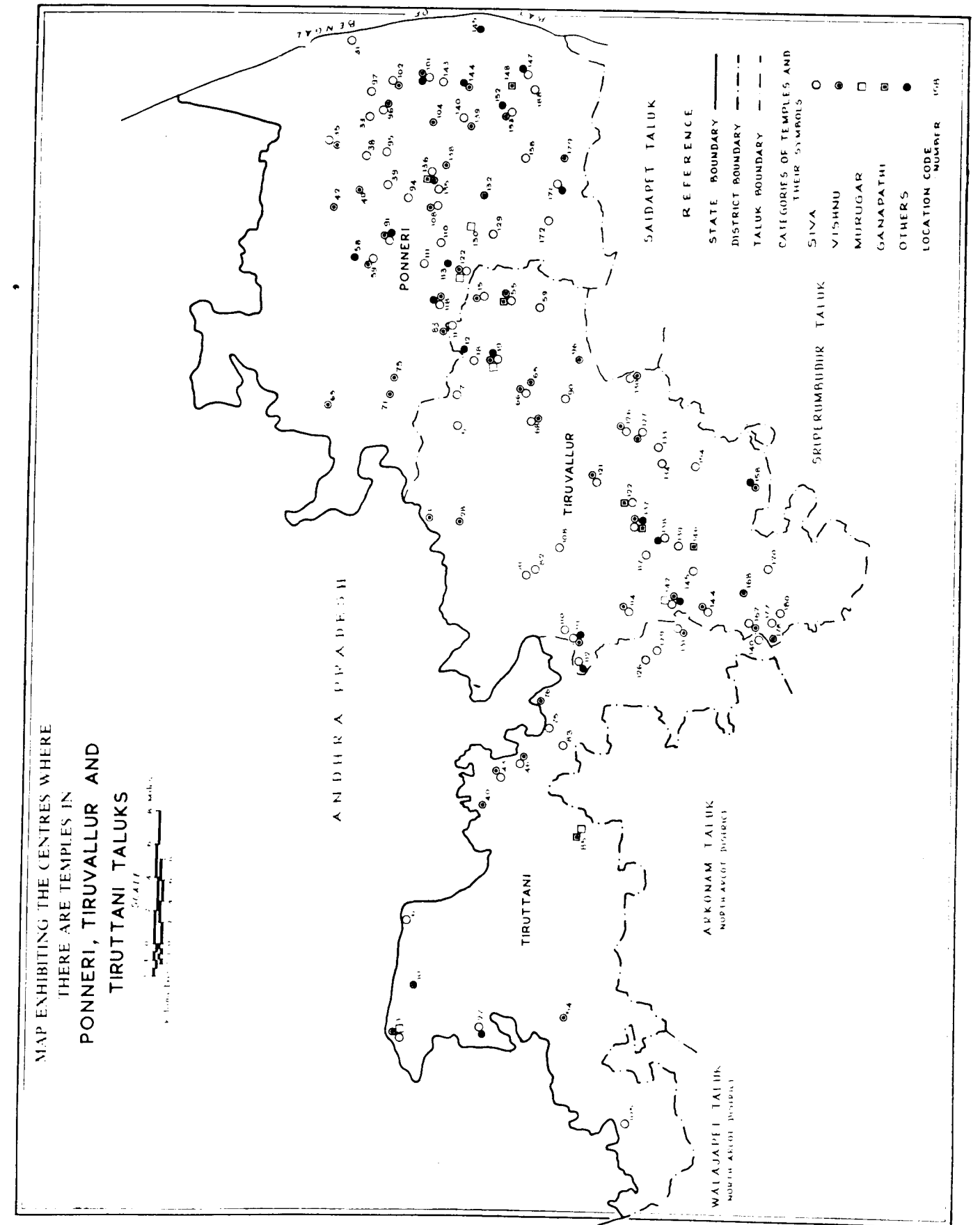
Prakaram view
Sri Kandaswamy (Alias) Muthukumaraswamy Temple (Kandakottam)
 (64) PARK TOWN



Pallava Cave view
SALAVANKUPPAM (MAHABALIPURAM)



Inscription (Pallava Cave)
SALAVANKUPPAM (MAHABALIPURAM)





Sri Kulathu Vinayagar with His consorts
Sri Kandaswamy (Alias) Muthukumaraswamy Temple (Kandakottam)
 (64) PARK TOWN



Sri Muthukumaraswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Moolavar)
Sri Kandaswamy (Alias) Muthukumaraswamy Temple (Kandakottam)
 (64) PARK TOWN

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

1. PONNERI TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

31. PULICUT (P)

Sri Sama Eswaraswamy Temple

The coastal village of Pulicut at the southern extremity of the Eastern Ghats has an ancient, though small, Siva temple for Sri Sama Eswaraswamy and Sri Anandavalli built by one Sri Lingappa Mudaliar about one thousand years ago. The name of the village was originally 'Pralaya Kaveri' which later became known as *Pazhaverkadu* to which the English gave the name of Pulicut. It is at a distance of forty five miles from Saidapet, the district headquarters and thirteen miles from Ponneri, the taluk headquarters. It can be reached by bus from Madras and Ponneri. Ponneri is the nearest railway station.

The area of the temple is sixty cents. It is stated that the Sthalapuranam of the temple was written on palm leaves in the remote past and that there are stone inscriptions at Thiruvotriyur. There are two prakarams where there are pillars made of red wood and stone with fine carvings. The gopuram is 18' high, while the base is $14\frac{1}{2}' \times 14\frac{1}{2}'$. The Moolavar is two and half a feet high while the height of the *Uthsavamurthy* is one cubit. Poojas are performed twice on ordinary days but on Panchaparvam days, namely, Chathurthi, Sashti, Ashtami, Pradosham and New or Full Moon days, special poojas are offered. Navarathri and Skandasashti festivals are celebrated in the months of Purattasi and Ayyappasi.

The expenses of the temple including the monthly salary of the priest are met out of the income earned from fifteen acres of wet lands, in the village of Vanjipakkam, and the rent of ten shops in Pulicut, belonging to the Devasthanam. The only other item of income is Rs. 6 earned from archanas for which a fee of 12 paise is payable by the devotees only on Fridays.

Poojas can be performed only by persons belonging to the Gurukkal community but the office is not hereditary. Among the vahanas there are *Rishaba*, Peacock, Horse, *Simham*, Swan, Parrot, Thotti and small Kedayam made of wood. The temple is under the management of a single trustee.

33. THIRUPPALAIVANAM

Sri Thiruppaleeswarar Devasthanam

The village of Thiruppalaivanam is situated at a distance of seven miles from Ponneri railway station

on the Ponneri-Pulicut road. The area was once a forest containing Palai trees. This is borne out by the fact that the Sthala Viruksham of the temple in its south-west corner is a Palai tree.

As there is no mention of the temple by any Nayanmars between the Seventh and Ninth Centuries it should have been built during the period of the later Cholas, i.e., about nine hundred years ago. There are seventy one stone inscriptions of which sixty five are in Tamil, three in Telugu, two in Sanskrit and one in Kanarese. Of the sixty inscriptions which are decipherable fifty three belong to the Chola period. The legend regarding the building of the temple is as follows :

The Chola King's elephant which was tethered to a tree died suddenly. The king got angry and ordered that the tree should be cut down with an axe ; while the order was being executed, blood spurted out from the trunk of the tree. On examining the spot, the king found a Lingam with a cut at its top, under the tree. Immediately he built a temple for the Lingam which is known as Thiruppaleeswarar.

Another legend about the temple is that the Devas who shared the *Amirtham* (nectar) obtained from *Parkadal* (Sea of milk) among themselves at this place made a Lingam from a portion of the Amirtham. Hence the deity is known as 'Amirtha Eswarar' also. It is a Swetha Lingam. The Amman's name is Sri Logambigai. Sandal paste applied to the Lingam gets dissolved. It is therefore applied to the silver '*Thiruneer pattai*.' A Sthalapuranam was published in 1950 at the instance of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

The following are among the other deities which have been installed in the temple.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (1) Vinayagar | (5) Mahavishnu |
| (2) Shanmugar with His consorts Valli and Deivayanai | (6) Brahma |
| (3) Anjaneyar | (7) Durgai |
| (4) Kasivisvanathar | (8) Navagrahams. |

Nandhi, Dakshinamurthy, Chandikeswarar which are common to all Siva temples are also found here. There are twenty five Uthsavamurthys of which Sri Nataraja four feet high, Sri Sivagami, two feet and ten inches high are the principal deities.

amount is spent for the maintenance of the two temples and to meet the cost of running a free hostel in Guindy where there are 110 students studying in various Arts Colleges and the Central Polytechnic in the city.

The income from hundies which are opened once in six months is Rs. 600 per annum. There are a number of vahanas in the Devasthanam, of which many are gold or silver plated. The festivals celebrated are :

Siva Temple:

Navarathri	...	Purattasi month.
Brahmothsavam	...	Panguni „
Vasanthoathsavam	...	Vaikasi „

Perumal Temple:

Brahmothsavam	...	Chithirai month.
Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	Margazhi „
Perialwar festival	...	Ani „

The temples are managed by a hereditary trustee who is a descendant of Sri Manali Muthukrishna Mudaliar who built the temples. There is an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

In the early period of the High Court, administration of oath by the "Tulasi and Holy Theertham" (Holy fragrant herb and Holy water) used in the Perumal temple by the Bhattacharies was in vogue. Tulasi and Holy water were taken from the temple to the High Court Buildings to administer the oath to witnesses before their examination in cases.

(3) Sri Muthukumaraswamy Temple

The above temple is at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs from the Madras Central railway station at No. 77, Rajappa Chetti Street, Park Town, Madras. It is also known as Sri Kandaswamy temple or *Kandakottam*. Two devotees of Murugar, Sri Mari Chetty and Kandapandaram used to visit Thirupporur every month on the Kirthigai Asterism day. In December, 1672 when they reached Thirupporur, they were very tired and decided to take rest under a Margosa tree near a tank. They had a dream in which the Lord informed them that they would find an idol of Himself in an ant-hill on the tank bund which they could take to Madras for worship. The two devotees found the idol, brought it to Madras and built a small temple. This shrine fell into a state of disrepair and the existing temple was built with stones about 120 years ago. These facts are mentioned in a stone inscription in the temple. The gopuram was constructed by one Sri Kali Rathna Chettiar.

The area covered by the temple is 8 acres. The Moolavar Sri Muthukumaraswamy which was brought

from Thirupporur is 2' high. Sri Valli and Sri Devasena are on either side of the deity. There are various other Gods in the shrine. Sri Ramalingaswamigal visited the temple about 100 years ago and composed 31 verses praising the deity. Hereditary Brahmin priests of Bodhayana Sutram offer four poojas daily. They do not get any salary; they are given an allowance of three measures of rice daily and are entitled to take the offerings of the devotees.

There are ornaments worth about Rs. 2 lakhs in the temple presented by the Beri Chettiar. The gold and diamond crowns and the diamond ear ornaments deserve special mention. The temple owns twenty houses and sixteen shops which fetch an income of Rs. 38,000 per annum; this is utilized for its maintenance. The hundi collections are Rs. 6,000 per annum, while the income from archana and abishekams will be about Rs. 100 per annum.

The temple has a Car and four vahanas; the latter are gold plated. They were all made within the last 75 years. Numerous festivals are celebrated throughout the year. Of these, the Brahmothsavam in the month of Thai and Vasantha Uthsavam in Vaikasi are the main ones. During Brahmothsavam the deity is taken round the streets in procession on the various vahanas. The temple is managed by a Board of five trustees.

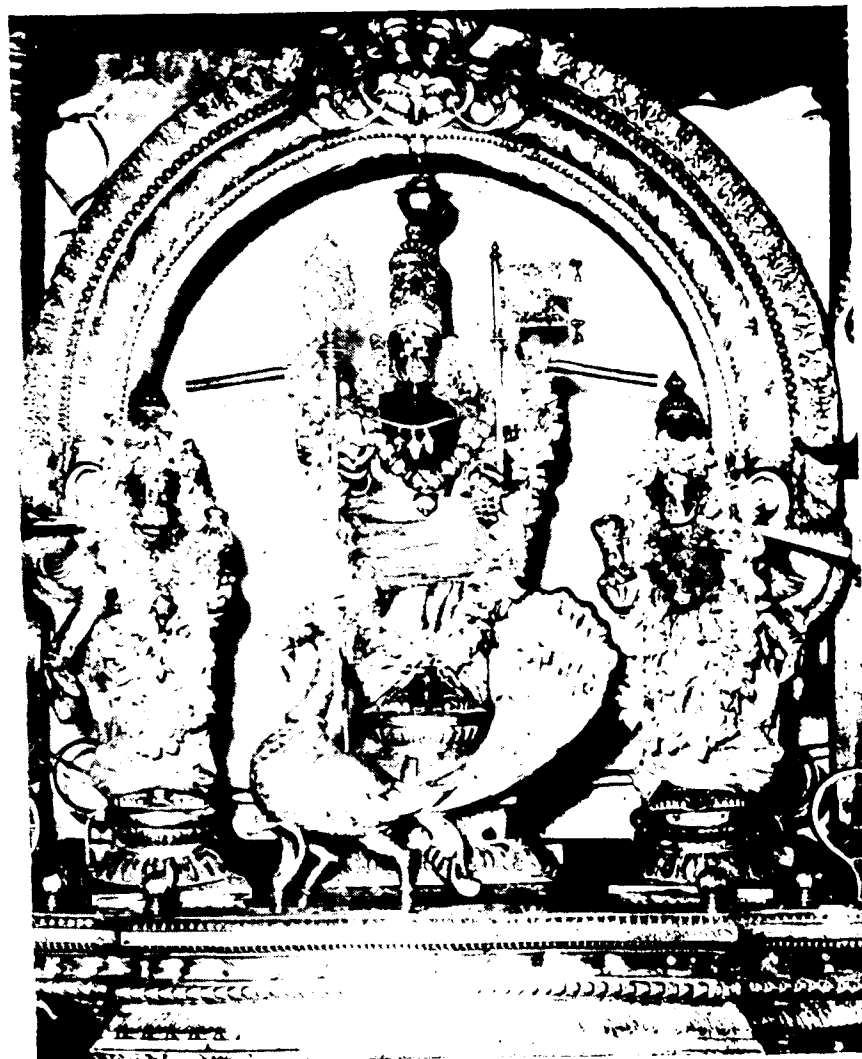
Story:

One Sri Rajappa Chettiar, a merchant prayed to the Lord that if his goods were sold quickly, he would donate a share of the profits to the temple. His prayer was granted and he made a decent profit. But he forgot to make a donation to the temple. One day when he came to the shrine for dharsan, another devotee got "possessed" and looked at Chettiar and cried "Where is my share of the profits?". The Chettiar immediately fulfilled his promise.

(4) Sri Prasanna Vinayagar Temple

The above Vinayagar temple covering an area of 15 cents in Park Town was constructed by one Sri Kulathur Kandappa Mudaliar about 200 years ago. Sri Prasanna Vinayagar is the presiding deity and is in a sitting pose. The idols of Lord Siva with His consort Sri Visalakshi and Lord Murugar with His two consorts have also been installed in the shrine. A Gurukkal offers poojas thrice a day. His office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary and also takes the offerings of devotees.

The temple has ornaments worth about Rs. 3,000. It owns 5 houses and 7 shops, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 20,000. It has one Palanquin and 5 vahanas, which are made of wood. This temple celebrates Vinayagar Chathurthi and Thiruvadhirai in



Sri Muthukumaraswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar),
Sri Kandaswamy (Alias) Muthukumaraswamy Temple (Kandakottam)
(64) PARK TOWN

The east facing temple with a five storeyed gopuram covers a little over six acres. It is 506 feet east-west and 550 feet north-south. There are separate temples for Thiruppalleswarar and Sri Logambigai with prakarams and both the temples are enclosed by walls on all the four sides.

Poojas are performed thrice daily, morning noon and evening. The priest should belong to the Gurukkal community but the office is not hereditary. His monthly salary and other expenses in the temple, namely, daily poojas, celebrations of festivals, repairs of temples and payment of kist are met out of the income of Rs. 10,000 earned by the lease of two hundred acres of wet and dry lands belonging to the temple. The lease amount is collected in kind. There is no income under hundi collections and archanas. A choultry is attached to the temple. Of the Devadasi inam lands in Pralayambakkam and Amoor, those in the former village are held by the Devasthanam.

Among jewels there are thirteen gold and fifteen silver articles; of these the gold pendant and gold *Kaligathurai* and the Amman silver *kavacham* deserve special mention. There is no information as to when they were acquired but none of them is modern.

Apart from the temple car the height of which is sixty feet, the temple has eleven vahanas of which three are *Rishabas*. Their names and sizes are as follows:

Name of vahanas	Length	Breadth	Height
1. Rishaba (Small)	4'	3'	3½'
„ (Big)	6½'	5'	7'
„ „	6½'	5'	7'
2. Pattarai	10'	10'	4'
3. Elephant	7½'	5½'	5½'
4. Serpent	6½'	6'	7½'
5. Peacock	7½'	5'	6½'
6. Vimanam	6½'	6'	7½'
7. Surya Prabhai and Chandra Prabhai	5½'	3½'	3½'
8. Pradosha vahanam	4'	3½'	3½'
9. Bandicoot	3½'	3½'	2'

Among the festivals the important are:

1. Brahmothsavam celebrated in Panguni;
2. Navarathri „ Purattasi;
3. Annabishegam „ Ayyasi;
4. Arudhra dharsanam „ Markazhi.

The Brahmothsavam which is the main festival, attracts a crowd of ten thousand from the surrounding villages.

In olden days the temple was managed by trustees and the chief Executive Officer was known as Sri Kariampallavarayan. It is now under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board which has appointed an Executive Officer. There is also a Board of three trustees.

35. KOLUR (P)

Sri Azhaganathaperumal Temple and Sri Lavaneeswarar Temple

This village is situated in the north-east of the taluk at a distance of seven miles from taluk headquarters which is also the nearest railway station. Buses ply upto Medur village on the Madras-Pulicut road and devotees should alight here and walk three and half miles to reach this village. It is stated that the two temples were built during the reign of the three Tamil Kings Chera, Chola and Pandyas. There is a stone inscription in the temple. The temple dedicated to Lord Siva measures 106 feet in length and 92 feet in breadth. The Vishnu temple measures 188' x 106'. The presiding deities of the Siva and Vishnu temples are Lavaneeswarar and Azhaganathaperumal and their consorts are Sri Amirthavalli and Sri Neelavathi respectively. It is learnt that poojas are not conducted properly at present. These temples have no jewels or vahanas. Festivals are not conducted in these temples as there is no income at present. Wet lands to the extent of 8.05 acres belonging to the temple are not in their enjoyment and possession. The temples are administered by a Board of trustees consisting of three members of whom one is an Executive Trustee.

38. ILUPAKKAM (H/o 38 AVOOR)

Sri Kailasanathaswamy Temple

This village is seven miles from Ponneri and Gummidipundi railway stations. Buses ply upto Medur and from there the village can be reached either by foot or by cart. The villagers built the temple hundred years ago and it covers an area of five cents. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. The main deities installed are Sri Kailasanathaswamy, His consort Sri Sivagamiamman and Vinayagar. The Gurukkal performs pooja daily in the mornings. The temple's wet lands to the extent of 11.62 acres fetch an income of Rs. 300 per annum. The Gurukkal's salary and other pooja expenses are met from this income. The

Gurukkal has been given a house. A single trustee looks after the affairs of the temple.

39. ARASUR (P)

Sri Thiruvalléeswarar Temple

Arasur is four miles distant from Ponneri railway station and devotees have to cover the distance by walk. The Siva temple is 132 feet square and the Moolavar is a Pradishta Lingam. The deity's name is Thiruvalléeswarar while His consort's name is Sri Soundaravalli. Two other temples for Kariamanickaperumal (158' x 74') and Swayambu Heramba Vinayagar (88' x 56') are also part of the Devasthanam. The consort of perumal is Sri Kanagavalli. It is not known when and by whom were the temples built. Two poojas are performed for Thiruvalléeswarar and one pooja for Perumal and Vinayagar. Persons belonging to the Gurukkal caste and Iyengar caste are allowed to perform the poojas. There are a number of Uthsavamurthys in the Siva and Perumal temples.

There are three gold ornaments and five silver articles, all of modern make. The Devasthanam owns ninety acres of wet and dry lands which are under lease cultivation and an income of Rs. 5,000 is collected in kind. The temple has some vacant sites which have also been let out. The income is utilised for paying monthly salary to the priest and to celebrate daily poojas and festivals. The important festivals are Arudhra dharsanam in Margazhi and Panguni Uthiram and about two thousand devotees assemble during these festivals.

The temple has got ten vahanas of which the important are Rishaba, Peacock and gold plated Thotti. The temple is now under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board which has appointed an Executive Officer. There is also a Board of four trustees.

40. AYANALLUR (P)

Sri Kothandaramaswamy Temple

The village is five miles north of Gummidipundi. Devotees can travel by train upto Gummidipundi and by cart from there to reach the place. This temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. The presiding deity is Kothandamar i.e., Lord Rama having a bow in His hand. The Moolavar is 4' high and the Uthsavar is 2' in height. The period when the temple was built is not known. It occupies an area of fifteen cents. Pooja is conducted once during day time. The temple lands yield an annual income of sixteen bags or 128 *Marakkals* (Rs. 400) of paddy which is utilised

for the pay of the priest and to meet the pooja expenses. This temple is managed by a single trustee. There is no Executive Officer. The temple has neither jewels nor vahanas.

42. RETTAMBEDU

Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal Temple

The village is fifteen miles from Ponneri and three miles from the Gummidipundi railway station. The temple was built sixty years ago by two individuals on fifty cents of land. Renovations were made by the present trustees. The presiding deity, Sri Lakshminarayanaperumal is in standing pose. The Bhattachari, whose office is hereditary offers two poojas daily. His remuneration is twenty bags of paddy per annum and one and half measures of rice per day. The temple has hundred acres of land which fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,500. There are three vahanas viz., Horse, Hanuman and Garuda. The main festival, Garuda Servai, is celebrated in the month of Vaikasi when the deity is taken out in procession along the streets. About five hundred devotees attend it. Two hereditary trustees are managing the temple.

58. GUMMIDIPUNDI (Old)

Sri Ekavalli Amman Temple

The temple is about half a mile from the Gummidipundi railway station. One Sri Nallappa Naicker constructed it. There is a stone inscription in Tamil in the shrine. The temple covers an area of seventy five cents. The presiding deity Sri Ekavalli Amman is in standing pose. The Poojari (Ochar caste) offers poojas every evening. He receives one measure of rice daily as his remuneration. No festival is celebrated. The temple is managed by the local people without a Board of trustees.

59. NEW GUMMIDIPUNDI (P)

(1) Chennakesava Perumal Temple

Gummidipundi which is a railway station on the Madras-Calcutta line is thirty seven miles from the district headquarters and eight miles from Ponneri, the taluk headquarters. There is a regular bus service between Madras and this place. This Perumal temple was built some six hundred years ago and it was renovated recently. There is an inscription in the main entrance of the temple. Pooja is performed once in noon and lamps are lit in the evening. The temple owns no jewellery. An income of Rs. 2,000 is derived from the inam lands. This temple has four vahanas made of wood. They are: Pattarai, Garuda, Anjaneya, and Elephant with white polish. Vaikunta Ekadasi

the months of Avani and Margazhi respectively. Thiruvadhirai is the main festival, which is observed for 10 days. It attracts 2,000 local devotees. A single trustee manages this temple. Plans have been drawn up to make addition to the temple.

(5) Sri Nattu Selva Vinayagar Temple

The Vinayagar temple covering an area of 1,200 sq. ft. and located in 493, Mint Street, Park-Town was built by the people of the Vanniar (Naicker) community. Sri Nattu Selva Vinayagar is the presiding deity of the temple. Stone idols of Sri Vinayagar, Eswarar, Meenakshi Ambal, Subramaniam, Padavat-tamman, Saptha Kannigais and Navagrahas have also been installed. There are a number of festival idols.

A hereditary Gurukkal performs two poojas daily and he is paid a monthly salary in cash. The temple owns 2 shops, which are rented out. They fetch a monthly income of Rs. 149 which is spent for its maintenance.

Saint Manickavasagar Uthsavam and Araikattu Uthsavam in the month of Margazhi are the important annual festivals observed by the temple. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(6) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

This temple situated in China Bazaar was built some 350 years ago. It covers an area of 100 sq. ft. The presiding deity, Sri Selva Vinayagar is in a sitting posture. There are also festival idols for Sri Vinayagar and Subramaniam.

A hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 30 performs two poojas daily. The antique copper kavacham of the temple coated with silver is worth about Rs. 200 and donated by the trustees. Vinayaga Chathurthi and Navarathri are the main festivals observed. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(7) Sri Renuka Parameswari (Alias) Chinnakadai Amman Temple

The above temple situated in 90, Mint Street, Park Town at a distance of half a mile from the Central railway station was built out of public donations. It covers an area of 3,600 sq. ft. The Moolavar Amman is installed upto the chest and the festival idol is in a sitting posture; Sri Viswanathar, Visalakshi and Vinayagar are the other deities in this shrine.

A hereditary Gurukkal performs pooja daily once; his monthly salary is Rs. 30 and he can take the offerings of the devotees. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi which attracts about 1,000 local devotees. It is managed by a single hereditary trustee.

66. CHINTADRIPET

(1) Sri Adhipureeswarar and Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temples

The two temples for Siva and Vishnu are built side by side within one compound. They are within two furlongs from Egmore railway station. They were built about 300 years back and renovated in 1926. The area covered by the two temples is 32 grounds. Sri Adhipureeswarar, the Moolavar in the Siva temple is an installed Lingam. In the Vishnu shrine Sri Adhikesava Perumal is in a standing pose with His consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi. There are processional deities in both the temples. Three other small temples for Adhi Ponniamman, Adhi Thulukanathamman and Adhi Vinayagar are maintained from the income of the two temples.

Four poojas are performed daily in Siva temple by a Gurukkal and two poojas in Vishnu temple by a Bhattachari. Their office is hereditary. They are given half a measure of rice daily and are entitled to take the offerings of the devotees.

Both the temples own jewels worth about Rs. 27,000. They own some houses and house-sites, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 13,500. The amount is spent for the maintenance of the temples.

The income from hundies which are opened once in a year is Rs. 200 per annum and the temples get an additional income of Rs. 450 per annum from pooja charges.

The Siva temple owns five wooden Palanquins only. The Perumal temple has no vahanas. The following festivals are celebrated:

Siva Temple:

Navarathri	...	Purattasi month
Sashti	...	Ayppasi "
Deepam	...	Karthigai "
Thiruvadhirai	...	Margazhi "
Brahmothsavam	...	Chithirai "

Perumal Temple:

Pooram	...	Adi month
Vaikunta Ekadasi	...	Margazhi "
Kulasekara Alwar	...	Masi "
Nammalwar	...	Chithirai "
Thirukkachi Nambigal	...	Panguni "
Brahmothsavam	...	" "

They attract about 2,000 local devotees. The temples are managed by a hereditary trustee.

(2) Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

The above temple located in Chintadripet was built in 1895. It occupies an area of 5½ cents. The

principal deity is Sri Subramaniaswamy. A non-hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal performs poojas twice a day. He gets Rs. 8 per month as salary. The temple owns jewels made of gold and silver worth about Rs. 1,850. It owns one coconut garden in Kancheepuram and 2 houses in Madras, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,848. It also gets an annual income of Rs. 100 from hundi collections.

There are 5 vahanas and one Palanquin, which are made of wood. The temple celebrates 6 festivals in a year. They are Thai Poosam, Vinayaga Chathurthi (Avani), Skandasashti (Ayppasi), Navarathri (Purattasi) Thiruvadhirai (Margazhi) and Masi Maham. This temple is managed by a hereditary trustee.

(3) Sri Palaniandavar Temple

The above temple located in Chintadripet was constructed about 20 years back by Sri K. Ponnuswamy Nattar. It covers an area of about 3 cents. There is no idol in the shrine. A picture of Sri Palaniandavar is worshipped. A non-hereditary Pandaram, whose monthly salary is Rs. 12 offers two poojas daily. There are three shops belonging to the temple, which are let out for rent. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 380 which is utilized for its maintenance. It owns a Prabhai, which is made of wood. It celebrates Panguni Uthiram and Skandasashti in Ayppasi. They attract local devotees. A single trustee manages this temple.

(4) Sri Nagathamman (Alias) Sri Nageswari Amman Temple

The above Amman temple located in 2, Usman-khan Street, Chintadripet was constructed about 100 years ago out of public donations. It covers an area of 2,000 sq. ft. The Moolavar Amman is in Nagapasam posture i.e., an ant-hill over which there is a serpent protecting it as an umbrella; the Uthsavar Amman is in a sitting posture. Sri Vinayagar and Drowpathi amman are the other deities in this shrine.

A hereditary Poosari offers two poojas daily and he is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 30. It owns a house and two work-shops, which are let out for rent. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,200 which is spent for poojas, festivals etc.

The temple owns a Lion and a Bootha vahanam which are made of wood; they are 30 years old. Of the several festivals, the one celebrated in the month of Adi is the main festival; it attracts about 2,000 devotees. It is managed by a single hereditary trustee.

Miracle. The Raja of Venkatagiri got a car-buncle in his back. As the astrologer predicted that he would die if operated upon, his wife prayed to the

deity for his cure. Next day the car-buncle opened of its own accord and the Raja was restored to normal health. The Raja's wife presented the Bootha vahanam to the temple.

(5) Sri Murugavel (Alias) Sri Kumaravel Temple

This temple located in 67, Iyyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet was constructed some 50 years ago. The temple covers an area of 2 grounds (4,800 sq. ft.) and has a pagoda. Sri Murugavel (Alias) Kumaravel (Subramaniam) with His consorts Valli and Deivayanai is the presiding deity. He is in a standing posture.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily. Special poojas are performed on Fridays and during Kirthigai days. His monthly salary is Rs. 28 and he takes the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 800. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 60; it gets an additional income of Rs. 600 every year by way of archana and abishekam charges.

The following are the vahanas of the temple viz., Bandicoot, Peacock, Elephant and three Kedayams. All these are made of wood.

Of the five festivals, the Skandasashti is the main one. It is celebrated for 10 days and attended by 500 devotees. A Board of three trustees is in charge of the temple.

67. EGMORE

(1) Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

This temple located in door No. 5, Lakshminarayana-perumal Koil Street, Egmore was built by the people of Kammala community some 500 years ago. The renovation of the vimanam and the erection of the gopuram were done by the then trustees in 1952. Sri Srinivasaperumal in a standing posture is the principal deity. His consort is Sri Padmavathi Thayar. The other deities are Sri Lakshminarayanaperumal, Kothandaramaswamy with Sita and Lakshmana, Anjaneyar and Alwars.

A non-hereditary Bhattachari performs three poojas daily. His monthly salary is Rs. 25 and he gets a daily allowance of rice and offerings from devotees.

The temple has ornaments worth Rs. 4,250 and gets an annual income of Rs. 15,000 by way of rent from its immovable properties and interest on investments. It has two Palanquins and eleven vahanas, which are 40 years old and made of wood. Of the several festivals, the Brahmothsavam in Purattasi, Pavithrothsavam in Ayppasi and Ratha Sapthami in

is the main festival of this temple. It is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and its affairs are managed by a Board of three trustees.

(2) Chandrasekaraswamy Eswarar Temple

The Siva temple is very close to the above Perumal temple and was built at the same time as the latter. The Lingam in the temple is an installed one. Only one pooja is conducted. The temple's income is Rs. 1,000 which is derived from 49.14 cents of lands belonging to it. The vahanas in the temple have fallen into disuse. Arudhra dharsanam is the chief festival in this temple. It is controlled by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and is managed by a Board of five trustees.

(3) Paleeswarar Temple

This is another Siva temple, the age of which is not known. It covers an area of forty seven cents. The Lingam in this temple is Swayambu. An attempt was made to find the depth of the Lingam but it was given up since those who took part in it met with misfortune. The Gurukkal performs pooja once a day. The temple has an income of Rs. 2,500 annually, from its shrotrium lands. Peacock vahanam is the only one in this temple. There is a belief that if a cow grazes before the temple, its milk yielding capacity will be reduced. This temple is managed by a Board of trustees.

65. CHINNA BOMMAN KULAM (H/o 65 NEMALUR)

Sri Venkatesa Perumal Temple

The village is twenty one miles from Ponneri and thirteen miles from Kavarepettai railway station. Bus facilities are available to reach it. The small temple covering an area of three cents was built by one Sri Sura Venkata Reddy some twenty years ago. There is no idol but only a picture of Lord Krishna in the temple. A poojari belonging to the Reddiar community performs pooja every morning. He is in the enjoyment of service inam lands. The temple owns 2.50 acres of lands which fetch five bags (Rs. 125) of paddy. No festivals are observed in the temple. Two trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

71. KANDIGAI (Alias), SEETHARAJA KANDIGAI

Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple

The village is fifteen miles from Ponneri and bus facilities are available to reach it. The temple was built by the grandfather of the present trustee sixty five years ago on sixteen cents of land. Renovations were made in 1962. There are no idols but only

TEMPLE SURVEY

pictures in the shrine. One pooja is performed daily by the Bhattachari whose post is hereditary. His annual remuneration is ten bags of paddy. The temple gets twenty bags of paddy from 4.50 acres of lands owned by it. Except a Garuda vahanam there is no other movable property. No festivals are celebrated. The affairs are managed by a single trustee.

75. KOLLANUR

Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple

The village is nineteen miles from Ponneri and eleven miles from Kavarepettai railway station. Buses are available to reach the village. The temple which covers an area of fifteen cents was built by the villagers eighty years ago. The presiding deity Sri Venugopala-swamy is in standing posture. No pooja is performed even though the temple has eight acres of wet lands and one house which fetch an annual income of Rs. 600. There are three trustees who manage the temple affairs. One post is vacant at present.

83. PUDUPALAYAM

Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temple

The village is about fifteen miles from Ponneri and seven and half miles from Kavarepettai railway station. This distance can be covered by bus. The temple was built by the Padmasali community about three hundred years ago. It occupies an extent of one acre of land. The presiding deity is Sri Adhikesava-perumal. Both the Moolavar and Uthsavar are in standing pose. The Bhattachari, whose office is hereditary, performs pooja in the morning daily. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15 and twelve bags of paddy per annum. The temple has twenty acres of lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,000. There is a Garuda vahanam. The main festival is Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi month. About five hundred people attend it. A single trustee is in charge of its affairs.

91. PANAPAKKAM

(1) Sri Pichaleeswarar Temple

This village to the north-west of Ponneri is twelve miles from the taluk headquarters. The nearest railway station is Minjur. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Pichaleeswarar and His consort is Sri Sundaravalli; the deity is a Swayambu Lingam. The temple was built three hundred years ago by the Chettiar community of the village. It was renovated by the present trustees. There are stone inscriptions in the temple. It covers an area of one acre of land. The temple owns 17.38 acres of lands which fetch forty bags

PONNERI TALUK

of paddy per annum. The hereditary Gurukkal performs pooja daily in the morning. His remuneration is twenty bags of paddy per annum. Special poojas are performed on Kirthigai days which local people attend. Three trustees are managing the affairs of temple.

(2) Sri Selli Amman Temple

This temple for the village deity was constructed hundred years ago by the local residents. It covers an area of twenty cents. The deity, Sri Selli Amman is in sitting posture. A priest belonging to the Ochar community is performing poojas every morning. His office is hereditary. He is paid ten bags of paddy per annum. The annual income is twenty four bags of paddy which accrues from 6.34 acres of wet lands owned by the temple. It has a chariot and a silver headwear worth Rs. 80. During the annual festival, the deity is taken out in procession along the streets. About six hundred devotees take part in it. The temple is managed by three trustees.

(3) Sri Kariyamanicka Perumal Temple

The temple was built thirty five years back on one acre of land by the father of the present hereditary trustee. The presiding deity, Sri Kariyamanicka-perumal, is in standing pose with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on either side. The Uthsavamurthy also is in standing posture. The Brahmin Bhattachari performs pooja daily in the morning. He is paid sixteen bags of paddy per annum as his remuneration. The temple has no immovable properties. It has a gold necklace worth Rs. 300 and a chariot. The annual festival is celebrated for ten days in Purattasi when the deity is taken out in procession round the streets. About five hundred people attend it. Three trustees of whom one is hereditary manage the affairs of the temple.

96. VANJIVAKKAM

Sri Agastheeswaraswamy Temple

The village lies seven miles north-east of Ponneri, the taluk headquarters. Devotees can go upto Medur by bus and then walk a distance of two and half miles to reach this village. This temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and was built about fifty years ago. It is rectangular in size and covers an area of ten cents and the Lingam is an installed one. Uchikala pooja is performed to this deity regularly. Paddy to the value of Rs. 625 is realised from 6.50 acres of wet lands annually, from which the expenses of the temple are met. It is managed by a Board of trustees consisting of two members.

96. ASANA PUDUR (H/o) 96. VANJIVAKKAM (P)

Sri Harikrishna Perumal Temple

This is a Vishnu temple built fifty years ago. The area covered by it is only seven cents. The Moolavar, Harikrishnaparumal which is made of stone is in standing posture. Uchikala pooja is performed daily by the priest. The annual income from four acres and twelve cents of the temple lands which are under lease cultivation is Rs. 650. The establishment charges and expenditure for the daily pooja are met from this income. It is managed by a single trustee.

97. PRALAYAMBAKKAM (P)

Sri Kalatheeswaraswamy Temple

This village is eight miles to the north-east of Ponneri and can be reached by bus. The temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and was built about two hundred years ago. It faces east and occupies an area of one and half acres. Morning pooja is offered to this deity daily. The income derived from temple lands is utilised for the establishment and pooja expenses. Sivarathri is the only festival conducted in this temple. This shrine is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and managed by the Village Munsiff and Village Karnam who are the trustees.

101. KATTUR (P)

(1) Mahalakshmi Amman Temple

Kattur village is situated at a distance of twenty five miles from the district headquarters and twelve miles from the taluk headquarters. The village is about six miles from Minjur railway station and can be reached by bus and train. The presiding deity is Mahalakshmi Amman. The temple is more than hundred years old and was renovated by the villagers thirty years back. It occupies an area of one cent. The deity Mahalakshmi Amman is in standing posture and its height is 2½'. The Uthsavar is 1½' in height. Only one pooja is performed by a Pandaram daily. A silver covering to Moolavar and a silver crown worth Rs. 1,000 are owned by this temple. It possesses 5.54 acres of wet lands which are let on Varam basis. The income of about Rs. 640 is utilised for the management of this temple and three other small temples in the village. It has a wooden Simha vahanam but it is not in good condition. During Avani month, Brahmothsavam festival is conducted for ten days. This festival attracts a crowd of two thousand people from the neighbouring villages and taluks. It is managed by a trustee and is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

Thai are the main ones. About 700 devotees attend them. The temple is managed by five trustees.

(2) Sri Sadayathamman Temple

The above Amman temple located in Egmore High Road, Egmore was constructed by a devotee. It covers an extent of 225 sq. ft. The Amman is installed up to the chest.

The hereditary trustee belonging to the Ochar caste offers two poojas daily; his office is honorary. The temple owns 2 small shops from which an annual income of Rs. 120 is derived by way of rent, which is spent for its maintenance.

The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi and it attracts about 200 local devotees. The owner of the temple is the trustee and priest.

(3) Sri Ponniamman Temple

The above Amman temple located in Poonamallee High Road (Osankulam), Egmore was built some 35 years ago by the local residents. It covers an area of 225 sq. ft. Sri Ponniamman, the principal deity is in a sitting pose.

A hereditary priest of Mudaliar caste whose office is honorary performs poojas in the evening. He is also the trustee.

The temple owns 4 grounds of house-sites which are let out for rent from which an annual income of Rs. 500 is derived. It collects charges for performing archanas and abishekams from which an additional income of Rs. 100 per year accrues. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi.

(4) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

The above Vinayagar temple situated in Gengu Reddy Road was built some 80 years back. It extends over an area of 5½ cents. While Sri Selva Vinayagar is the principal deity, the other deities are Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai, Natarajar, Palani-Andavar and Navagrahas.

A Gurukkal whose monthly salary is Rs. 15 offers one pooja daily in the morning. He is also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns modern jewellery donated by devotees; they were made some 25 to 30 years back and include a silver *Vel* (spear) and silver kavachas for Sri Vinayagar and Subramaniam.

The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 1,150 from its immovable properties. It also gets an income of Rs. 600 every year from hundi collections. The hundi is always opened in the presence of the trustees. Thai Poosam, Kirthigai, Chithra Pournami, Skanda-

sashti and Vinayaga Chathurthi are the regular annual festivals celebrated of which the Vinayaga Chathurthi is the main one, which attracts about 200 to 300 local devotees. A Board of two trustees manages the temple affairs.

68. PUDUPET.

Sri Thrisadai Amman Temple

This temple in Puduket (Komaleeswaranpet) was built some 60 years back and renovations were made in 1962. Sri Thrisadai Amman whose head alone has been installed is the presiding deity. The other deities are Sri Vinayagar, Subramaniam and Perumal. The temple covers an area of 5½ cents. A tower at the entrance of the temple is under construction.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs pooja once a day; his monthly salary is Rs. 25. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 2,700 by way of rent from its immovable properties, which is spent for the payment of salary to the Gurukkal, taxes and for poojas and festivals. The temple derives an additional income of Rs. 120 every year from its hundi collections. The hundi is opened on the 20th of every month in the presence of the trustees.

The temple owns the following vahanas: Lion, Tiger, Elephant, Bandicoot, Peacock, Kamadhenu, Horse and a Ratham. All these are 16 years old and made of wood.

Vinayaga Chathurthi and Adi Uthsavam for a period of 10 days are the important annual festivals of the temple, which attract about 1,000 devotees from the neighbouring villages and taluks. It is believed that the Amman has the power of curing blindness of devotees. A Board of 3 trustees is looking after the affairs of the temple.

69. KOMALEESWARANPET

(1) Sri Komaleeswarar Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Siva in Komaleeswaranpet was built about 300 years ago. According to a legend, a sacred cow is stated to have milked herself in a bush, which revealed a Sivalingam. The area of the temple is about 2 acres. The presiding deity, Sri Komaleeswarar is a Swayambu Lingam. His consort is Sri Komalambigai.

A paid non-hereditary Gurukkal offers poojas twice daily in morning and in evening. The temple owns two houses and house-sites, which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,500. The hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 500 per annum. The hundies are opened monthly once in the presence of the trustees.

The following are the vahanas of the temple: Rishabam, Peacock, Bandicoot, Horse and Simham. All these are made of wood.

Vinayaga Chathurthi, Chithra Pournami, Panguni Uthiram, Karthigai Deepam, Arudhra Dharsan, Maha-Sivarathri and Vasantha Uthsavam are the main festivals in this temple, which attract about 200 devotees. A Board of five trustees is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple

The above small Murugar temple in Komaleeswaranpet, near Mount Road was constructed some 120 years ago by the people of Bhuja Kshatriya community. It covers an area of 1,500 sq. ft. Sri Balasubramaniam is the presiding deity of the temple. The idol of the Moolavar is 5½ feet in height and the Uthsavar is 2½ feet high.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily. He gets a monthly salary in cash and a daily allowance in kind and enjoys the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 500. The immovable property of the temple consists of 4 shops and houses, which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,500 which is spent for its maintenance. The temple gets an income of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per year from its hundi collections.

The temple owns a Car and six vahanas. Of the three annual festivals, Skandasashti festival, the most important, is celebrated for a period of 10 days and witnessed by the local devotees. The temple is administered by two trustees.

(3) Sri Pachai Amman and Sri Mannareeswarar Temple

The above temple for Sri Pachai Amman situated in Perumal Koil Street of Komaleeswaranpet was constructed some 300 years ago. It covers an area of about 33 cents. Sri Mannareeswarar for whom there is a separate shrine is in the form of a stone idol instead of a Lingam. Sri Vallaba Ganesar is the other deity here.

A priest of Mudaliar caste, whose monthly salary is Rs. 25 offers two poojas daily. He is also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns 60 grounds of house-sites which fetch an income of Rs. 2,400 per annum. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 140.

The temple has a seventy year old Simha Vahanam; Of the three festivals, the Brahmothsavam during the month of Avani is the main one which attracts about 5,000 devotees. Fire walking is a special

feature of the festival. During all Fridays of Adi and Thai months, Mondays in Karthigai and on all important festival days, special poojas are done. A Board of three trustees is in charge of the temple.

71. NEHRU NAGAR

Sri Ambupuri Mariamman Temple

The above Amman temple located in Pachaiappa Chetti Street in Nehru Nagar near Thiruvatteeswaranpet was built about 100 years ago. The principal deity whose bust has been installed is Sri Ambupuri Mariamman. A non-hereditary priest of Chettiar community performs pooja once a day. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 5. The temple owns 5 shops and a shed, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,200 by way of rent. The annual festival is celebrated for 10 days in the month of Adi and 1,000 persons attend it. The affairs of the temple are managed by a Board of three trustees.

72. THIRUVATTEESWARANPET

(1) Sri Paripoorana Vinayagar Temple

The above Vinayagar temple located in Thiruvatteeswaranpet was built some 70 years back. It occupies an area of 210 sq. ft. It faces north. The principal deity, Sri Paripoorana Vinayagar is in a sitting pose. A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas daily. He is paid a small salary and allowance. This temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 300 donated by devotees. It gets an annual income of Rs. 500 from hundi collections and Rs. 30 from pooja charges. The hundi is opened periodically in the presence of the trustees. It celebrates 4 festivals of which Vinayaga Chathurthi is the main one. A few local devotees attend it. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

(2) Sri Panduranga Temple

The above temple situated in No. 47, Subadral street, Thiruvatteeswaranpet was built in 1926 by a devotee. It occupies an area of 648 sq. ft. The principal deity, Sri Panduranga is in a standing pose. A Maharashtra Brahmin performs poojas twice a day. His office is not hereditary. He is paid a salary of Rs. 20 per month; the hundi collections are also paid to him.

This temple has modern jewels worth about Rs. 250. It owns 2 houses and one acre and 51 cents of lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,000. The income from archana charges is about Rs. 50 per annum.

There are 3 vahanas and a Palanquin which are made of wood; they are about 30 years old. Mass

(2) **Thiruvalléeswarar Temple**

The temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and the presiding deity is Thiruvalléeswarar. The Moolavar is not a Swayambu Lingam. The temple was built two hundred years ago and covers an area of one acre. Two poojas, one in the morning and the other in the evening are performed daily by the Gurukkal. The Rishaba vahanam which is 5' high and 6' in length is in a damaged condition. The temple has an annual income of Rs. 1,200 from its wet lands, the extent of which is ten acres and fifty six cents; these lands are under lease cultivation. Panguni Uthiram festival is celebrated every year; local residents attend it. Its affairs are managed by a single trustee and it is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

104. KULATHUR : (H/o 104 MANORURAM)

Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal Temple

The village is three miles from Ponneri railway station. This distance can be covered by foot or cart. The villagers constructed the temple about twenty years back. It covers an area of five cents. At present no poojas are performed. It has no properties either movable or immovable. A single trustee is in-charge of the affairs of the temple.

110. PARUVOYAL

Sri Thiruvalléeswarar Temple

The village is two miles from Kavarapettai railway station which can be covered by foot or cart. The temple which occupies an area of one acre was built by the villagers. Substantial additions have been made by the present trustee. The presiding deity, Sri Thiruvalléeswarar is an installed Lingam. The hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal performs poojas daily in the morning and evening. His annual remuneration is ten bags of paddy. The temple has three acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 500. There is a Rishaba vahanam in the temple, but no jewels. The main festival, Vinayaga Chathurthi, is celebrated in Avani month when hundreds of devotees assemble. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

111. ARIYATHURAI (P)

Sri Varamoorthy Eswarar Temple

The village is two and half miles from Kavarapettai railway station and is eight miles distant from Ponneri and five miles from Gummidipundi. It is at a distance of thirty four miles from the district headquarters.

The temple is an ancient one and it is not known when it was built. The daughter of King Chitrascenan, who came to the temple disappeared suddenly and on his praying to the God, Lord Siva appeared before him and told him that he would take his daughter as his spouse and did so. The deity is, therefore, known as Varamoorthy and His consort is Sri Maragathavalli. The King then seems to have redesigned the temple; later the Chola King, Kunjara Chola made additions to it. During the Muslim rule there was some vandalism.

There is a legend relating to the village also. It is stated that when Emperor Musukundha desired to bathe in Ganga, the Lord asked him to have a dip in the Arani river and he did so. Immediately after his bath, Siva appeared as a Bhairava on the northern bank of the river and Ganga was behind him. On seeing this, Musukundha and the rishis exclaimed, "This is Ariathurai." Hence the village is known by this name. The spot where Ganga is believed to have made her appearance is in the south-western corner of the temple. The Moolavar was installed by Rishi Romesa.

The temple was prosperous till 1924 when owing to litigation among the trustees, it was neglected and disappeared from view as shrubs grew all around. Steps were taken to clear the area of the shrubs five or six years back and the residents are now aware of the past glory of the temple. Large funds are required to complete the repairs.

The temple covers an area of 5.8 cents. It has no jewels and the temple car is in a state of disuse. Brahmothsavam in the month of Vaikasi and floating festival on the Thai Poosam day which were celebrated formerly had been stopped for the past thirty eight years. The temple has extensive landed property in six villages. Though the extent is 166.65 acres, the yearly income is only Rs. 1,949. In addition, it has a house in Madras and three other houses in three villages from which it gets a meagre income of Rs. 2,532 annually.

The priest whose office is hereditary performs two poojas daily. He is paid Rs. 10 per month in cash and two measures of rice a day. The temple is managed by three trustees of whom two are hereditary.

113. VADAKKUNALLUR

Sri Dharmaraja Temple

The village is eight miles from Ponneri. The nearest railway station, Kavarapettai is four miles off. The temple covers an area of five cents. Sri Dharma-

raja, the presiding deity is in sitting posture. A priest belonging to Naidu community whose annual remuneration is eight bags of paddy offers pooja in the morning daily. His post is not hereditary. The temple owns 3.50 acres of wet lands which is under the management of the trustee. No festivals are celebrated. A single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

118. ARANI (P)

(1) Sri Sampangi Pichandeeswarar Temple

This village is about thirty miles from the district headquarters and about eight miles to the north of the taluk headquarters. The nearest railway station is Kavarapettai at a distance of six miles. The temple can be reached both by bus and train. It was built five hundred years ago and covers an area of three acres. The presiding deity is Sampangi Pichandeeswarar, who is a Swayambu Lingam with a cut at the top. Once this place had been a forest with Sampangi trees. A local resident's cow which came to this area for grazing let out milk through its teats on a mud mound. Seeing this, its owner pulled down the mound with an axe which hit the Lingam underneath and blood spurted out. This cut is still visible on the Lingam. The Brahmin priest offers pooja twice a day. The deity owns twenty four pieces of antique jewellery made of gold and silver worth Rs. 3,007. It has an annual income of Rs. 3,200 from its lands and owns ten wooden vahanas made about hundred years ago. Of the twelve festivals conducted in this temple, the important ones are Arudhra dharsanam and Brahmothsavam. Some two hundred people gather from the adjacent villages at the time of festivals. The shrine is controlled by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and managed by a hereditary trustee.

(2) Sri Chamundeeswari Temple

The temple covers six acres of land. There is no information as to when the temple was built. The temple's pagoda is thirty feet high. Goddess Sri Chamundeeswari is offered two poojas daily by a hereditary Gurukkal. The temple has 27.47 acres of dry and wet lands and some shops in the village; they fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,843. It has jewels worth Rs. 220 and twelve vahanas. The main festival Brahmothsavam is celebrated in the month of Chithirai. Nearly two to three thousand people attend it. The affairs are managed by one hereditary trustee and two trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

122. CHINNAMBEDU

- (1) Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple
- (2) Sri Agastheeswaraswamy „
- (3) Sri Balasubramaniaswamy „

The village Chinnambedu is situated at a distance of about five miles from Kavarapettai, which is the nearest railway station. It is seven miles from Ponneri. Bus facilities are available to reach the village.

There are three temples in the village, namely, Sri Varadarajaperumal temple—the main shrine, Sri Agastheeswaraswamy temple and Sri Balasubramaniaswamy temple which were built some hundred years ago and which are managed by one and the same trustees. The first two temples were renovated about 30 and 50 years back respectively by the villagers. Each temple covers an area of (258' x 200'). Excepting the Agastheeswaraswamy temple, the other two temples have two pagodas each. Sri Varadarajaperumal, the presiding deity in the Perumal temple is made of Saligramam and it is five feet high. In the Siva temple the Lingam is a Swayambu. In the Balasubramaniaswamy temple the Moolavar's height is four feet. The three Uthsavars in the above temples are made of Panchalogam and they are two feet high. Saint Sri Arunagiri Nathar has composed songs about the Subramaniaswamy temple in his *Thirupugazh*—songs 729 to 732.

The temples are in possession of many antique jewels, gold and silver. The vahanas owned by the temples are as follows;

Perumal Temple

1. Hanumantha vahanam ;
2. Serpent „
3. Elephant „
4. Horse „
5. Garuda „

Siva temple

1. Rishabha vahanam
2. Bandicoot „

Sri Balasubramaniaswamy temple

1. Peacock vahanam
2. Soorapadma „

All the vahanas are made of wood.

The immovable properties and income of the three temples are as follows :

Name of temple	Extent of property Ac. Cen	Annual income (Marakkals of paddy)
1. Perumal	20.91 (Wet)	1,058
2. Siva	9.33 „	430
3. Balasubramaniaswamy	8.71 „ } 10.51 (Dry)	510

worship (Bajanai) takes place for 24 hours on the Ekadasi day in Karthigai month. Devotees can enter the Sanctum and offer flowers to Sri Panduranga and touch His feet. A Single trustee manages this temple.

(3) Sri Anjaneyar Temple

The above temple in Thiruvatteeswaranpet was built about 150 years ago. It occupies an area of about 1,629 sq. ft. The presiding deity, Sri Anjaneyar is in a standing pose. A Madhwa Brahmin priest whose office is not hereditary performs poojas thrice a day. He is paid a salary in cash and takes the offerings of devotees. The temple owns modern jewels worth about Rs. 450 donated by devotees. It gets a monthly income of Rs. 210 from its immovable properties. This temple celebrates Sri Rama Navami for 10 days and Anjaneyar Jayanthi. They attract about 200 to 300 local devotees. A Board of three trustees manages the temple.

(4) Sri Thiruvatteeswarar Temple

This Siva temple in Thiruvatteeswaranpet was built by one Sri Sundara Mudaliar who was a Minister under the Nawab of Arcot. The area was then a forest; while cleaning it and felling the trees, the axe hit the Lingam underneath a tree and the scar is visible even now. The deity is, therefore, a Swayambu Lingam. His consort is Shanmugambigai. The other deities are Sri Murugar, Kasiviswanathar and sixty three Nayanmars. There are a number of processional deities. As Saint Appar has sung in praise of the deity, a temple should have existed here even in the 7th century A. D. This is a well-known temple and considered to be an ancient one. It occupies an area of two acres.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal offers poojas five times daily. He is paid a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem and takes the offerings from devotees. The temple owns antique jewels worth about Rs. 10,000. It has 3 houses, four house-sites and a garden, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 5,200. It derives an additional income of Rs. 500 from hundi collections and pooja charges.

Among the several vahanas two small silver Rishaba vahanas deserve special mention. Of the several festivals, Brahmothsavam in the month of Chithirai, which is celebrated for 10 days is the main one. About 500 people assemble. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. The Dharma-pura Adheenam has published a Sthala Puranam. Another legend relating to the scar on the Lingam is

that the fight between the Lord and Arjuna took place here and that when the latter hit Him with his bow, the result was the scar.

75. TRIPLICANE

(1) Sri Parthasarathy Temple

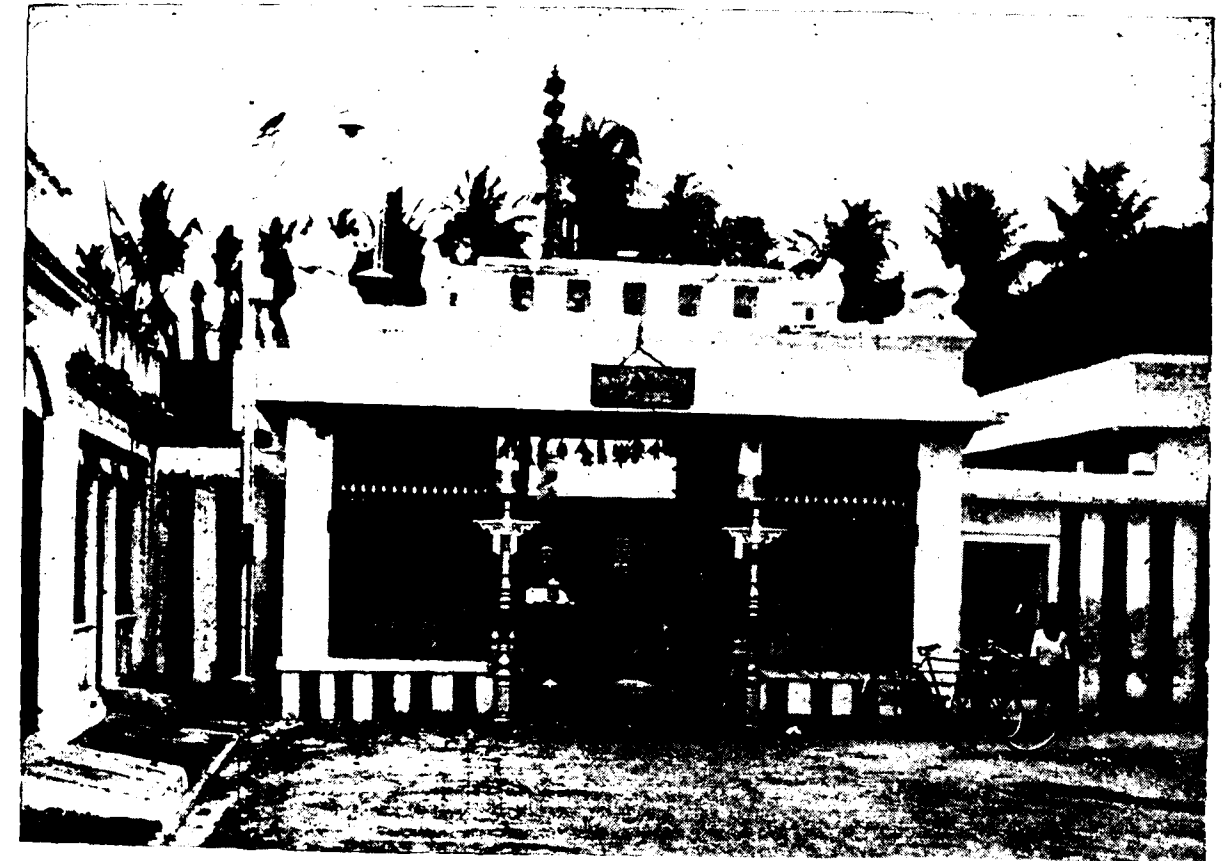
The locality where the above ancient temple has been built is known as Triplicane in English and Thiruvalli Keni or *Thiru-Alli-Keni* in Tamil. The traditional puranic name is Brindaranya or (*Thulasivanam*). This is one of the 108 sacred centres (*Divya Desas*) of Sri Vaishnavites. The presiding deity of the temple i.e., the Moolavar is Sri Venkata Krishnaswamy or (*Geethacharya*), while the Uthsavamurthy is known as Sri *Parthasarathy*. The other deities for whom there are separate shrines are :

- (i) Sri Mannadhaswamy (Sri Ranganathar).
- (ii) „ Thellia Singa Perumal (Sri Narasimhaswamy).
- (iii) „ Ramar with His consort and brother.
- (iv) „ Vedavalli Thayar.
- (v) „ Andal.

All Alwars and all Acharyas are installed in this temple with their respective Uthsava images. Separate shrines are built for Sri *Peyalwar* and Sri *Nammalwar* outside the temple and for *Sri Thirumazhisai Alwar* inside the temple. The Acharyas, namely, Sri Alavandar, Sri Ramanujar, Sri Manavalamahmunigal, Sri Vedantha Desigar and Sri Thirukkachi Nambigal are installed in separate shrines in the mandapam in front of the main temple.

The legend relating to the temple is as follows :

King Sumathy prayed to the Lord of the Seven Hills to give him dharsan as the charioteer to Arjuna (*Partha*) in the Mahabharatha discoursing on Geetha. The Lord appeared in his dream and directed him to go to Brindaranya where he would get his wish fulfilled. In the meantime, Sri Athreya Maharishi requested his preceptor, Sri Vedavyasa to recommend a suitable place for doing penance. The latter gave him an idol of exquisite beauty with a Conch in the right hand and *Gnana Mudra* in the left hand bade him to go to Brindaranya, where King Sumathy was doing penance. He did so, met Sumathy who was immensely pleased with the idol which he installed and worshipped. Sri Rukmani Devi is on His right and Satyaki, His younger brother on his left. The other idols in the Sanctum are Sri Balaramar, (elder brother), Pradyumnan (Son) and Anirudha (Grand-son). At the main entrance can be seen the idols of Sri Ganapathi and Sri Durga.



Temple view
Sri Thiruvatteeswarar Temple
(72) THIRUVATTEESWARANPET

A Bhattachari for the perumal temple and two Gurukkals—one for Siva temple and the other for Subramaniaswamy temple,—perform two poojas daily, one at 10 A. M. and the other at 6 P. M. Though the priests are selected from a particular community their office is not hereditary. They are paid salary in kind every month.

Special poojas on Panchaparva days are conducted in the Siva and Subramaniaswamy temples. In the Perumal temple, Brahmotsavam festival is celebrated for ten days, whenever funds permit. On such occasions five thousand people congregate. The temples are managed by a Board of three trustees.

129. PANJETTI

Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

This village is six miles from Ponneri and can also be reached by bus from Madras. The temple was built during the reign of the Chandragiri Rulers. The mandapams were renovated and a Kumbabishekam done by a devotee about fifty years ago.

There are separate Sanctums for the Lord and Devi. Inscriptions relating to the churning of *Thiruparkadal*, *Parvathi Kalyanam* and of the ten incarnation (*Dhasavatharam*) are carved in the stone pillars of the pagoda and walls of the temple.

The presiding deity is Sri Agastheeswarar. His consort is Sri Anandavalli. Vinayagar and Subramanar are also installed. The Moolavar is said to have been installed by Agasthyar. It is believed that he also conducted five yagas. The Uthsavar with four hands along with Sri Umamaheswari is in a sitting posture.

There are no jewels except two silver *kavachas* one for Lord Subramania and the other for the Ambal. The temple is in possession of four wooden vahanas namely, Rishabha, Lion, Horse and Elephant. They are fifty years old.

A hereditary Gurukkal who is in the enjoyment of six acres of wet lands, performs three poojas daily. Apart from this, he gets Rs. 10 per month as salary from the temple income of Rs. 1,000 derived from thirty acres of wet and dry lands owned by it. The main festival is Arudhra dharsanam. The hereditary Gurukkal and a trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are in charge of the affairs of the temple.

130. ANDARKUPPAM

Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple

The village Andarkuppam is also known as Subramaniapuram. It is four miles from Ponneri railway station and twenty one miles from Madras on the

Madras-Pulicut road. Devotees will have to cover half a mile either by foot or by cart.

The legend regarding the construction of the temple runs as follows; "There was an *Avarangadu* in this place. Cows of this village which went out for grazing returned without milk. On investigation it was found that they were giving up their milk in a bush in the forest. On removing the bush and digging the ground, a Muruga vigraha was found which was installed in the temple. The principal deity is Sri Balasubramaniaswamy.

The other deities of this temple are Vinayagar, Visvanathar with Visalakshi, Shanmugar, Natarajar and Gangamman.

The temple covering an area of thirty four cents of land was built by the people of Thevar community of the village some three hundred years ago. The Moolasthan Murugan is in a standing pose with his two hands pressed on his thighs. His height is four and half feet. When Brahma was unable to explain the meaning of *Om (Pranavam)* the Lord punished him by putting him in jail. The Murthy is said to be in the same posture when he sent Brahma to jail. The Moolavar is in *Balaroopam* (Child) in the mornings, in *Yowana roopam* (Adult) in the afternoons and in the *Virutha swaroopam* (Old) in the evenings. The Garbhagraham occupied by the Lord covers ninety six square feet in area. There are separate *Garbhagrahams* for the other deities mentioned above. There are several Uthsavamurthys. Plaster figures relating to Lord Subramania are seen in all the five storeys of the temple tower.

Saint Arunagirinathar has composed songs about this temple. A non-hereditary Sivachari coming from Brahmin community performs poojas thrice a day. Drums are beaten and conches are blown during the pooja time.

Gold and silver jewels worth Rs. 13,000 and several vahanas including a Peacock and an Elephant, are among the movable properties of this temple. It has 117.66 acres of lands which fetch an income of Rs. 5,160 annually. There are several service inam lands. A sum of Rs. 3,000 is got from the hundi collections. The income under *archanai*, *deeparadhanai*, *abishekam* etc., is Rs. 6,850.

The Gurukkal who is not paid a salary, takes the food offerings which are given thrice. He is also eligible for fifty per cent of the collections made under *archanai* and *deeparadhanai* charges. He can also take the offerings of the devotees. The income of the temple is utilised for its management inclusive of expenses incurred for carrying out repairs and for the celebration of festivals. Special *abishekams* are

conducted on a number of occasions. Brahmotsavam, Skanthasashty, Kirthigai of every month and Barani in the month of Ani are the main festivals. About fifty thousand people attend the Brahmotsavam while above twenty thousand people assemble for the other festivals. There is a Board of three trustees to look after the affairs of the temple.

Legends: After destroying the Avarangadu, the *Andigal* (also known as Thevars) erected this temple and conducted pooja. Once when a Mohammedan Commander was passing by, he heard the people uttering the words 'Harihara' and 'Muruga'. When he came to know about the power of the God, he gave an assurance that he would give rewards, if he was successful in the mission in which he was engaged. As he achieved success, he kept his word and gave inam lands to the Thevars. As the temple and lands were managed by the Andigal, this place was known as *Andikuppam* which later became Andarkuppam.

132. AMUR

Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

The village is three miles from Ponneri and it can be covered by foot or cart. The temple which covers an area of ten cents was built by the local residents, about fifty years ago. The present trustee effected some renovations ten years back. The presiding deity, Sri Srinivasaperumal is in standing pose. The Bhattachari whose office is not hereditary performs poojas every morning. His monthly salary is Rs. 37.50. The temple has three acres of wet lands which fetch twelve bags of paddy. There are no movable properties. No festivals are celebrated. A single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

135. KUMMANGALAM (P)

Sri Agastheeswaraswamy Temple

This village is four furlongs from the Ponneri railway station. Devotees can easily reach this temple by train and bus. The temple is said to have been constructed by Raja Raja Chola, whose image is found in the Sanctum Sanctorum where there is also a stone plough. The temple covers an area of two acres and twenty one cents. The presiding deity of this temple is Agastheeswaraswamy which is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Anandavalli. The hereditary priest offers pooja twice a day. There are gold coated copper Nagabaranam, hands and kavacham. The annual income from the immovable property amounts to Rs. 2,400 which is utilised for the maintenance of the temple. There are six vahanas of which

gold coated wooden Rishaba yahanam (4½' height × 3' width), silver coated Pradosha Rishabam (2' × 3') and gold coated Thotti and Prabhai deserve special mention. 'Santhippu' festival is celebrated in the month of Chithrai when all the important Gods, namely, Sri Agastheeswarar and His consort, Sri Kari Krishna Perumal and His consort Sundaravalli of Thiruvayar-padi and Panchamurthys give dharsanam to the devotees. Nearly one lakh of people attend this festival. The temple is under the control of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and is managed by an Executive Officer and a Board of two trustees.

136. PONNERI (P)

THIRUVAYARPADI (H)

Sri Karikrishna Perumal Temple

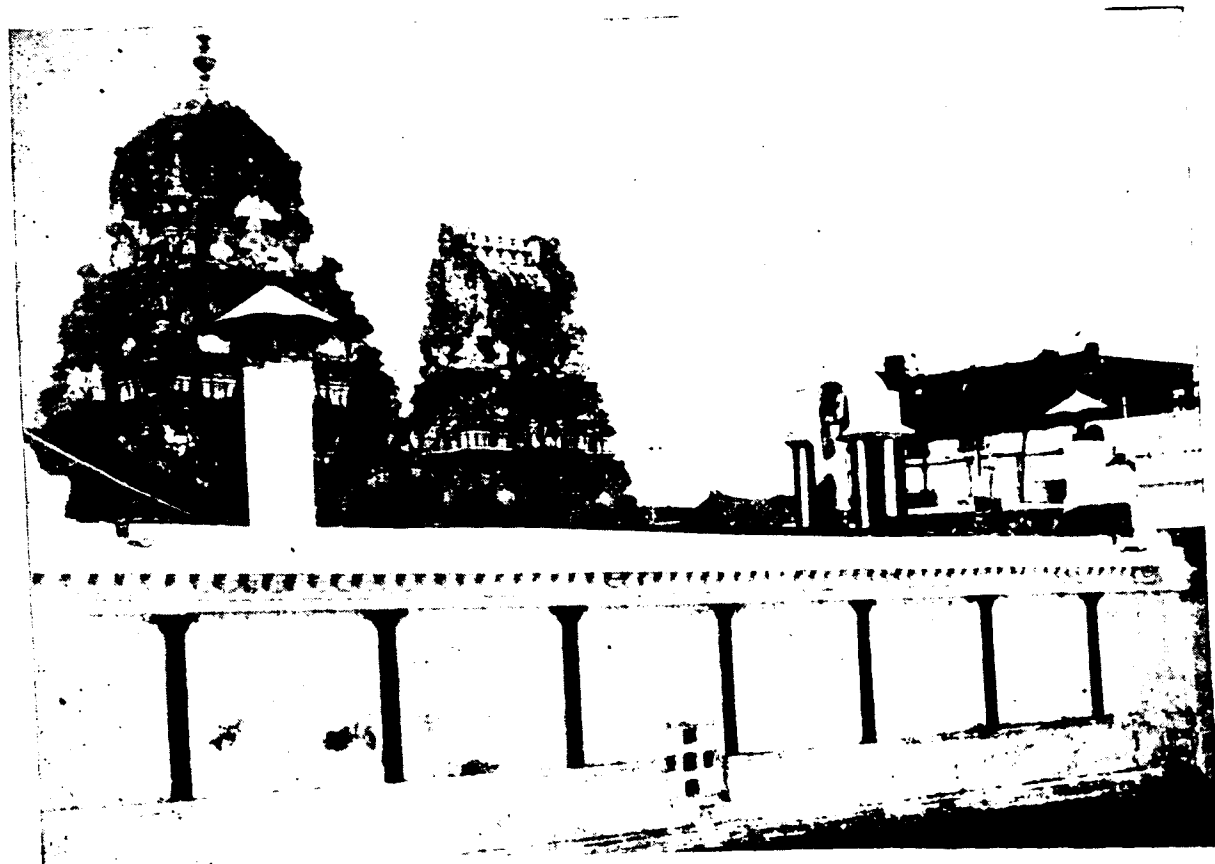
This temple is at a distance of half a mile from the Ponneri railway station and is said to have been built about eight hundred years ago. It covers an area of ten cents. The presiding deity is Kari Krishna Perumal and His consort is Sri Soundaravalli. The Moolavar, in a standing posture, has a whip in one hand and a milk pot in his head. The Bhattachari performs pooja twice daily. This shrine possesses antique jewels to the value of Rs. 27,378. The annual income of Rs. 8,000 obtained from the temple lands and buildings is utilised for the daily poojas and festivals. The temple's claim for 10.58 acres in Thiruvayarpadi is under consideration by the Revenue authorities. Garuda and Anjaneya vahanas which are gold plated and one chariot made of wood are owned by the temple. These are about hundred years old. Brahmotsavam is the main festival celebrated in Chithrai. On the fifth day after the Full Moon in Chithrai, falls the *Santhippu* festival when the God and His consort visit Kummangalam, the adjacent village. The management of the temple vests with a Board of three trustees. It is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

139. DEVADANAM (P)

140. KANIAMBAKKAM (P)

Sri Ranganathaperumal & Prasanna Eswarar Temples

Devadanam and Kaniambakkam are two adjacent villages which are five miles from Ponneri. The nearest railway station Anuppanbattu is about one and half miles off. The Perumal temple at Devadanam and the Siva temple at Kaniambakkam are under the management of a single hereditary trustee. The presiding deities are Ranganathaperumal



Vimanam view
Sri Thiruvatteeswarar Temple
 (72) THIRUVATTEESWARANPITI



Sri Thiruvatteeswarar (Moolavar)
Sri Thiruvatteeswarar Temple
 (72) THIRUVATTEESWARANPITI

and Prasanna Eswarar respectively. The Perumal is lying on Adhishesha, while the Lingam in the Siva temple is said to be a Swayambu. There are Uthsavamurthys in both the temples. The above temples were built about 1802 A. D. by the ancestors of the present trustee. These temples cover an area of eighty cents in all. Poojas are conducted twice daily i.e., morning and evening. The temples have immovable properties which are managed by the trustee. The income is utilised for the daily poojas. The Perumal temple has a Garuda vahanam (5' x 3'), three Kedayams and Prabhais (5' x 5'), (3' x 3') and (3' x 2') and one Palanquin (2½' x 2½'). They were made about twenty five years back. The important festivals are Navarathri, Karthigai Deepam, Panguni Uthiram which are celebrated during the months of Purattasi, Karthigai and Panguni respectively. About two hundred devotees assemble. There is an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board to attend to the day-to-day affairs of the temples.

143. THIRUVELLAVOYAL (P)

Sri Thiruvalléeswarar Temple

Thiruvellavoyal is eleven miles to the east of Ponneri. The nearest railway station is Minjur, five miles away. Devotees can reach the temple by buses plying from Minjur to Kattur. This temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and the presiding deity is Thiruvalléeswarar. The above temple is said to have been built about two hundred years ago. It was renovated by some individuals about hundred years ago. There is a Tamil stone inscription, but it is not legible. The temples of Siva and His consort Sri Santhanayagi are enclosed by a compound wall; the entire extent is one acre. There are gopurams for both the temples. The Moolavar is a Swayambu Lingam 4' high and 2' in width. The Goddess is 5' x 1½'. The Uthsava vigrahams are made of panchalogas (alloy of five metals). A Brahmin priest is performing poojas twice daily. The temple has six acres of lands which are under varam cultivation. The annual income from these lands is about Rs. 1,600 in kind (80 bags of paddy). The amount is utilised for temple expenses like payment to priest and daily pooja expenses. The temple has wooden vahanas of Peacock, Rishabam, Horse and Bandicoot made about hundred years back. The important festival of the temple is 'Sandhana kappu' and the congregation will be approximately thousand. The temple has an Executive Officer and a Board of three trustees. It is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

153. MINJUR

Sri Ekambaranathar and Varadaraja Perumal Devasthanam

The two temples were built about five hundred years ago. Additions were made about two hundred years back by one Sri Appavu Mudaliar who was then in the service of the East India Company and who was managing both the temples. The Chief Minister of Madras Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, whose ancestor was Sri Appavu Mudaliar is the hereditary trustee of the temples. At present an interim trustee has been nominated to manage them. The temples are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

The deities of the two temples are (1) Sri Ekambaranathar and His consort Sri Kamakshi Amman, (ii) Sri Varadarajaperumal and His consort Sri Perundevi. There are separate sannadhis for Sri Murugar, Sri Perundevi and Sri Andal. There is a gopuram for the Perumal temple. There are antique jewels worth about Rs. 500 offered by the devotees; the estimated value of the vahanas is Rs. 5,000. All the vahanas are gold coated. A car and Palanquin made of timber are also among the temple's properties.

The lands belonging to the temples are under varam cultivation while the houses have been let out for rent. The annual income of Rs. 2,500 is spent for daily poojas, for the celebration of festivals and the pay of the establishment. Poojas are done twice daily by the Gurukkal in the Siva temple and by the Bhattachari in the Vishnu temple. These priests have no hereditary rights.

The village is known as Vada Kanchi. As in Kancheepuram, the annual festival is celebrated in Vaikasi in the Perumal temple. Garuda Servai on the third day of the festival is of special significance. In the Siva temple, Panguni Uthiram festival is celebrated in good style and all the Murthys are taken out in procession on the Uthiram day. About three thousand devotees attend the festival. The Perumal is known as 'Abhista Varadhan' i.e., one who fulfils the prayers of the devotees.

158 NAYAR (P)

Sri Pushparatha Eswarar Temple

The temple is five miles from Ponneri, the taluk headquarters and can be reached by bus also. It was built about two hundred years ago. The presiding deity is Pushparatha Eswarar. His consort is Swaranambigai. The temple covers an area of one acre. There is a legend relating to this temple which is as follows :

The Chola King was plucking a lotus flower in the village tank when his sword hit the flower. At once, the lake was filled with blood and the flower turned into a Lingam. The King immediately built a temple around it. Saints such as Appar, Sundarar and Manikkavasagar have visited the temple. Sangili Nachiyar, a consort of Sundaramoorthy Nayanar hails from this village. Poojas are performed five times daily. The temple owns only brass ornaments. The trustee of this temple collects the lease amount of Rs. 500 per annum, from the inam lands the extent of which is 37.92 acres of which 30.10 acres are wet lands. The income is spent for the poojas, festivals etc. Of the four festivals conducted, the Arudhra dharsanam in Markazhi and Kirthigai in the month of Chithrai attract large crowds of devotees. The management is in the hands of a single trustee.

171. ANGADU

Sri Veerabadraswamy Temple

The temple was constructed by the villagers and renovations are effected by the present trustee twenty years back. It covers an area of fifteen cents. Sri Veerabadraswamy, the presiding deity is in standing pose. The Brahmin priest whose office is hereditary performs poojas every morning. He is in enjoyment of service inam lands. The temple has 2.66 acres of lands which fetch six bags of paddy per annum. No festivals are celebrated. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

172. SHOLAVARAM (P) CHOLIPALAYAM (H)

Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

Cholipalayam is a hamlet of Sholavaram which is five miles from Ponneri railway station. The presiding deity of this temple is Agastheeswarar which is a Swayambu Lingam three feet high. The Devi is Sri Akilandeshwari. It is believed that the temple was built about two centuries back. The legend relating to the Swayambu Lingam is this :

Once, a cow in this village used to let out its milk on an ant-hill nearby, without the knowledge of the cowherd; when he came to know of this, he pulled down the ant-hill and found a Swayambu Lingam around which the temple was built. The area of the temple is one acre and there is a gopuram 30' high. The non-hereditary priest of this temple performs pooja once a day. It has 1.15 acres of dry lands and 3.40 acres of wet lands from which it gets an income of Rs. 300 per annum. The State Government are giving an yearly grant of Rs. 300. The above sum is spent for the Gurukkal's salary and other expenses.

The Gurukkal is paid Rs. 12 in cash per month and 90 Marakkals of paddy per annum. Sivarathri in the month of Masi is the only festival observed in this temple and about two hundred people attend it. The management of the temple vests with a Board of three trustees and it is under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

179. ARUMANDHAI

Sri Prasanna Venkatesaperumal Temple

This village is twenty miles from district headquarters and five miles from the Ponneri railway station. It can be reached by bus also. The presiding deity is Sri Prasanna Venkatesaperumal without a consort. The temple came into existence about 200 years ago. The Bhattachari performs poojas twice a day. Out of the annual income of Rs. 500 per annum derived from inam lands of 18 acres wet and 47 acres dry, the expenditure for performing poojas and celebrating festivals is met. Garuda, Surya Prabhai and Thotti are the three vahanas of this temple. Navarathri in the month of Purattasi, Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi and Pournami in Chithrai are the three main festivals celebrated in this temple. About two hundred devotees from adjacent villages gather for these festivals. Five trustees are managing its affairs.

188. MELUR (Alias) 188. VALLUR (P)

Sri Thirumanangeeswaraswamy Temple

Vallur is 19 miles from the district headquarters and eight miles from the taluk headquarters. It is 1½ miles from the Athipattu railway station. It can be reached by State Transport (No. 56-B route) bus. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Thirumanangeeswarar. The Lingam is a Swayambu. From the several stone inscriptions, it is found that the temple is an ancient one. The non-hereditary priest of this temple performs poojas thrice daily. He is paid Rs. 20 per month and 25 bags of paddy per annum. The income of the temple is Rs. 1400 per annum which is derived from the inam and patta lands to the extent of two hundred acres.

While no festival is celebrated, special abishekams are performed on Mondays, Panchaparyam days and Vinayaga Chaturthi day. The Sandhana kappu on the last Friday in Adi and Vijaya Dasami in Purattasi attract a large crowd of devotees.

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



Sri Vallabha Vinayagar Sannithi
Sri Thiruvatteeswarar Temple
 (72) THIRUVATTILSWARANPET



Sri Vallabha Ganapathi (Moolavar)
Sri Thiruvatteeswarar Temple
 (72) THIRUVATTILSWARANPET

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

91. PANAPAKKAM (P) (VIDHOOR)

Sri Prasanna Varadarajaperumal Temple

This village to the north-west of Ponneri is twelve miles distant from the taluk headquarters. The district headquarters is twenty four miles away. The nearest railway station is Minjur. The place can be reached by bus also from Madras. This small Vishnu temple covering an area of 20 cents was built by the villagers 70 years back and the name of the deity is Prasanna Varadarajaperumal. Poojas are not done properly. The temple gets an income of Rs. 200 annually from its lands, the extent of which is 2.55 acres. The temple has no jewels or vahanas nor are any festivals celebrated. Its affairs are managed by two trustees.

94. KATTAVOOR (P)

Sri Thirumalleeswarar, Sindha Kanniswarar Temples etc.,

At Kattavoor, which is at a distance of about three miles to the north of Ponneri is a group of temples for Vinayagar, Siva, Vishnu, Ellaiamman and Drowpathiamman. These several temples are located in different parts of the village. Their locations and areas are given below:

Vinayagar temple	... North West of the village	(96 sq. feet.)
Thirumalleeswarar temple...	North of the village	(3,500 sq. ft.)
Kalamman temple		(250 sq. ft.)
Sindha Kanniswarar temple	... North East of the village	(40,000 sq. ft.)
Drowpathiamman koil	... South East of the village	(96 sq. ft.)
Ellaiamman koil	... South West of the village	(96 sq. ft.)
Venkatesa Perumal koli	... Centre of the village	(6,000 sq. ft.)

The principal and the oldest of all the temples is that of Sindha Kanniswarar where the Lingam is an installed one; it was built about two hundred and fifty years ago. It is stated that the Sthala Puranam of Thiruvotriyur contains details about this temple. The well water in this temple does not emit any bad odour, even though the well was not cleaned for the past two hundred years. The Thirumalleeswarar temple where there is a Swayambu Lingam and the Perumal temple were built fifty years after the Sindha Kanniswarar temple came into existence. All the temples are managed by trustees elected by the villagers.

Poojas are done once daily. The priest of the Siva temple belongs to the Gurukkal community, while the Bhattachari of the Perumal temple is selected from Vaishnavites. The temples have an income of 520 Marakkals (65 bags) of paddy derived from 11.88 acres of lands which are under lease cultivation. As the income is not sufficient to meet the day-to-day expenses of the temple, collections are made from the villagers to meet the deficit. There are no vahanas and the jewellery are not of much value. The names of the deities together with their consorts are as follows:

Sri Sindha Kanniswarar — Sri Arunthava valli;
 „ Thirumalleeswarar — „ Sundaravalli;
 „ Venkatesaperumal — „ Devi and Bhu Devi.

95. NEDUR (P)

Sri Parvatheeswaraswamy Temple

This village lies five miles north-east of Ponneri, the taluk headquarters. Devotees can reach the place by bus or train. This is a Siva temple and was built about six hundred years ago. The area of the temple is 20 cents. The Lingam is an installed one. Pooja is performed once a day by the Gurukkal. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 500 from 5.80 acres of lands which are under lease cultivation. It owns a Peacock vahanam which was made ten years ago. Karthigai Deepam festival attracts nearly thousand people from the nearby villages. It is administered by a Board of trustees consisting of three members.

98. ASANA PUDUR (H/o 96. VANJIVAKKAM)

Sri Kasiviswanathaswamy Temple

This is a Siva temple built about 50 years ago. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. The temple occupies an area of seven cents only. Morning and evening poojas are daily offered to the deity. Paddy to the value of Rs. 1,650 is realised from 11 acres and 20 cents of temple lands which are under lease cultivation. Silver Nagapasam and coverings to hands and ears valued at Rs. 250 are the jewels owned by temple. It is managed by a single trustee.

101. KATTUR

Sri Veetrirunthaperumal Temple

The presiding deity of the temple which is more than hundred years old is Veetrirunthaperumal. The Moolavar made of stone is in sitting posture. The temple is simple in style and occupies an area of 1½ cents. Only one pooja is conducted daily by the Bhattachari. It owns 2.64 acres of single crop and 3.50 acres of double crop wet lands which are under lease

The income by way of paddy is Rs. 800 which is used for temple expenses. The trustee manages its affairs.

102. THATHAMANJI (P)

(1) Sri Kariamanickaperumal Temple

This village is eight miles from Minjur railway station. It is to the north-east of Ponneri at a distance of thirty five miles from the district headquarters and eight miles from the taluk headquarters. The adjacent Kattur village can be reached by bus and from there Thathamaji is two miles off and can be reached by cart. This hundred years old temple covering an area of 8 cents is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and the presiding deity is Kariamanickaperumal. The Moolavar is made of stone. Poojas are performed once daily at noon by the Bhattachari. The temple possesses cultivable lands to the extent of 9.61 acres which are under varam cultivation. It has 1.35 acres of fallow lands also. The income of Rs. 400 realised from the lands is utilised for the maintenance of this temple and two other small local temples which have no properties. The main festivals celebrated are Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi month and Krishna Jayanthi in Avani month. The temple is managed by a Board of trustees consisting of four members.

(2) Sri Paranthurai Eswarar Temple

This temple built more than hundred years ago was repaired a decade back. Its area is 18 cents. The Lingam in this temple is an installed one. Poojas are conducted at noon by the Gurukkal. Arudhra dharsanam in Margazhi month is the important festival that is celebrated and the local people attend it. The temple lands (4.80 acres wet and 0.91 acres dry) are let out on lease to the villagers and the income of Rs. 240 is spent for this temple and for three other temples in this village. This temple is managed by four trustees.

108. ELIAMBEDU (P)

Sri Thirumuleeswaraswamy and Sri Kothandaramaswamy Temples

This village is three-fourth of a mile distant from the Ponneri Taluk Office. The temple was built 200 years ago. It occupies an area of 35 cents. The presiding deity of this shrine is Thirumuleeswaraswamy which is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Abhiramavalli. The Brahmin priest offers pooja once a day. The value of the jewels owned by it is about Rs. 20. The temple has 3.17 acres of wet lands and 5.51 acres of dry lands from which it gets an annual income of Rs. 100 in cash and 58 Marakkals of paddy. This temple has a Peacock vahanam and two vimanam which were presented by devotees about

five years back. Thiruvadhirai festival is celebrated in Margazhi month. This temple is managed by a single trustee. There is also a Perumal temple the extent of which is 40 cents. The deity is Kothandaramaswamy with Sita and Lakshmanar. All the idols are made of metal. The temple has 3.14 acres of lands from which it gets an income of 90 Marakkals of paddy. This is utilised for its expenses.

118. ARANI

Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temple

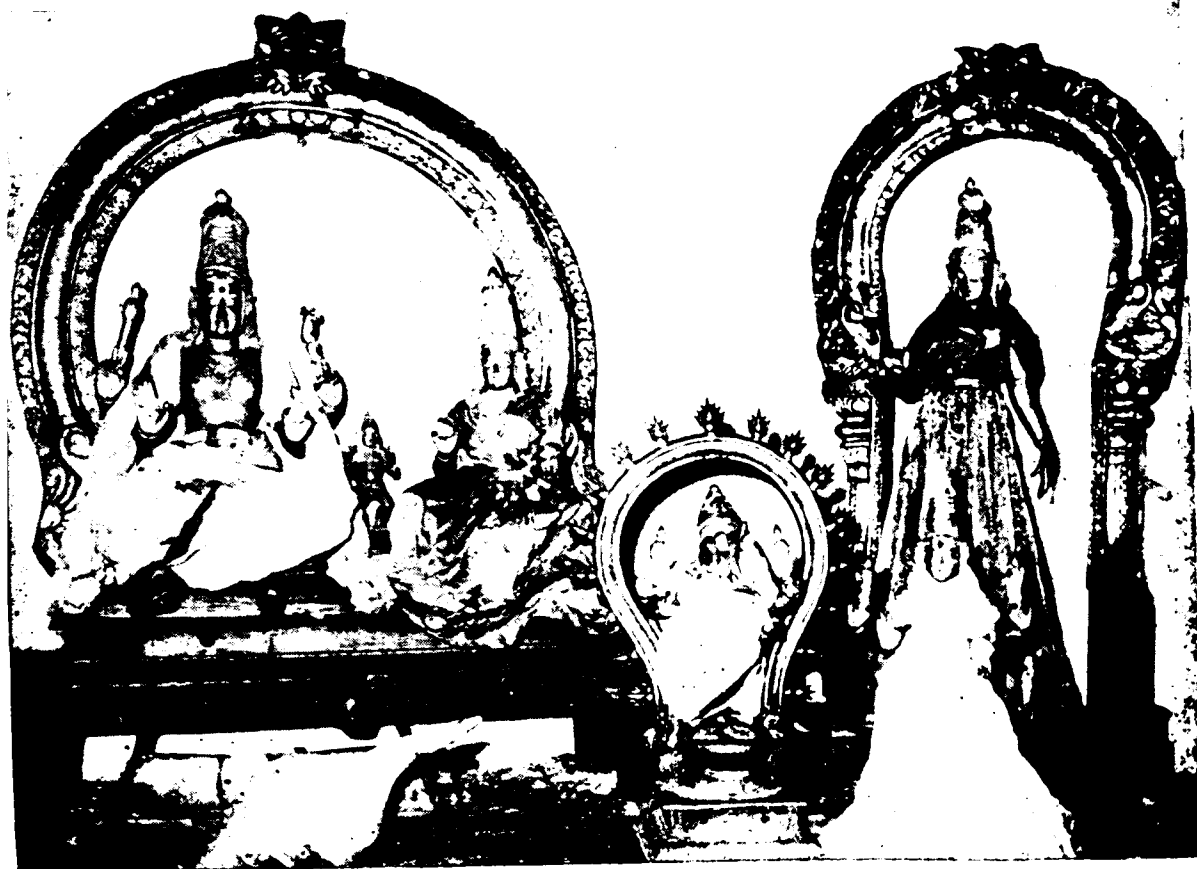
Sri Adhikesavaperumal temple of Arani village is one of the ancient temples in the district; renovations and additions were made by one Sri Kudisai Narayanaswamy Chettiar about 37 years ago. This temple is about thirty miles from the district headquarters and about eight miles from the taluk headquarters and eight miles from Kavarapettai, the nearest railway station. Devotees can reach this temple by bus as it is on the Puduvayal—Periapalayam road.

Sri Adhikesavaperumal, Sri Andal, Sri Thayar and Sri Thirukkachi Nambi are the principal deities of the temple. This shrine facing east has no gopuram and covers an area of 4,000 sq. ft. The Moola vigraham facing east is about 1½ high, while the Uthsava vigraham is about 2' high. A non-hereditary Bhattachari performs pooja in the morning and he is paid a monthly salary from the temple revenues. The immovable properties of the temple are about 9.09 acres of wet and dry lands, which are under the management of the present trustees. They fetch an annual income of about Rs. 800 which is utilised for the payment of taxes and for the conduct of poojas and festivals. There is a Garuda vahanam of about five feet in height which is made of wood and covered with gold plate; it is fifty years old. Karthigai Deepam and Vaikunta Ekadasi are the important annual festivals observed by the temple. Two trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

136. PONNERI (P)

Sri Mathaga Vinayagar Temple

The Mathaga Vinayagar temple at the taluk headquarters is about hundred years old. It covers an area of five cents. The presiding deity is Mathaga Vinayagar in a sitting posture. The hereditary priest who is paid Rs. 10 per month and 12 bags of paddy per annum performs pooja once a day. The temple has immovable property and gets an annual income of Rs. 500 which is utilised for performing poojas and for its maintenance. Vinayaga Chathurthi is the important festival in this temple when nearly five hundred people assemble. It is managed by a hereditary trustee.



Sri Somaskandhamurthi and Ganapathi (Uthsavar)
Sri Thiruvatteeswarar Temple
 (72) THIRUVATTEESWARANPET



Sri Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)
Sri Thiruvatteeswarar Temple
 (72) THIRUVATTEESWARANPET

136. PONNERI (P) CHINNIVAKKAM (H)

Sri Nootretteeswarar and
Sri Sathurvedhapureeswarar Temples

These temples built 400 years ago were renovated by devotees in 1942. They are one mile distant from Ponneri railway station. They occupy an area of 8.42 acres. The presiding deities of these two temples are Sri Nootretteeswarar and Sathurvedhapureeswarar. They are not Swayambu Lingams. The hereditary priest offers pooja once a day in these two temples. They have 4.97 acres of wet and dry lands which are under lease cultivation and the annual income is 25 bags of paddy. These two temples are not under the control of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments and are managed by a Board of three trustees.

138. ALADU

Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple

The village is two miles south-east of Ponneri on the Thiruvotriyur High road. This is a Vishnu temple dedicated to Lord Venugopalaswamy. There is only a picture of the Lord. The above temple was built by the villagers forty years back and was renovated by them subsequently. The temple is fifty cents in extent. Daily poojas are performed by a Brahmin priest. The temple has 3.08 acres of lands from which it gets an annual income of Rs. 375 in kind. The amount is utilised for performing daily poojas and festivals. The important festival of this temple is Vaikunta Ekadasi which is celebrated during the month of Margazhi and the congregation is approximately fifty. The management vests with a single trustee who is elected by the villagers.

144. VOYALUR (P)

Sri Jagannathaperumal Temple

Voyalur is at a distance of three miles from Minjur railway station in the Minjur-Kattur road. This distance can be covered by bus. The temple is dedicated to Vishnu and the presiding deity is Jagannathaperumal made of stone which is 4½' high. On either side are Sri Devi and Bhu Devi which are 1½' high. The temple was built about hundred years ago and was renovated by two individuals about twenty years back. The temple covers an area of two cents. A hereditary Brahmin priest is performing poojas daily. The temple owns 5.42 acres of dry lands from which it gets an annual income of Rs. 220 and this is utilised for its expenditure. The temple is managed by a Board of four trustees chosen by the villagers.

144. VOYALUR—SENGALANEERMEDU (H)

(1) Sri Ayothiperumal Temple

The village lies on the Minjur-Kattur High road at a distance of five miles from the Minjur railway station. Devotees have to alight at Thiruvellavoi and walk a mile to reach the temple. It is dedicated to Vishnu and the presiding deity is Ayothiperumal. The idol is made of stone and 4' high. The temple covers an area of three cents and it was built about hundred years back. A Bhattachari is performing daily poojas. The temple has 2.01 acres of wet lands which are under varam cultivation. The annual income derived in kind from these lands amounts to Rs. 300 and is utilised for the maintenance of the temple. It is managed by five trustees.

(2) Sri Lakshmiammam Temple

In addition to the Ayodhiperumal temple, there are two other temples at Sengalaneermedu. These are the Lakshmiammam temple and Sengalani Selli Amman temple. Sri Lakshmiammam temple was built about hundred years back and covers an area of one cent. The deity is in a sitting posture and 1½' high. A Brahmin priest performs daily pooja. The temple has 3.50 acres of dry lands which are under varam cultivation. The annual income in kind from these lands is about Rs. 300 and is utilised for the expenditure of the temple. It is managed by a Board of five trustees.

(3) Sengalani Selliammam Temple

The Selliammam temple was constructed at about the same time as the other two temples. It covers an area of one cent. A hereditary Archagar is performing daily poojas to this deity. The temple has 2.11 acres of wet lands and 0.99 acres of dry lands which are under varam cultivation. The annual income is about Rs. 350 which is spent to meet the expenditure of the temple. It is managed by a Board of five trustees.

145. PULDIVAKKAM (H/o 145. KATTUPALLI)

Sri Muthumariamman Temple

This Muthumariamman temple is at Sepakkam (a part of Puldivakkam) which is a hamlet of Kattupalli; it is nine miles from Ponneri. The nearest railway station Athipattu is two miles away and the distance has to be covered by foot as there is no cart track. The temple was built about forty five years back by one Sri Sambasiva Mudaliar; it covers an area of one cent and has a stone inscription indicating the person who built the temple. The deity is 1½' high and is in standing posture. A non-hereditary

priest belonging to the Pandaram community performs pooja daily. An extent of 2.93 acres of cultivable lands of which 0.80 acres are wet, owned by this temple is under varam cultivation. The annual income from the land is about Rs. 250 and the amount is utilised for the management and other establishment expenses of the temple. The important festival is Mariamman Uthsavam which is celebrated during the month of Adi and the congregation is approximately five hundred. The temple is managed by a single trustee.

147. ATHIPATTU (P)

(1) Ramanatha Eswarar Temple

The village Athipattu, which is a railway station on the Calcutta line is at a distance of 23 miles from Saidapet, the district headquarters and eight miles from Ponneri, the taluk headquarters. The Madras State Transport (Route No. 56-B) bus will take the devotees upto Vallur and from there this village is at a distance of 1½ miles. The temple is about 200 years old. The presiding deity is Ramanatha Eswarar. There is a stone inscription in this temple and the Lingam is of stone. The area covered by the temple is ten cents. Poojas are performed once daily. The temple has lands to the extent of 7.96 acres and the annual income from varam cultivation is Rs. 450 which is utilised for the poojas and other expenses. The management of the temple vests with a Board of five trustees.

(2) Sadayammam Temple

The Sadayammam temple at Athipattu was also built along with the Ramanatha Eswarar temple. There is a stone inscription in this temple. It covers an area of fifteen cents. The Pandaram performs poojas twice a day. This temple has 5.64 acres of wet lands which are under lease cultivation. The income in kind is worth about Rs. 525 per annum and it is utilised for conducting daily poojas of this temple and of another temple for Sri Selliammam. This temple is managed by a Board of five trustees.

148. NANDYAMBAKKAM (P)

Sri Vinayagar Temple

Nandyambakkam is one mile from the Athipattu railway station. The presiding deity is Thulayiram Katha Vinayagar, the height of which is two feet.

The temple seems to have been built about five centuries ago and covers an area of 66 cents. The front mandapam was built by the local inhabitants about three decades back. The legend regarding the village is as follows: Once Nandhi, the vahanam of Lord Siva got rid of the curse upon it as a result of its penance towards Eswara here and hence the village came to be known as Nandyambakkam. There is also a temple for Nandy Eswarar in the village. A non-hereditary priest conducts pooja once a day. The annual income of about Rs. 500 derived from 11.50 acres of lands owned by the temple is given to the priest to meet the pooja expenses and his remuneration. The management of this temple is carried on by a Board of three trustees.

152. ARIANVOYAL (P)

Sri Ellaiammam Temple

The village is within a furlong from the Minjur railway station. The presiding deity of the temple is Ellaiammam. It is believed that this temple was built about a century ago. The temple was renovated five years back. It covers an area of ten cents. A Pandaram whose office is hereditary performs pooja once a day. The temple's annual income of Rs. 750 is derived by holding weekly shandies in the land adjacent to it. The amount is spent to meet the pooja expenses. A hereditary trustee is in charge of this temple.

171. ANGADU

Sri Indhreswarar Temple

This temple is situated at a distance of about twenty one miles from the district headquarters and at about twelve miles from Ponneri, the nearest railway station. The temple can be reached by bus. Sri Indhreswarar along with Parvathiamman is installed in this temple. It was built in the Chola period. It is believed that Devendra worshipped the Lord here and hence the name Indhreswarar. The temple facing east covers an area of thirty cents. One pooja is performed by a hereditary Gurukkal daily. The Gurukkal himself cultivates the temple's manyam lands of about 6.36 acres. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 500 and it is enjoyed by the Gurukkal who manages the temple.



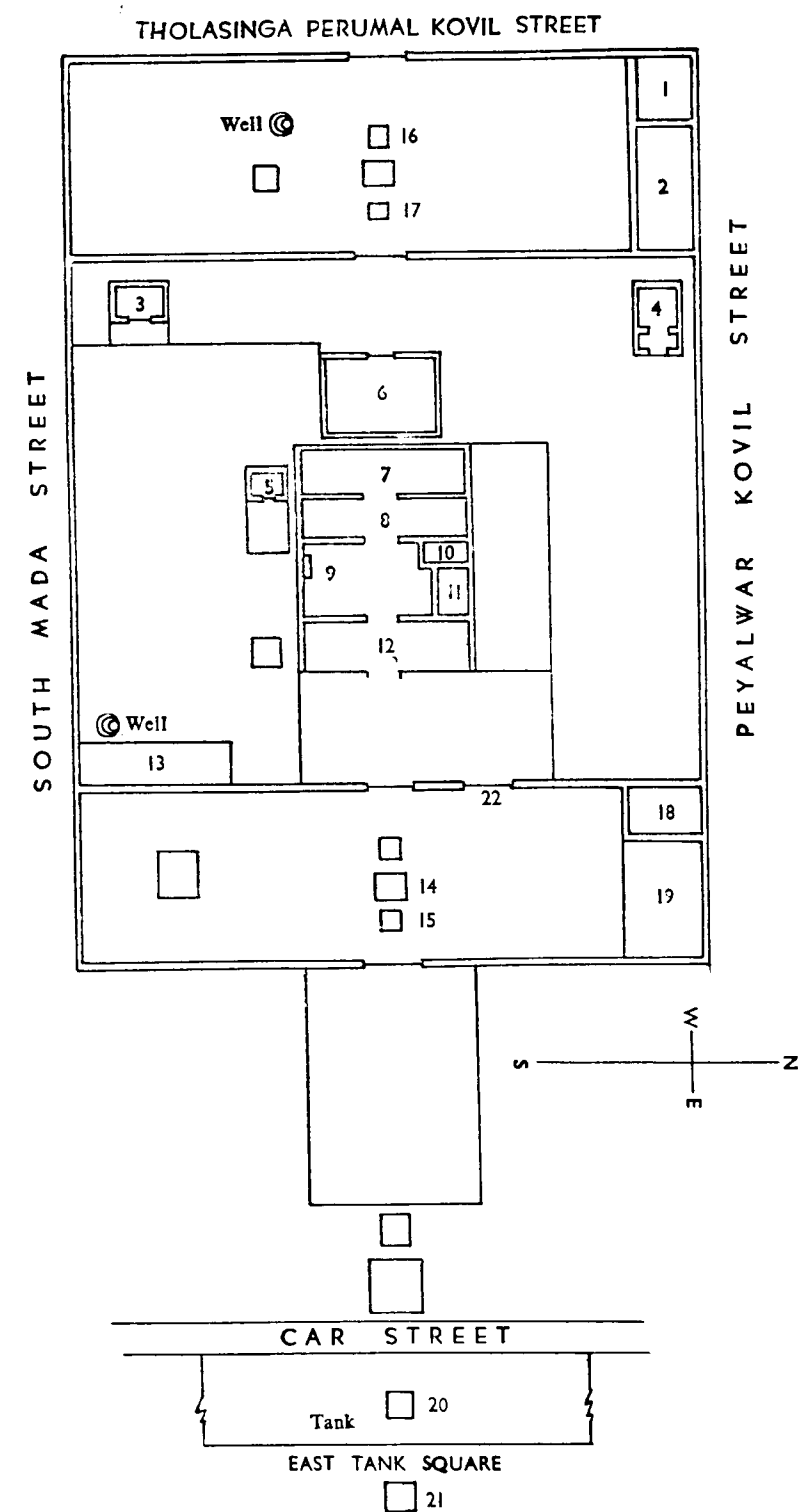
The Arubathimuvars (Uthsavar)
Sri Thiruvatteeswarar Temple
(72) THIRUVATTESWARANPIL

SRI PARTHASARATHY DEVASTHANAM

TRIPPLICANE, MADRAS
[NOT TO SCALE]

INDEX TO NUMBERS

- 1 Glass Room
- 2 Sri Narasimhaswami Kalyana Mandapam
- 3 Sri Varadarajaswami Sannithi
- 4 Sri Andal Sannithi
- 5 Sri Vedavalli Thayar Sannithi
- 6 Sri Narasimhaswami Sannithi
- 7 Sri Parthasarathiswami Sannithi
- 8 Garbagrabam
- 9 Hanumar Sannithi
- 10 Ranganathar Sannithi
- 11 Ramar Sannithi
- 12 Maha Mandapam
- 13 Madapalli
- 14 Dwaja Sthambam
- 15 Balipeedam
- 16 Dwaja Sthambam
- 17 Balipeedam
- 18 Glass Room
- 19 Kalyana Mandapam
- 20 Neerali Mandapam
- 21 Hanumar Temple
- 22 Swarga Vusal



Immovable properties owned by temples

[Under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L. C. No.	Name of temple	Extent of land in acre			Garden or thope	Shop	House	Shop and house	Compensation given by Government for lands taken over Rs.	Annual income (In Rupees)
		Wet	Dry	Wet and dry						
31.	Sri Sama Eswaraswamy temple	15.00	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	Income not specified
33.	„ Thiruppaleeswarar Devasthanam	...	...	200.00	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 10,000
35.	„ Azhaganathaperumal „ Lavaneeswarar	8.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income does not accrue to the temple
38.	„ Kailasanathaswamy	11.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 300
39.	„ Thiruvalléeswarar	...	...	90.00	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5,000
40.	„ Kothandaramaswamy	...	...	7.02	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 400 (16 bags of paddy)
42.	„ Lakshminarayanaperumal	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,500 (100 „)
58.	„ Ekavalliamman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59.	„ Chandrasekaraswamy Eswarar	...	...	49.14	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,000
	„ Chennakesavaperumal	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,000
	„ Paleeswar	...	...	-do-	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,500
65.	„ Venkatesaperumal	...	...	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 125 (5 bags of paddy)
71.	„ Venugopalswamy	...	...	4.50	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 (20 „)
75.	„ „	8.00	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Rs. 600 (24 „)
83.	„ Adhikesavaperumal	...	...	20.00	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,000 (40 „)
91.	„ Kariyamanickaperumal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Pichaleeswarar	11.00	6.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,000 (40 bags of paddy)
	„ Selliamman	6.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 600 (24 „)
96.	„ Harikrishnaperumal	4.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 650 (18 „)
	„ Agastheeswaraswamy	6.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 625 (25 „)
97.	„ Kalatheeswaraswamy	...	...	88.00	...	...	...	...	...	Income not specified
101.	„ Mahalakshmiann	5.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 640 (32 bags of paddy)
	„ Thiruvalléeswarar	10.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,200 (60 „)
104.	„ Prasanna Venkatesaperumal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110.	„ Thiruvalléeswarar	...	...	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 (20 bags of paddy)
111.	„ Varamoorthy Eswarar	...	...	166.65	1	...	4	...	...	Rs. 4,481
113.	„ Dharmaraja	3.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 100 (4 bags of paddy)
118.	„ Chamundeeswarar	18.43	9.04	...	...	7	...	11	...	Rs. 1,843
	„ Sampangi Pichandeeswarar	39.69	27.47	...	...	2	...	...	...	Rs. 3,200
122.	„ Varadarajaperumal	20.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,225 (1,058 Marakkals of paddy)
129.	„ Agastheeswarar	...	...	30.00	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,000
130.	„ Balasubramanyaswamy	...	...	117.66	...	...	1	...	...	Rs. 5,160

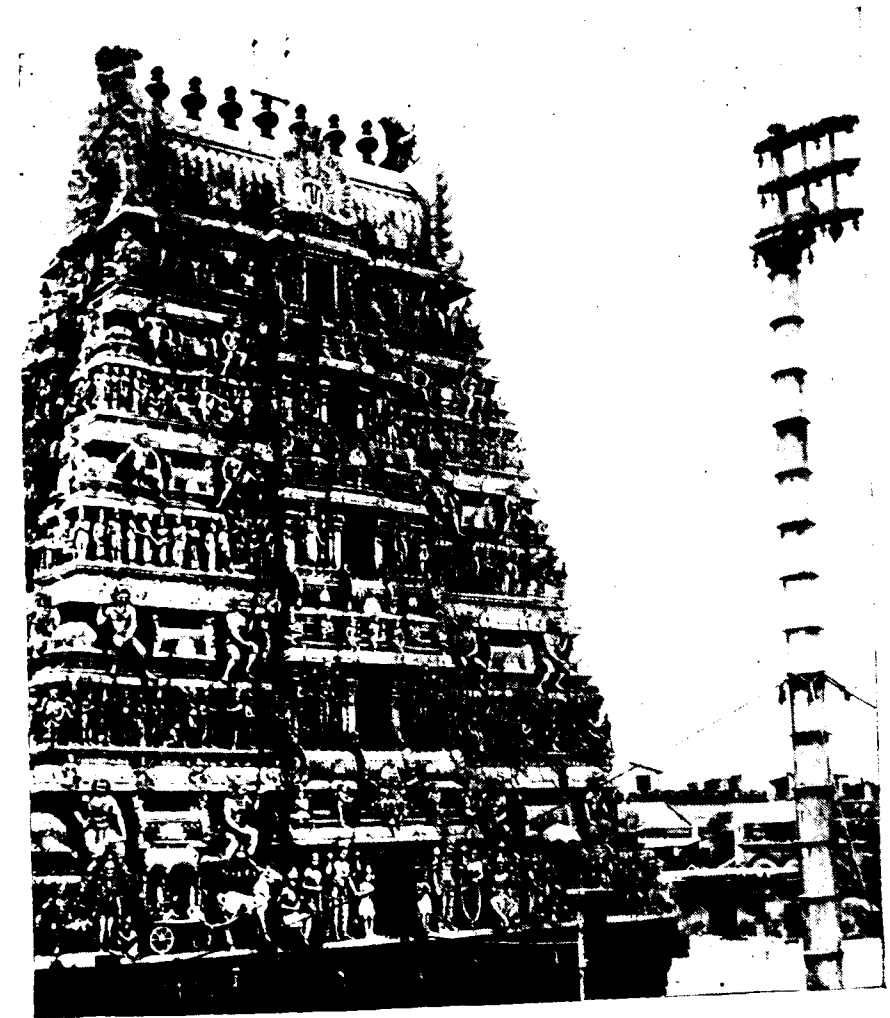
132.	„ Srinivasaperumal	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 300 (12 bags of paddy)
135.	„ Agastheeswaraswamy	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,400
136.	„ Karikrishnaperumal	...	...	33.00	...	...	4	...	1,840	Rs. 8,000=9,840
139.	„ Ranganathaperumal Devasthanam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area of land and income not stated
140.	„ Prasanna Eswarar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143.	„ Thiruvalléeswarar	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,600 (80 bags of paddy)
153.	„ Ekambaranathar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,500
	„ Varadarajaperumal Devasthanam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This temple owns houses and lands unspecified.
158.	„ Pushparatha Eswarar	30.10	7.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500
171.	„ Veerabadraswamy	1.33	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 150 (6 bags of paddy)
172.	„ Agastheeswarar	3.40	1.15	...	...	...	...	...	300	Rs. 300=600
179.	„ Prasanna Venkatesaperumal	18.00	47.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500
188.	„ Thirumanangeeswaraswamy	...	...	200.00	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,400

(Outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board)

91.	„ Prasanna Varadarajaperumal	...	...	2.55	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 200
94.	„ Thirumalléeswaraswamy	...	...	11.88	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,075 (520 Marakkals of paddy)
95.	„ Parvatheeswaraswamy	5.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500
96.	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	11.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,650 (66 bags of paddy)
101.	„ Veetriruntha Perumal	6.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 800 (40 „)
102.	„ Kariamanickaperumal	4.94	6.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 400 (20 „)
	„ Paranthurai Eswarar	4.80	0.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 240 (12 „)
108.	„ Thirumuleeswaraswamy	3.17	5.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 332 (58 Marakkals of paddy)
118.	„ Adhikesavaperumal	5.02	4.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 800
136.	„ Nootretteeswarar	...	...	4.97	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 625 (25 bags of paddy)
	„ Mathaga Vinayagar	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500
138.	„ Venugopalswamy	...	...	3.08	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 375 (15 bags of paddy or 120 Marakkals „)
144.	„ Jagannathaperumal	...	5.42	...	1	...	...	...	...	Rs. 220 (4 bags of paddy and thope)
	„ Ayothiperumal	2.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 300 (10 bags of paddy)
	„ Lakshmiann	...	3.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 300 (10 „)
	„ Sengalan Selliamman	2.11	0.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 350 (15 „)
145.	„ Muthumariamman	0.80	2.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 250 (12 „)
147.	„ Ramanatha Eswarar	7.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 450 (18 „)
	„ Sadayamman	5.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 525 (17 „ and rent)
148.	„ Vinayagar	11.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 (20 bags of paddy)
152.	„ Ellaiamman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 750 (by holding weekly shandies)
171.	„ Indhireswarar	2.98	3.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 (20 bags of paddy)



Temple view
Sri Parthasarathy Temple
(75) TRIPLICANE



Gopuram view
Sri Parthasarathy Temple
(75) TRIPLICANE

2. *TIRUVALLUR TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.]

UTHUKKOTTAI

Sri Azhagia Perumal Temple (Alias)

Sri Sundara Varadaraja Perumal Temple

Sri Azhagia Perumal temple of Uthukkottai village was built by the villagers themselves some five centuries ago. It is about thirty nine miles from the district headquarters and about fifteen miles from Tiruvallur, the taluk headquarters, which is also the nearest railway station. It is served by a regular bus service. Azhagia Perumal (alias) Sundaravaradaraja Perumal is the presiding deity of the temple. Sundaravalli Thayar and twelve Azhwars are the other deities. The temple was renovated by a devotee some thirty years back. It extends over an area of about 90 × 110 sq. ft.

Pooja is performed every morning by a Brahmin Bhattachari, whose office is hereditary. He is paid a salary of Rs. 25 per month and ten bags of paddy per annum from the revenues of the temple. It owns jewellery worth Rs. 250. It also owns ten acres of dry lands and two acres of wet lands. These are under the management of the trustee of the temple and an annual income of Rs. 1,250 is derived, which is utilised for the conduct of poojas and other annual festivals. Vaikunta Ekadasi is the only festival observed by the temple; about three hundred devotees attend it. It is administered by a single trustee.

5. SOOLAIMENI

Sri Ramalingeswaraswamy Temple

The village is fifteen miles from Ponneri railway station on the Madras-Nagalapuram road and can be reached by bus both from Ponneri and Madras. This Siva temple covering an area of 3,000 square yards was built about hundred years ago by the great grandfather of the present trustee. Subsequently, renovations were made by the present trustee. The Gurukkal performs one pooja daily and his office is hereditary. Except for jewels worth Rs. 20, the temple has no movable properties. From the lands in two villages which are under varam cultivation, it gets three hundred Marakkals of paddy (one Marakkal is equal to eight Madras measures). Local people numbering about two hundred attend the three main festivals, namely, Vinayaga Chathurthi, Maha Sivarathri and Vijaya Dasami. The hereditary trustee is managing its affairs.

7. THANDALAM (P)

Sri Thaduthaleeswarar Temple

This village lies five miles south-west of the taluk headquarters. By bus, devotees can go upto Ikkadu and reach the village by foot. This temple was built hundred years ago by one Sri Gopal Mudaliar who won a civil suit. Pooja is conducted in the noon by the Gurukkal. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is derived as income from the immovable properties of the temple. There are two Rishaba vahanas in the shrine. Arudhra festival is conducted annually. The temple is managed by four trustees.

11. RALLAPADI

Sri Parvatheeswarar Temple

The village is fifteen miles from Ponneri which is the nearest railway station. The temple is hundred years old. It is in a state of neglect and no poojas are performed regularly. There is a trustee for the temple.

12. PERIAPALAYAM

Sri Bhavaniamman Temple

The village is sixteen miles from Ponneri. The Vengal Zamindar built the temple 150 years ago; it covers an area of one acre. This is another temple where poojas are not done regularly, though according to the details furnished by the Board its income is Rs. 28,664 per annum.

15. AKKARAPAKKAM

(1) Sri Ekambareswarar Temple

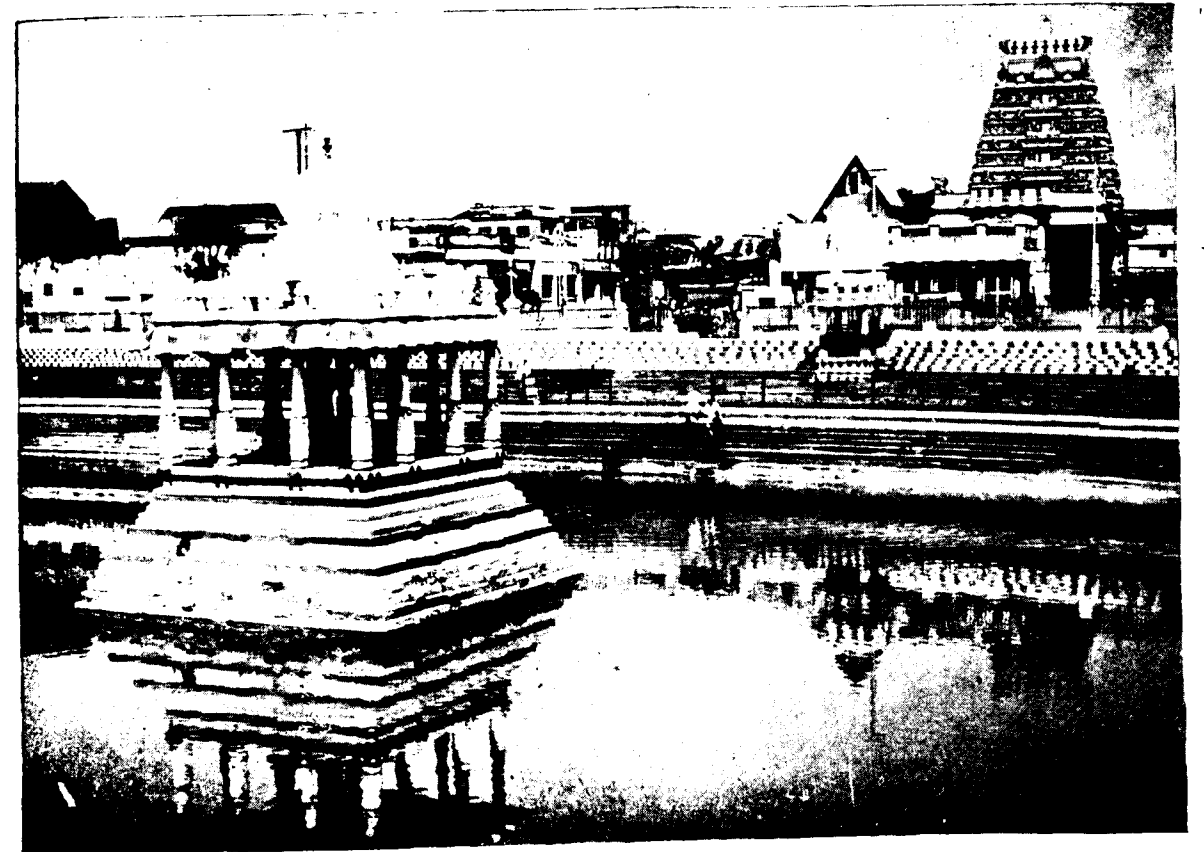
Constructed some seventy five years ago by one Sri Chidambara Mudaliar, this temple in the village of Akkarapakkam is dedicated to Sri Ekambareswarar. It is about twenty eight miles from the district headquarters and twenty six miles from the taluk headquarters. Ponneri which is at a distance of fourteen miles is the nearest railway station. It can also be reached by bus. The shrine covers an area of about twenty five cents. The Lingam in this temple is Swayambu and there are also idols for Lord Vinayagar, Subramaniam and Amman.

Pooja is performed daily in the morning by a hereditary Gurukkal whose annual remuneration is twenty one bags of paddy. From its landed properties of six acres and sixty five cents of wet lands managed

* The word *Tiruvallur* is also spelt as "Tiruvallore."



Vimanam view
Sri Parthasarathy Temple
 (75) TRIPLICANE



Temple view with the Tank
Sri Parthasarathy Temple
 (75) TRIPLICANE

by the trustee, it gets an annual income of Rs. 750, which is utilised for the performance of poojas and festivals of the temple. Arudhra in Margazhi and Panguni Uthiram are the festivals observed by the temple. The Arudhra is the main one, when the deity is taken round the streets in a procession attended by about three hundred devotees. The temple is managed by a single trustee.

(2) Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

The above temple in Akkarapakkam village was constructed some two hundred years back by the villagers themselves. The temple was renovated in 1961 by the local residents. It covers an area of about five cents. The presiding deity, Sri Srinivasaperumal with his two consorts is in a standing posture. Pooja is offered once in the morning by a Brahmin Bhattachari, whose office is not hereditary. He receives seven bags of paddy per annum as his remuneration.

The temple owns about five acres of wet lands, which are under the management of the trustees. This fetches twenty bags of paddy, which is utilised for the performance of poojas and festivals of the temple. The annual festival is celebrated in Purattasi month and it is attended by about two hundred devotees. The temple affairs are managed by a single trustee, who is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

18. MOONGIPATTU

Sri Aymoortheswarar Temple

The village is at a distance of eighteen miles from Ponneri and can be reached by bus. One Sri Ezhumalai Chettiar built the temple hundred years ago on fifteen cents of land. The presiding deity is Sri Aymoortheswarar. His consort is Sri Annapoornambigai. The gopuram is thirty feet high and the temple faces west. The installed Lingam has five faces; though a Siva temple, there is no Nandhi. It owns 124.16 acres of wet and dry lands, which fetch an income of Rs. 1,750 per annum. One pooja is done daily by the Gurukkal, whose office is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary from the temple's income. There are no jewels or vahanas. Arudhra dharsanam is celebrated in Margazhi, when about five hundred local people assemble. There are two trustees managing the affairs of the temple.

19. VADAMADURAI (P)

(1) Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temple

Vadamadurai is at a distance of seventeen miles from Ponneri and can be reached by bus. This Perumal temple is one of the five shrines in the

village. The presiding deity is Sri Adhikesavaperumal and His consort is Sri Adhilakshmi Thayar. The temple is two hundred years old and covers an area of fifty cents. The gopuram is thirty feet high. Daily pooja is done only once in noon by a Bhattachari, who enjoys service inam lands. His office is hereditary. The jewels in this temple are worth Rs. 100. There is no vahanam. The temple has 18.44 acres of wet lands which fetch an income of Rs. 750 per annum. The important festival is Vaikunta Ekadasi. A single trustee is managing its affairs.

(2) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

The Siva temple has a Swayambu Lingam; the presiding deity is Sri Agastheeswarar and His consort is Sri Anandavalli. The temple covers an area of forty cents, but there is no information as to when it was built. From its wet lands, it gets an annual income of Rs. 700 which is utilised for the Gurukkal's pay and pooja expenses. Two poojas are performed daily by the Gurukkal. No festivals are celebrated, but abishekams are done on all Mondays in the month of Karthigai, Full Moon day in Margazhi, Maha Sivarathri day and Vinayaka Chaturthi. There is a single trustee to manage its affairs.

(3) Sri Mari Padavettamman Temple

This small temple for the village deity covering two cents of land was built recently. Except for lighting the lamps every day, there is no pooja. From 6.94 acres of wet lands, which are under lease cultivation, the temple gets an income of Rs. 300 per annum. A trustee manages its affairs.

(4) Sri Pidari Selliamman Temple

This is another temple for the village deity covering an area of four cents. It has an income of Rs. 350 per annum from ten acres of wet lands owned by it. The hereditary Brahmin priest performs poojas daily. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Thai. A single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

(5) Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

This temple is of recent origin, having been built by one Sri Raju Mudaliar some fifty years back. He has also endowed 11.52 acres of wet lands and 3.71 acres of dry lands to enable the performance of two poojas daily. These details are given in an inscription in the temple. It covers twenty five cents of land. The annual income is Rs. 1,200 which is spent towards the salary of the Gurukkal and for other expenses. The Gurukkal performs two poojas daily. It has some jewels and vahanas like Peacock and Bandicoot.

There is also a Palanquin. As no festivals are celebrated for the past twenty years, these vahanas have fallen into disuse. There is a single trustee to manage its affairs.

28. PONDAVAKKAM

Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple

About five hundred years ago, the Kariamanickaperumal temple of Pondavakkam village was built by the local Brahmin community people. It is located at a distance of about fourteen miles from Tiruvallur, which is the nearest railway station. Devotees can reach this temple by bus. The presiding deity, Sri Kariamanickaperumal is in standing pose with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on either side. The temple was renovated by the present trustee five years back.

It extends over an area of about one acre and fifty cents. A hereditary Brahmin Bhattachari offers pooja once in the morning daily and he is in the enjoyment of six acres of maniam lands for his services to the temple. From its landed properties of forty acres of dry and wet lands, it gets an annual income of Rs. 1,600 which is utilised for the payment of taxes and for the conduct of the poojas and festivals. Vaikunta Ekadasi, New Year's day, Avani Avittam, Deepavali, Karthigai Deepam, Dhanur pooja and Sankaranthi are observed by the temple. Of these, the main festival is the Vaikunta Ekadasi which is attended by not less than hundred devotees. The temple affairs are managed by a single hereditary trustee who is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

55. KANNIGAIPAIR

(1) Sri Chakkara Vinayagar Temple

This temple was constructed some two hundred years ago by the villagers themselves. Sri Chakkara Vinayagar is the principal deity of the temple. It covers an area of seven cents. The Moolavar is in a sitting posture.

A hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal performs the morning pooja and his monthly salary is fifteen Marakkals of paddy. Regarding the jewellery of the temple, the silver headwear of modern pattern donated by a devotee and worth about Rs. 1,500 deserves special mention. From its landed property of three acres and eighty three cents of wet lands managed by the trustee, it gets an annual income of Rs. 700 which is spent for the salary of the Gurukkal, for temple repairs, for the conduct of the poojas etc.

The temple owns a twenty-four-year-old Bandicoot vahanam made of wood and gifted by the

villagers. Vinayaga Chaturthi, Dhanur pooja during all the thirty days of Margazhi and Karthigai Deepam are the regular festivals observed here. Of these, Vinayaga Chaturthi is the most important one during which Lord Vigneswara is taken round the streets in a procession. About hundred devotees attend the festival. The temple is managed by two trustees.

(2) Sri Thirumagheeswarar Temple

The above temple was constructed by the villagers themselves. It covers an area of about ten cents. The temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and the Lingam is a Swayambu. The temple has no pooja and it is in a state of neglect.

(3) Sri Sundararaja Perumal Temple

The village which is ten miles from Ponneri can be reached by bus. The local residents of the village constructed the temple on fifteen cents of land about two hundred years back. There is no gopuram for this temple. The Moolavar made of stone is 4½' high. The hereditary Bhattachari who is paid a monthly salary performs one pooja daily. The temple owns jointly with another temple 13.74 acres of wet and dry lands, which fetch an income of Rs. 1,500 per annum. Half the amount belongs to this temple. Two trustees are in charge of its affairs.

59. THIRUKANDALAM—MADA VILAGAM (H)

Sri Thirukkalleswarar Temple

The ancient Siva temple at Thirukandalam village, formerly known as 'Thirukkallil' was constructed by a Chola King, when he made a halt at Cholavaram three miles off. The local name for the area, where the temple has been built is known as 'Madavilagam.' It is so called as some of the rishis had their ashrams (Madams) in that place. It is two miles from Kannigai-pair on Periapalayam road. The Devakkottai Chettiars got this temple repaired some fifty five years back. The Uthsava mandapam and steps to the tank known as Nandhi Theertham were completed by an iron merchant of Madras. The temple spreads over two acres of land.

The eight stone inscriptions in the temple show that the Chola, Pandya and Vijayanagara Rulers held the temple in high esteem.

Sri Anandeswarar known also as Sri Kalleswarar, the presiding deity, facing south is installed in the middle of the temple. His consort is Sri Sivanandavalli. Sri Subramaniam is between both, which is a special feature of the temple. There is only one pagoda, one prakaram and a Maha mandapam, where the devotees can assemble.



Lord Venkatakrisnaswamy or (*Geethacharya*)
Sri Parthasarathy Temple
 (75) TRIPLICANI



Sri Parthasarathyswamy (Uthsavar) with Sri Devi & Bhu Devi
Sri Parthasarathy Temple
 (75) TRIPLICANI

The great Saint Thirugnana Sambandar has mentioned this temple in his *Thevaram*. The great Maharishi Brigu attained salvation here after God appeared before him as Dhakshinamurthy. Further, the temple has become holy by the visit of the following great men: Sri Maha Desika of Ahobila Mutt and Sri Sankaracharya of Kanchee Kamakoti Peetam.

Pooja is performed twice a day in the morning and night by a Gurukkal, who is selected from the Brahmin community. His office is hereditary. He gets a monthly salary. The income from lands, which are under lease cultivation amounts to Rs. 1,000 per annum. This is utilised for celebrating festivals and for meeting pooja expenses. A choultry maintained by the temple is occupied by the Gurukkal free of rent. Devotees also can stay there. The Anandi vahanam of this temple is used for carrying deities on Pradhosam days. The important festivals of this temple are Sivarathri, Vinayaga Chathurthi, Navarathri and Sashti. About two hundred local people gather on these occasions. A Board of three trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

65. MAMPALLAM

Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal Temple

The above temple in Mampallam village was constructed by the villagers themselves some two hundred years ago. It is located at a distance of about twelve miles from Thinnanur, the nearest railway station. The district and the taluk headquarters are twenty nine and fifteen miles away respectively. The temple can be reached by bus. It covers an area of ten cents. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal. As the Moola vigraham of this temple was stolen about three years back, no pooja or festival is being done now. From its landed property of six acres of dry and wet lands, the temple gets an income of Rs. 750 every year. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

66. VENGAL

Sri Pichandeeswarar Temple

Sri Pichandeeswarar temple of Vengal village was built some three hundred years ago by the villagers themselves. It is at a distance of about ten miles from Thinnanur, the nearest railway station. The district and the taluk headquarters are about twenty eight and fourteen miles away respectively. The temple can also be reached by bus. Sri Pichandeeswarar and Kamakshiamman are the principal deities of the temple. The area of the temple is about twenty cents. The Lingam here is not a Swayambu.

TEMPLE SURVEY

A hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal performs poojas once in the morning daily. The temple owns about four acres and thirty two cents of wet lands, which are managed by the trustee. An annual income of Rs. 700 is derived from this, which is utilised for poojas and festivals. Arudhra (for a period of ten days), Masi Maham, Panguni Uthiram and Karthigai are the regular festivals observed by the temple of which Arudhra is the important one, during which the deity is taken round the streets in a procession. About three hundred devotees from neighbouring villages and taluks attend it. Three trustees are in charge of the temple affairs.

81. ARIYATHUR

Sri Arunachaleswarar Temple

The above temple in Ariyathur was constructed by the villagers themselves some two hundred years ago. It is about thirty nine miles from the district headquarters and thirteen miles from the taluk headquarters which is the nearest railway station. It is connected both by bus and train. The temple was renovated recently by the present trustees and the local residents. Sri Arunachaleswarar with His consort is the principal deity of the temple. The other deities are Subramaniam, Vigneswarar, Surya and Veerabadrar.

This temple is square in shape and covers an area of thirty cents. The Lingam in this temple is not a Swayambu and Lord Subramaniam is in a standing posture. A hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal performs the pooja once in the morning and receives rice as *paditharam* (allowance) for his services. The temple owns about six acres of wet and dry lands, which are under the management of the trustees. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 200 which is spent for poojas and festivals.

Sivarathri, Karthigai Deepam, Arudhra, Masi Maham, Sankaranthi, Dhanur pooja, Tamil New Year's day and Navarathri are the usual festivals celebrated by the temple, of which Arudhra and the Karthigai Deepam are the important ones. About hundred local devotees attend them. The temple is managed by a Board of two trustees.

82. NAMBAKKAM (P)

Sri Maantheeswarar Temple

The ancient Maantheeswarar temple in the Nambakkam village was built by the *Chola Kings*. The popular belief is that Emperor Mandata raised a shrine here which disappeared in course of time and that the Cholas are responsible for the existing temple. The village is ten miles from Tiruvallur railway station.

TIRUVALLUR TALUK

Devotees can travel by bus upto Poondi and cover the remaining short distance by foot or cart. The temple covers an area of two acres. It has ten pillars, but has no prakaram. There is a separate Vinayagar temple. The principal deity Sri Maantheeswarar is a Swayambu Lingam. Lord Subramaniam is carved in one of the ten pillars. There are several Uthsavamurthys. They are all made of copper. Pooja is done once a day by a Brahmin Gurukkal. His office is hereditary. He enjoys the proceeds of the service inam lands, which fetch an income of Rs. 300 per annum. The Rishabha vahanam of this temple is made of teak-wood. Abishekams are done on Panchaparvam days. The management of this temple vests with a hereditary trustee.

90. VELLIYUR

(1) Sri Kailasanathar Temple

The village is eight miles from Thinnanur, the nearest railway station. The temple is a very ancient one and can be reached by bus. The district and the taluk headquarters are at about twenty seven and eight miles respectively. The temple covers an area of five cents. It is now in a dilapidated condition. The presiding deity is Lord Kailasanathar. Poojas are not performed, as there is no priest here.

The temple owns two acres of wet lands which are in the enjoyment of some villagers. The temple has no festivals. A single trustee is now in charge of its affairs.

(2) Sri Paleeswarar Temple

Sri Paleeswarar temple of Velliyur constructed by the local residents is now in a dilapidated condition. It covers an area of one acre and stone inscriptions in Nagara language are found inside the temple. The Lingam here is not a Swayambu. There is no pooja at present, in the temple.

The temple lands to the extent of 2 01 acres (wet) are in the enjoyment of some villagers. The temple affairs were formerly managed by the villagers themselves. But at present, it is managed by a single trustee, who is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

108. POONDI (P) (THIRUVALAMBUR)

(1) Sri Oonreeswarar Temple

The area covered by the ancient temple at Thiruvallambur was taken over for the Poondi Reservoir and hence a new one is under construction at the Poondi village. It is six miles from Tiruvallur and can be reached by bus. The deity's name in the

old temple was Oonreeswarar. It was so called, because Lord Siva gave Sundaramoorthy Nayanar an *Oonru kole* i.e., a stick, at this place to support him while walking since he had lost his vision. Saint Sundarar has composed songs about this temple. No Lingam has been installed in Poondi, as the construction has not been completed. The compensation amount given for the lands, taken for the Poondi Reservoir, has been deposited in the court. It has a Board of five trustees.

(2) Sri Pushpagireeswarar Temple

The temple occupies an area of twelve cents and it is not known when it was built. A Gurukkal belonging to the Brahmin caste offers pooja once a day. The Gurukkal's office is hereditary. The income from lands is Rs. 700. The amount is utilised for the day-to-day expenses of the temple and to meet the salary of the Gurukkal.

About 200 to 300 persons assemble during the Arudhra dharsan festival, which is celebrated in the month of Margazhi. The temple was formerly managed by the Gurukkal himself. At present, a trustee is in charge of its affairs.

110. THOMUR (P)

Sri Someswarar Temple

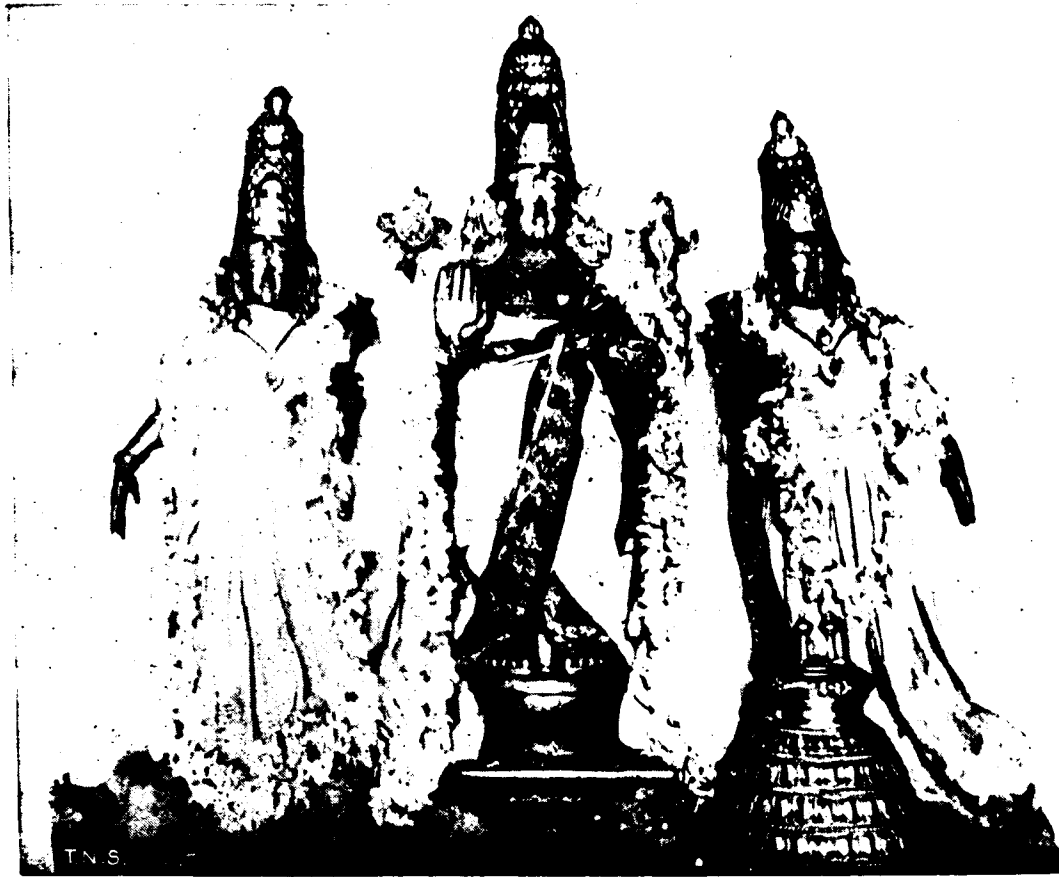
The Someswarar and Adhikesavaperumal temples at Thomur village cover an area of a little over three cents. A Brahmin Gurukkal offers pooja. The right to offer pooja being non-hereditary, the priest gets his salary from the temple's income of Rs. 400 derived from its lands. The Siva temple has 10.50 acres of wet lands and the Perumal temple, eight acres of dry and wet lands. There is a trustee to manage the affairs of the two temples.

111. RAMANJERI

Temples for Siva, Vishnu and Village Deity

The temples of Sri Someswarar, Sri Adhikesavaperumal and of Pidari Mathakathamman at Ramanjeri village are very old. The village which is twelve miles from Tiruvallur railway station can be reached by bus. These temples cover an area of two acres, one acre and ten cents respectively. The pagodas are about twenty five feet high.

Poojas are performed daily by Brahmin priests. The temple lands are under the personal cultivation of the priests and the income derived is Rs. 500, 400 and 300 respectively. This amount is utilised for the daily poojas and other expenses. About hundred devotees congregate during the celebration of Arudhra



Sri Varadarajaswamy with Sri Devi & Bhu Devi (Uthsavar)
Sri Parthasarathy Temple
 (75) TRIPLICANE



Sri Alagiasingar (Uthsavar)
Sri Parthasarathy Temple
 (75) TRIPLICANE

dharsan and Ekadasi festivals. A Board of trustees is in charge of the temples.

112. KARANIZAMPATTU

(1) Sri Pidari Kakathamman Temple

This small temple covering an area of two cents for the village deity Pidari Kakathamman was built about five hundred years ago. The village is eight miles from the Tiruvallur railway station on the Madras-Tiruvallur road. Except for a distance of one and half miles, the remaining distance can be covered by bus.

A poojari appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is lighting the lamps of the temple regularly. The income of this temple is only Rs. 50.

(2) Sri Ramalingeswaraswamy Temple

Constructed some five centuries ago, the temple is dedicated to Sri Ramalingeswaraswamy in the village of Karnizampattu. The pagoda of the temple is sixty feet high and the temple covers an area of forty cents. The deity's height is 5'.

From its immovable properties, it gets an income of Rs. 500 per annum, out of which the Gurukkal is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 35. One pooja in the morning is performed daily.

Special poojas are arranged on all Mondays in the month of Karthigai and on Arudhra dharsan day in the month of Margazhi. The important festival, Karthigai Deepam is attended by fifty devotees. The temple was formerly managed by the priest himself. At present, a Board of trustees is managing its affairs.

(3) Sri Pidari Selliamman Temple

The small temple for the village deity, Pidari Selliamman was built some five hundred years ago on an extent of two cents of land. The temple has no pagoda. Except for lighting the lamps, no other pooja is performed. The income of the temple is only Rs. 70 per annum. There are three trustees to manage the affairs of the temple.

114. PATTARAI PERUMBUDUR

(1) Sri Kumpeeswaraswamy Temple

Built around the year 1861 is the temple of Sri Kumpeeswaraswamy in the village of Pattarai-perumbudur, which is eight miles from Tiruvallur railway station. This distance can be covered by bus. The deities installed are Sri Kumpeeswaraswamy and Kandaswamy. The Uthsavamurthy is Somaskandar. Pooja is offered once a day by a Brahmin Gurukkal.

He has no hereditary rights to the office. From its lands, the temple gets an annual income of Rs. 450 out of which, its expenses are met. Except a Peacock vahanam, the shrine has no other movable properties. A single trustee is in charge of its affairs.

(2) Sri Soundarya Narayana Perumal Temple

The presiding deity in this three hundred year old Vishnu temple is Sri Soundarya Narayana Perumal. The other deities are Sri Adhikesavaperumal, with Sri Devi and Bhudevi, Rama, Lakshmana, Seetha, Hanuman and Narasimha. The Bhattachari offers one pooja daily. He has no hereditary rights for the post. The temple gets an income of Rs. 450 annually from its lands. Vaikunta Ekadasi festival is celebrated every year, when the Garuda vahanam is made use of. Except local people, others do not attend this festival. A single trustee is managing its affairs.

117. THIRUPACHUR

Sri Vagheeswaraswamy Temple

The village is two miles from Tiruvallur and can be reached by buses and jutkas. The temple is very ancient and occupies an extent of four acres. The pagoda is hundred feet high. There is a stone inscription in the prakaram. The Lingam is a Swayambu. There are several Uthsavamurthys of which, the Somaskandar deserves special mention. Great Saints like Appar, Sundarar and Manickavasagar have visited the temple and composed songs in praise of this God. The hereditary Gurukkal, who performs three poojas daily is paid a salary of Rs. 10 in cash and two bags of paddy per month. There are jewels worth Rs. 1,000 and five vahanas and one Palanquin made of wood. The annual festival is celebrated on Margazhi Thiruvathirai day which is attended by five hundred devotees. A Board of three trustees is in charge of its management.

Legend: Originally there was a thicket of bamboos in this centre and Karikala Chola ordered its destruction, because all the cows gave up their milk on the bamboos; while the Ruler's orders were being carried out, the axe hit the Swayambu Lingam under the thicket and blood spurted out. The king arranged to build the temple. The cut on the lingam is visible even now.

121. OTHIKADU (P)

(1) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

The village is six miles from Tiruvallur railway station on the Tiruvallur-Red-Hills road and can be reached by bus. This is one of the two temples in this

village. It was built on five cents of land about a hundred years back. There is no gopuram. The Lingam is said to be a Swayambu. It has 2.53 acres of wet lands from which it gets an income of fifteen bags of paddy. Except for deeparadhanai in the evenings, there is no pooja. The Gurukkal's post is hereditary and the paddy bags are handed over to him for the temple expenses.

(2) Sri Karlamannick Perumal Temple

This small perumal temple standing on five cents of land is hundred years old. About ten years back renovations were started, but the work has not been completed. There is no regular pooja except deeparadhanai. The temple has 3.96 acres of wet lands, which fetch twenty four bags of paddy. This is given to the priest towards his remuneration and temple expenses. Its affairs are also managed by him.

122. EKKADU

(1) Sri Karpaga Vinayagar Temple

The village is four miles from Tiruvallur railway station and can be reached by bus. It is believed that the Thondaimandala vellalars built the temple five hundred years ago. It covers only two cents of land. It owns about two and half acres of lands, which fetch an income of nine bags of paddy which is utilised for the pooja expenses. The hereditary Gurukkal who performs one pooja daily is in the enjoyment of the service inam lands. The only festival celebrated is Vinayaga Chathurthi. Its affairs are managed by a trustee.

(2) Sri Panchavarneswarar Temple

This temple covering an area of eighty cents was built about a thousand years ago during the period of Dharmasena. About sixty years ago, renovations were done by one Sri Srinivasa Mudaliar. The presiding deity Sri Panchavarneswarar is a Swayambu. The temple gets an income of twenty bags of paddy from its lands. This is utilised for its expenses including the remuneration of the Gurukkal, who performs one pooja daily. His office is hereditary. Karthigai Deepam is the only festival observed, when about 150 devotees assemble. There is a Board of three trustees to look after its affairs.

126. AYALUR (P)

(1) Sri Neelakanteswaraswamy Temple

Ayalur is four miles from Sevvapet Road railway station, which can be covered by cart, cycle or motor car. There are two temples, one for Siva and the other for Sri Soundararaja Perumal.

The presiding deity in the Siva temple is Sri Neelakanteswarar with His consort Sri Swarnambigai. It is not known when the temple was built. It covers an area of half an acre. The Lingam is not a Swayambu; there are Uthsavamurthys also. Poojas are done by the hereditary Gurukkal daily, who is in the enjoyment of 2.51 acres of service inam lands. Both the temples have nineteen acres of dry and wet lands jointly, which fetch an income of Rs. 700 per annum. The amount is spent for the two temples. There is a trustee to manage its affairs.

(2) Sri Soundararaja Perumal Temple

This temple covers an area of half an acre and it is not known when it was built. The Bhattachari is in possession of 1.83 acres of service inam lands. He performs daily poojas regularly and his office is hereditary. There are two trustees for the temple.

127. THOTTIKALAI

(1) Sri Chidambareswarar Temple

The village is three miles from Sevvapet Road railway station and this distance has to be covered by foot. Both the Siva and Perumal temples in this village are managed by the same hereditary trustee. The presiding deity of the Siva temple is Sri Chidambareswarar and it was built by the ancestors of the present trustee about 150 years ago. Sri Subramania Munivar of Thiruvavaduthurai Atheenam has composed songs in praise of this deity and his image was installed in the temple after his death. Lands were endowed to the temple by the ancestors of the present trustee. The income from these lands amounting to Rs. 7,900 per annum is spent for the maintenance of the Siva and Perumal temples. The non-hereditary Gurukkal performs daily one pooja. He is paid a monthly salary from the temple's income. The two temples own jointly jewels worth Rs. 2,000. The Palanquin and some vahanas are among the movable properties of the temple. The important festival is Arudhra dharsan in the month of Margazhi and five hundred devotees attend this festival. Navarathri, Vinayaga Chathurthi and Manickavasagar festivals are also celebrated.

(2) Sri Kesava Perumal Temple

This Perumal temple is 100 × 80 feet in extent. The story relating to the temple is as follows. Years ago, one of the cows that went out for grazing in the morning returned in the evening without any milk. The owner of the cow watched it and found that on going to a bushy part in the field, it gave up all its milk of its own accord. After watching this for two or three days, he went to the ancestor of the present trustee who had a dream that night. The God

Since the Alvars have sung about the deities in the temple, it should have been in existence even in the 5th or 6th century. From the stone inscriptions it is seen that the present temple was built by a Pallava King about 779-830 A. D. The front gopuram and the structures etc., are believed to have been built by Sri Thondaiman Chakkaravarthi, a Pallava King. Renovations were effected by the Vijayanagar rulers. The shrine of Sri Vedavalli was built in the second half of the Nineteenth Century. There are several stone inscriptions in the central shrine and the mandapam in front of it. The area covered by the temple is 1.40 acres.

Poojas are performed in accordance with Vaikanasa Agama and there are two branches of Archaka Mirasi-holders, who are entitled to certain emoluments and perquisites. The posts are hereditary and everyone after the Upanayanam is eligible to conduct the worship. They depend entirely on the offerings of the devotees.

According to the latest valuation report, the value of ornaments is Rs. 14 lakhs. Of the several exquisite and costly articles of jewellery, mention may be made of the solid gold image of Thirumal Nachiyar adorning the right chest of the Lord Venkata Krishna, which is a rare specimen work of art. All these have been received as donations.

The immovable properties of the temple consist of houses, agricultural and non-agricultural lands. The lands are leased out for cultivation and the houses are let out to tenants for rent. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 51,000. There are also specific endowments and the income is spent on the objects specified in them. The temple was under the management of the East India Company till 1843 when it was handed over to a body of three respectable persons of the locality. The Government are giving an allowance of Rs. 1,050 for the maintenance of the temple and another sum of Rs. 1,793 as 'Mohini' allowance presumably for lands owned by the temple known as 'Mangadu' in Sri Perumbudur Taluk.

The income under hundi collections and archanas is Rs. 14,000 per annum. The hundies are opened in the presence of the trustees and an officer of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

There are a number of vahanas and Palanquins. The glass Palanquin is of great beauty. There are two Cars. All the vahanas are made of wood, covered with copper plate and coated with gold. They were made within the last 100 years.

Festivals are celebrated throughout the year. The most important is the Vaikunta Ekadasi observed

for 20 days in Margazhi month. About 40,000 to 50,000 devotees visit the temple. The floating festival in Masi for 7 days attracts a large crowd. The Brahmotsavam in Chithirai month is celebrated for 10 days. The Car festival falls on the seventh day and it is attended by about 50,000 devotees.

Three trustees belonging to the Thenkalai sect of Sri Vaishnavas manage the affairs of the temple. Of these, one is a Brahmin, the second Arya Vysya and the third from other castes.

The temple tank never gets dry even in the worst period of draught; fish do not thrive in it.

(2) Sri Arasadi Karpaga Vinayagar Temple

The above well known Vinayagar temple in 75, Veeraragava Mudali street (Big street), Triplicane was built some 100 years back by one Sri Sandhi Muthiah Mudaliar. The shrine for Sri Subramaniam in the north-west corner was built about 50 years back by another Mudaliar gentleman. The area covered by the temple is 8 cents. The principal deity, Sri Arasadi Karpaga Vinayagar is in a sitting pose. A Gurukkal performs poojas twice a day. His office is not hereditary. He gets a salary of Rs. 5 per mensem and takes the offerings of devotees. The temple owns 8 houses, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 4,825. It also gets an additional income of Rs. 1,367 from hundi collections and Rs. 500 from pooja charges. The hundi is opened once a month in the presence of the hereditary trustees.

The temple has jewels worth about Rs. 10,250. It owns 8 vahanas and 2 Palanquins which are made of wood; these are 50 years old. Brahmotsavam in the month of Avani and Vasanthotsavam in Vaikasi are the main festivals in this temple. They attract about 5,000 local devotees. A single hereditary trustee manages this temple.

(3) Sri Panduranga Temple

This Perumal temple in 12, Venkatachala Chetti street, Triplicane was built in 1924 by one Sri Kothandarama Iyer. It covers an area of about 10 cents. The principal deity Sri Panduranga is in a standing pose.

A non-hereditary Brahmin priest offers poojas daily. He is paid a monthly salary. There are jewels worth about Rs. 3,689 in the temple. It owns 6 houses, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 3,000 by way of rent; it gets an additional income of Rs. 200 from hundi collections. The honorary Secretary of the Devasthanam opens this hundi in the presence of a responsible member of the public once a year.



Sri Ramar with Sita Devi and Lakshmanar
Sri Parthasarathy Temple
(75) TRIPLICANE

appeared in his dream and told him that he was lying neglected in the field, where the cow gave up its milk. Next morning on searching this part of the field, he found an idol of Perumal with Andal and Thayar. Soon after, he built a small temple which was enlarged by his descendants.

The Perumal vigraha is in a standing pose. The Bhattachari who is paid a monthly salary performs one pooja daily. The lands endowed by the builders of the temple are jointly owned by the Siva and Perumal temples and the income of Rs. 7,900 already referred to is spent for both the temples. No special festivals are celebrated.

130. PAKKAM

(1) Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple

The village is eight miles from the taluk headquarters and can be reached by train and bus. In addition to the above Perumal temple, there is also a Siva temple in this village. The presiding deity of the Perumal temple is Sri Kariamanickaperumal. The temple came into existence eighty years ago and parts of it are left unfinished. It covers an area of one and half acres. A Bhattachari performs poojas. The income from its lands which are cultivated by the trustee is Rs. 250. Its affairs are also managed by him.

(2) Sri Thazhuvakozhuntheeswarar Temple

The temple was built by one Sri Senthil Velu Mudaliar sixty years ago on an extent of six acres of land. Its annual income from the lands is Rs. 1,000 from which the expenses are met. A non-hereditary Gurukkal is paid a monthly salary and he performs daily one pooja. No festivals are celebrated. The hereditary trustee is managing its affairs.

133. SEVVAPETTAI (P)

Sri Kalatheeswarar Temple

This Siva temple is half a mile from the Sevvapet Road railway station. It was built about a hundred years ago by one Sri Kottah Ethirajulu Naidu. It occupies an extent of 0.06 cents of land. The properties of the temple are at present administered by the Official Trustee of the Madras High Court and the annual income is Rs. 100 only. One pooja is performed daily by the Gurukkal and special poojas are done on Sivarathri and Karthigai Deepam days.

134. THOZHUR

Sri Thirukandeswarar Temple

The above temple in Thozhur built by a Chola Ruler is a very ancient one. The village is connected

both by bus and train; Sevvapet Road, the nearest railway station is at a distance of about one mile. The district and the taluk headquarters are about thirty one and five miles away respectively. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Thirukandeswarar and the area of the temple is about twenty cents. The Lingam here is a Swayambu. No pooja or festival is observed, as there is no priest here.

Though the temple has 7.37 acres of wet and dry lands, the income does not accrue to it. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board has recently appointed three trustees to manage its affairs.

137. TIRUVALLUR (M)

(1) Sri Kalikambal (ALIAS) Kamakshiamman Temple

This Municipal town can be reached by train and bus. It is twenty seven miles from Madras. The temple was built about two hundred years ago. It is situated on a plot measuring 16' x 60'. One pooja is done daily by the Gurukkal. The temple has a mango grove and some shops, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 450. Special poojas are offered throughout the Tamil month of Margazhi. The main festival Navarathri attracts the local people. A single trustee manages this temple.

(2) Sri Kannikaparameswarar Devasthanam

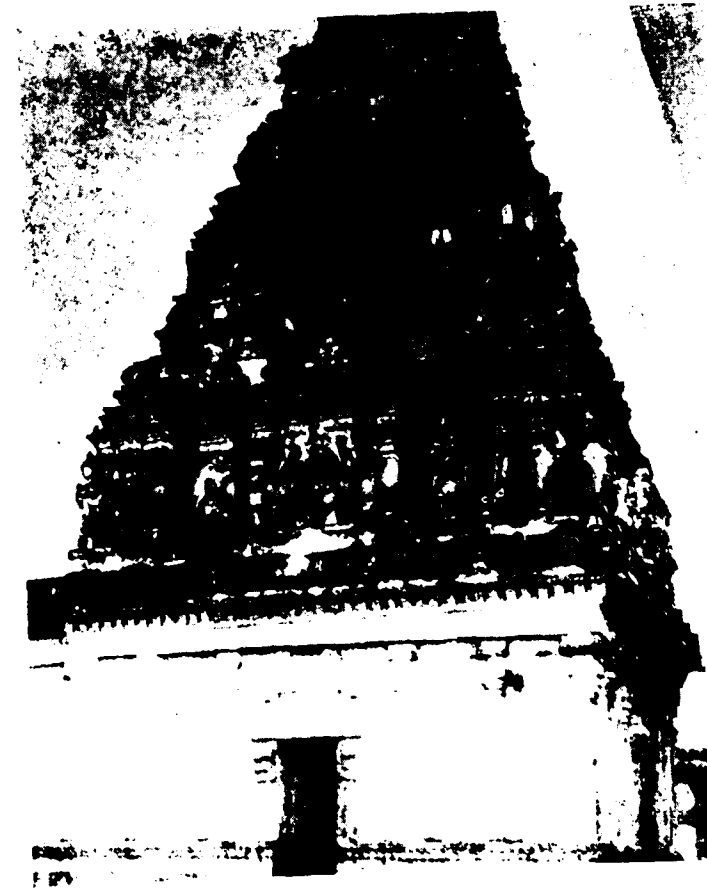
The forty two year old temple was built by the local people belonging to the Vaysya community. The temple covers roughly an area of eight cents. The priest offers poojas twice daily. The temple gets an income of eight bags of paddy from one acre of land. Navarathri festival attracts the local people. A Board of three trustees manages the temple.

(3) Sri Prasannavenkatesa Perumal Temple

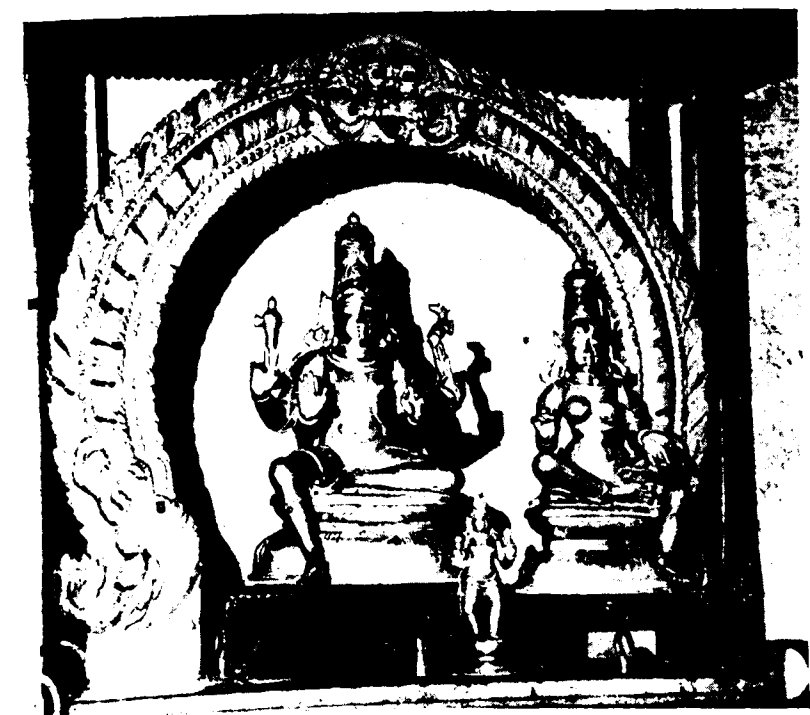
This Vishnu temple which is hundred years old was renovated by the local people forty years back. The area of the temple is 400' x 100'. An income of Rs. 660 is realised from two houses and a shop. Poojas are conducted daily out of this income. The temple owns a Palanquin and four vahanas. But these are not used, as the Brahmothsavam festival is not celebrated at present for want of funds. Vaikuntz Ekadasi is the only festival observed in the temple. Its administration vests with a Board of two trustees.

(4) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

An individual built the small temple some seventy one years ago. Four shops owned by this temple are let out for rent and the income is Rs. 180. Vinayaga



Temple and vimanam view
Sri Theertheeswarar Temple
(137) TIRUVALLUR



Sri Somaskandhamurthi
Sri Theertheeswarar Temple
(137) TIRUVALLUR

This temple has no vahanas. It celebrates 4 festivals annually. They attract local devotees. Sri V. R. Kothandarama Iyer who built the temple has created a trust for the proper management of the temple. Seven trustees manage the temple.

(4) Sri Ellai Amman Temple

The above temple located in 75, Sundara Murthi Vinayagar Koil Street, Triplicane was built about 300 years ago. It occupies an area of 8 cents. Sri Ellai-amman, the principal deity is in a sitting pose. Festival idols of Sri Natarajar, Sri Subramaniam and Vinayagar are also worshipped in this temple. A Brahmin priest performs poojas thrice a day. His office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15 and takes the offerings of the devotees.

It has modern jewels worth about Rs. 100. It owns a house and three shops, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 972 by way of rent. It gets an additional income of Rs. 120 from hundi collections. It has 8 vahanas, which are made of wood.

This temple celebrates two festivals. The Brahmotsavam in the month of Adi is the main one and it is observed for 10 days. It attracts local devotees. Three trustees manage the temple.

(5) Sri Kamala Kameswarar Temple

This Siva temple located in Raja Hanumantha Lala street, Triplicane was built about 100 years back. It covers an area of 46 cents. The presiding deity Sri Kameswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Kamalambigai. There are idols of Maha Vishnu and Anjaneyar in this shrine. A non-hereditary Gurukkal offers poojas twice a day. He is paid a monthly salary and also gets offerings from devotees.

The temple owns modern jewels worth about Rs. 11,000 donated by devotees. It gets an annual income of Rs. 2,000 from hundi collections. The hundi is opened in the presence of trustees monthly once. As additions are being made to the temple, no festivals are celebrated. Special poojas are, however, done on all festive occasions. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

(6) Sri Payandi Amman Temple

This Amman temple in Triplicane (Rifle Range) came into existence by about 1947. The idol is installed in a shed and covers an area of 5½ cents. The principal deity is Sri Payandi Amman, whose bust has been installed.

A hereditary Poosari performs poojas twice a day. He draws a salary of Rs. 30 and gets an allowance of Rs. 62 per month. The immovable properties comprise

12½ grounds, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 864. It has 5 wooden vahanas which are 40 years old.

This temple celebrates 6 festivals of which the Brahmotsavam in the month of Adi is the main one; it is observed for 10 days. About 1,000 devotees attend it. A Board of two trustees is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

(7) Sri Kadumbadi Amman Temple

The above small Amman temple in Arimuthu Achari Street, Triplicane covering an area of 500 sq.ft. was constructed some 100 years ago. Sri Kadumbadiamman in a sitting pose is the principal deity of the temple.

A hereditary priest of Pandaram caste offers pooja in the morning. His service is honorary. Donations and offerings made by the devotees are spent for the annual festival in the month of Adi. Three trustees are in charge of the temple.

76. JAM BAZAAR

(1) Sri Prasanna Vinayagar Temple

The Vinayagar temple located in 76, Oil Monger street of Jam Bazaar was built some one hundred and fifty years ago by Sri Murugappa Chetty. It covers an area of 360 sq.ft. Sri Vinayagar with His consorts, Siddhi and Buddhi is the presiding deity of the temple. The Moolavar is in a sitting posture. There are festival idols of Sri Vinayagar, Siddhi and Buddhi made of panchalogam.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 10. He is entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns a silver kavacham worth about Rs. 300 donated by the ancestors of the present trustee. The temple owns a house worth about Rs. 10,000 which is rented out. This fetches an annual income of Rs. 660. The temple also derives an income of Rs. 15 every year from its hundi collections. The hundi is opened before the trustees.

The temple owns a Palanquin and nine vahanas. The Brahmotsavam which is celebrated during Vinayaga Chaturthi is the main festival; about 100 devotees attend it. A single trustee manages the temple.

(2) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

The above temple located in Thanappa Chetti Street, Jam Bazaar was constructed about 150 years ago. It occupies an area of 180 sq. ft. Sri Sundara Vinayagar, the principal deity is in a sitting pose. A non-hereditary Gurukkal offers poojas twice a day



Temple view
Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple
(81) TEYNAMPET

Chathurthi is the only festival celebrated. A single trustee looks after the temple affairs.

(5) Sri Veeraragavaswamy Temple

This temple was built by Pallavas, who held sway upto the end of Ninth Century A. D. Some renovations were effected later. There are stone inscriptions. The temple covers an area of 1.10 acres. The Moolavar is in lying pose and there is a legend regarding this:

Once Lord Vishnu appeared as a human being before Kalihotra Maharishi and asked for food and shelter. The sage fed him and asked him to stay in his hut. Accordingly Mahavishnu slept in the hut covering himself with the bark of trees. Next morning when the Maharishi entered the hut, he realised that it was the Lord himself, who was his guest, who retained this posture.

The *Markandeya Puranam* contains details of the Sthalam and is now available for sale. Thirumazhisai and Thirumangai Alwars have composed songs in praise of the deity. Sri Ramalingaswamigal also has praised the deity in his *Thiruvartupa*.

Excluding the early morning Viswaroopam, five poojas are performed. It owns jewels worth Rs. 5 lakhs. A pair of diamond ear-rings weighing twenty four carats is a speciality.

Besides the allowance of Rs. 4,800 given by the Government, the temple derives an annual income of Rs. 13,800 from immovable properties, which is utilised for its expenses. In addition to the above income, Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 16,000 per annum are got from pooja charges and hundi collections respectively.

A schedule of fees has been drawn up as follows: for archana 25 nP., abishekam Rs. 15, entrance fee on New Moon days 10 nP. and marriages Rs. 15 etc.

Two annual festivals and other minor festivals are celebrated in this temple. Hundreds of people gather at the time of festivals from the adjoining villages. Numerous devotees visit the temple on New Moon days. The temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and managed by the Jeer of Ahobila Mutt, who is the hereditary trustee.

There is a belief that this deity is powerful in curing diseases. Once a son of a Zamindar fell ill and the doctors lost all hope of his recovery. He prayed to the deity to rescue his son from illness and promised to give a life-size image of God, made of silver to this temple as a gift. The boy recovered from his illness and the Zamindar fulfilled his promise.

(6) Sri Vembuliamman Temple

This temple was built two hundred years ago and was renovated extensively some fifteen years back by one Sri Gopalaswamy Chettiar.

Its extent is 105' x 70'. Pooja is offered regularly every day. It owns jewels to the value of Rs. 600 roughly. The temple gets an annual income of about Rs. 192 from immovable properties.

Jathirai is the only festival conducted in this temple in Avani month. A single trustee looks after the affairs of the temple.

(7) Sri Theertheeswarar Temple

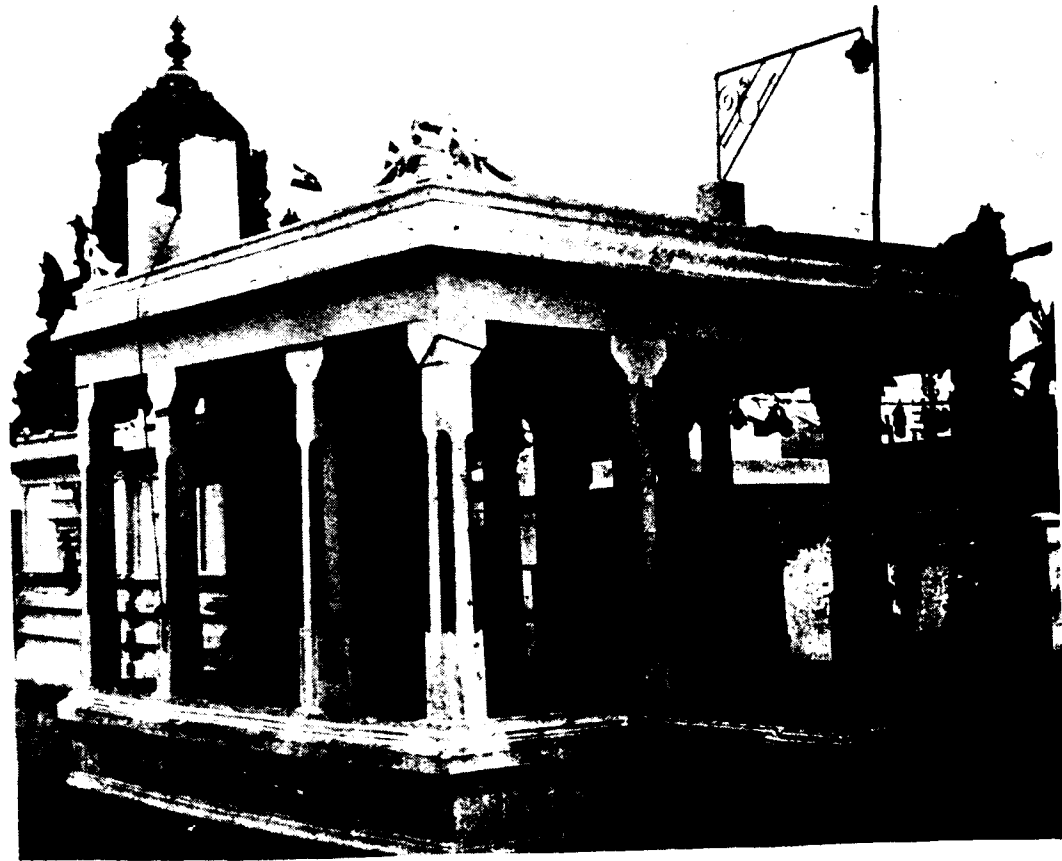
Sri Theertheeswarar temple of Tiruvallur was constructed some six hundred years ago by the local residents. The present trustee renovated it. It covers an area of about 1.50 acres. The presiding deity Sri Theertheeswarar is an installed Lingam.

A hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal performs poojas thrice a day and his annual remuneration is twenty bags of paddy. The temple owns landed property to the extent of sixteen acres of wet lands managed by the present trustee from which an annual income of forty two bags of paddy accrues. This is spent for poojas and festivals of the temple. It derives an additional income of Rs. 60 by way of hundi collections. The hundi is opened monthly once in the presence of the trustee.

The following are the vahanas owned by the temple, which are made of wood; Rishabam, Simham, Peacock, Bhodha, Adhikara Nandhi, Ravanaeswaran, Horse and Bandicoot. All these vahanas are about forty years old and were donated by the present trustee. Navarathri (for a period of ten days), Skandhasashti (for six days), Manickavasagar Uthsavam (for a period of ten days) and Brahmothsavam (for a period of ten days) are the regular annual festivals observed by the temple of which the Brahmothsavam is the most important one during which the presiding deity is taken round the streets in a procession. This attracts a crowd of about thousand devotees from the nearby villages. The temple is administered by a single trustee.

(8) Sri Pandurangaswamy Temple

The above temple in Tiruvallur was built by a devotee some sixty years ago. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Pandurangaswamy. It covers an area of about fifteen cents. The Moolavar in this temple is in a standing posture. It is learnt that the temple has a Sthalapuranam written by Sri Raghavadas in Telugu.



The Sannithi of Lord Murugar
Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple
 (81) TEYNAMPET



Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)
Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple
 (81) TEYNAMPET

As there is no priest here, the hereditary trustee who belongs to Naidu caste performs the pooja daily once in the morning. The annual festival is celebrated in Purattasi. The temple is managed by a single trustee.

138. SELAI (P)

Sri Muktheeswarar and Ekathamman Temple

This village is one mile from Tiruvallur railway station. The temple was built two hundred years ago and covers an area of seven cents. As renovation work is still going on, daily poojas have been temporarily stopped. The temple gets twenty bags of paddy from its lands annually and the income is utilised for renovation work. There is a Board of three trustees to manage the affairs of the temple.

139. EGATTOOR (P)

Sri Kailasanathaswamy Temple

The village lies between Tiruvallur railway station and Kadambathur railway station. It can easily be reached by train as well as by bus. This Siva temple, which is five hundred years old is built on thirty cents of land. The Lingam is not Swayambu; two poojas are done daily. The Gurukkal is paid Rs. 4 per month and thirteen Madras measures of paddy per annum. Ten acres of temple lands are under lease cultivation and the income is Rs. 500 per annum. The amount is utilised for temple expenses. *Parivettai* Uthsavam and two other festivals are celebrated and hundreds of people attend them. A trustee is in charge of its management.

142. VIDAYUR (P)

(1) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

Kadambur railway station is three miles from this village; buses are available from Tiruvallur the taluk headquarters, which is seven miles. The temple is in a dilapidated condition. The deity is an installed Lingam. Poojas are performed daily by a Gurukkal. The temple has some immovable properties, which are under the enjoyment of the Gurukkal. Arudhra dharsanam is the main festival of the temple; its affairs are managed by the Gurukkal.

(2) Kandaswamy Temple

This temple is dedicated to Lord Muruga and stands on a land measuring 1.20 acres. It is an ancient temple, but was recently re-built. Poojas are performed daily by a Gurukkal, who is also in charge of its management. The temple owns some lands, which are enjoyed by the priest.

(3) Sri Kariamannick Perumal Temple

This temple is in existence for a long time. It occupies an area of 1.00 acre. Pooja is performed daily by a Brahmin priest, who is in the enjoyment of the temple lands. The affairs of the temple are managed by him.

(4) Sri Selliamman Temple

Sri Selliamman is the village deity and the temple was built a century back. The temple lands are in the enjoyment of the priest of this temple, who performs poojas daily.

144. SENJI (P)

(1) Sri Janamejaya Eswarar Temple

Senji is three miles from Kadambathur railway station and this distance has to be covered by foot. The temple walls have some inscriptions in an unknown language. The priest performs poojas daily. Thirty nine bags of paddy are realised from the temple lands annually. The produce is utilised for the establishment and pooja expenses. A Board of two trustees looks after the temple affairs.

(2) Sri Lakshminarayanawamy Temple

This Vishnu temple was built during the reign of Rengaroyar. It is a small one and the priest performs poojas regularly every day. It has no ornaments. An annual income of Rs. 850 is derived in kind from temple lands and it is utilised for temple's expenses. Two trustees look after the temple affairs.

145. KADAMBATHUR

Sri Muktheeswarar Temple

Sri Muktheeswarar temple of Kadambathur village which is a railway station is twenty nine miles from the district headquarters and about five miles from the taluk headquarters. This temple was constructed by the villagers themselves some two hundred years ago. Recently renovations were carried out by a Mudaliar family.

Sri Muktheeswarar and his consort Thirupurasundari are the principal deities of the temple. The area of the temple is about 0.75 cents. Stone inscriptions in Tamil are found inside the temple. The Lingam in this temple is Swayambu.

A Brahmin Gurukkal performs poojas twice daily and his office is not hereditary. He is paid an annual salary of 120 to 160 Marakkals of paddy. The temple owns landed property to the extent of eight acres of wet and dry, which is managed by the present trustee and an annual income of Rs. 500 is derived from it. This amount is utilised for poojas and festivals of the

temple and for its maintenance. There are some wooden vahanas, which are forty years old.

The main festivals are Arudhra in Margazhi and Sivarathri in Masi months, when the deity is taken out in procession. About two hundred devotees attend these festivals. The temple is administered by a Board of three trustees.

146. ATHIGATHUR

Sri Karpaga Pillayar Temple

This village is five miles south of Tiruvallur and three miles from Tiruvallur railway station. Devotees can reach this temple by buses and trains. This shrine was built seventy years ago by one Sri Narayanaswamy Mudaliar. Poojas are done by a Gurukkal daily. Twenty two bags of paddy are realised from the temple lands the extent of which is fifteen acres. On Chithra Pournami day, the annual festival is celebrated for which a sum of Rs. 400 is spent. About five hundred devotees attend the festival from the neighbouring villages. There is a trustee to manage the affairs of the temple.

154. ARANVOYAL (P)

Sri Thiruthaleeswarar Temple

Aranvoyal is six miles south-east of the taluk headquarters. Sevvapettai Road is the nearest railway station, which is two miles away. Devotees can reach this shrine both by buses and trains. Lord Siva caught hold of an *Aravoo* (snake) at Thiruppasur and began to dance, when the snake's tail snapped and fell in this village, which came to be known as *Aravall* (அரவல்). In course of time, the name became Aranvoyal. This temple has been in existence for the past Eight Centuries. The Lingam is an installed one and pooja is performed every morning by the Brahmin priest; he is given twenty five bags of paddy per annum as remuneration. The temple owns ten acres of lands, from which a net income of Rs. 200 is realised. All the vahanas owned by this temple are in a dilapidated condition. During Thiruvadhirai festival, special abishekams are conducted and the deity is taken out in procession. People from neighbouring villages also attend the festival. The temple is managed by a trustee.

158. ILLUPPUR (P) VALASIVETTIKADU (H)

Sri Venkatesa Perumal Temple

The temple is now in ruins. The picture of Sri Venkatesaperumal is now kept in the '*Madapalli*' (kitchen) of Sri Thiruthaleeswarar temple at Aranvoyal.

162. THANDALAM

Sri Dhanameswarar Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Siva was built by the villagers themselves some five hundred years ago. The district and taluk headquarters are about fifty two and twenty six miles respectively. The temple is connected both by bus and train. Ponneri which is at a distance of about seventeen miles is the nearest railway station. The temple was renovated some ten years back by the trustees. It covers an area of about one acre and the Lingam here is an installed one.

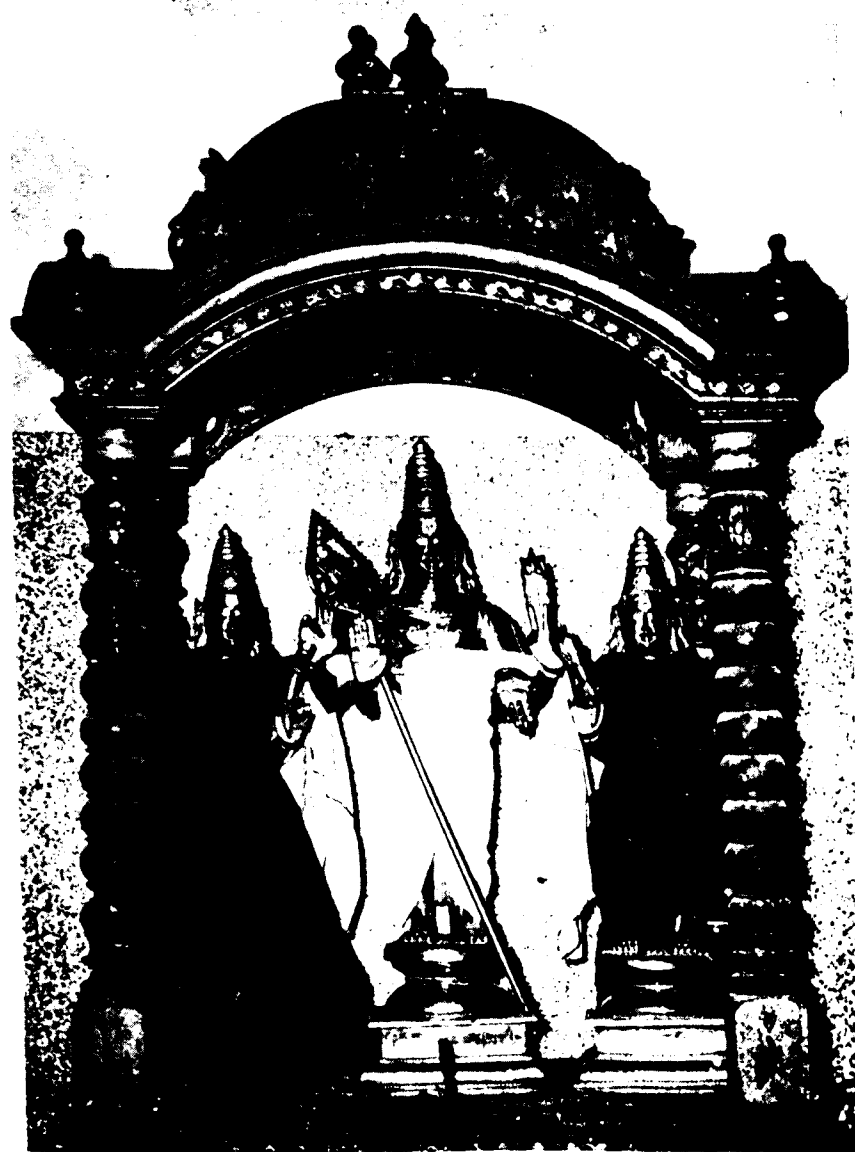
Pooja is performed every morning by a Brahmin Gurukkal, whose office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15 and one and half bags of paddy. The temple owns about six acres of dry and wet lands, which are under the management of the present trustee. An annual income of about twenty three bags of paddy is derived from these, which is spent for poojas and festivals of the temple.

There is an old Kedayam here made of wood and donated by the villagers. The following are the regular festivals observed by the temple: Arudhra, Navarathri (for a period of ten days) Karthigai, Thai Poosam, Panguni Uthiram, Sivarathri, New Years day, Sankaranthi and Vinayaga Chathurthi. Of these, Arudhra and Panguni Uthiram are the important ones, which attract about two hundred devotees from the adjoining villages. The temple is managed by a single trustee.

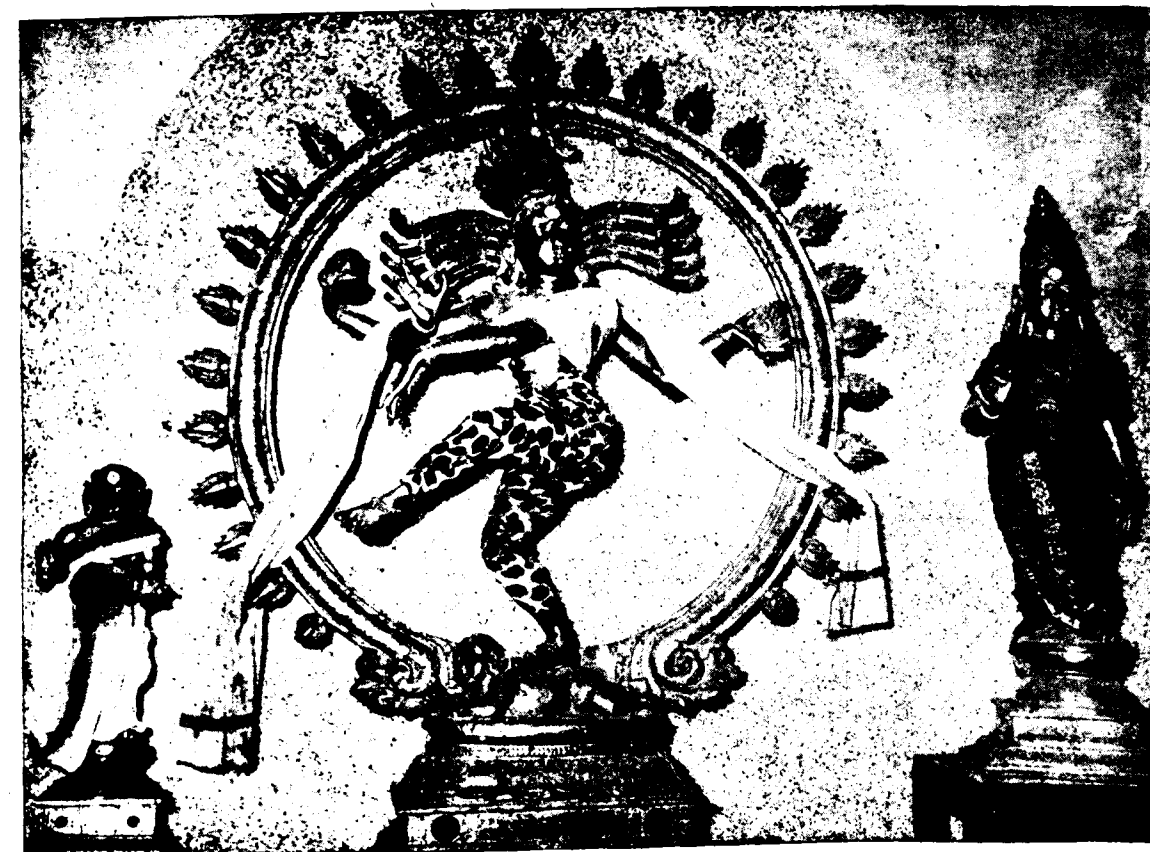
167. PERAMBAKKAM (P)

Sri Vaikunta Perumal and Sri Choleswarar Temples

Perambakkam village is ten miles south-west of Tiruvallur and twenty two miles from Saidapet. The nearest railway station Kadambathur is five miles away. These two temples were built a century ago by the residents of the village. Each of the two temples covers an area of one acre. The Swayambu Lingam in the Siva temple and the Vaikunta Perumal are offered one pooja daily by the Brahmin priests, whose remuneration is thirteen bags of paddy per annum. These temples get an annual income of Rs. 850 in cash and twenty one bags of paddy from the lands. The Vishnu temple owns a Garuda vahanam made of wood. It is seventy years old. Both the temples celebrate festivals which the local people attend. Garuda Servai in Vaikasi in the Perumal temple and Sankaranthi festival in the Siva temple are among the important festivals. A Board of three trustees manages the affairs of these temples.



Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai (Moolavar)
Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple
 (81) TEYNAMPET



Sri Nataraj and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)
Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple
 (81) TEYNAMPET

168. SATHARAI (P)

Sri Kariamianicka Perumal Temple

Satharai village eight miles south-west of the taluk headquarters is three and half miles from Kadambathur railway station. It is served by bus also. The temple was built three hundred years ago and occupies an area of 400 sq. ft. The deity is offered pooja daily. An income of Rs. 400 is derived from the temple lands. Vaikunta Ekadasi, the main festival, is conducted during the month of Margazhi. The temple is administered by a Board of three trustees.

170. MAPPEDU (P)

Sri Singeeswaraswamy Temple

The village is thirteen miles from taluk headquarters and six miles from Kadambathur railway station. It can be reached by bus. This temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and was built about five centuries ago during the reign of Krishnadevarayar, the Vijayanagar Ruler. Renovation was effected out of public donations. The temple occupies an area of 1.5 acres. The Swayambu Lingam is offered two poojas daily by a Gurukkal. Out of 38.18 acres of lands belonging to the temple, an income of Rs. 900 is obtained. It is managed by a Board of three trustees.

177. IRULANJERI (P)

Sri Kalingesanathar Temple

Irulanjeri village is twelve miles south-west of Tiruvallur and thirty two miles from Saidapet. The nearest railway station Kadambathur is seven miles off. Bus facilities are available to reach this village. The temple was built during the reign of Raja Raja Chola. It was renovated fifty years back. There is a stone inscription in this temple. It covers an area of 1.5 acres. The deity is offered one pooja daily by the Gurukkal. The temple owns roughly six acres of lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 500. This is utilised for the temple expenses. It is managed by a Board of three trustees.

178. NARASINGAPURAM

Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple

The village is three and half miles from Manavoor, which is the nearest railway station. It is a road side village on the Madras—Arkonam road. Bus facilities also are available to reach it. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy. It occupies an extent of two acres of land. There is a stone inscription and it is believed that the shrine was built in the Chola period. The Bhattachari offers two poojas regularly. The temple gets sixty six bags of paddy and Rs. 79 in cash annually from its lands. The said

amount is utilised for its expenses. There is a Garuda vahanam made of wood, which is 5' high. It is twenty years old. Garuda Servai festival in the month of Vaikasi is celebrated annually. It is managed by a single trustee.

180. KOOVAM (P)

Sri Thirupurandhakaswamy Temple

The village is twelve miles south-west of Tiruvallur. Kadambathur railway station is six miles away from here. Devotees can reach this village by buses plying between Madras and Ponnammallee and between Tiruvallur and Kadambathur. This shrine is dedicated to Lord Siva. There are stone inscriptions in this temple. It is built on an area of 2.5 acres. The Lingam is a Swayambu and has a Sthalapuranam written by Sivapparakasaswamigal some three hundred years ago. Saint Thirugnanasambandar has sung in praise of this deity. The priest offers four poojas daily. Water for abisheka is brought from the river Koovam and the Gurukkal does not touch the deity. It owns ornaments to the value of Rs. 4,818 and some of them are set with green precious stones. The temple has 55.82 acres of wet and dry lands, which fetch an income of Rs. 4,000 per annum and the said amount is utilised for the maintenance of the temple. The car is in a state of disrepair. It has ten vahanas made of wood. Brahmothsavam, the main festival is conducted annually. It attracts a congregation of five thousand from neighbouring villages. This temple is managed by a Board of two trustees.

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

66. VENGAL(P)

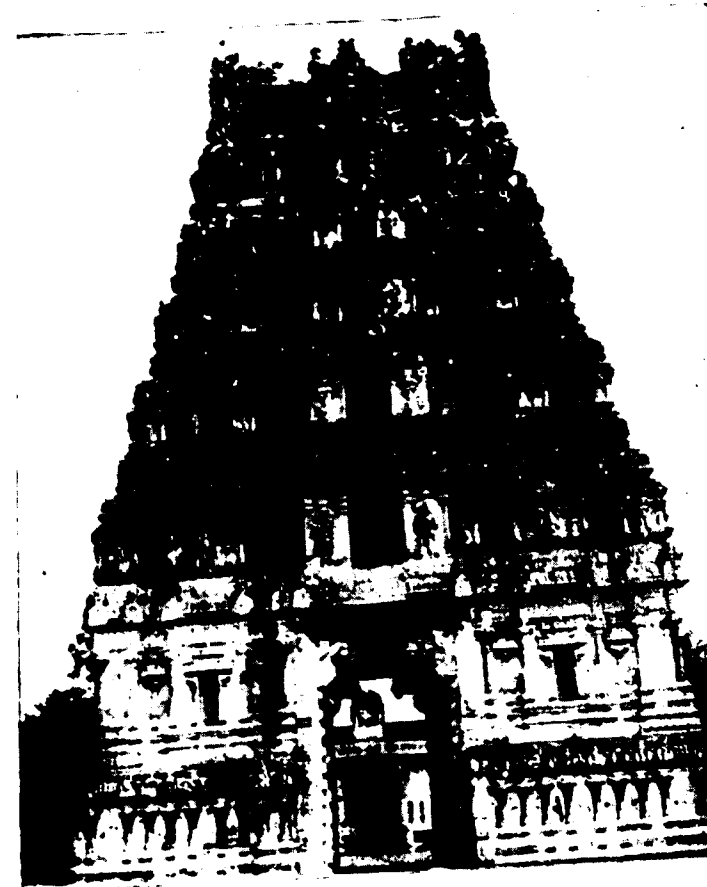
Sri Chennakesava Perumal Temple

The above Perumal temple in the village was built about 150 years ago and renovated in 1906 by the local residents. The presiding deity, Sri Chennakesavaperumal is in a standing pose. The temple covers an area of ten cents of land. It has 3.50 acres of wet lands, which fetch an income of Rs. 400 per annum. These lands are in the enjoyment of the Bhattachari, who performs one pooja daily at noon. There is a Garuda vahanam. The main festivals are celebrated in Purattasi and Margazhi months. The shrine is under the management of the Bhattachari.

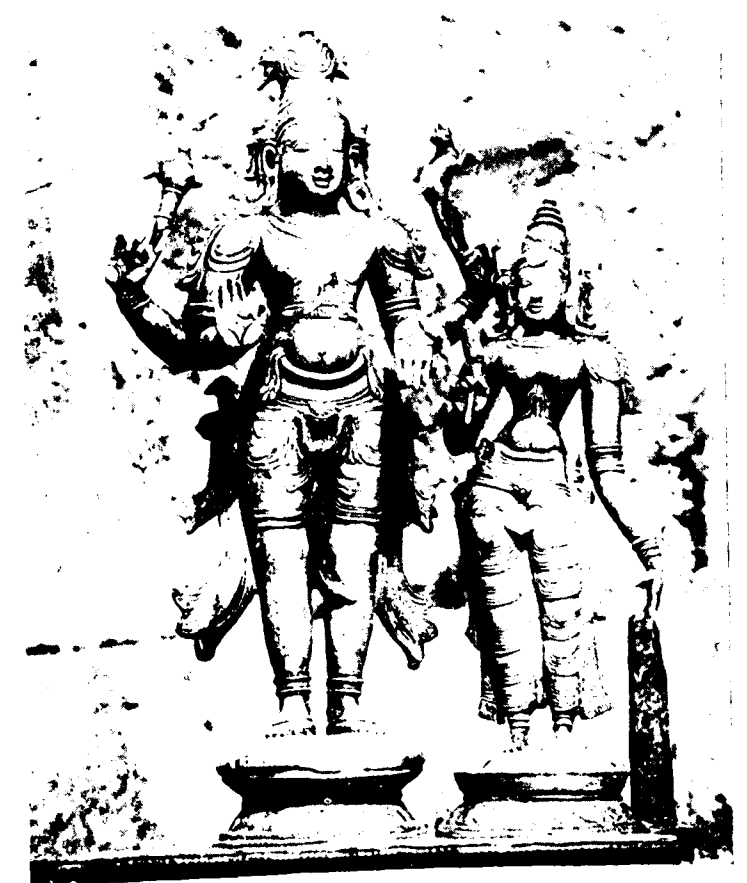
68. SEMBEDU (P)

Sri Agastheeswarar & Sri Venugopalaswamy Temples

There are two temples in this village, one for Siva and the other for Vishnu. Both the temples came



Gopuram view
Sri Singeeswaraswamy Temple
(170) MAPPEDU



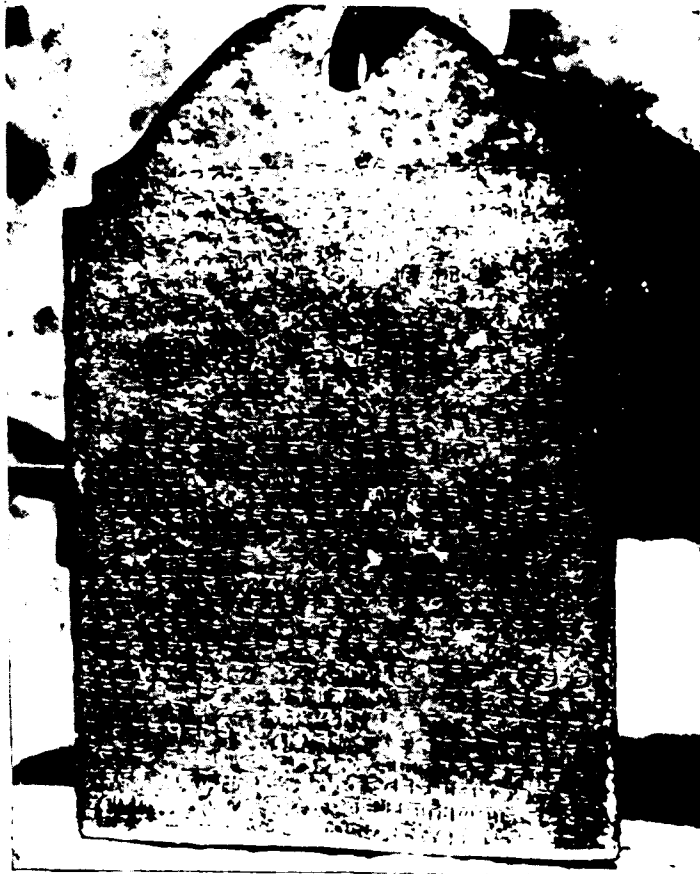
Sri Pradoshanayagar
Sri Singeeswaraswamy Temple
(170) MAPPEDU



Temple view
Sri Alai Amman Temple
 (81) TEYNAMPET



Sri Alai Amman (Moolavar)
Sri Alai Amman Temple
 (81) TEYNAMPET



A copper sanad
Sri Singeeswaraswamy Temple
(170) MAPPEDU

into existence about 150 years ago. They occupy an area of eight cents. The presiding deity of the Siva temple, Sri Agastheeswarar is a Swayambu Lingam. The deity in the Vishnu temple is Sri Venugopala-swamy. Both the temples were renovated by the local residents subsequently. Lamps are lit in the Siva temple daily by a priest of Pillai caste, while in the Vishnu temple one pooja is performed by a Reddiar daily in the evening. The temples own lands to the extent of 4.51 acres, which are under the enjoyment of an individual. Collections are made from the local residents to meet the festival expenses of the temple. Vinayaga Chathurthi and Vaikunta Ekadasi festivals are celebrated annually. The temples are under the management of a Board of three trustees.

96. MAGARAL

Sri Chennakesava Perumal Temple

This village is seven miles north of Thinnanur railway station and twelve miles on Madras—Tiruvallur Road and can be reached by bus. The presiding deity is Sri Chennakesavaperumal. The temple

is about two hundred years old and covers an area of ten cents. The deity in a standing pose is 5' high. It has 10.46 acres of wet and dry lands, which fetch an income of Rs. 350 annually. The Bhattachari performs poojas regularly and he is in the enjoyment of service inam lands. The annual festival is celebrated on the Full Moon day in Chithrai, when five hundred devotees assemble; religious discourses are arranged during the festival. The temple is under the management of a Board of two trustees.

158 ILLUPPUR (P)

Sri Mariamman Temple

The village is seven miles from Tiruvallur railway station and can be reached by bus. The temple is built on two cents of land. Poojas are conducted by the priest daily, who is in the enjoyment of 0.70 cents of lands owned by the temple. There is a stone inscription relating to the Thirumalai Naick period. Festivals are conducted once a year, when thousands of devotees assemble from the nearby villages. There are no trustees for this temple.

Temple and vimanam view
Sri Kalingesanathar Temple
(177) IRULANJERI





Sri Alai Amman (Uthsavar)
Sri Alai Amman Temple
(81) TEYNAMPET

MADRAS CITY

He is paid a monthly salary and also gets offerings from devotees. It has modern jewels worth about Rs. 400. It owns 5 shops, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 936 by way of rent. The annual festival is Vinayaga Chathurthi which attracts about 500 devotees. A single trustee manages the temple.

(3) Sri Ellai Amman (Alias) Sri Renuka Parameswari Temple

This Amman temple located in Devaraya Mudali Street, Jam Bazaar was built some 300 years ago by one Sri Mallan Ponnappa Mudaliar. It occupies an area of 390 sq. ft. The principal deity Sri Ellaiamman (Alias) Sri Renuka Parameswari is in a sitting pose. A hereditary priest of Brahmin community performs poojas twice a day. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 2 and takes the offerings of devotees. It has modern jewels worth about Rs. 3,000. It owns a firewood shop which fetches an annual income of Rs. 300. It gets an additional income of Rs. 500 from hundi collections. The hundi is opened in the presence of the trustee periodically.

It has 14 vahanas and 2 Palanquins which are made of wood; they are all about 40 years old. The temple celebrates two festivals. The main festival in the month of Adi is observed for 14 days and it attracts 500 devotees. A single trustee manages this temple.

(4) Sri Karpaga Vinayagar and Sri Subramaniam Temple

This temple in Weaver's Street, Jam Bazaar near Triplicane was built about 90 years ago by the Sengunthar community. It occupies an area of 2½ cents. Sri Subramaniaswamy, the principal deity is in a standing pose. The other deity Sri Karpaga Vinayagar is in a sitting posture. There are several festival idols.

The non-hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary performs poojas twice a day. The temple has some modern jewels. It owns 4 houses and 3 house-sites, which fetch a monthly income of Rs. 300. There are vahanas made of wood in the shrine.

Of the 3 festivals observed by the temple, Skandasashti in Ayyappasi is the main one which attracts 2,000 local devotees. A Board of trustees belonging to the Sengunthar community manages the temple.

80. KRISHNAMPET

(1) Sri Sundara Vinayagar and Sri Thulukkanathamman Temples

The above temples situated in Barbers Bridge Road, Krishnampet were constructed some 300 years ago. Some additions were made about 100 years back.

The temples cover an area of 3,500 sq. ft. and 2,400 sq. ft. respectively. Sri Thulukkanathamman and Sundara Vinayagar are in a sitting pose.

A non-hereditary priest belonging to the Lingayat community, whose monthly salary is Rs. 40 offers two poojas daily. Sri Thulukkanathamman owns modern jewels worth about Rs. 700. The temples own houses, shops and house-sites, which are let out for rent. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,219 which is utilized for its maintenance. An additional income of Rs. 60 from hundi collections is derived by the Amman temple.

There is a Lion vahanam which is made of wood in the Amman temple. It celebrates Navarathri in Purattasi, Adi festival and Vasanthotsavam in Chithirai or Vaikasi. They attract 1,000 local devotees. There are no vahanas nor is any festival celebrated in the Vinayagar temple. A Board of three trustees is in charge of these temples.

(2) Sri Theertha Paleeswarar Temple

The Siva temple located in Barbers Bridge (Dr. Natesan Road), Krishnampet was built during the Pallava period. There is a stone inscription in the shrine. It covers an area of 7,840 sq. ft. Sri Theertha Paleeswarar is an installed Lingam which is square in shape. His consort is Sri Thirupurasundari. A hereditary Gurukkal performs two poojas daily. His monthly income is Rs. 50. He also takes the offerings from devotees.

The temple owns 30 grounds and a firewood shop, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,100 by way of rent. This income is utilized for its maintenance. It gets an additional income of Rs. 50 from hundi collections.

It owns one Bandicoot and 2 Kedayams, which are made of wood. It celebrates 4 festivals. Arudhra in Margazhi and Vinayaga Chathurthi in Avani are the main festivals, which attract 200 local devotees. A single trustee manages the temple.

81. TEYNAMPET

(1) Sri Balasubramaniaswamy and Sri Alai Amman Temples

This temple for Lord Muruga situated in Vannia Teynampet was built some 100 years back. It covers an area of 27,874 sq. ft. The Rajagopuram is under construction. Sri Balasubramaniaswamy, the principal deity is in a standing posture. Sri Ramalingeswarar, a Sivalingam, His consort Sri Parvathavardhani are the other deities in the shrine. There is a separate Sanctum for Sri Alai Amman who is in a sitting pose. There are several processional deities.

District: CHINGLEPUT (2)

Taluk: TIRUVALLUR (2)

Immovable properties owned by temples

[Under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L. C. No.	Name of temple	Extent of land in acre			Garden or thope	Shop	House	Shop and house	Compensation given by Government for lands taken over Rs.	Annual income (In Rupees)
		Wet	Dry	Wet and dry						
1.	Sri Azhagiaperumal temple	10-00	2-00	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	1,250 (50 bags of paddy)
5.	„ Ramalingeswaraswamy	...	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	„	1,200 (300 Marakkals of paddy)
7.	„ Dhanameswarar	...	...	6-00	...	...	...	...	„	575 (23 bags of paddy)
	„ Thaduthaleswarar	...	...	55-76	...	...	...	...	„	1,000
11.	„ Parvatheeswarar	...	...	2-13	...	...	...	...	„	Not specified
12.	„ Bhavaniamman	...	...	No. I. P.	...	...	...	...	„	...
15.	„ Ekambareswarar	6-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	750 (30 bags of paddy)
	„ Srinivasaperumal	5-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	500 (20 „)
18.	„ Aymoortheswarar	...	...	124-16	...	...	...	...	„	1,750
19.	„ Adhikesavaperumal	18-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	750
	„ Agastheeswarar	11-57	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	700
	„ Mari Padavettamman	6-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	300
	„ Pidari Selliamman	9-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	350
	„ Subramaniaswamy	11-52	3-71	...	...	...	...	...	„	1,200
28.	„ Kariamamickaperumal	...	...	40-00	...	...	...	...	„	1,600
55.	„ Thirumagheeswarar	...	...	13-74	...	...	...	...	„	1,500 (60 bags of paddy)
	„ Sundaravaradarajaperumal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	...
	„ Chakkara Vinayagar	3-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	700 (28 „)
59.	„ Thirukkalleswarar	6-00	9-00	...	...	...	...	...	„	1,000
65.	„ Lakshminarayanaperumal	...	...	6-00	...	...	...	...	„	750 (30 bags of paddy)
66.	„ Pichandeeswarar	4-32	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	700 (28 „)
81.	„ Arunachaleswarar	...	...	6-00	...	...	...	...	„	200
82.	„ Maantheeswarar	...	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	„	300
90.	„ Kailasanathar	2-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	250 (10 bags of paddy)
	„ Palleeswarar	2-01	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	675 (27 „)
108.	„ Oonreeswarar	...	...	No. I. P.	...	...	...	...	„	...
	„ Pushpagireeswarar	...	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	„	700
110.	„ Someswarar	10-50	...	8-00	...	...	...	...	„	400
111.	„ Someswarar	8-06	36-09	...	...	...	...	...	„	500
	„ Adhikesavaperumal	9-41	14-77	...	...	...	...	...	„	400
	„ Pidari Mathakathamman	2-24	5-61	...	...	...	...	...	„	300
112.	„ Pidari Kakathamman	0-39	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	50
	„ Ramalingaswamy	...	...	14-27	...	...	...	...	„	500
	„ Pidari Selliamman	1-00	2-67	...	...	...	...	...	„	70
114.	„ Kumpeeswaraswamy	...	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	„	450
	„ Soundaryanarayanaperumal	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	„	450
117.	„ Vagheeswaraswamy	...	...	No. I. P.	...	...	...	...	„	...
121.	„ Agastheeswarar	2-53	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	375 (15 bags of paddy)
	„ Kariamamickaperumal	3-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	600 (24 „)
122.	„ Karpaga Vinayagar	...	...	2-43	...	...	...	...	„	225 (9 „)
	„ Panchavarneswarar	...	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	„	500 (20 „)

126.	„ Neelakandeswarar	„	19-10	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700
	„ Soundararajaperumal	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...
127.	„ Chidambareswarar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 7,900
	„ Kesavaperumal	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...
130.	„ Kariamamickaperumal	„	...	1-18	...	...	...	...	„ 250
	„ Thazhuvakozhuntheeswarar	„	8-36	0-66	...	...	...	...	„ 1,000
133.	„ Kalatheeswarar	„	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	„ 100
134.	„ Thirukandeswarar	„	...	7-37	...	...	...	...	Income does not accrue to the temple
137.	„ Kalikambal (Alias) Kamakshiamman	„	...	...	1	3	1	...	„ 450
	„ Selva Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	4	...	...	„ 180
	„ Kannikaparameswari Devasthanam	„	...	1-00	...	...	...	...	„ 200 (8 bags of paddy)
	„ Veeraraghavaswamy	„	...	2-03	...	(Vacant house site)	3	4,800	„ 18,600 (4,800+13,800)
	„ Vempuliamman	„	...	...	...	...	3	...	„ 192
	„ Theertheeswarar	„	16-00	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1,050 (42 bags of paddy)
	„ Pandurangaswamy	„	...	No. I. P.	...	...	...	...	„ ...
	„ *Prasannavenkatesaperumal	„	...	...	...	...	2	...	„ 660
138.	„ Muktheeswarar	„	3-32	...	...	...	...	...	„ 500 (20 bags of paddy)
	„ Ekathamman	„	2-1	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...
139.	„ Kailasanathaswamy	„	...	10-00	...	...	...	...	„ 500
142.	„ Agastheeswarar	„	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Kandaswamy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...
	„ Kariamamickaperumal	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...
	„ Selliamman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...
144.	„ Janamejaya Esvaraswamy	„	7-86	...	...	...	...	...	„ 975 (39 bags of paddy)
	„ Lakshminarayanawamy	„	4-97	...	...	...	...	...	„ 850 (34 „)
145.	„ Muktheeswarar	„	...	8-00	...	...	...	...	„ 500
146.	„ Karpaga Pillayar	„	...	15-00	...	...	...	...	„ 550 (22 bags of paddy)
154.	„ Thiruthaleswarar	„	9-00	1-00	...	...	...	...	„ 200
158.	„ Venkatesaperumal	„	No. I. P.	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...
167.	„ Vaikuntaperumal	„	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	„ 1,375 (21 bags of paddy 850 cash)
	„ Choleswaraswamy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...
168.	„ Kariamamickaperumal	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 400
170.	„ Singeeswaraswamy	„	31-94	6-24	...	...	...	...	„ 900
177.	„ Kalingesanathar	„	3-36	2-36	...	...	...	...	„ 500 (9 bags of paddy and cash)
178.	„ Lakshminarasimhaperumal	„	...	12-18	...	...	...	...	„ 1,729 (66 „)
180.	„ Thirupurandhakaswamy	„	49-00	6-82	...	...	...	...	„ 4,000

[Outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

66.	„ Chennakesavaperumal	„	3-50	...	...	...	...	...	„ 400
68.	„ Agastheeswarar	„	...	2-01	...	...	...	...	„ 300
	„ Venugopalaswamy	„	...	2-50	...	...	...	...	„ 300
96.	„ Chennakesavaperumal	„	7-53	2-93	...	...	...	...	„ 350 (105 Marakkals of paddy)
158.	„ Mariamman	„	0-70	...	...	...	...	...	„ 75 (3 bags of paddy) (Income does not accrue to the temple)

* having one Market.

T. S.—5

Poojas are performed thrice daily by a non-hereditary Gurukkal and a hereditary Poosari in the Balasubramaniam and Alai Amman temples respectively. They are getting a monthly salary in cash. The two temples own modern jewels worth about Rs. 1,306, which have been donated by devotees. They own 2 markets, 18 shops and one garden which fetch an annual income of Rs. 25,142 by way of rent. The income is utilized for the maintenance of the Devasthanam. It gets an additional income of Rs. 1,000 from hundi collections and Rs. 700 from *Laksharchanas*.

The Devasthanam has 8 vahanas which are made of wood. Of the several festivals celebrated, Skandasashti in Ayypasi and Adi festival are the main ones. They attract 1,000 devotees. An Executive Officer and a Board of five trustees manage the temple.

(2) Sri Chakkara Vinayagar Temple

This small temple situated in Teynampet and covering an area of 4 cents was built in 1936. Sri Chakkara Vinayagar, the principal deity is in a sitting posture. Poojas are performed twice daily by a non-hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 20 and he also gets offerings from devotees. The temple owns a house and a shop. The house is occupied by the Gurukkal. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 480 from the shop by way of rent. It gets an additional income of Rs. 120 and Rs. 600 from hundi and pooja charges respectively.

The temple owns a Bandicoot vahanam and one vimanam made of wood some 10 years back. It celebrates Vinayaga Chaturthi in Avani and Thiruvadhira (Arudhra) in Margazhi which attract 100 local devotees. A single trustee manages this temple.

(3) Sri Krishnaswamy Temple

The above temple in Teynampet was constructed some 100 years back by one Sri Nainiappa Naicker. It covers an area of 164 sq. ft. and was re-designed and built in 1918. Sri Krishnaswamy the Moolavar is standing on a lotus with a cow behind him. The Uthsavar Sri Navaneetha Kannan is in a standing pose with the left leg on the ground and the right lifted.

A hereditary Bhattachari performs pooja once a day; he is paid a monthly salary in cash by the hereditary trustee. The temple owns two house-sites. At present there is no income from this property. It owns one Garuda vahanam and one Ratham which are made of wood. The temple celebrates 4 festivals. Sri Jayanthi in Avani and Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi are the main festivals of the temple. A Board of three trustees manages this temple.

83. MADHAVAPERUMALPURAM (MYLAPORE)

(1) Sri Malleeswarar Temple

This Siva temple situated in Malleeswarar Koil Street, Mylapore was built some 100 years ago by one Sri Chidambara Mudaliar. The Maha-mandapam was built by the trustees some 40 years back. It occupies an area of about 11 cents and has one small front gopuram. Sri Malleeswarar, the Moolavar is an installed Lingam. His consort is Sri Maragathavalli. A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas once a day; his monthly salary is Rs. 20 and he takes the offerings of devotees. The temple owns a house, a site for school and one coconut garden, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,068 by way of rent. The amount is spent for the maintenance of the temple. It celebrates 4 festivals of which Karthigai Deepam is the main one. A single trustee manages this temple.

(2) Sri Mundakanni Amman Temple

The above Amman temple in Mundakanniamman Koil Street, Mylapore was built by the local residents. Its age is not known; it is said to be an ancient shrine. The Moolavar is a small stone pillar without any shape. A height of 9" of the pillar is visible above the ground level. This pillar is adorned and worshipped by the devotees. The temple covers an area of four cents.

A hereditary Poosari (Vanniar) offers poojas; he is paid a daily salary of 25 np; he is entitled to a share in the archana and other charges collected from the devotees. The temple has no immovable properties.

It gets an annual income of about Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 under hundi collections; the hundi is opened monthly once in the presence of the trustees and the Inspector of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. It also derives Rs. 1,000 per annum under archana, abishekam, deeparadhanai etc., charges for which a schedule of fees has been drawn up.

Annual festivals are observed on Fridays in the month of Adi and Thai; about 200 to 300 devotees attend them. An Executive Officer and a Board of three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

It is believed that the deity in this shrine has the powers of Sri Mariamman; it is therefore a village deity. The name of the deity which was Mandhagini Amman (மந்தகினி அம்மன்) has been corrupted as Mundakanniamman.

84. KARANEESWARAPURAM (MYLAPORE)

(1) Sri Vinaitheertha Karpaga Vinayagar Temple

This small temple dedicated to Sri Vinayagar in Prasanna Vinayagar Koil Street was built by one Sri



Temple view
Sri Mundakanni Amman Temple
(83) MADHAVAPERUMALPURAM (MYLAPORE)

3. TIRUTTANI TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

1. VELIGARAM

(1) Sri Somanatha Eswarar Temple

The Rulers of Karvettinagar built this temple years ago; renovations were carried out subsequently by the local weavers community. The temple covers an area of sixty cents. The Lingam in the temple is a Swayambu. It is twelve miles from Nagari railway station and this distance can be covered by bus. It is understood that Saint Arunagirinathar has visited this temple.

A non-hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal offers poojas every morning and receives twelve bags of paddy per year as his remuneration. The temple owns antique jewellery worth about Rs. 3,000 donated by a devotee. An annual income of ten bags of paddy is derived from its landed property of two acres and sixty cents of wet and dry lands.

The temple owns an ancient Rishaba vahanam, one Kedayam and a Surya Prabhai donated by the villagers. Of these, the Surya Prabhai is made of copper, while the others are made of wood.

Karthigai Deepam is the main festival and the deity is taken round the streets in a procession; about a thousand devotees assemble for the festival. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple affairs.

(2) Sri Pradheeswarar Temple

The above temple in Veligaram village was built by the Karvettinagar Zamindars years ago. It covers an area of about one acre. Sri Pradheeswarar is the presiding deity of the temple. The Lingam is not Swayambu. The upper perpendicular part of the Lingam has sixteen facets; its lower portion is shaped like the petals of a lotus flower, which is a novel feature of this temple.

A non-hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal performs poojas in the morning. His annual remuneration is twelve bags of paddy. The temple has no movable or immovable properties. No festival is observed in this temple. A single trustee is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

(3) Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

The above temple in Veligaram village was constructed by the Zamindars of Karvettinagar. It

spreads over an area of forty cents and stone inscriptions are found inside the temple. There is no idol here but only a portrait of Lord Muruga. It is stated that Saint Arunagirinadhar has visited this temple.

A non-hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal performs the morning pooja. He is paid an annual salary of twelve bags of paddy. The temple derives an income of four bags of paddy every year from its landed property of sixty cents of wet lands which is utilised for the conduct of the temple poojas. No festival is observed in this temple. A single trustee manages the temple affairs.

(4) Sri Vijayaraghavaswamy Temple

Sri Arcot Veeraswamy Reddy built this temple which covers an area of sixty cents. Its age is not known. The presiding deity, Sri Vijayaraghavar with his two consorts on either side is in a sitting posture. The Uthsava vigrahams of Vijayaraghavar and Ubaya Nachair which are made of panchalogam are in standing pose.

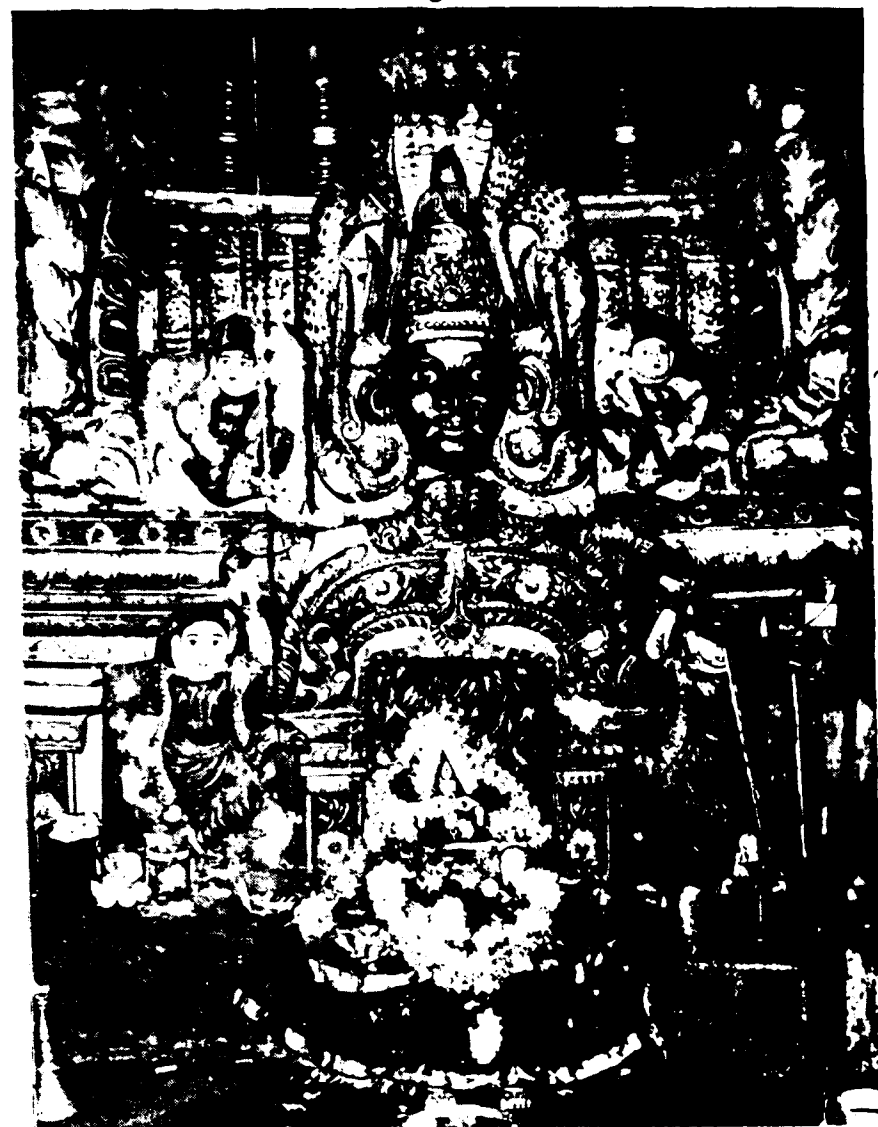
The temple owns antique jewellery worth about Rs. 500 donated by Sri Reddy who raised the temple. It owns a Garuda vahanam. No festival is celebrated in this temple. The temple affairs are looked after by a single trustee.

6. KARIAMBEDU

Sri Nadhareeswarar Temple

Sri Nadhareeswarar temple of Kariambedu village was built some five hundred years ago by the Karvettinagar Zamindars. It is located at a distance of four miles from Nagari railway station. The district and the taluk headquarters are seventy nine and thirty miles away respectively. Sri Nadhareeswarar and Gnanaprasunambigai are the principal deities of the temple. Stone inscriptions in Telugu language are found on the front portion of the shrine. It covers an area of about two and half acres and there are four gopurams and three hundred pillars. The Lingam here is a Swayambu. The Moolavar's consort Sri Gnanaprasunambigai is in a standing posture. A special feature of this temple is that there is a scar on the head of the Lingam.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers poojas twice daily and his monthly salary is Rs. 46. The temple owns antique jewellery worth about Rs. 1,000 donated by



Sri Mundakanni Amman (Moolavar)
Sri Mundakanni Amman Temple
 (83) MADHAVAPERUMALPURAM (MYLAPORI)



Temple view
Sri Adhi Kesava Perumal Temple
 (85) SANTHOME

the Karvettinagar Zamindars. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 150 from its landed property of five cents of dry lands. It gets an additional income of Rs. 1,000 every year at the rate of Rs. 11 per marriage. There is an old Rishaba vahanam and a Surya Prabhai made of wood which have been donated by the Zamindars.

Arudhra, Sivarathri and Kannupongal are the regular festivals observed by the temple, of which the Kannupongal is the most important one during which the deity is taken round the streets in a procession; about five hundred devotees from the adjacent villages and taluks witness it. An Executive Officer and a single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manage the temple affairs.

10. MELAPUDI

Sri Venugopalaswami Temple

The Perumal temple in the Melapudi village lies on the Southern bank of the sacred Kusastali river. The village is nine miles from Nagari railway station, seventy five miles from Chingleput and twenty miles from Tiruttani, the taluk headquarters. From Nagari, a point upto one mile from the village can be reached by bus and the remaining distance covered by foot.

The temple was built by the Chola Rulers and additions were made by the Zamindars of Karvettinagar. Substantial improvements and renovations were done by Sri M. Govinda mudaliar, Sri K. Kothandarama Pillai and Sri Arunachala Reddi between 1911—1916. The Kalyana mandapam built in 1919 was a gift by Sri Tellam Venkatachala Chetty. In 1960 the Manadwara mandapam was put up by the villagers of Melapudi, while the Yagasala mandapam with stone inscriptions was built by Srimathi Panchavarnammal. The Principal deity is Sri Venugopalaswamy with His consorts Sri Rukmani and Ratha. The area of the temple and mandapams is about half an acre. There is a choultry with kitchens for pilgrims.

The Moolavar in this Vaishnavite temple is in a standing posture with a flute, but the Uthsavamurthy is without flute. At Karvettinagar there was a Venugopalaswami temple in which both the Moolavar and Uthsavar were without flutes. The Zamindar, it appears, substituted the Uthsavamurthy of the two temples and since then only the Moolavar of Melapudi temple has a flute and the substituted Uthsavar from Karvettinagar temple has no flute. Though two poojas were performed prior to 1950, at present only one pooja at noon is done by the non-hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal.

LE SURVEY

The expenditure is met from the income derived from two acres of wet lands and gifted as *Paditharam manyam*.

The temple has ornaments and vessels worth about Rs. 500. These were acquired some fifty years back. There is also a big metal bell worth about Rs. 500. The service inam of 5.80 acres of wet lands are enjoyed by the Gurukkal, cook and other servants. The endowment lands to the extent of 11.45 acres of dry lands and 0.50 acres of wet lands are managed by the trustees and the income of Rs. 760 is spent for the maintenance of the temple. There are neither hundi collections nor pooja charges. The following wooden vahanas of the temple were made by the Zamindars of Karvettinagar about two hundred years ago.—Simha, Sesha, Garuda, Hanuman, Horse, Surya Prabhai, Palanquin and Kedayams.

Melapudi was an estate village under the Karvettinagar Zamindari and the income from the village was spent to meet the expenditure on festivals. On account of the abolition of the Estates, the temple lost the income and hence no festivals are now celebrated. The temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board which has appointed a Board of five trustees to manage its affairs. It is believed that sick people who visit the temple are cured of their illness; couples who get married in this temple are invariably blessed with children.

27. ATHIMANJERI

(1) Sri Dharmarajar Temple

Sri Dharmarajar temple of Athimanageri is one of the two temples built by the villagers. The village is connected both by bus and train, the nearest railway station being Nagari, which is at a distance of eighteen miles. The district and the taluk headquarters are sixty seven and eighteen miles respectively. Sri Dharmarajar, His consort Sri Drowpathiamman and Sri Vigneswarar are the principal deities of the temple.

The temple covers an area of about fifty cents. The Moolavar, Sri Dharmarajar is in a sitting pose while the Uthsavars Drowpathiamman, Arjunan, Subadhra and Lord Krishna are in a standing posture.

A hereditary Pandaram performs pooja in the morning; his monthly salary is Rs. 10. The temple does not observe any festival. It has no properties. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages its affairs.

(2) Sri Kalyanasundareswarar Temple

The above temple in Athimanageri was built by the local residents some forty years ago and renova-

TIRUTTANI TALUK

tions were made by the present trustee about three years back. Sri Kalyanasundareswarar and His consort Sri Meenakshiamman are the principal deities of the temple. It covers an area of one acre and twenty five cents. The deity here is a Pradhishta Lingam.

A hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal performs the morning pooja and his monthly salary is three bags of paddy. The temple derives an annual income of sixty bags of paddy from its landed property, which is utilised for the periodical poojas and festivals of the temple and for its maintenance. It owns some wooden vahanas which were made when the temple was built.

Navarathri for a period of nine days, Karthigai Deepam, Arudhra, Sivarathri and Theppam are the usual festivals observed by the temple; the Theppam is the most important one and it attracts about two thousand devotees from the neighbouring villages and taluks. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple affairs.

40. POONIMANGADU (P)

(1) Sri Kothandaramaswamy Temple

The village of Poonimangadu is at a distance of four miles from Ponpadi railway station and sixty three miles from the district headquarters and eight miles from the taluk headquarters. Of the two Vaishnavite temples in the village, one is that of Sri Kothandaramaswamy. It was constructed by Sri Venkatachala Naidu about sixty years back; it covers an area of 1,440 sq. ft. There is no idol, but only a picture of Sri Kothandaramaswamy with Sri Sita and Lakshmana. Only one pooja is done daily by the hereditary Bhattachari who is paid a remuneration of Rs. 120 per annum. As he is the priest for the other temple also, namely, Sri Sundaravaradanarayanawamy temple from which he gets an income of Rs. 600 per annum, his annual income is Rs. 720.

The temple has 8.86 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 800. This is utilised for its management.

There is no income either from Hundi collections or from pooja charges. Sri Rama Navami in Chithrai month and Krishna Jayanthi in Avani month are the important festivals. Special Poojas are conducted during Purattasi Saturdays, Dhanur (*Margazhi*) month and on all Saturdays of every month. This temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board; the day-to-day affairs are managed by a single trustee.

(2) Sri Sundaravarada Narayanaswamy Temple

The presiding deity in the second Vishnu temple in the village is Sri Sundaravaradanarayanawamy with his consorts Sri Peruntharuvalli Devi and Amirthavallithayar. The Moolavars are of stone, while the Uthsavamurthies are made of metal.

This temple was constructed by the Zamindars of Karvettinagar more than two hundred years ago. It owns 5.22 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 900 annually. There is no income either by hundi collections or by pooja charges. The important festival is Vaikunta Ekadasi when two thousand devotees assemble. The temple affairs are managed by the Bhattachari. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board has administrative control over the temple.

43. NEMALI (P)

(1) Sri Ambaleeswaraswamy Temple

Nemali is at a distance of seven miles from Tiruttani on the Nagalapuram road and can be reached by bus. Of the two shrines in the village, one is a Siva temple and the other is a Perumal temple. The Siva temple is six hundred years old and there are stone inscriptions here. It covers an area of fifteen cents. Apart from the Garbagraham, there is a sixteen pillars—mandapam in front of the temple. The installed Lingam is 4' high. The height of the Uthsavar which is in a standing posture is two feet. Poojas are conducted once daily. The hereditary Gurukkal gets an income of Rs. 200 annually from six acres of temple's lands which is under his management. Arudhra dharsanam, Sivarathri and Karthigai Deepam festivals are celebrated. The temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

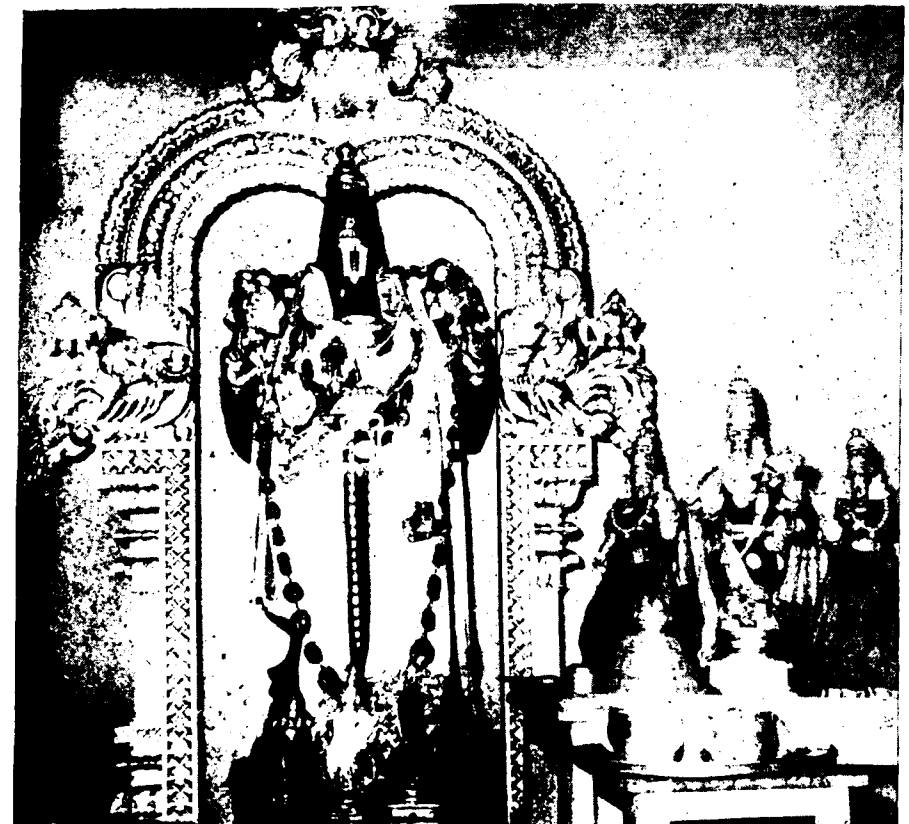
(2) Sri Vaikuntaperumal Temple

The temple was built during the reign of Chola Kings. Its area is fifteen cents while the dimension of the Garbagraham is 100 sq. ft. There are stone inscriptions in this temple. The Moolavar in a sitting posture is 5' high. The 2' high Uthsavar is in a standing posture with 'Sangu' (Conch Shell) and 'Chakram' (Discus) in two of the four hands. Poojas are performed twice. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 200 from its lands which are under varam cultivation. The sum is spent for the management of the temple including the pay of the Bhattachari.

Festivals like Rathasapthami, Panguni Uthiram, Sankaranthi, Tamil New Year's day, Krishna Jayanthi



Viswarupa Dharsanam
Sri Adhi Kesava Perumal Temple
(85) SANTHOMI



Sri Adhikesava Perumal (Moolavar and Uthsavar)
Sri Adhi Kesava Perumal Temple
(85) SANTHOMI

and Vaikunta Ekadasi are celebrated. The temple is managed by the Bhattachari.

54. VENGANUR

Sri Lakshminarayanawamy Temple

The village Venganur is about eleven miles from the taluk headquarters, Tiruttani, which is the nearest railway station. The district headquarters is sixty miles away. Bus facilities are available to reach it. The temple was built by the villagers themselves some five hundred years ago and renovations were made some ten years back by the present trustee. Sri Adhinarayanawamy is the principal deity of the temple, which covers an area of one acre. Both the Moolavar, Sri Adhinarayanawamy and the Uthsavar Sri Lakshminarayanawamy are in standing pose with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on either side.

A hereditary Brahmin Bhattachari performs poojas in the morning and his services are purely honorary. The temple owns the following vahanas: Surya Prabhai, Elephant, Horse, Hanumar, Sesha and Garuda which have been donated by the public. Of these, the Garuda vahanam alone is gold gilded, while the others are made of wood. Karthigai Deepam is the only important festival celebrated here, when the deity is taken round the streets in a procession; it is witnessed by about a hundred devotees. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple affairs.

76. ARCOT KUPPAM

Sri Choleswaraswamy Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Siva is situated at a distance of seven and half miles from Tiruttani, the taluk headquarters which is also the nearest railway station. It can be reached by bus from Madras; devotees have to alight at the forty sixth mile stone on the Madras—Tiruttani road via., peruvazhithurai. This temple covering an area of thirty eight cents was built by one Sri Mannaru Naidu during the reign of Chola Kings. It is stated that the deity was installed and worshipped by a Chola King while on a pilgrimage to Benaras to get rid of his sins.

The Lingam is Swayambu and round in shape. Every morning poojas are conducted at 9 'O clock by the non-hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary. The temple owns 16.63 acres of lands in Arcot and Kuppam villages which are under the enjoyment of the Gurukkal. The income of Rs. 315 from these lands is used for his salary and temple expenses. The temple has four wooden vahanas and a

Chariot which are twenty years old. Festivals such as Navarathri in Purattasi, Panchapavam, between the 3rd to 30th November, and Arudhra dharsanam are celebrated. During Arudhra dharsanam, deities from the surrounding villages such as Illuppur, Nedambaram, Poonimangadu meet at the bungalow of the Zamindar of Karvettinagar in Arcot Thope. About two thousand devotees from the surrounding villages attend this festival. The temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and managed by a Board of three trustees.

76. NEDAMBARAM

Sri Kothandaramaswamy Temple

This village which is forty six miles from Saidapet, the district headquarters and ten miles from Tiruttani, the nearest railway station, can be reached by bus. The temple which is two hundred years old is dedicated to Lord Vishnu, the presiding deity being Sri Kothandaramaswamy with His consort Sri Sita and His three brothers Baratha, Lakshmana and Sadrukna. It was built by Sri Muthu Konda Vellappa Naicker. It is stated that this is the place where Sri Pattabiramar with His consort appeared before the sage Valmiki during his return journey to Ayodhya after the expiry of his period of exile.

The area covered by this temple is forty seven cents. The Moolavar is in a sitting posture whereas the Uthsavar is standing. Poojas are performed daily morning by the priest whose office is hereditary. He is paid Rs. 10 monthly by the Sri Subramaniaswamy Devasthanam, Tiruttani. The service inam lands are under the enjoyment of the several servants, but they are not performing the services which they are required to do. There are ten vahanas made of wood which are about two hundred years old.

This temple is managed by the Executive Officer of Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Tiruttani appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. The Government are paying Rs. 365 annually to meet the expenses of the temple, as it has no properties.

85. TIRUTTANI MADAM VILLAGE

(1) Sri Pavadai Vinayagar Temple

This village is situated at a distance of two miles from Tiruttani railway station. The temple was built about five hundred years ago. It faces south and its area is 800 sq. ft. The deity is known as Pavadai Vinayagar. Poojas are conducted every morning by the poosari, who is not paid any salary. The hundi collections belong to the Sri Subra-



Temple view
Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple (85) TIRUTTANI



Sri Subramania with Valli and Deivayanai
Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple (85) TIRUTTANI



Sri Mayura Valli Thayar (Moolavar and Uthsavar)
Sri Adhi Kesava Perumal Temple
 (85) SANTHOMI



Sri Adhikesava Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi (Uthsavar)
Sri Adhi Kesava Perumal Temple
 (85) SANTHOMI



Sandal Stone
Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple (85) THIRUTANI



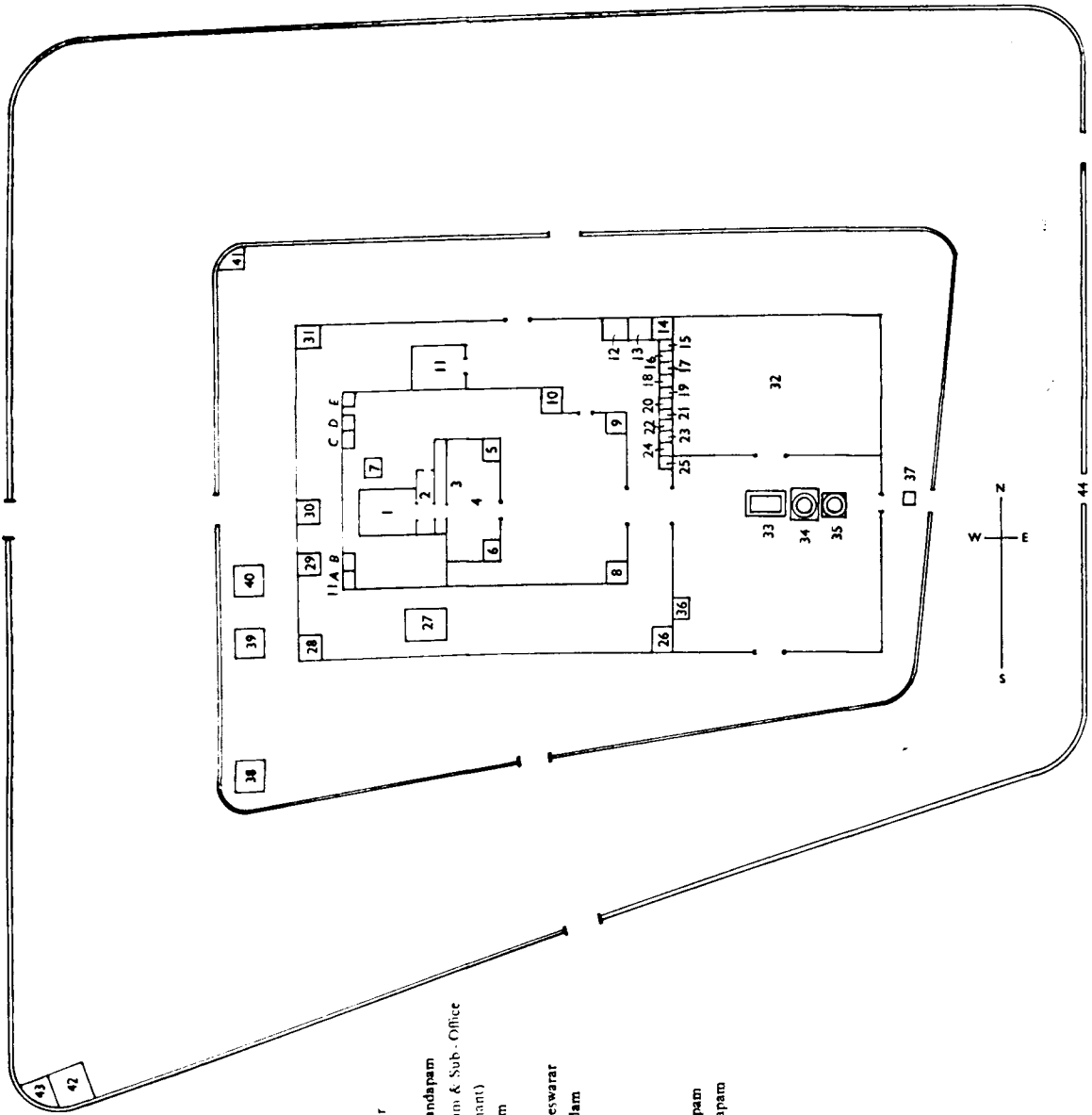
The Rudhraksha Chapparam
Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple (85) THIRUTANI

SRI SUBRAMANIASWAMY TEMPLE

THIRUTANI
[NOT TO SCALE]

INDEX TO NUMBERS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Guruparam (Moolavar) | 27 Ekambareswarar |
| Subramaniaswamy | 28 Arhanureswarar |
| 2 Anthalam | 29 Arunachaleswarar |
| 3 Ardha Mandapam | 30 Shaamugaswamy |
| 4 Shapana Mandapam | 31 Krishnakanda Mandapam |
| 5 Devanra | 32 Vahana Mandapam & Sub-Office |
| 6 Valli | 33 Iravatham (Elephant) |
| 7 Sumahreswarar | 34 Kathar Sthanam |
| 8 Double Lock Rooms (Jewels Room) | 35 Balipecdam |
| 9 Bhauraswamy | 36 Prasannakarnareswarar |
| 10 Utsavamoorthis | 37 Karpoora Agandam |
| 11 Kunareswarar | 38 Siva Temple |
| 11 A Thirumoolaleswarar | 39 Mandapam |
| B Kalabeswarar | 40 Vigneswarar |
| C Balasubramaniaswamy | 41 Mandapam |
| D Kalanambhar | 42 Vahana Mandapam |
| E Palli Arai | 43 Kalvana Mandapam |
| 12 Yagesalai | 44 Main Gate |
| 13 Shanugaswamy | |
| 14 Abhisageya Vinayagar | |
| Nava Veeras | |
| 15 Veerabadar | |
| 16 Veerabecan | |
| 17 Veerabangan | |
| 18 Veera Marthandan | |
| 19 Veera Raknasoo | |
| 20 Veera Puranibaran | |
| 21 Veera Maheswaran | |
| 22 Veera Mahendran | |
| 23 Veerakcani | |
| 24 Veerabbahu | |
| 25 Suriyamoorthy | |
| 26 Madapalli | |





Sri Ramar with Sita Devi, Lakshmanar and Anjaneyar
(Moolavar and Uthsavar)
Sri Adhi Kesava Perumal Temple
(85) SANTHOME



Sri Peyalwar (Moolavar and Uthsavar)
Sri Adhi Kesava Perumal Temple
(85) SANTHOME

maniaswamy temple. The Gurukkal can take the offerings of the devotees.

(2) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

The temple is at a distance of half a mile from Tiruttani railway station. It was built in the beginning of the present century by one Sri Muthayi Kumaraswamy Mudaliar. Additions were made subsequently by Srimathi Muthayi Janaki Ammal who is in charge of its management. The principal deity is Sri Sundara Vinayagar. The temple faces north and its area is 600 sq. yds. Poojas are done twice daily in the morning and evening. The priest is paid a monthly salary. He is also entitled to take the offerings of the devotees. The deity has a modern golden *Kreedam* (Crown) and other modern jewels made of gold, which are worth about Rs. 4,000. They were given by Sri Muthayi Kumaraswamy Mudaliar and his relatives.

The properties of the temple consist of two houses gifted to it by Srimathi Muthayi Janaki Ammal which fetch an annual income of Rs. 5,000.

The hundi collections will be about Rs. 100 per annum. The hundi is opened once in ten days by Srimathi Janakiammal. The temple does not celebrate any special festivals. It is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

TIRUTTANI

Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

The Tiruttani temple is one of the well known temples in South India. Lord Sri Subramaniya settled down at the top of Tiruttani hill after destroying Surapadma, the asura. It is here that the Lord married one of His consorts Sri Valli, whom he brought from the nearby Vallimalai hills. The Sri Valli's wedding festival is conducted on a grand-scale on the eighth day of Brahmotsavam, which is celebrated in the month of Masi every year.

The origin of the temple goes back to the pre-historic days. It is believed that it is at least four thousand years old. The Rulers of Vijayanagar and Chandragiri and the Zamindars of Karvettinagar took a special interest in the temple and renovated it, whenever it got into a state of disrepair. It faces east and is square in shape with four prakarams. It covers an area of one acre. There are five Gopurams. Devotees have to ascend a flight of 365 steps to reach the temple. It is significant that the number of steps is the same as the number of days in a year. In addition to the Lord in the temple, are installed his consorts Sri Valli and Sri Deivayanai and Sri Abath

Sahaya Vinayagar in separate Garbagrahas; it was with the help of Vinayagar that the Lord was able to win and marry Sri Valli. The Moolavar 3½' high is known as Murugar and Gnana Saktidarar. The Uthsavamoorthy 2½' high known as Sri Subramania Eswarar has a separate Asthana mandapam and is seated in *Rudraksha* vimanam with Sri Valli and Deivayanai. The temple's Sthalapuranam has been written both in Tamil and Sanskrit. The Tamil version known as Thanikai Puranam was written by Sri Kachiappa Munivar; the sanskrit version is known as *Kallargiri Mahathmyam*. Sri Arunagiri-nathar and Sri Ramalingaswamy composed here their immortal 'Thirupugazh' and 'Thiruvartuppa' respectively. Saints Appar, Sundarar and Manikavasagar have visited this shrine.

The routine relating to daily poojas is as follows:

Morning pooja	... Before 9 A. M.
Abishekam and Uchikala	
pooja.	... 10-30—11 A. M.
Abishekam and evening	
pooja.	... 7—7-30 P. M.
Ardhajama deeparadhanai	
(Camphor offering)	... 11—P. M.

The above poojas are performed by the hereditary Saiva priests belonging to the Brahmin community. They are not paid any monthly salary, but are entitled to take the offerings of the devotees. A schedule of fees has been prescribed for poojas and abishekam and the annual income under this head is about Rs. 50,000. The collections from the hundies will be about Rs. 2½ lakhs annually. The hundies are opened on every Kirthigai night at 8 p. m. when all the five trustees should be present.

The temple has jewels worth about Rs. 6 lakhs. Among them are:

- (i) *Kreedam* (Crown) made of precious stones, (Ratna Kreedam) for Moolavar and Uthsavar.
- (ii) Ear ornaments for Moolavar and Uthsavar.
- (iii) Gold Crown for Moolavar.
- (iv) 'Padakkam' in the form of a hexagon (*Shud Kona*) studded with green precious stones.
- (v) Garland made of 1,008 gold 'Vilva' leaves, i.e., leaves of a sacred tree (*Gratasua religiosa*)

Of the above, the Shud-Kona padakkam is held in high veneration. All the ornaments except the gold crown are antique.

Among the vahanas mention may be made of:

- (i) Two Peacocks—one made of silver and the other of copper with gold coating.
- (ii) Silver Surya Prabhai.
- (iii) Silver Sesha vahanam.

MADRAS CITY

Murugesha Mudaliar in 1906. Additions were made by devotees in 1924. It occupies an area of 432 sq. ft. The presiding deity, Sri Vinaitheertha Karpaga Vinayagar is in a sitting posture. A non-hereditary Gurukkal whose monthly salary is Rs. 5 offers pooja daily once. A hereditary trustee manages this temple.

(2) Sri Kolamuzhi Amman Temple

The above Amman temple located in Gopathi Narayanaswamy Chetti Street, Mylapore was renovated by one Sri Gopala Naicker some 15 years back. It covers an area of 22 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Kolamuzhi Amman is in a sitting pose. The Uthsava idol also is in a sitting posture. Poojas are offered by a Lingayat (Pandaram), whose office is not hereditary. His monthly salary is Rs. 15 and he takes the offerings of devotees. The temple owns 29 house-sites. There is no income from these properties, as they are involved in litigation. A single trustee manages the temple.

The deity is the village Goddess of Mylapore. There is a story that when an English man took a photograph of the fire-walking festival in this temple, he lost his eye-sight. As advised by the temple trustee, he made a fervent prayer to the Goddess and got back his vision. To commemorate this event, the Englishman used to take the festival deity of the Goddess to the Fort St. George and present Her with *Koorai*, a silk saree and *Thali*, a gold jewel worn by married women.

(3) Sri Karaneeswarar Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Siva in 1/41, Bazaar Street, Karaneeswarapuram, Mylapore was built some 300 years back. It occupies an area of 22 cents. Sri Karaneeswarar is an installed Lingam. His consort is Sri Porkodi Ambal. A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs two poojas daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 35 and he takes the offerings of devotees. It owns 8 shops and some vacant lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,284. The amount is spent for the maintenance of the temple. It celebrates 6 festivals i.e., Vinayaga Chathurthi (Avani), Karthigai Deepam, Skandasashti (Ayppasi), Thiruvadhirai (Margazhi), Masi Maham and Thirukkalyanam (Panguni) which attract local devotees. This temple is administered by a single trustee.

85. SANTHOME

Sri Adhi Kesava Perumal Temple

The above temple is close to the Kapaleeswarar shrine. It appears to have been constructed by Pallava rulers. Since Sri Peyalwar was born here, his annual festival is celebrated for 10 days in Ayppasi. The

r. s.—26

presiding deity, Sri Adhikesavaperumal who is in a standing posture is 8' high. Sri Mayuravalli Thayar, His consort is in a sitting pose. Sri Ramar, Krishna and Andal are the other deities of the temple, which covers an area of one acre.

Thenkalai Bhattacharies who are vaikanasa perform 6 poojas daily. Their office is hereditary. They are paid Rs. 60 per month as salary. Six balls of rice are distributed to them daily and they are entitled to take the offerings of the devotees.

The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 50,000, of which the *Pearl Kreetam* (Headwear) deserves special mention. From its immovable properties, its annual income is Rs. 8,900. Its investments fetch Rs. 40,000 per annum. The collections from hundies are Rs. 200 per annum. The annual expenditure of the temple for its maintenance is Rs. 50,000 for which a budget is prepared.

There are 11 vahanas and 2 Palanquins in the temple. The main festivals are Brahmotsavam in Panguni for 2 days and Peyalwar Uthsavam for 10 days in Ayppasi. About 1,000 devotees attend them.

The temple is managed according to a Scheme approved by the High Court. There is a Board of 5 trustees with a Chairman elected by them.

86. MYLAPORE

(1) Sri Vedantha Desigar Devasthanam

The above temple located in Mylapore was built about 150 years back by Sri Vaishnavites. It covers an area of 0.75 cents and has one prakaram. Sri Vedantha Desigar is in a sitting pose and the other deities are Sri Srinivasaperumal in a standing pose, Alamelu Mangai Thayar, Sri Ramar, Alwars, Andal and Anjaneyar. A non-hereditary Vadakalai Bhattachari offers poojas six times daily. He gets a small monthly salary and takes the offerings of the devotees. It owns diamond, gold and silver jewels worth about Rs. 2 lakhs donated by devotees. The following are among the valuable jewels.

Diamond Thiruvadi (<i>Feet</i>)	Rs. 20,000
Thirumudi (<i>Crown</i>) made of precious stones	Rs. 10,000
Diamond Addigai (neck ornament) worth about	Rs. 5,000

The temple owns a house-site, 12 houses and 2 acres and 84 cents of wet land, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 12,000; this is spent for its maintenance. It gets an additional income of Rs. 2,000 from hundi collections.

All these were presented by the Zamindars of Karvettinagar. The temple owns lands in twelve villages which have been taken over by the Government under the Estates Land Act. They are paying Rs. 10,000 as a grant to the temple for its expenses. There is a school for the destitute in the Sannidhi street. The Kirthigai day every month is of special significance, when devotees far and near visit the temple.

The important annual festivals are:

- (i) Floating festival celebrated for three days in the month of Adi from the 'Kirthigai' day in the month.
- (ii) The *Thirupugazh Bajana* on the 31st December of every year.
- (iii) Brahmotsavam in the month of Masi.
- (iv) Skandasashti in the month of Ayyasi.

About three to four lakhs devotees visit the temple for Adi Kirthigai and floating festival, while a very large crowd gathers for the other festivals.

The temple was originally under the management of the Zamindars of Karvettinagar. It is now under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, which has appointed an Executive Officer. There is a Board of five trustees. It is worthwhile for the devotees to peruse the *Sthlapuranam* which is available in the Devasthanam Office.

Special Features: 1. There is a pit in the chest of the Lord; according to legend, He retained the discus thrown by Tarakasura on his chest and subsequently gave it to Lord Vishnu. The pit is the spot where the discus got embedded.

2. Indra gave away his white elephant *Iravadam* as dowry for his daughter Deivayanai at the time of her wedding with the Lord. After *Iravadam* left for Tiruttani, Indra's wealth was fast disappearing. He would not take back the elephant even though the Lord offered to return it, but suggested that if the elephant faced east in the direction of his kingdom, he would retain his wealth. Hence *Iravadam* also is orientated towards east.

3. Indra presented a Sandal Stone as dowry for his daughter. The sandal paste produced on the stone is applied to the Lord and thereafter it turns into medicine; small pills of the sandal has the reputation of curing diseases.

106. PEDHANAGAPUDI

Sri Naganadheeswarar Temple

This is a very old temple built by the ancient kings and renovations were carried out some thirty two years ago by two devotees. Sholinghur R. S. which is at a distance of about nine miles is the nearest

railway station. The district and the taluk headquarters are sixty nine and twenty miles away respectively. Sri Naganadheeswarar and His consort Nagavalli Amman are the principal deities of the temple. Inscriptions in Grantha are found on the outer walls. The temple covers an area of about one acre. The Lingam in this temple is a Swayambu.

A hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal performs poojas twice daily and he is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 6 and one and half measures of rice. The temple owns several vahanas made of wood and donated by the devotees.

The main festival is Brahmotsavam which is celebrated for fifteen days when the presiding deity is decorated and taken out in a procession along the streets; about six hundred devotees witness the procession. The temple affairs are looked after by an Executive Officer and a single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

126. TIRUVALANGADU

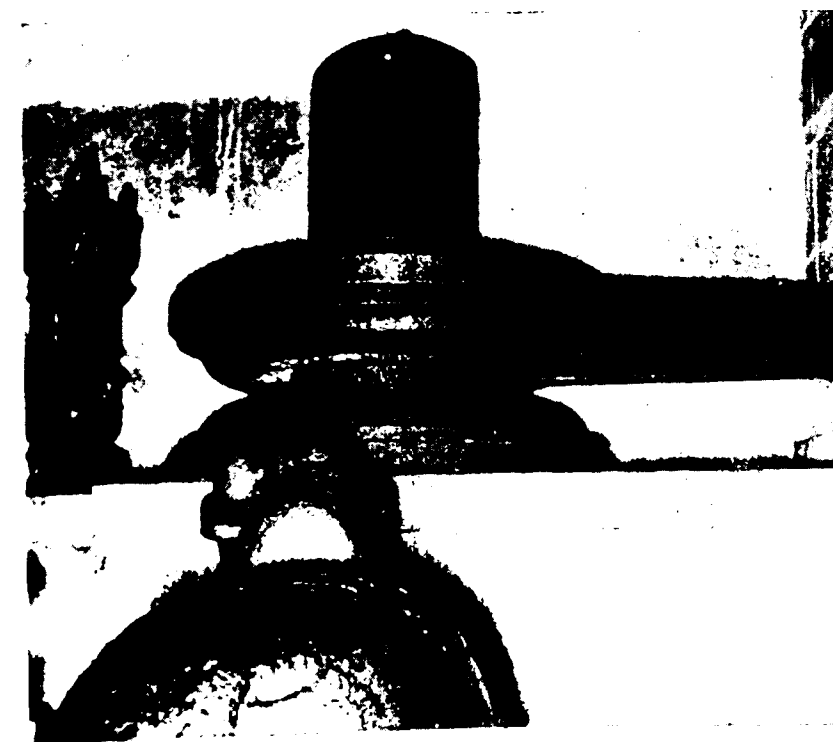
Sri Vada Araneeswarar Temple

The temple is three miles from Tiruvalangadu railway station and can be reached by country carts. It is an ancient temple. So far 46 stone inscriptions and 31 copper plates which give a detailed account of the temple from the Fifth Century A. D. to the Fourteenth Century have been found. The Archaeological Survey Department of Government of India has mentioned these inscriptions in its '*Survey of South India*'. The P. M. A. family of Kottaiyur renovated the temple in 1910. It covers an area of 6.22 acres.

The Lingam in the temple is known as Devar-singam. His consort is Sri Vandaar Kuzhali Amman. The Nataraja vigraha with eight hands as '*Urdhuva Thandavar*' is installed in a mandapam called *Ratna Sabha*. While casting this image, the first two attempts were unsuccessful. The metal was melted a third time and before the molten metal could be poured into the mould, a holy man with a beard drank the liquid metal. On seeing this the sculptor fainted; but he heard a divine voice, "*I am satisfied with the figure now.*" He then opened the mould and to his pleasant surprise found an excellent vigraha of Nataraja which is of great beauty.

The legend regarding the "*Urdhuva Thandava*" posture of Sri Nataraja is as follows:

The place was once a forest of Banian trees where two asuras Nimban and Sumban were residing; when Sri Parvathi Devi was passing through the forest Sumban insisted that she should marry his eld-



The Sahasra Lingam and Nandhi
Sri Vada Araneeswarar Temple (126) TIRUVALANGADU



Lord Nataraja in Urdhuvathandavam pose
Sri Vada Araneeswarar Temple (126) TIRUVALANGADU
(Note that the left leg is lifted up.)

It owns a Car and a Palanquin, which are made of wood donated by devotees. It celebrates six festivals of which the Desigar Uthsavam in Purattasi is the main one. It attracts 400 local devotees. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

(2) Sri Chengaluneer Pillaiyar Temple

The above temple situated in Mylapore was built about 100 years back. It covers an area of 98 sq. ft. Sri Chengaluneer Pillaiyar is in a sitting pose. Two poojas are performed by a non-hereditary Gurukkal, who gets a monthly salary in cash. The temple owns 4 shops, which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,020 which is spent for its maintenance. The temple gets an additional income of Rs. 840 from hundi collections. It has one Bandicoot vahanam, which is made of wood. Vinayaga Chathurthi festival in Avani is celebrated in this temple. A Board of three trustees manages this temple.

(3) Sri Chitheri Vinayagar Temple

This vinayagar temple located in Kesava Perumal Sannithi Street, Mylapore was built about 300 years back. It covers an area of 1,071 sq. ft. The Moolavar is Sri Maha Ganapathi.

The Gurukkal of Mylai, Sri Valeswarar temple performs pooja every morning; he is paid Rs. 5 as salary per month. The temple owns 2 shops and a shed which are let out for rent; they fetch an annual income of Rs. 432. The temple is managed by a single trustee belonging to the Thuluva Vellalar community.

(4) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

Sri Selva Vinayagar ,,
Sri Anjaneyar ,,

These three temples located in Mylapore were constructed some 200 years back by Kulalar community. The Anjaneyar temple covers an area of 5½ cents, while the other two shrines occupy an extent of 1½ cents each. Sri Anjaneyar is in a standing pose and the two Vinayagars are in a sitting posture.

Poojas are performed twice a day by a non-hereditary Bhattachari in the Anjaneyar temple and once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal in the other temples. They get a small monthly salary and one-fourth measure of rice daily.

The Devasthanam owns gold and silver jewels worth about Rs. 10,000 donated by devotees. It owns a shed, 5 shops, 3 houses and house-sites, which are let out for rent; these fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,820. The amount is spent for the maintenance of the temples. The Devasthanam gets an additional

income of Rs. 5,040 from hundi collections and Rs. 3,926 from pooja charges in the Anjaneyar temple.

The Devasthanam has a Garuda vahanam, one Bandicoot and two Kedayams which are made of wood; these are 15 years old. Vaikunta Ekadasi (Margazhi) in Anjaneyar temple and Vinayaga Chathurthi (Avani) in Vinayagar temple are the main festivals, which attract local devotees.

An Executive officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and a Board of three trustees manage the Devasthanam.

(5) Sri Apparswamy Temple

The above temple in Mylapore was built in 1855 by Sri Chidambaraswamy. It has its origin in the demise of Sri Apparswamy, a Saint. Some additions were made later. The presiding deity is a Pradishta Lingam and the temple covers an extent of about 27 cents. There are numerous other deities in this shrine.

Poojas are performed three times daily by a hereditary Gurukkal, who is paid a salary out of the income of the temple. The temple owns 25 houses and some lands which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 18,000 which is spent for the maintenance of the temple.

It owns a Ratham, one Palanquin and two vahanas, which are about 30 years old and made of wood.

The Karthigai Deepam, Anna Abishekam, Arudhra, Manickavasagar Uthsavam and Guru-pooja are the regular annual festivals observed, of which the Guru-pooja festival is the main one, which attracts about a few hundred devotees. The temple is administered by a single hereditary trustee.

(6) Sri Venkatesa Perumal Temple

This vishnu temple in Mylapore (Mandaveli) was built about 100 years ago by the people of Padmasali (weavers) community. A separate Sanctum for Alamelu Mangai Thayar was added 10 years back by one Sri Doraiswamy Chettiar. Sri Venkatesaperumal with His consort Sri Alamelu Mangai Thayar is the principal deity of the temple. It covers an area of about 1,560 sq. ft.

A Bhattachari whose post is not hereditary, performs two poojas daily. He is paid a monthly salary in cash. The temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 1,000. It gets an annual income of Rs. 2,000 from its houses, which have been let out for rent and Rs. 30 from hundi collections.

The temple owns a Palanquin and seven vahanas which are about 50 years old. The Brahmotsavam in the month of Ani is the main festival and it attracts about 100 local devotees. A Board of three trustees is managing the affairs of the temple.

(7) Sri Dharmarajar Temple

The temple was originally located in Sullivan gardens. At the time of the fire walking ceremony, an English-man Sullivan by name was looking at the crowd through his Binocular when he lost his eye-sight.

He built the present temple in Mundakanni-amman Koil Street, Mylapore some 200 years ago and got back his vision. Some renovations were done later. It covers an area of about 17 cents and has 4 mandapams. The presiding deity, Sri Dharmarajar is in a sitting posture. Sri Drowpathiamman, Arjunan, Bheemasenan, Nagulan, Sahadevan, Sri Krishna, Kundhi Devi, Subathra and Vigneswarar are the other idols in this shrine.

A non-hereditary priest of Lingayat caste performs one pooja daily in the morning; his monthly salary is Rs. 10. The temple owns 2 shops, one garden and some vacant plots which are let out for rent. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 432 which is spent for its maintenance. No festival is celebrated in this temple, since the last 30 years. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(8) Sri Veerabadradaswamy Temple

The above small temple located in Madhava Perumal Koil Street, Mylapore was constructed about 50 years ago. Sri Veerabadradaswamy is the presiding deity of the temple and the Moolavar idol is about 4½ feet in height.

A hereditary Gurukkal performs two poojas daily. His monthly salary is Rs. 50. The temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 270. Its immovable properties are under the enjoyment of some private individuals and as such its annual income is negligible.

No festivals are observed in this shrine. During Sivarathri, special poojas and abishekams are done. The temple is managed by a Board of two trustees.

(9) Sri Thiruvalluva Nayanar Temple

The above temple in Thiruvalluvar Koil Street in Mylapore was said to have been built by the King of Benares. It covers an area of about 16½ cents and its presiding deity is Sri Thiruvalluvar in a sitting posture. Sri Vinayagar, Subramaniam, Nandhi-Emperuman, Ekambareswarar with His consort Kamakshiamman and Navagrahas are the other deities in this shrine.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a priest of the Lingayat caste, whose monthly salary including allowance is Rs. 80. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 1,750 by way of rent from its immovable properties of 2 shops and 2 gardens; the sum is utilized for poojas, festivals, electric charges etc.

The temple owns some vahanas. Of the three festivals, Guru-pooja during the month of Vaikasi is the main one, which attracts about 600 devotees. During Karthigai and Full Moon days, special poojas are done. A Board of three trustees is in charge of the temple.

(10) Sri Velleeswarar Temple

The above temple in South Mada Street in Mylapore was built about 300 years ago by the people of Sengunthar community; a few mandapams were added to it from the temple funds. Sri Velleeswarar, the presiding deity is a Pradishta Lingam. Sri Selva Vinayagar, Sri Kamakshiamman, Sri Muthukumaraswamy, Sukra, Saneeswarar and Navagrahas are the other deities in this shrine. It covers an area of about 0.66 cents.

Poojas are performed four times daily at 7-30 A.M., 11-30 A.M. 5 P.M., and 9 P.M. by a non-hereditary Gurukkal. He is paid a monthly salary and takes the offerings of the devotees.

The temple has jewellery worth about Rs. 27,000. It owns 19 houses, 22 shops, 2 gardens, a small extent of cultivable land and vacant sites which fetch an annual income of Rs. 18,890 by way of rent. It gets an additional income of Rs. 376 from hundi collections and offerings of devotees and Rs. 32 from archana and abishekam charges.

The temple owns a Ratham, four Palanquins and sixteen vahanas; all these are made of wood. Of the twelve festivals, the Panchamurthi festival in the month of Vaikasi, and the Vanabojana festival are the main ones. They attract about 1,000 local devotees. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

(11) Sri Gnana Jothi Narthana Vinayagar Temple

The above Vinayagar temple in Mundakanni Amman Koil Street in Mylapore covering an area of 484 sq. ft. was constructed about 36 years ago by one Sri Appadurai Naicker. The presiding deity Sri Vinayagar is in a standing posture.

A non-hereditary poosari offers pooja once a day. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 30. The temple has a Ratham and a vahanam, which are made of wood and gold gilded.



The Nardhanakali
Sri Vada Araneeswarar Temple
(126) THIRUVALANGADU



The Nardhanakali
Sri Vada Araneeswarar Temple
(126) THIRUVALANGADU



The Sthala viruksham
Sri Vada Araneeswarar Temple
(126) THIRUVALANGADU

Of the three festivals observed in the temple, Vinayaga Chathurthi is the main one, which attracts about 200 local devotees. A hereditary trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

(12) Sri Mavadi Vinayagar Temple

The temple located in Mavadinayagar Koil Street, Mylapore was built about 100 years ago by the people of Kulalars (*Kuyavar*) community. Sri Mavadi Vinayagar, the presiding deity is in a sitting posture. The shrine covers an area of about 240 sq. ft.

A Poosari belonging to the Pandaram caste, whose monthly salary is Rs. 20 offers pooja daily once. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 480 by way of rent from its immovable property of 4 grounds of dry land. It has a Bandicoot vahanam and four Kedayams, which are about 37 years old and made of wood.

Of the five festivals, the Vinayaga Chathurthi is the main one. About 300 local devotees attend it. The temple is managed by a Board of trustees.

(13) Sri Virupatcheeswarar Temple

The above Siva temple in Mylapore is an ancient one. Sri Sivanesan Chettiar, father of Poombavai, who was brought back to life by Saint Sambandar is believed to have managed the temple. The presiding deity Sri Virupatcheeswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Visalakshi Ambal. The festival idols are Sri Natarajar, Sivakami Ambal, Manickavasagar, Uma-Maheswarar, Murugar with Valli and Deivayana and Chandrasekarar. The temple covers an area of about 16.50 acres.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily in the morning and evening. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 47.50 including allowances and house rent.

There are 2 houses, a shop and one hotel belonging to the temple, which are rented out; these fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,512. The temple owns two wooden vahanas. Skandasashty, Navarathri and Sivarathri are the regular annual festivals observed, of which the Skandasashty is the important one, which attracts about 100 local devotees. A single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

(14) Sri Ellai Amman and Sri Payandi Amman Temples

These two temples located in (Nochikuppam), Mylapore were built some 300 years ago by the people of Fishermen community. They cover an area of 8 cents and 1½ cents respectively. The principal deities of these temples are Sri Ellai Amman and Sri Payandi

Amman. There is a separate Sanctum for Sri Durgai Amman.

A non-hereditary priest of Veera-saivar community performs two poojas daily in these temples. He is paid a monthly salary in cash. They own 40 grounds of house-sites, 2 shops and a house, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,300 by way of rent. It is utilized for the maintenance of the temples.

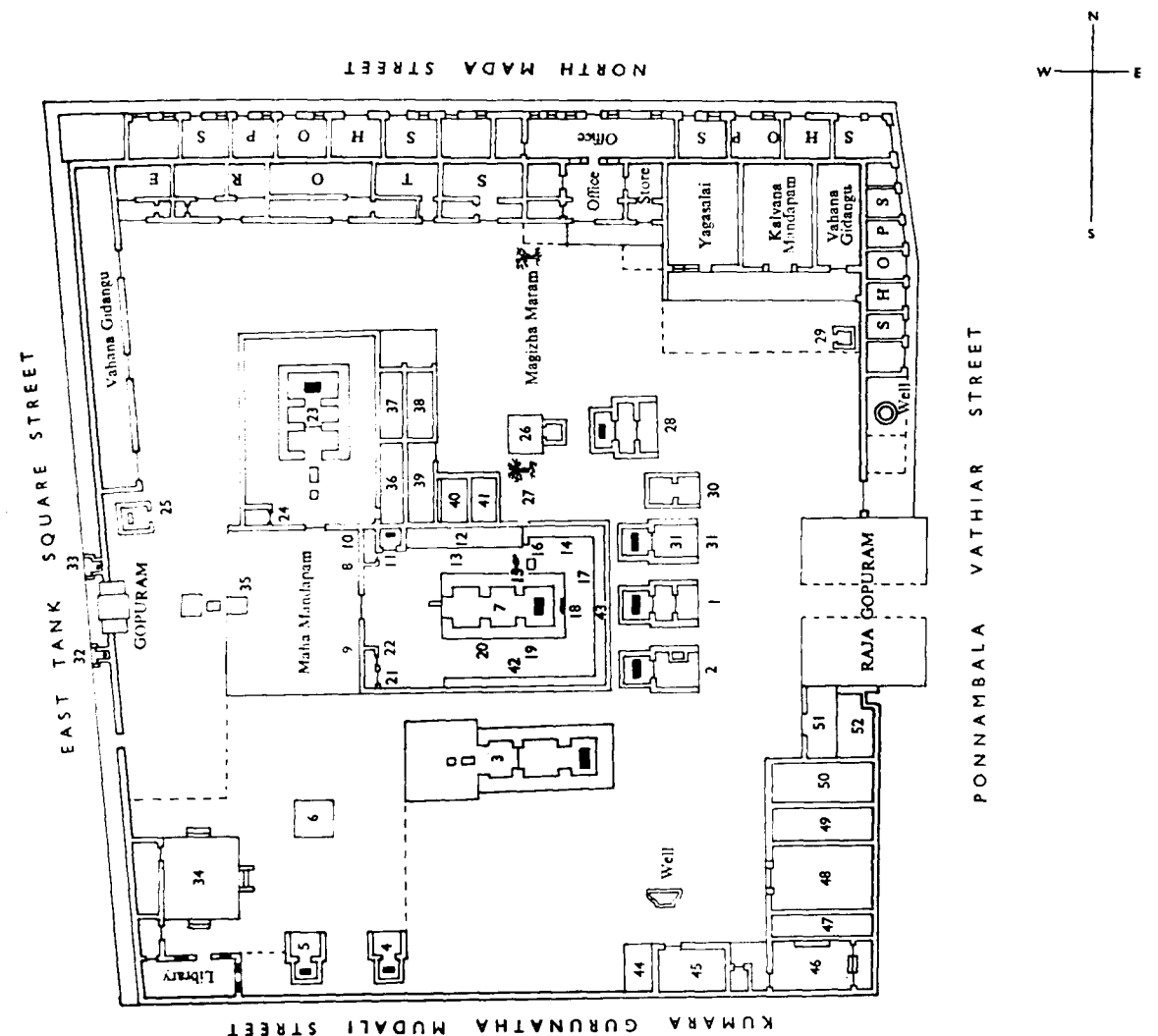
The temples own two vahanas, which are 35 years old and donated by devotees. They are, however, in a state of disrepair. The temple observes six festivals, of which the Amman Jathirai festival in the month of Adi is the main one. About 1,000 devotees assemble to worship the deity. The temple is administered by a Board of four trustees.

(15) Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple

Mylapore, which is now a part of Madras city is an ancient town. Sri Thiruvalluvar, the author of the famous *Kural* known as *Tamil Vedham* who lived in the First Century A. D. lived his entire life at Mylapore. Saints Sambandar and Appar have composed songs mentioning the God at Mylapore as Sri Kapaleeswarar. It was a prosperous town, when the English built the Fort St. George in 1539. But the present temple does not contain any feature of the Dravidian style of architecture. The carvings in the pillars are poor specimens compared with those in some of the ancient temples. When there was an erosion of the sea about the close of the last century, there was a land slip in the Santhome Beach. It revealed carved stone pillars and broken stones of mandapam found only in Hindu temples. It is a historical fact that the Portuguese who visited India in the 16th century had one of their earliest settlements at Santhome, Mylapore. In those days they were very cruel and had iconoclastic tendencies. They razed some Hindu temples to the ground. It is probable that the other Mylapore temple referred to in the *Thevaram* hymns was built on the sea-shore and that it was destroyed by the Portuguese about the beginning of the 16th century. The present temple was built about 300 years ago by Sri Mylai Nattu Muthaiappa Mudaliar and his heirs. He also dug a tank to the west of the temple. As this area was originally an abandoned burial ground of the Muslims, the Nawab conferred on them the right of immersing the "Pancha" or "Peeli" on the last day of Muharram in the tank. The Muslims continue to enjoy this right even today. In no other Hindu temple are the Muslims allowed to do so. If the Muharram falls in the month of Panguni, the Brahmotsavam is postponed till after the completion of the former, so that the temple tank and its surrounding area are available to the

SRI KAPALEESWARAR DEVASTHANAM MYLAPORE, MADRAS

Scale 1 Inch = 32 Feet



INDEX TO NUMBERS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Sri Nardhana Vinayagar | 31 Jagatheswarar Sanadhi |
| 2 Sri Annamalaiyar | 32 Sri Vinayagar |
| 3 Sri Singaravelar | 33 Sri Balasubramaniam |
| 4 Sri Palani Andavar | 34 Dwaja Arogana Mandapam |
| 5 Sri Vayilavunavar | 35 Nandhi |
| 6 Veda Mandapam | 36 Karuvolam |
| 7 Sri Kapaleeswarar Sanadhi | 37 Vahanas |
| 8 Sri Vinayagar | 38 Vahanas |
| 9 Sri Murugan | 39 Peacock Enclosure |
| 10 Sri Singaravelar Utsavar | 40 Arubathumvar |
| 11 Sri Natarajar | 41 Pump House |
| 12 Sri Arumugam | 42 Chandra Godown |
| 13 Sri Durgai Amman | 43 Madapalli |
| 14 Sri Lakshmi, Durgai, Saraswathi | 44 Float Godown |
| 15 Sri Brahma | 45 Vahana Mandapam |
| 16 Sri Chandeeswarar | 46 Temple Car Shed |
| 17 Nalwar | 47 Room |
| 18 Sri Lingobhavar | 48 Open Yard |
| 19 Sri Dakshinamurthi | 49 Cow Shed |
| 20 Sri Vinayagar | |
| 21 Sri Karagambal Utsavar | |
| 22 Sri Kapaleeswarar Utsavar | |
| 23 Sri Karagambal Sanadhi | |
| 24 Pali Arai | |
| 25 Sri Poombavai Sanadhi | |
| 26 Sri Poombavai Nalwar | |
| 27 Sriavruksham Punnamaram | |
| 28 Sri Sundareswarar Sanadhi | |
| 29 Sri Sanceswarar | |
| 30 Navagrham | |

brother Nimban. The Devi then killed both the asuras. Their nephew Ratta Beejan attacked the Devi. This asura was the recipient of a boon by which for every drop of his blood that fell on the ground, an asura like Ratta Beejan would come into existence. The Devi created Kali who drank the asura's blood without spilling it on the ground. The Kali was then roaming in the forest.

After the death of asuras, the Devas came to the forest to worship the Swayambu Lingam, but Kali who had drunk the blood of Ratta Beejan became intoxicated and did not allow the Devas to go about their business. They prayed to God Siva who appeared before Kali and defeated her in a dance competition. While dancing, the Lord's left ear-ring fell on the ground; without interrupting the dance, the Lord caught the ornament in his leg and lifted it up to his ear to fix up the jewel there; Kali being a female was unable to do so and acknowledged her defeat. This posture is 'Urthuva Thandavam.' The Lord gave a boon to Kali that she should have the first pooja and festival and that devotees should worship her first.

Sri Karaikkal Ammaiyar, one of the sixty three Nayanmars, left her husband, took the form of a spirit and came to this place with head upside down to worship Sri Nataraja. Her image also is found in the temple.

Behind the "Ratna Sabhai" a room is kept closed by stone walls on all the four sides. In 1910 while renovating the temple, the P. M. A. family attempted to pull down the walls; Cholera epidemic suddenly made its appearance in the village and 210 people died as a result. The attempt to demolish the stone walls was then given up.

Saints Appar, Sundarar, Thirugnanasambandar, Pattinathar and Arunagirinathar have visited the temple and composed songs in praise of the God.

The glorious days of the temple are long past. It has no properties now. All the jewels of great value were lost in two burglaries which took place eighty and twenty seven years ago respectively. At present, the temple has ornaments worth about Rs. 3,000. The State Government are giving an annual grant of Rs. 5,470 to meet the expenses of the temple.

The Gurukkal whose office is hereditary performs poojas four times daily. He is given ten Madras measures of paddy daily as remuneration, as he is prohibited from receiving any cash payment for his services. The income of the temple by way of hundi and other collections is about Rs. 250 per annum.

T. S.—6

There are several wooden vahanas and a car; the latter is of exquisite workmanship. The important festivals are:

- (1) Kalliamman festival in Adi.
- (2) Arudhra dharsanam in Margazhi.
- (3) Brahmothsavam in Panguni month.

Immediately after Brahmothsavam the festival of Karaikkal Ammaiyar is celebrated for two days with great eclat. About 5,000 to 20,000 people assemble for these festivals.

The temple was originally under the direct management of the rulers. Thereafter local chieftains were managing its affairs. Later, the Karvettinagar Zamindars and the P. M. A. family were in charge of the management till it was taken over by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. It is now affiliated to the Subramaniaswamy Devasthanam of Tiruttani. There is a Board of five trustees.

131. MANUR (P)

(1) Sri Thiru Natheeswaraswamy Temple

Manur railway station on the Madras—Bombay line is at a distance of thirty three miles from district headquarters and eighteen miles from Tiruttani, the taluk headquarters. This temple built about a thousand years ago during the reign of Chola Kings is dedicated to Lord Siva and the presiding deity is Sri Thirunatheeswarar. The Lingam is a Pradishta one. The temple covers an area of three acres. Poojas are performed twice daily. The temple lands to the extent of 2.60 acres (wet) which fetch an income of sixteen bags of paddy annually are under the enjoyment of the Gurukkal. There are inam lands which are enjoyed by servants, but no services are rendered by them. The vahanas are made of wood. The important festivals when local people only assemble are:

1. Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi month.
2. Skandasashti in Ayyappasi month.
3. Arudhra dharsanam in Margazhi month.

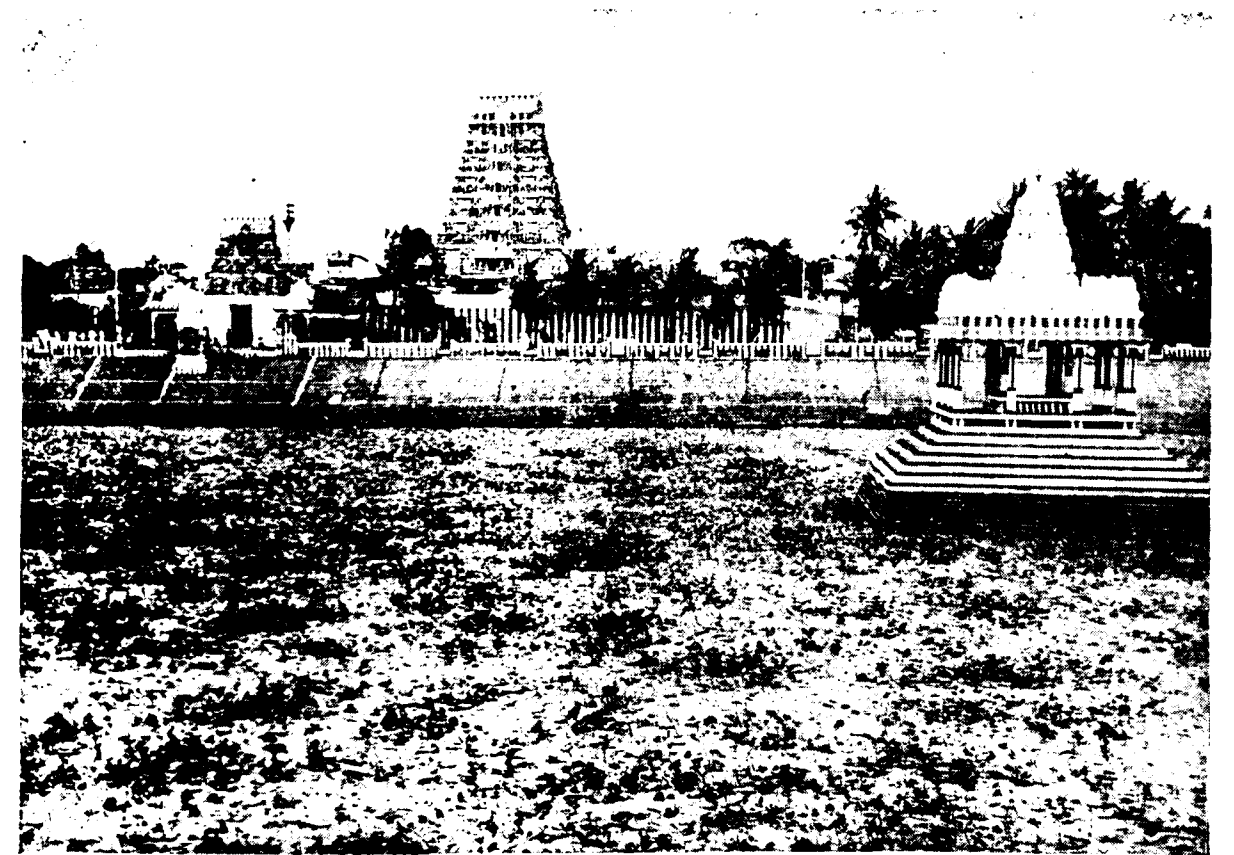
The temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and managed by three trustees.

(2) Sri Vijayaraghavaswamy Temple

This temple was built about four hundred years ago and renovated by the villagers recently. It covers an area of forty cents. The principal deity is Sri Vijayaraghavaswamy with His consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi. The annual income of twelve bags of paddy derived from 3.21 acres of wet lands owned by the temple is used for the temple expenses and for the



Temple view
Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple
 (86) MYLAPORE



Temple view with the Tank
Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple
 (86) MYLAPORE

priest's remuneration. Every year, festivals like Vishnu Deepam, Vaikunta Ekadasi and Mattu Pongal are celebrated which are attended by the local residents. A Board of three trustees is in administrative control of the temple.

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.]

46. ARUNGULAM (P)

(1) Sri Kalyana Varadarajaswamy Temple

This village is two miles from the Arungulam junction road, which lies on the fifth mile-stone on the bus route Tiruvallur—Tiruttani. The nearest railway station Tiruttani is at a distance of seven miles. This temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and the presiding deity is Sri Kalyana Varadarajaswamy. It was built about a thousand years ago and covers an area of sixty cents. The Moolavar is in a standing posture. The temple is in a state of neglect and no poojas are performed.

(2) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Siva was built about a thousand years ago. It is on the northern side of the village covering an area of thirty cents. There is no gopuram, but one prakaram and Garbagraham. The Lingam here which is installed is 2' high; the Uthsavar Sri Chandrasekarar is in a standing posture with four hands, out of which one is folded, the second is straight, the third holds a deer and the last has an axe. The legend relating to this place is: When Lord Siva attempted to destroy all the asuras, they changed themselves into deers and axes. Siva caught hold of these and kept them in his hands to prevent them from mischief. This deity is offered with two poojas daily, one at noon about 12 'O clock and the other at night at 8 'O clock.

The office of priest is hereditary and he is also managing its affairs. He is in the enjoyment of the temple lands; the pooja expenses of the temple are met from the income from the lands.

83. NABALUR (P)

Sri Agastheeswaraswamy Temple

At the seventh mile from Tiruttani on the Madras—Tiruttani road is the village of Lakshmi-puram. Nabalur is two furlongs from this village. The presiding deity of the temple, a Swayambu Lingam is Sri Agastheeswaraswamy. It was built ninety years ago by the efforts of Sri Nabalur Kandappa Pillai. A temple for Saneeswarar has been completed, but its kumbabishekam has not been performed. The

TEMPLE SURVEY

area covered by this temple is one acre and seventy four cents. It has three prakarams. Saint Manickavasagar has visited this place. Poojas are performed twice daily by the non-hereditary Brahmin priest to whom mangyam is given. There are also *purogatham* and *melam* inams and these services are done properly. There are no hundi collections. The rate for an archana is two and half annas. The temple gets an income of Rs. 10 per year under this head.

Of the seven festivals conducted here in a year, Arudhra dharsanam is the main one and it attracts three hundred people from the village. The expenses for the festivals are met by the villagers themselves under the leadership of the trustee, who is elected by them.

129. PALAYANUR (P)

Sri Thazhukkozhuntheeswarar Temple

This village can be reached by walking two and half miles on a cart road from Manur railway station towards north. The district headquarters is thirty eight miles and the taluk headquarters is eighteen miles.

This temple was built during the Chola period. The compound wall was ruined recently by the local Saiva Vellala community. The temple is mentioned in the inscriptions of the Tiruvallangadu temple. When Sri Karakkal Ammayar was proceeding to Tiruvallangadu in search of Nataraja through this village, it is stated that Sri Thazhukkozhuntheeswarar turned west, thus indicating the direction of Tiruvallangadu. The style of architecture is that of Chola period and the temple covers an area of 1.10 acres. It is believed that the Lingam of the temple was worshipped by the Devas. This village and Tiruvallangadu formed part of the same village originally. Mention of this temple is made in *Peria Puranam* and *Thevaram*. Since Sri Karakkal Ammayar reached Tiruvallangadu with her head on the ground, the saints Sundarar, Sambandar and Thirumukkarasar were afraid to tread the ground with their feet and composed their songs from this village without going to Tiruvallangadu. Avvaiyar also praised this village. The Brahmin priests of Tiruvallangadu perform poojas twice daily. The first pooja is an ordinary one but the second pooja is conducted by the Mudaliar community in good style. The temple owns 10.19 acres of lands and the income from it is spent for the daily poojas and *neravalhiyam*. The lands to the extent of 2.93 acres held in the name of the deity are under the enjoyment of the priest. The income from this land is 40 to 42 bags of paddy (1 bag=64 Madras measures).

TIRUTTANI TALUK

An account of Palayanur will not be complete without the story of Neeli:

There was a merchant at Kancheepuram who had two wives. To please the younger wife, he killed his first wife Neeli by deceit. The latter took the form of a spirit and was roaming in the forests of Alangadu. One day when the merchant was passing through the forest, Neeli, the spirit, took the form of a female, followed him and tried to seduce him. The merchant reached Pazhayannur and complained to the influential men of the village about Neeli's persecution. She made a counter complaint against him and solicited their help in reconciling their differences so that she could live with her husband, the merchant. The child which the spirit was holding embraced the merchant as its father. All the seventy influential men of the village were convinced of the woman's claim and suggested that they should both stay in the village for a night. They also swore that if any evil befell him, they would all immolate themselves in fire.

That night the spirit killed the merchant, drank his blood and disappeared. The seventy men kept their word and died in fire. This story is mentioned in *Thondaimandala Sathakam* and *Sekkizhar Puranam*.

140. KALAMBAKKAM

Sri Thirunageeswarar Temple

This village is at a distance of four miles from Kadambathur railway station. It can be reached by bus from the railway station and from Madras and Arkonam. This is a Siva temple built three hundred years ago with an installed Lingam who is known as Sri Thirunageeswarar. The stone inscriptions are not legible. The temple is in Chola style covering an area of one and half acres. It owns 2.84 acres of wet and dry lands and out of the income ten bags of paddy are given towards the priest's remuneration and the remaining fifteen bags are used for its expenses. Its affairs are managed by a trustee.



Sri Somaskandhamurthi (Uthsavar)
Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple
 (86) MYLAPORI



Sri Karpagambal (Uthsavar)
Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple
 (86) MYLAPORI

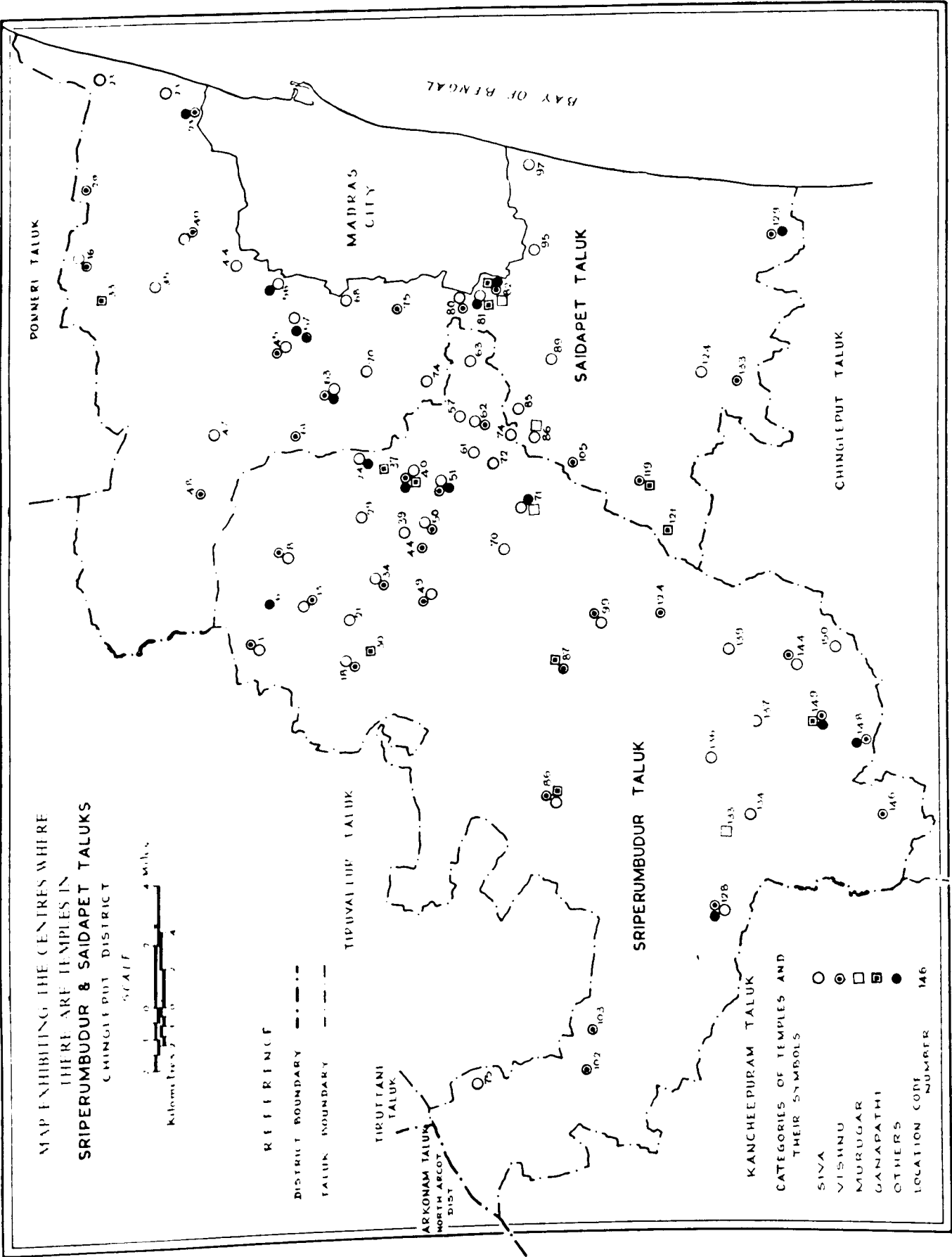
District: CHINGLEPUT (2)

Taluk: TIRUTTANI (3)

Immovable properties owned by temples

(Under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board)

L. C. No.	Name of temple	Extent of land in acre			Garden or thope	Shop	House	Shop and house	Compensation given by Government for lands taken over	Annual income (In Rupees)
		Wet	Dry	Wet and dry						
1.	Sri Somanathaswamy temple	...	...	2.60	...	...	...	...	Rs.	250 (10 bags of paddy)
	„ Pradeeswarar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Subramaniaswamy	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	100 (4 bags of paddy)
	„ Vijayaragavaswamy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	„ Nadhareeswarar	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	150
10.	„ Venugopalaswamy	0.50	11.45	...	...	...	...	...	„	760
27.	„ Dharmarajar	No.	I. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Kalyana Sundareswarar	...	...	12.00	...	...	...	...	„	1,500 (60 bags of paddy)
40.	„ Kothandamaswamy	6.34	2.52	...	...	...	...	...	„	800
	„ Sundaravarada Narayana perumal	4.40	0.82	...	...	...	...	...	„	900
43.	„ Ambaleeswaraswamy	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	The income does not accrue to the temple	
	„ Vaikuntavasaperumal	3.05	4.30	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	200
54.	„ Lakshminarayanawamy	...	...	No. I. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...
75.	„ Choleswaraswamy	...	...	16.63	...	...	...	...	„	315
76.	„ Kothandamaswamy	...	Income and property are not specified			...	...	...	...	...
85.	„ Subramaniaswamy	...	...	Not Stated	...	...	...	10,000	„	10,000
	„ Pavadai Vinayagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	...
	„ Sundara Vinayagar	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	„	5,000
105.	„ Naganadheeswarar	...	...	No. I. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...
126.	„ Vada Araneeswarar	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,470	„	5,470
131.	„ Vijayaragavaswamy	3.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	300 (12 bags of paddy)
	„ Thirunatheeswaraswamy	2.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	400 (16 „)
[Outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]										
46.	„ Kalyana Varadarajaswamy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Agastheeswarar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
83.	„ Agastheeswaraswamy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
129.	„ Thazhukkozhuntheeswarar	...	...	13.12	...	...	...	...	„	1 000 (40 bags of paddy)
140.	„ Thirunageeswarar	0.49	2.35	...	...	...	...	...	„	625 (25 bags of paddy)





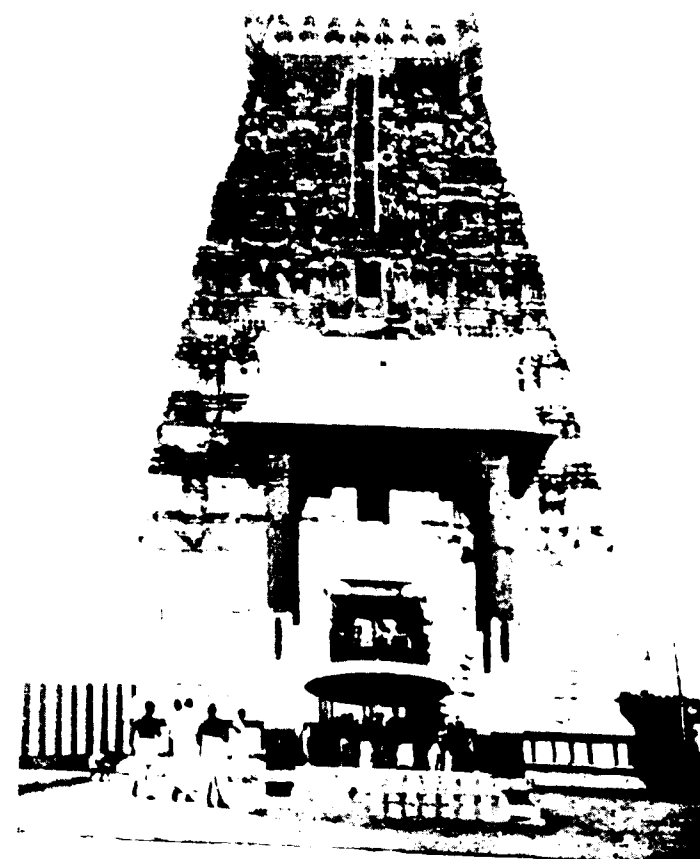
Sri Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)
Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple
 (86) MYLAPORI



Sri Singara Velar with Valli and Deivayanai (Uthsavar)
Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple
 (86) MYLAPORE



Lord Natarajar
Sri Hirudayaleeswarar Temple
(1) THINNANUR



Gopuram view
Sri Bakthavatsalaperumal Temple
(1) THINNANUR

4. SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.]

1. THINNANUR

(1) Sri Manavaleeswarar (Alias) Sri Hirudayaleeswarar Temple

The village Thiruninravur or Thinnanur is four furlongs distant from the railway station of the same name on the Madras—Arkonam line. Bus facilities also are available to reach the temple. In addition to the above Siva temple, there is a Perumal temple also in the village. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Hirudayaleeswarar. The Devi is Sri Maragadhavalli. This was built long ago and renovated by Sri Somasundara Chettiar of Devakkottai. The temple occupies an area of 27,280 sq. ft.

The hereditary priest of this temple who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 18 performs poojas four times daily. It has a silver Kavacham worth about Rs. 100. The immovable properties are 42.44 acres wet and 2.84 acres dry lands and they fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,500. This sum is utilized to meet the expenditure for poojas and the priest's salary.

It owns the following vahanas:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Rishabam, | (4) Bandicoot, |
| (2) Adhikara Nandhi, | (5) Peacock, |
| (3) Kamadhenu, | (6) Surya Prabhai. |

They were made about twenty years back. There are no festivals, except special poojas on Panchapavam days. The temple is under the management of a trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

(2) Sri Bakthavatsalaperumal Temple

The presiding deity of this Vishnu temple is Sri Bakthavatsalaperumal. It was built by the early Pallava Kings. There are some stone inscriptions in Sanskrit in this temple.

“Perumal who came to this village made it His permanent abode. Sri Lakshmi followed him. Varunan came in search of them and the Lord gave him dharsan.”

The Perumal appeared before Purandhara Pallavan who was doing penance and said that he would become a ruler, if he arranged to conduct Brahmothsavam in Panguni and two other festivals. Accordingly he built this temple and celebrated the festivals as directed. Brahmothsavam and Pavitra

Uthsavam are celebrated every year when 15,000 devotees assemble. The temple covers an area of 0.10 cents. Poojas are performed twice a day by the hereditary priest. It owns ornaments to the value of Rs. 22,200 which are all antique. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 15,120 from its lands the extent of which is 203.95 acres. This is utilised to meet its expenses. Ratham, a small chariot, a Palanquin, Garuda, Swan, Surya Prabhai, Horse, Hanumar, Adhishesan, Lion etc., are the vahanas, which the temple owns.

The temple is managed by the Senior Jeer of Tirupati according to a Scheme sanctioned by the Civil Court. The Jeer is the hereditary trustee of the temple.

6. KARUNAKARACHERI

Sri Ponni Amman Temple

The village Karunakaracheri is just one and half miles from the Pattabiram railway station. The temple in this village was built by the local residents. Its age is not known. The presiding deity, Sri Ponni Amman is in a standing posture and the temple covers an area of fifteen cents. The hereditary poosari whose monthly salary is Rs. 6 performs poojas once a week. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 300 from a palmyrah grove where there are four hundred palmyrah trees. During the annual festival, about three hundred devotees are present. The temple is managed by a single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

8. SORAJERY ANAIKATTUCHERI H.

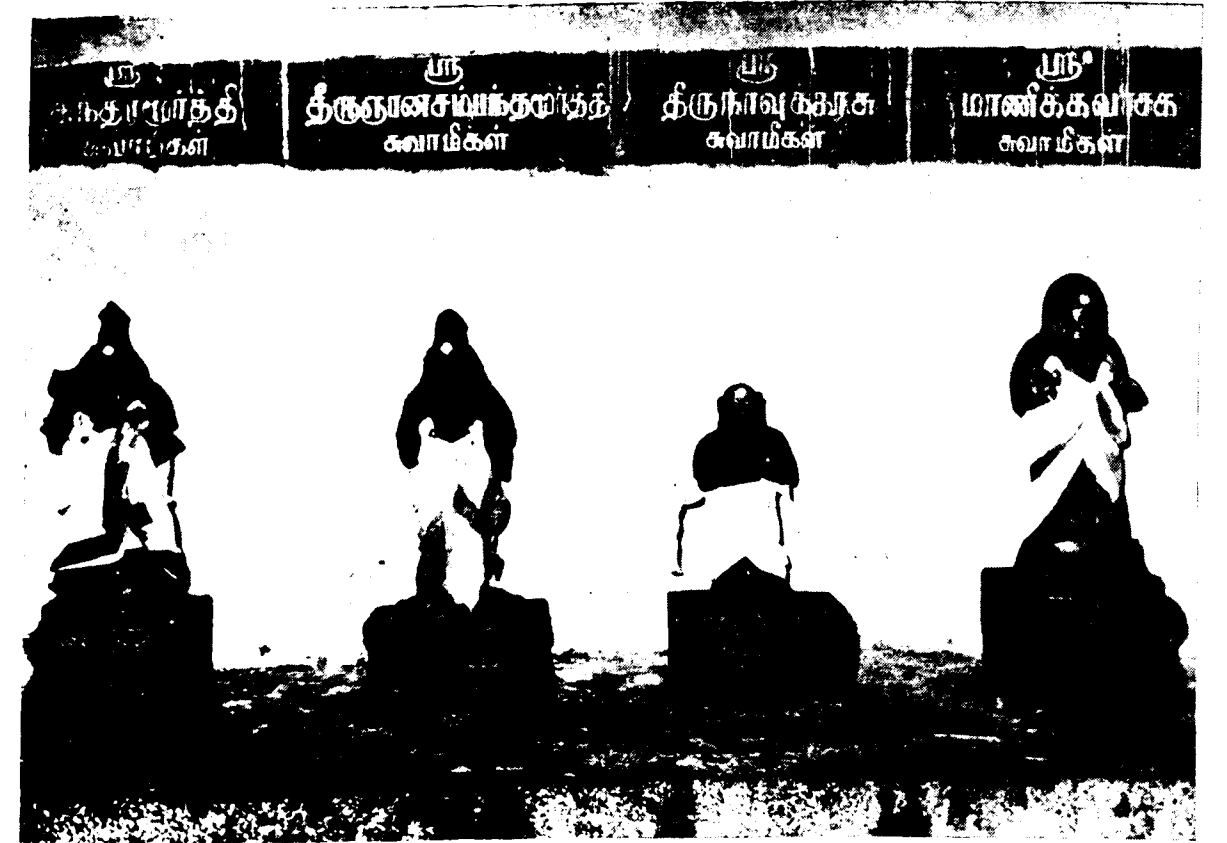
Sri Agastheeswarar and Sri Venugopalaswamy Temples

The village Anaikattucheri is one mile from Pattabiram railway station and this distance can be covered by foot. There are two temples in the village one for Siva and other for Vishnu.

The presiding deity of the Siva and Vishnu temples are Sri Agastheeswaraswamy and Sri Venugopalaswamy respectively. They were built by a lady by name Srimathi Ponnammal. The age of the temples is not known.



Sri Natarajar and Sivakamasundari (Uthsavar)
Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple
 (86) MYLAPORE



Saints Sundarar, Thirugnana Sambandar
 Thirunavukkarasar and Manickavasagar (Moolavar)
Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple
 (86) MYLAPORI

The area on which the two temples stand is eighty one cents. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. The hereditary priests of the temples perform poojas daily. These temples are managed by a Board of three trustees.

13. THIRUMANAM

Sri Sundararaja Perumal and Sri Dhatheeswarar Temples

The village Thirumanam is two and a half miles north of Pattabiram railway station. Jutkas and bullock carts are available at the railway station to reach this temple. The presiding deities are Sri Sundararajaperumal and Sri Dhatheeswarar. Sri Chinnathambi Mudaliar, an ancestor of the present trustee, built the temples about Five Centuries ago. The area of the two temples is 50½ cents and 30.13 cents respectively.

Poojas are performed twice a day in both the temples. The Gurukkal of the Siva temple has hereditary rights to his office. The Perumal temple owns ornaments worth Rs. 700, while the Eswaran temple has jewels valued at Rs. 1,700. The temples have nine vahanas, which are used at the time of festivals. The annual income of the two temples from immovable properties is Rs. 10,800. This is utilized to meet the expenses.

Rathasabthami, Vaikunta Ekadasi, Panguni Uthiram and Pavitra Uthsavam festivals are observed in the Perumal temple. The Eswaran temple celebrates Annabishekam, Panguni Uthiram, Karthigai Deepam and Arudhra dharsanam. About a hundred devotees assemble for these festivals. These temples are managed by a hereditary trustee.

18. NEMAM

Sri Kalyana Veeraraghavaperumal Temple

The village Nemam is five miles from Thinnanur railway station and bus facilities are available to reach it. The temple was built by the villagers. There is no information as to when it was built. It covers an area of ten cents. The presiding deity, Sri Kalyana Veeraraghavaperumal is in a standing pose with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on either side. The Brahmin Bhattachari performs poojas twice daily. His office is hereditary and he gets a remuneration of twelve bags of paddy per annum. The immovable properties of the temple, the extent of which is four acres of wet lands fetch twenty bags of paddy. The main festival is Navarathri celebrated in Purattasi and about a hundred devotees attend it. The affairs of the temple are managed by a Board of three trustees.

18. PUDUCHIATRAM (Near) NEMAM

Sri Arunachala Eswarar Temple

The village is four miles from Thinnanur. Bus facilities are available to reach it. The temple was built by the local residents about three hundred years ago. It was renovated by the present trustee two years back. It covers an area of one acre. The presiding deity, Sri Arunachala Eswarar is a Pradhishita Lingam. The Brahmin Gurukkal whose office is not hereditary offers two poojas daily. He receives a salary of Rs. 20 per month and one measure of rice daily. The temple owns 24.87 acres of wet and dry lands, six shops, fifty tamarind trees and six hundred palmyrah trees. They fetch an annual income of about Rs. 3,000 from which its expenses are met. The main festivals are Vinayaga Chathurthi in Avani, Full Moon day in Chithrai, Maha Sivarathri in Masi and Deepam in Karthigai. The presiding deity is taken out in procession along the streets during the festivals. About five hundred devotees attend them. Sri Rajabadar Mudaliar, the hereditary trustee is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

21. MELMANAMBEDU

Sri Santheeswaraswamy Temple

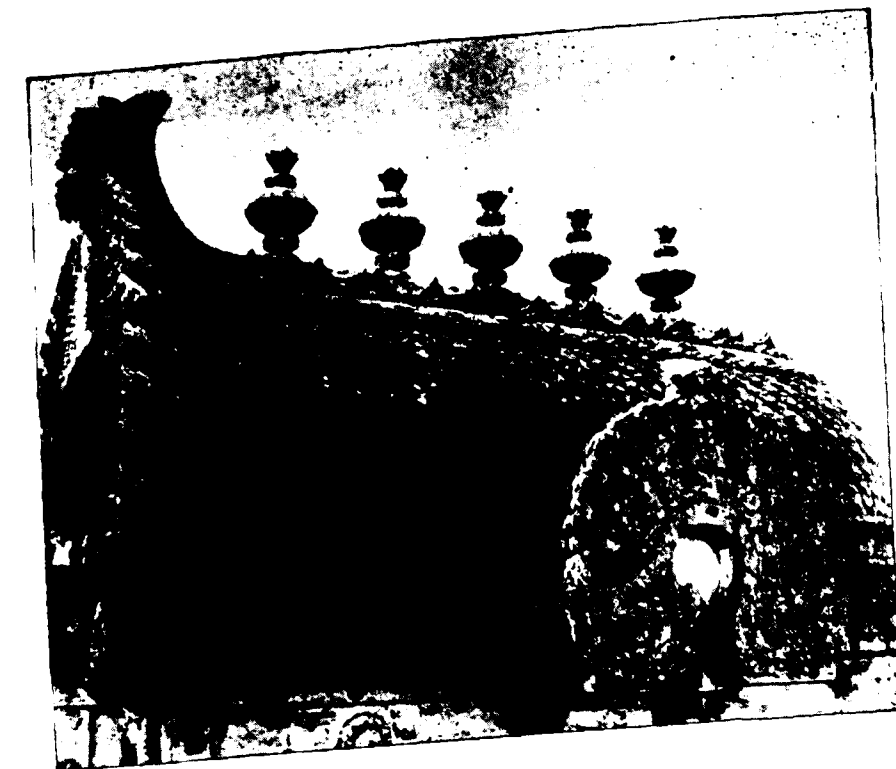
The village Melmanambedu is six miles from Thinnanur railway station and fourteen miles from Sri Perumbudur. Buses are available to reach it. Sri Santheeswaraswamy temple was built by the local residents about a hundred years ago. It covers an area of 0.25 cents. The presiding deity is a Swayambu Lingam. The non-hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal offers pooja once a day. His monthly salary is Rs. 12 and thrity two Madras measures of paddy. The temple owns 13.64 acres of lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,250.

The main annual festival is Sivarathri in Masi, when a hundred devotees assemble. Three trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

24. TIRUVERKADU

(1) Sri Vedha Pureeswarar Temple

The village is three miles from Avadi and can be reached by bus. Sri Vedhapureeswarar temple which was built by the local residents covers an area of one and half acres. The presiding deity is an installed Lingam. The Brahmin Gurukkal whose office is not hereditary performs poojas in the morning and evening daily. His monthly salary is Rs. 20 in cash and twenty Madras measures of rice. The temple owns 4.65 acres of wet lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 800. There are five vahanas



Vimanam view
Sri Vedhapureeswarar Temple (24) TIRUVERKADU



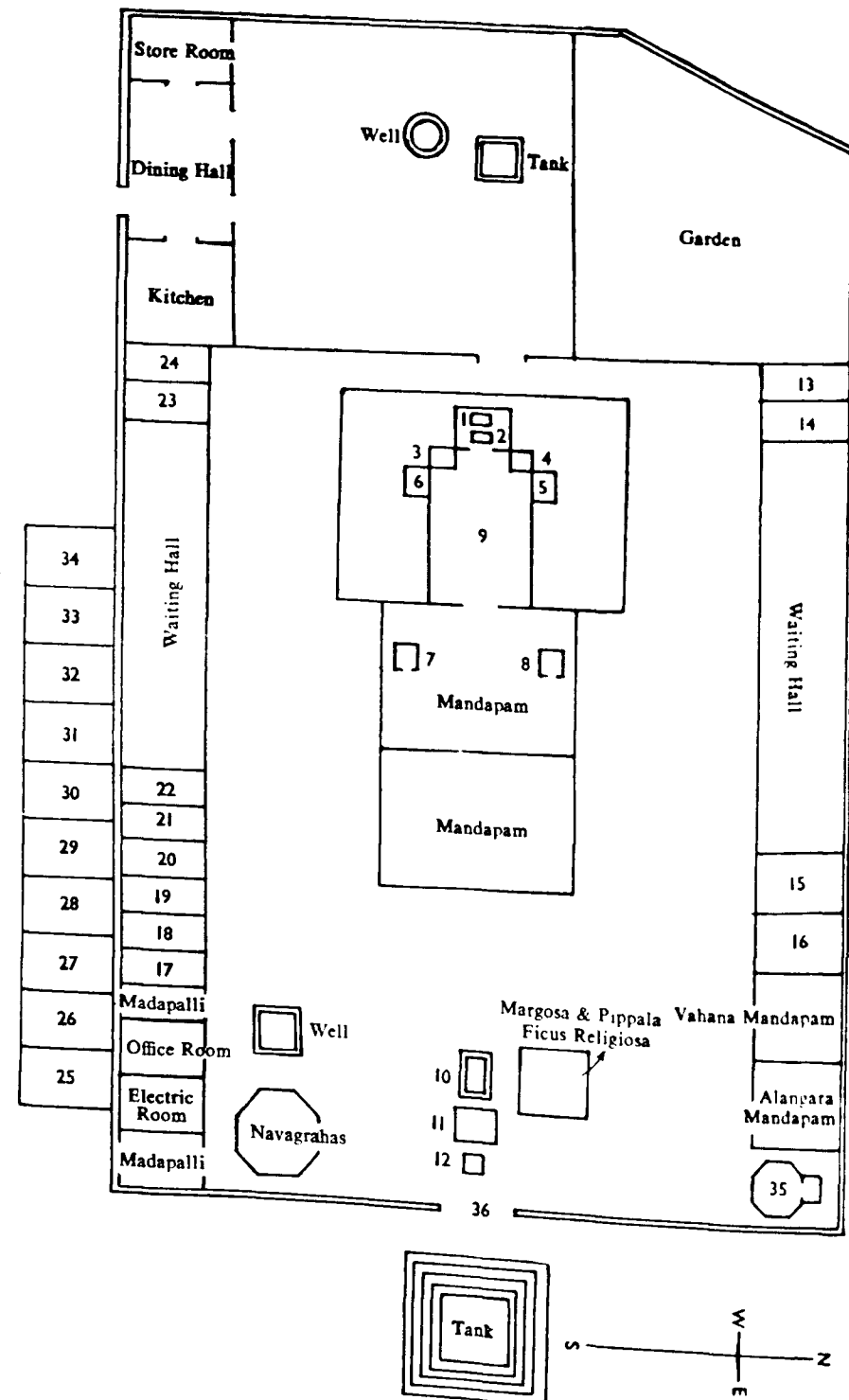
Vimanam view
Sri Vedhapureeswarar Temple (24) TIRUVERKADU

SRI DEVI KARUMARIAMMAN TEMPLE

THIRUVERKADU

[NOT TO SCALE]

- INDEX TO NUMBERS**
- 1 Moolavar Sri Devi Karumariamman
 - 2 Renukaparameswari
 - 3 Vigneswarar
 - 4 Subramaniaswamy
 - 5 Suriyan
 - 6 Chandran
 - 7 Maduraveeraswamy
 - 8 Kathavarayaswamy
 - 9 Anthralam
 - 10 Nandhi
 - 11 Dwaja Sthambam
 - 12 Balipeedam
 - 13 } Rooms
 - to } 34
 - 35 Perumal Kovil
 - 36 Main Entrance



made of wood. They are all fifty years old. Of the several festivals celebrated, the Chithra Pournami which is observed on the Full Moon day in the month of Chithrai is the main one. About two hundred devotees attend this festival. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is managing the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Devi Karumariamman Temple

One Sri Natesaswamigal found the bust of an idol over an ant-hill. It was that of a female deity and he built a small temple round the ant-hill and the Goddess came to be known as Sri Devi Karumariamman. One Sri Ramadas enlarged the shrine and raised the outer compound wall. The *Raja Gopuram*, the construction of which was taken up on 2nd June 1957 is nearing completion. The area now covered by the temple is forty cents. There are two sacred tanks.

While the Moolavar is a bust of the Goddess, there are uthsavamurthys for Devi Karumariamman, Valampuri Vinayagar, Sri Balasubramaniam, Muthuveeran, Kathaveeran, Sri Srinivasaperumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi. While a Bhattachari offers pooja in the Perumal temple, a Gurukkal performs pooja for the presiding deity and the other deities. The routine relating to poojas is as follows :

Viswaroopa dharsanam	...	6-30 A. M.
Morning Pooja	...	9 "
Noon	...	12 'O' Clock
Evening	...	5-30 P. M.
Night	...	9-00 "
Arthajama	...	10 "

The Gurukkal and Bhattachary are each paid a salary of Rs. 40 per month. The former gets an allowance of one Madras measure of rice daily and the latter half a measure of rice.

The value of ornaments owned by the shrine is Rs. 3,100; a parrot studded with precious stones deserves special mention. All these were offered by devotees.

The immovable properties consist of twelve acres of wet and dry lands and a house in Madras. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 3,200. The other sources of income are :

(i) Collection of advertisement charges	Rs. 1 000
(ii) From hundies, opened on the first Sunday of each month	.. 1,200
	Total Rs. 2,200

The total income of Rs. 5,400 is utilized for the maintenance of the temple. A High School and an Orphanage attached to it are run by the Devasthanam.

There are nine vahanas which are used during festivals. Though some festival or other is observed throughout the year, the main ones are Chithra Pournami, Adi festival and Thai Poosam. *Laksharchanai* is performed to Sri Muthuveeraswamy; Sri Kathavarayaswamy is taken out in procession during Chithra Pournami festival. In the month of Adi, the Goddess Sri Devi Karumariamman is taken out in procession on Lion vahanam. During Thai Poosam, Panchamurthys are taken round in procession along the streets. These festivals attract about ten thousand devotees.

The temple is managed by five trustees. The special feature of the temple is that it has been so designed that the Sun's rays fall on the Goddess at the beginning of *Utharayanam* and *Dhakshinayanam* (Thai and Adi months). Snake bites in this village are harmless.

29. PARIVAKKAM

Sri Palleswaraswamy Temple

The village is four miles from Avadi and buses are available to reach it. The local Mudaliar community built the Palleswaraswamy temple, but its age is not known. The presiding deity Sri Palleswarar is an installed Lingam. The Brahmin Gurukkal offers one pooja daily. His office is not hereditary and his monthly salary is Rs. 45. It owns 10.75 acres of wet lands and 19.84 acres of dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 1,300. The amount is utilized for the expenses of the temple.

The main festival Navarathri is celebrated in Purattasi and the deity is taken out in procession along the streets; about four hundred devotees take part in it. A single trustee appointed by Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is managing the temple affairs.

30. KUTHAMBAKKAM

Sri Azhiyavara Vinayagar Temple

The village Kuthambakkam is six miles from Thinnanur railway station. Transport facilities are available to reach the temple by bus and carts.

The presiding deity of this temple is *Azhiyavara* Vinayagar. This temple was built by the Vellala community about five hundred years ago. The area of the temple is twenty one cents. The non-hereditary priest of this temple performs poojas once daily. It derives an income of Rs. 850 per annum from its lands. This is utilized for daily poojas and the priest's salary. It is managed by a Board of three Trustees.

Muslims for washing their "Pancha". This is done according to an Order of the Madras High Court.

Siva nipped off one of the heads of Sri Brahma, as the latter became too arrogant. The origin of the name of the Lord, as Sri Kapaleeswara may be traced to this event.

Sri Uma to whom the Lord was explaining the meaning of *Panchaksharam* became inattentive and was looking at a Peacock nearby; the Lord cursed her to become a Peacock; she came down to earth, became a Peacock, worshipped the Lord here and regained her position in the *Kailas*. Hence the place is known as Mylapore. The Devi as peacock and styled as Sri Karpagambigai offered pooja to the Lord who married her here.

The presiding deity, Sri Kapaleeswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort Sri Karpagambigai in a standing pose is installed in a separate Sanctum facing south. There is a separate shrine for Sri Singaravelar. The other deities are Sri Palani Andavar, dancing Vinayagar, Saneeswarar, Navagrahas etc., who are installed in separate Sanctums. All these are enclosed by walls. A hoary antiquity is claimed for the dancing Vinayagar which has been carved on a granite. The Gopurams were repaired and renovations were made in 1947 by one Sri Arasur Parthasarathy Mudaliar.

The area, covered by the temple is about 2 acres. The principal deity is facing west and the tank is in the west of the temple instead of in the east, as is usual in most of the shrines. Saint Sambandar, Appar and Arunagirinathar have composed songs praising the deity. Poojas are performed five times daily by Gurukkals belonging to two different "Gothras"; their office is hereditary; they do not get any salary but are entitled to take the offerings of the devotees and the food offered to the deities.

The temple has antique jewels worth about Rs. 4½ lakhs. It has extensive, immovable properties which fetch an annual income of over Rs. 1,00,000. It gets an additional income of Rs. 33,000 from hundies, archanai, abishekam etc. There are several vahanas which are coated with silver; a few are gold gilded. The Dwajasthambam of copper plate is also gold gilded.

Festivals are celebrated throughout the year. The most important is the Brahmothsavam in Panguni, which is observed for 10 days; the following days are important.

Third day	...	Adhikara Nandhi
Fifth "	...	Rishabavahanam
Eighth "	...	Arubathumoovar



Sri Poombavai (Uthsavar)
Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple
(86) MYLAPORI

About two lakhs of people attend the festival on the eighth day. A very large crowd assembles on other days.

An Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and three trustees manage the affairs of the temple according to a Scheme approved by the Board in 1949 (Board's order No. 1628 dated 29th March, 1949)

Miracle :

One Siva Nesan Chettiar, a devotee had a daughter Poombavai by name and he decided to give her in marriage to Sri Thirugnanasambandar. While gathering flowers in the garden, she died of snake-bite. The father burnt her body, collected the ashes and bones and secreted them in a pot. When Saint Sambandar visited Mylapore, Sri Chettiar placed the pot before him and narrated how his daughter died. The Saint took pity on him and sung 11 songs at the end of which Poombavai came out of the pot as a twelve year old girl. This miracle is celebrated on the eighth day of Brahmothsavam. There is a separate Sanctum for Srimathi Poombavai and Sri Sambandar.

(16) Sri Valeeswarar Temple

The above temple, in the South Mada Street, Mylapore was built about 400 years ago. Sri Valeeswarar, the presiding deity is a Swayambu Lingam. There are 11 other Moolavars and 8 festival deities. According to legend, Valee, the Monkey King did penance in favour of Siva and got a boon that he would acquire half the strength of his opponents during the battle. The idol of Valee also is installed in the temple and the deity is, therefore, known as Valeeswarar. The area covered by the shrine is 8 cents.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary offers one pooja daily in the morning. The temple has no ornaments. It owns a house and a godown which have been let out for rent; the annual income from the properties is Rs. 900. Except a Bandicoot made in 1922, there are no other vahanas. The Deepam in Karthigai, Arudhra in Margazhi, and Vinayaga Chathurthi are the main festivals. Three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(17) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

The temple for Sri Sundara Vinayagar located in 118, Brodies Road or Ramakrishna Mutt Road, Mylapore was built 400 years ago by one Sri Sivalinga Swamigal. It occupies an area of 6.50 cents. The principal deity is Sri Sundara Vinayagar. Both the Moolavar and Uthsavar are in a sitting posture. The other deities installed are Sri Subramaniam, Kailasa-nathar and Natarajar.

34. THIRUMUSHI

(1) Sri Jagannatha Perumal Temple

The village is eight miles distant from Avadi and Pattabiram and bus facilities are available to reach it. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Jagannatha Perumal. The temple was built by the Pallava Kings. Some renovations have been effected between 1950 and 1962. There are some stone inscriptions in this temple; but they are not clear. Thirumazhisai Alwar was born here. Brigu and Marandeya Rishis did penance here for the dharsanam of Sri Vishnu.

The area of the temple excluding the tank exceeds thirty acres. The temple tank is two acres in extent. The Bhattachari whose office is hereditary performs poojas thrice daily. The value of the jewellery which the temple owns is Rs. 72,843. The diamond ear-ring is of exquisite workmanship. The immovable properties consist of acres 169 and 48 cents and one house in Madras, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 9,200. The expenditure incurred towards the daily poojas and annual festivals is met out of this income.

The temple has a car, a Palanquin and six vahanas. The main festivals are Alwar Uthsavam and Brahmothsavam in the month of Ani. These attract five thousand devotees. An Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and three trustees are in charge of the affairs of the temple. Though a Vishnu temple, there is an image of Lord Ganapathi in this shrine.

(2) Sri Othanda Eswarar Temple

This is an ancient temple. From the stone inscriptions, it is found that it was constructed by the Chola Rulers. In the walls of the inner prakaram, there are inscriptions in Grandham and Tamil. According to legend when a Chola Ruler was visiting places of pilgrimage, a creeper encircled the leg of his elephant. He cut down the creeper with his sword when it struck the Swayambu Lingam, which was underneath. Blood gushed out in a jet. The king realising that he had committed an ungodly act, cut off his right hand to make amends for his sin. The Lord and His consort Sri Parvathi gave him dharsanam and restored his hand. He built a shrine there and the deity came to be known as *Sri Othanda-Eswarar* (ஒத்து + ஆண்ட + எஸ்வரர்). The deity is, therefore, a Swayambu Lingam.

The temple occupies an area of two acres and has four gopurams. There are several Uthsavamurthys of whom the Rishabamurthy and Nataraja were taken out from under the ground. Behind the Swayambu

Lingam, there are idols of Lord Siva and His consort in sitting pose. A scar is found on the top of the Lingam. The hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily. He is paid Rs. 50 in cash and two bags of paddy per month. The temple owns thirty acres of wet and dry lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,000.

There are two cars and a number of vahanas, which were donated by the local Sengundhar community. Festivals are observed throughout the year; the main ones are Brahmothsavam in Panguni, Skandasashti and Arudhra, when the deity is taken out in procession along the streets. About five thousand devotees attend them. Three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

37. SENNEERKUPPAM

(1) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

The village Senneerkuppam is four and half miles from Avadi railway station and twelve miles distant from the taluk headquarters. This temple was built by Vaniga Vaysyars about eighty years back. The area covered by the temple is 3,120 sq. ft. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 106 in cash and 195 Marakkals of paddy. This is utilized to meet the expenses of poojas, electric charges and contribution to the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. The temple is managed at present by a trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

(2) Sri Sivasubramaniaswamy Temple

The presiding deity of this temple is in standing pose with Valli and Deivayanai. An individual by name Sri Saravana Mudaliar built this temple about eight decades back.

The area of the land occupied by the temple is 8,325 sq. ft. The hereditary priest of this temple performs pooja only once in the morning.

The immovable properties belonging to the temple are 4.77 acres and a house which is occupied by the priest. The temple expenses are met out of lease amount of Rs. 600 per annum.

There is a Peacock vahanam, which is thirty years old. The temple is managed by a trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

39. NAZARETHPET

Sri Kasiviswanathaswamy Temple

The village Nazarethpet is eight miles from Avadi railway station. It is thirty five miles from Chingleput



Sri Ganapathi
Sri Jagannathaperumal Temple

(34) THIRUMUSHI

(In a Vishnu temple Sri Ganapathi is given prominence.)

MADRAS CITY

Muslims for washing their "Pancha". This is done according to an Order of the Madras High Court.

Siva nipped off one of the heads of Sri Brahma, as the latter became too arrogant. The origin of the name of the Lord, as Sri Kapaleeswara may be traced to this event.

Sri Uma to whom the Lord was explaining the meaning of *Panchaksharam* became inattentive and was looking at a Peacock nearby; the Lord cursed her to become a Peacock; she came down to earth, became a Peacock, worshipped the Lord here and regained her position in the *Kailas*. Hence the place is known as Mylapore. The Devi as peacock and styled as Sri Karpagambigai offered pooja to the Lord who married her here.

The presiding deity, Sri Kapaleeswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort Sri Karpagambigai in a standing pose is installed in a separate Sanctum facing south. There is a separate shrine for Sri Singaravelar. The other deities are Sri Palani Andavar, dancing Vinayagar, Saneeswarar, Navagrahas etc., who are installed in separate Sanctums. All these are enclosed by walls. A hoary antiquity is claimed for the dancing Vinayagar which has been carved on a granite. The Gopurams were repaired and renovations were made in 1947 by one Sri Arasur Parthasarathy Mudaliar.

The area, covered by the temple is about 2 acres. The principal deity is facing west and the tank is in the west of the temple instead of in the east, as is usual in most of the shrines. Saint Sambandar, Appar and Arunagirinathar have composed songs praising the deity. Poojas are performed five times daily by Gurukkals belonging to two different "Gothras"; their office is hereditary; they do not get any salary but are entitled to take the offerings of the devotees and the food offered to the deities.

The temple has antique jewels worth about Rs. 4½ lakhs. It has extensive, immovable properties which fetch an annual income of over Rs. 1,00,000. It gets an additional income of Rs. 33,000 from hundies, archanai, abishekam etc. There are several vahanas which are coated with silver; a few are gold gilded. The Dwajasthambam of copper plate is also gold gilded.

Festivals are celebrated throughout the year. The most important is the Brahmothsavam in Panguni, which is observed for 10 days; the following days are important.

Third day	...	Adhikara Nandhi
Fifth "	...	Rishabavahanam
Eighth "	...	Arubathumoovar

About two lakhs of people attend the festival on the eighth day. A very large crowd assembles on other days.

An Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and three trustees manage the affairs of the temple according to a Scheme approved by the Board in 1949 (Board's order No. 1628 dated 29th March, 1949)

Miracle :

One Siva Nesan Chettiar, a devotee had a daughter Poombavai by name and he decided to give her in marriage to Sri Thirugnanasambandar. While gathering flowers in the garden, she died of snake-bite. The father burnt her body, collected the ashes and bones and secreted them in a pot. When Saint Sambandar visited Mylapore, Sri Chettiar placed the pot before him and narrated how his daughter died. The Saint took pity on him and sung 11 songs at the end of which Poombavai came out of the pot as a twelve year old girl. This miracle is celebrated on the eighth day of Brahmothsavam. There is a separate Sanctum for Srimathi Poombavai and Sri Sambandar.

(16) Sri Valeeswarar Temple

The above temple, in the South Mada Street, Mylapore was built about 400 years ago. Sri Valeeswarar, the presiding deity is a Swayambu Lingam. There are 11 other Moolavars and 8 festival deities. According to legend, Valee, the Monkey King did penance in favour of Siva and got a boon that he would acquire half the strength of his opponents during the battle. The idol of Valee also is installed in the temple and the deity is, therefore, known as Valeeswarar. The area covered by the shrine is 8 cents.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary offers one pooja daily in the morning. The temple has no ornaments. It owns a house and a godown which have been let out for rent; the annual income from the properties is Rs. 900. Except a Bandicoot made in 1922, there are no other vahanas. The Deepam in Karthigai, Arudhra in Margazhi, and Vinayaga Chathurthi are the main festivals. Three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(17) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

The temple for Sri Sundara Vinayagar located in 118, Brodies Road or Ramakrishna Mutt Road, Mylapore was built 400 years ago by one Sri Sivalinga Swamigal. It occupies an area of 6.50 cents. The principal deity is Sri Sundara Vinayagar. Both the Moolavar and Uthsavar are in a sitting posture. The other deities installed are Sri Subramaniam, Kailasa-nathar and Natarajar.



Sri Poombavai (Uthsavar)
Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple
(86) MYLAPORE

A hereditary Poosari of Veera-saiva caste, who is said to be the owner of the temple performs poojas twice a day. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 10 from its hundi collections. There are some wooden vahanas and a Car made about 100 years ago. Vinayaga Chathurthi in the month of Avani is the annual festival observed in this temple. It attracts about 100 local devotees. A single trustee manages the temple.

(18) Sri Thiruveedhi Amman Temple

The above Amman temple located in Venkatachala Mudali Street in Mylapore was built some 75 years back by the Harijans. Sri Thiruveedhi Amman is the principal deity of the temple. Only the neck of the Goddess has been installed.

A hereditary Poosari, whose monthly salary is Rs. 11, offers two poojas daily. From its immovable property, the temple earns an income of Rs. 252 per annum. Under hundi collections, it gets an annual income of about Rs. 30. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi. The temple is administered by a Board of trustees.

(19) Sri Madhava Perumal Temple

The above Vishnu temple in the heart of Mylapore was constructed about 300 years back. Additions have been made from time to time. It covers an area of about 1½ acres. The Raja-gopuram was constructed recently by the Temple Renovation Committee and the Swargavasal mandapam was built in 1960 by Messrs. Pasumarthi Navaneethamma and Satyanarayana & Co., Madras. The presiding deity Sri Madhavaperumal is in a sitting posture with two Nachiyars on either side who are in a standing posture. His consort is Sri Amirthavalli Thayar. The other deities are Sri Ramar Lakshmana, Sita and Anjaneyar.

The Moolavar Deity of Sri Perumal was installed in a sitting posture, because it is said that he was sitting in a marriage ceremony to marry Sri Amirthavalli Thayar, daughter of Sri Brigu Maharishi.

As Sri Peyalwar was born in Mylapore, a separate shrine has been built for him. A Vaikanasa Bhattachari performs poojas twice a day; his post is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary and balls of rice daily.

The temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 31,000, which have been presented by the worshippers. It gets an annual income of Rs. 16,000 from its immovable properties of houses and house-sites which are let out for rent. It is spent for the maintenance of the temple. It gets an additional income of Rs. 100 from its hundi collections; the hundi is opened once a year. The

temple has many vahanas which are made of wood; they are 60 years old.

Among the several festivals, Brahmothsavam for 10 days in the month of Chithirai and Peyalwar festival for 10 days in the month of Ayyasi are the main ones, when the deity is taken round in procession along the streets. About 500 local devotees attend them. The temple is managed by an Executive officer and a Board of three trustees.

(20) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

Sri Sundara Vinayagar temple in Mylapore was constructed some 65 years ago by one Sri Sabapathy Gramaniar, the grand-father of the present hereditary trustee and who performs poojas. The temple covers an area of 4 cents. The Moolavar is Sri Sundara Vinayagar.

There is a silver Kavacham, worth about Rs. 200 donated by a devotee. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 27 from hundi collections. The hundi is opened once in a month. Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only annual festival celebrated, during which special poojas and abishekams are done.

(21) Sri Varasiddhi Vinayagar Temple

The temple located in 120, Mundakanniamman Koil Street, Mylapore was constructed 30 years ago. The area of the temple is 300 sq. ft. The Moolavar, Sri Varasiddhi Vinayagar is in a sitting posture. A hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas daily once; he is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15.

Vinayaga Chathurthi in the month of Avani and Deepam in the month of Karthigai are the annual festivals observed in this shrine and special poojas are performed every Friday. Local devotees attend them for worship. A single trustee manages the temple.

(22) Sri Varasiddhi Vinayagar Temple

The temple located in Appu Mudali Street, Mylapore, was constructed about 300 years ago by one Sri Appu Mudaliar. The area of the temple is 300 sq. ft. The Moolavar Sri Varasiddhi Vinayagar is in a sitting pose. There are no festival deities in the temple. Poojas are performed by the owners of the temple every Friday. No festivals are observed. The descendants of Sri Appu Mudaliar are managing the temple.

88. ALWARPET

Sri Prasanna Vinayagar Temple

The Vinayagar temple in Pudupettai Garden Street, Alwarpet was constructed about a hundred years ago; a Kumbabishekam was performed in 1916.

It covers an area of about 8 cents. Sri Vinayagar, the presiding deity is in a sitting posture, while the Uthsavar is in a standing pose. Sri Kasi Viswanathar, a Pradishta Lingam and His consort are the other important deities.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs two poojas daily. He is paid a salary of Rs. 35 per month and an allowance of half a Madras measure of rice daily.

The temple owns three houses and some lands which are leased out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 7,200 which is spent for its maintenance. There are wooden Peacock and Bandicoot vahanas, which are 50 years old. Vinayaga Chathurthi and Arudhra are the important annual festivals observed by the temple. An Executive Officer and a Board of three trustees are in charge of the temple.

90. ADAYAR

(1) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

Sri Sundara Vinayagar temple in First Cross Street was built by the local residents. Its age is not known. Renovations were done by the trustees. The temple covers an area of 2 cents and has a prakaram. The principal deity is in a sitting pose.

Poojas are performed twice a day by a hereditary Poosari (Veera-saivam). His monthly salary is Rs. 12. The temple owns silver jewels worth about Rs. 600. It gets an annual income of Rs. 600 from hundi collections and Rs. 150 from archana abishekam etc. Vinayaga Chathurthi in the month of Avani is the only festival celebrated in the temple; it attracts about 200 devotees. The temple is administered by a Board of two trustees.

(2) Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu situated in Kottur was built some 200 years back by the local residents. It is four miles from Saidapet railway station and half a mile from the Adayar Bus terminus towards north. Transport facilities are available to reach the temple by bus. The temple covers an area of about 25,000 sq. ft. and has a prakaram. The Moolavar Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal is in a standing pose with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi. His consort Sri Alamelu Mangai Thayar is in a sitting posture. The temple was electrified in 1962 by one Sri Parthasarathy Ayyangar.

A Bhattachari performs poojas twice a day; he is paid a monthly salary from the income of the temple and also takes the offerings of the devotees. The annual income of Rs. 510 from its immovable properties and cash deposits is spent for the maintenance of the temple. It possesses a Garuda vahanam, a Horse

vahanam and a Kedayam made of wood about 55 years back. Special poojas are performed on all Saturdays in the month of Purattasi. An Executive officer and a single trustee are in charge of the temple.

(3) Sri Ellai Amman Temple

This temple located in Adayar (Kottur), was constructed about 100 years back. It is 6 miles from the district and taluk headquarters. The area covered by the temple is about 300 sq. ft. The principal deity, Sri Ellai Amman has been installed upto the chest, while the Uthsavar is in a sitting posture.

A priest belonging to the Naicker community offers pooja once a day. He is not paid any salary nor is his post hereditary. The temple has a silver kavacham worth about Rs. 200. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi for 3 days. About 1,000 devotees attend it. A Board of two trustees manages the temple.

91. AMINJIKARAI

(1) Sri Kamakshi Ekambareswarar Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Siva located in (Pettai) Aminjikarai was built about 350 years ago by one Sri Solaiappa Mudaliar. It is at a distance of a mile from the Chetput railway station. It covers an extent of 80 cents. The principal deity Sri Ekambareswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Kamakshiamman. Poojas are performed by a non-hereditary Adi Saiva Brahmin priest. He is paid a monthly salary from the income of the temple. It has jewels worth about Rs. 500.

The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 7,500 from its immovable properties consisting of 7 houses, shops and vacant sites, which are let out for rent. The amount is spent for its maintenance. The temple also gets Rs. 100 per annum from hundi collections and Rs. 50 from archana, abishekam etc.

Panguni Uthiram, Navarathri, Skandasashti and Thiuvadhirai are the annual festivals observed in this temple. About 500 devotees attend them. An Executive Officer and a Board of five trustees manage the temple.

(2) Sri Sathya Varadaraja Perumal Temple

The above Vishnu temple situated in Arumbakkam was built about 100 years ago. It covers an area of 27 cents. The principal deity, Sri Sathya Varadaraja Perumal is in a sitting pose.

Poojas are performed daily by a Bhattachari who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15. The immovable property of the temple consists of 2 houses and some house-sites, which are let out for rent. They fetch an

Uthsava idols for Arjuna and Drowpathi. The poosari, who is a part-time employee performs abishekam and aradhanai daily. The annual income of the temple from immovable properties is Rs. 150. This is spent for daily poojas, special poojas etc. The main festival is Brahmotsavam on the last day of which there is fire walking. About a thousand devotees attend the festival. The temple is managed by three hereditary trustees.

(4) Sri Sundaravinayagar Temple

The principal deity of the temple, the age of which is not known is Vigneswarar in sitting pose. There are Uthsavamurthys for Sri Subramaniam and his consorts Valli and Deivayanai. The temple covers an area of 0.25 cents. It was renovated about fifteen years back by the trustees. The hereditary Gurukkal, whose office is honorary, performs one pooja daily in the morning. The temple owns six shops, one house and five acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 500. There are no jewels; It has four vahanas made of wood which are not in use, as no festivals are celebrated. Three trustees manage the temple affairs.

(5) Sri Jayasundara Vinayagar Temple

The temple was built by one, Sri Kandappa Mudaliar about fifty years ago. Renovations were effected by a devotee about twenty years back. The shrine occupies an area of 0.45 cents. There is no gopuram. The presiding deity is in sitting pose. A hereditary priest belonging to Mudaliar community offers poojas every morning; his office is honorary. The temple has no properties—either movable or immovable. No festivals are observed. Three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

44. AGARAM (MEL)

Sri Pachaivarna Perumal Temple

The village is about seven miles from Avadi railway station. Madras State Transport Buses running on route 63 will take devotees to the village. The presiding deity of this thousand year-old temple is Sri Pachaivarnaperumal. The Kalyana mandapam was renovated by Sri Alwar Chettiar in 1915. There is a stone inscription in this temple. The area occupied by the temple is 45,000 sq. ft.

There is a traditional story relating to the deity of this temple which is as follows:

Asuras tried to stop the sacrifice undertaken by Dharma. Lord Perumal took the avathar of a green elephant and destroyed all the Rakshasas. Hence He is known as Pachaivarnaperumal.

The temple owns some ornaments, vahanas and immovable properties. Brahmotsavam and Sri Mudaliandan Uthsavam are the two main festivals observed in this shrine. This temple is managed by a hereditary trustee.

49. PALANJUR (H) 49. CHEMBARAMBAKKAM

Sri Kasiviswanathaswamy and Sri Venugopalaswamy Devasthanam

The village Pazhanjur or Palanjur is five miles distant from Thinnanur railway station. Bus facilities are available at all times to reach this temple.

The presiding deities are Sri Kasi Viswanathaswamy and Sri Venugopalaswamy respectively. These temples were built by Sri Udayagiri Venkayyar in the year 1847. There are three stone inscriptions on the pial of the nearby choultry. Only one of them is decipherable. This relates to the properties endowed by Sri Venkayyar to the temple.

The area of the land occupied by the temples is two Kanis. The Lingam in the Siva temple is an installed one. There are idols of minor Gods. Poojas in the morning and evening are performed in both the temples. The Gurukkal and Bhattachari are each paid Rs. 20 per mensem as salary.

The annual income of the temples is Rs. 1,000. The only festival celebrated is Vaikunta Ekadasi. Three trustees appointed by the Board manage the affairs of the temples.

50. MALAYAMBAKKAM

(1) Sri Kothandaramaswamy and Sri Krishnaswamy Temples

The village Malayambakkam is seven miles distant from Avadi railway station. Bullock carts and jutkas are available to reach the temple.

The principal deities are Sri Kothandaramaswamy and Sri Krishnaswamy. The temple was built by Sri Ramu Mudaliar about sixty years back. Subsequently certain renovations have been made by the late Srimathi Kanakavalli Thayarammal and Sri Balakrishna Mudaliar. Stone inscriptions are found in the temple. Properties have been endowed to this temple by Sri Balakrishna Mudaliar and his daughter Srimathi Ranganayaki Ammal.

There are two non-hereditary priests who offer poojas in the morning and evening. They are paid Rs. 20 in cash and 22½ measures of rice per month. The temple owns jewellery worth Rs. 1,500. The annual income of this Devasthanam amounts to

Rs. 4,000 from its lands and houses. The Devasthanam collects Rs. 3 for each marriage celebrated in the temple.

There are two vahanas made of wood. Vaikunta Ekadasi and Sri Rama Navami are the main festivals celebrated here. They attract a fairly good crowd. At present, one trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Kailasanathaswamy Temple

The Sri Kailasanathaswamy temple was built by the villagers about a hundred years back. It occupies an area of seventy five cents. The presiding deity Sri Kailasanathar is not a Swayambu. The Brahmin Gurukkal whose office is not hereditary performs poojas every morning. His monthly salary is Rs. 20. Though the temple owns 11.55 acres of wet lands and 7.95 acres of dry lands, the annual income which they fetch is only Rs. 500. Thai Poosam and Panguni Uthiram are the main festivals and about hundred devotees attend them. A single trustee is incharge of its management.

51. MANGADU

(1) Sri Valleeswaraswamy Temple

The Mangadu village is six miles from Avadi railway station. Bus facilities are available at all times to reach the village. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Valleeswaraswamy.

It is now five centuries since the temple was built. The area of the land which the temple occupies is one acre. The Lingam is a Swayambu.

The hereditary priest of this temple is performing poojas thrice daily. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 200 from its lands the extent of which is eight acres and thirty four cents. The temple celebrates two festivals in a year, namely, Arudhra and Manickavasagar festival. About twenty five people attend the festivals. The management of this temple vests with a hereditary trustee.

(2) Sri Balandeeswarar (Alias) Sri Santheeswarar Temple

The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Balandeeswarar. This temple was built about five centuries back.

The area which the temple occupies is 29' x 13'. The Lingam is a Swayambu. The priest performs poojas once daily. The annual income of this temple is Rs. 50 only. Sri Manali Ramakrishna Mudaliar, a Mirasdar is managing the temple.

(3) Sri Vaikunta Perumal Temple

The Perumal temple was built about the same time as the Siva temple. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Vaikunta Perumal. It was built about five centuries back. Renovations have been made recently by the family of Mangadu Mirasdar.

The Moolavar is made of stone. The non-hereditary priest of this temple performs aradhanas twice daily. Vaikunta Ekadasi is the only festival observed by the temple.

The annual income is about Rs. 25 as melvaram. The hereditary trustee is in charge of the temple.

(4) Sri Kamakshiamman Temple

The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Kamakshi Amman. The temple seems to have come into existence during the period of his Holiness Sri Adhi Sankaracharyar. Recent renovations have been made by the Mirasdar's family. The Moolavar Sri Kamakshiamman is made of panchaloga and there is a "Sri Chakra" also in the Sanctum Sanctorum. The Uthsava idol is that of Sri Raja Rajeswari. Idols of Sri Lakshmi and Sri Saraswathi also are found in the shrine. The hereditary priest of this temple performs poojas thrice daily. Navarathri in the month of Purattasi is the only festival, which the temple celebrates; only a handful of local devotees attend it. The management of this temple is in the hands of Sri Manali Ramakrishna Mudaliar, the Mirasdar of this village. The income of the temple is about Rs. 250 per annum.

57. PARANIPUTHUR

Sri Theertheeswaraswamy Temple

The village Paraniputhur is seven miles from Avadi railway station. The above temple for Siva was built about 150 years back. The presiding deity is Sri Theertheeswarar. The Sivalingam in this temple is made of stone; it is not a Swayambu. The non-hereditary priest of this temple performs poojas only once a day at 12 noon. No festivals are celebrated. The annual income of the temple is Rs. 200 from its lands the extent of which is five acres. The amount is spent for poojas, priest's salary, renovations and repairs of the Devasthanam. The temple is now managed by two trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

61. KOVUR

Sri Sundareswaraswamy Devasthanam

The village Kovur is close to the Pallavaram railway station and can be reached by bus. The

annual income of Rs. 1,500 which is spent for poojas, festivals and for its maintenance.

Vaikunta Ekadasi is the only annual festival observed in the month of Margazhi in this shrine. The temple is administered by a Board of three trustees.

92. VADA PALANI (KODAMBAKKAM)

(1) Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple

The above seventy year old temple has become a famous pilgrim centre for Hindus. Sri Vada Palani Andavar, the presiding deity in a standing pose is 4 feet high. The processional deity is 3 feet in height. Sri Meenakshi Ambigai is the other principal deity in the temple which covers an area of about half an acre. The other deities are Sri Vinayagar, Anjaneyar, Chokkanathar, Shunmugar or Muthukumaraswamy. The temple can be reached by Madras State Transport buses in route numbers 17, 25, 37 and 12 (B). It is a mile from the Kodambakkam railway station.

Five non-hereditary priests of Brahmin community offer three poojas daily. Each of them performs poojas for 6 days in a month. The priests are paid a monthly salary. There are ornaments worth Rs. 30,000 in the shrine. Some of them were offered by devotees and the others made out of temple funds. It owns 8.63 acres of wet lands, a house, 20 house-sites, 6 shops and 11.77 acres of vacant land which fetch an annual income of Rs. 3,000. The collections from hundies which are opened once a month are about Rs. 30,000 per annum. A schedule of fees has been prescribed for archana, abishekam etc., and the income under this head is Rs. 80,000 per year.

The Karthigai asterism day every month is specially sacred when 20,000 devotees visit the shrine. The annual festivals are Skandasashti in Ayyappi month and Uthiram in Panguni month. During the Panguni Uthiram, the floating festival is also observed; about 5,000 to 10,000 devotees attend the two festivals.

The temple is managed by a Board of 5 trustees. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board has appointed a Superintendent and an Executive officer to attend to the day-to-day affairs.

(2) Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple

The above Vishnu temple in 14, Bajanai Koil Street, Kodambakkam was constructed about 45 years ago by the local residents. It occupies an area of 1.25 cents. There is no idol in this temple, but only a picture of the God. As there is no priest, there is no daily pooja. The temple has no properties or income.

(3) Sri Venkatesa Perumal Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu near the Nungambakkam railway station in Choolaimedu High Road, Kodambakkam was constructed 10 years back by one Sri Vajiravel Naicker. The area of the temple is about 13 cents. The principal deity is Sri Venkatesa Perumal. Both the Moolavar and Uthsavar are in a standing posture. The other deities are Sri Siddhi Vinayagar, Gangaiamman and Subramaniam with His two consorts.

A Bhattachari, a Gurukkal and a Poosari offer two poojas daily to the Perumal, Vinayagar and Gangaiamman respectively. Their office is hereditary and they get a monthly salary of Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 7 respectively.

The temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 350. It gets an annual income of Rs. 500 from its immovable property consisting of a house-site. It also derives an annual income of Rs. 180 from its hundi collections.

Garudaservai in the month of Purattasi and Vaikunta Ekadasi in the month of Margazhi are the regular annual festivals observed in the Perumal temple, when the deity is taken round the streets in procession. About 500 local devotees attend them. The Jathirai festival in the month of Chithirai for Sri Gangaiamman also attracts a large crowd of devotees. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

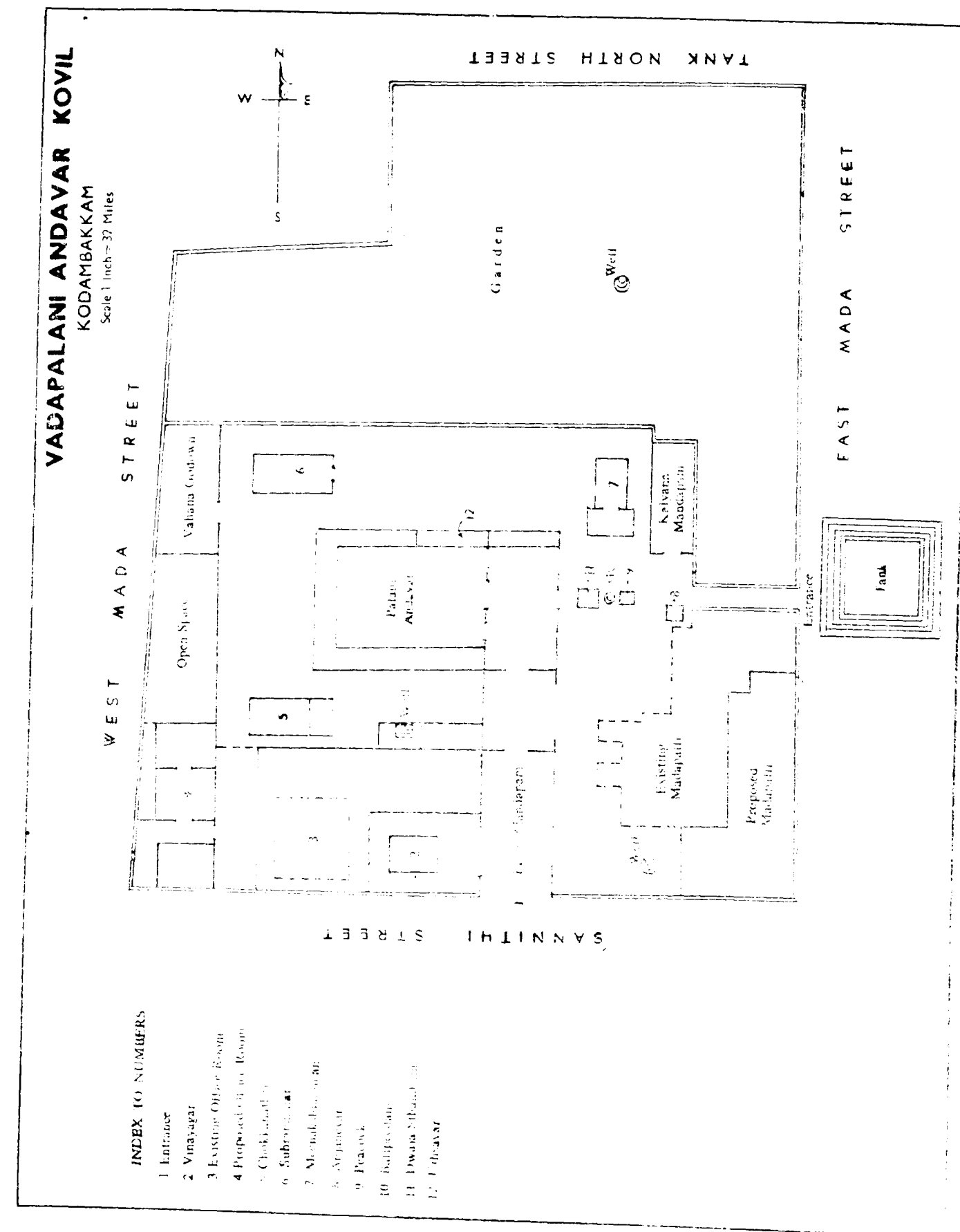
(4) Sri Vyagrapureeswarar (Alias) Sri Vengeswarar Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Siva is 2 miles from Kodambakkam railway station. Its age is not known; it was renovated recently and a Kumbabishekam was celebrated in 1958. It covers an area of 4 acres and the presiding deity Sri Vyagrapureeswarar is a Pradishtha Lingam.

A hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary offers two poojas daily. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 6,600 by way of rent from its immovable properties comprising house sites, wet, garden and other lands to the extent of 28.02 acres. It has 3 Rishaba, a Peacock and a Bandicoot vahanas. Panguni Uthiram is the only annual festival celebrated by the temple. A single hereditary trustee manages the temple.

(5) Sri Kannapurathamman Temple

This temple located in Kannapuram, near Choolaimedu was built by a devotee some 15 years back. A hereditary Gurukkal offers one pooja daily. Though the temple owns a few vacant plots, they do not fetch any income. Donations and offerings paid by the devotees are spent for the annual festival in the month



presiding deity of this temple is Sri Sundareswarar. The temple was built during the later Chola period. Subsequent renovations were made by Sri Kovur Sankara Mudaliar about two hundred years ago. The temple has three stone inscriptions. The area of the land occupied by the shrine is about two acres. The Lingam of this temple is not a Swayambu.

Sri M. K. Punyakoti Mudaliar, Tamil Pandit of Muthialpet High School, Madras-I is writing a Sthala Puranam of this temple. Saint Thyagarajaswamy composed five Keerthanas in honour of this deity and received a present of Rs. 1,000. While he was proceeding to Kancheepuram, some highwaymen followed him intending to relieve him of the money. Rama and Lakshmana in the form of jawans took their position on either side of the Palanquin in which the saint was travelling. At the sight of the jawans, the rogues realized the greatness of Sri Thyagaraja and became his devotees. Poojas are performed four times daily in this temple by the non-hereditary priest.

The temple owns some ornaments and thirty two vahanas of which two are gold coated and two are silver plated. The annual income from its extensive immovable properties is Rs. 46,234 and this is utilized for daily poojas, Brahmothsavam festival and temple establishment.

This Devasthanam runs a school, a maternity home and a dispensary. Brahmothsavam in Viakasi month is the main festival celebrated in this temple. The 5th, 7th, 10th and 12th days of the festival are important. People from Chingleput district and Madras City throng in thousands to witness the festival. The affairs of the Devasthanam are in the hands of a Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, Madras.

62. GORUGAMBAKKAM PERIA PANICHERY (H)

Sri Velleeswaraswamy Temple

The village Peria Panichery is five and half miles from Guindy railway station on the Madras-Kunrathur Bus route. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Velleeswarar. The area of the land which the temple occupies is 0.25 cents. The Lingam in this temple is not a Swayambu.

The hereditary priest performs daily poojas to this deity. The annual income derived from its lands to the extent of eleven and half acres is Rs. 2,000 which is utilized for daily poojas and the priest's salary. There are no festivals. The management vests with two trustees of whom one is appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

62. GORUGAMBAKKAM

(1) Sri Neelakandeswaraswamy Temple

The village Gorugambakkam is six miles from Guindy railway station on the Madras-Kunrathur Bus route. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Neelakanteswaraswami. This temple was built more than two centuries ago. The area of the land, which it occupies is 0.20 cents. The Lingam in this temple is made of stone and is not a Swayambu.

The hereditary priest of this temple who is in the enjoyment of service inam lands performs pooja once in the morning. The annual income of about Rs. 500 is utilized for the pooja and other expenses.

Three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are managing the affairs of the Devasthanam.

(2) Sri Venugopala Perumal Temple

The presiding deity of this temple, which was built about two hundred years ago is Sri Venugopala Perumal. The area covered by the temple is ten cents.

The hereditary priest of this temple who is in the enjoyment of service inam lands performs poojas, only in the morning. There are no festivals. There is a Kedayam blonging to this temple. The annual income from its immovable properties is Rs. 1,400. It is directly managed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

63. MANAPAKKAM

Sri Valleswaraswamy Temple

The village Manapakkam is three miles distant from St. Thomas Mount railway station. Bus facilities are available to reach this temple.

The presiding deity is Sri Valleswaraswamy. This hundred year-old temple is in a state of disrepair and no poojas are performed. The annual income of Rs. 400 is utilized for renovation and repairs. Three trustees are in charge of the temple.

70. SIRUKALATHUR

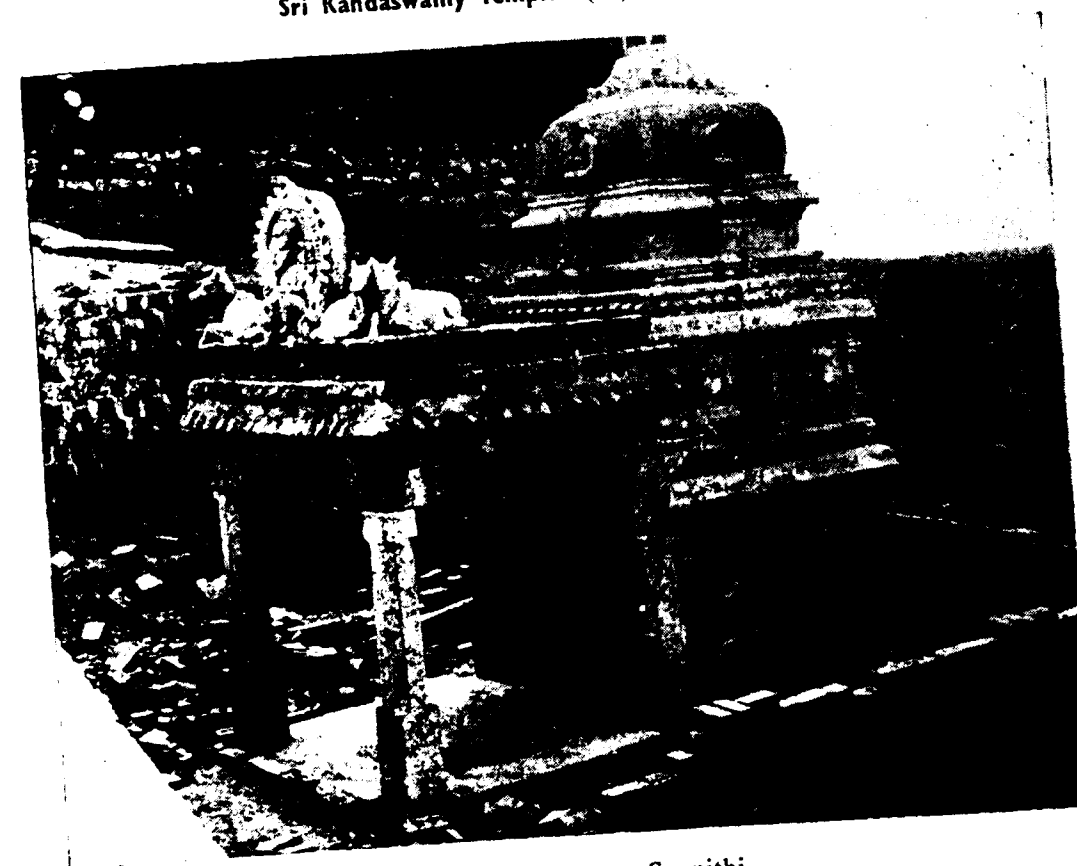
Sri Amarapatheeswarar Temple

The village Sirukalathur is six and half miles distant from Pallavaram railway station. Bus facilities are available to reach this temple. The presiding deity of this five hundred year-old temple is Sri Amarapatheeswarar. Kondakatti Vellala Mudaliars of this village built this shrine. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. The non-hereditary priest performs poojas, daily at 7 O'clock in the morning. There are no festivals.

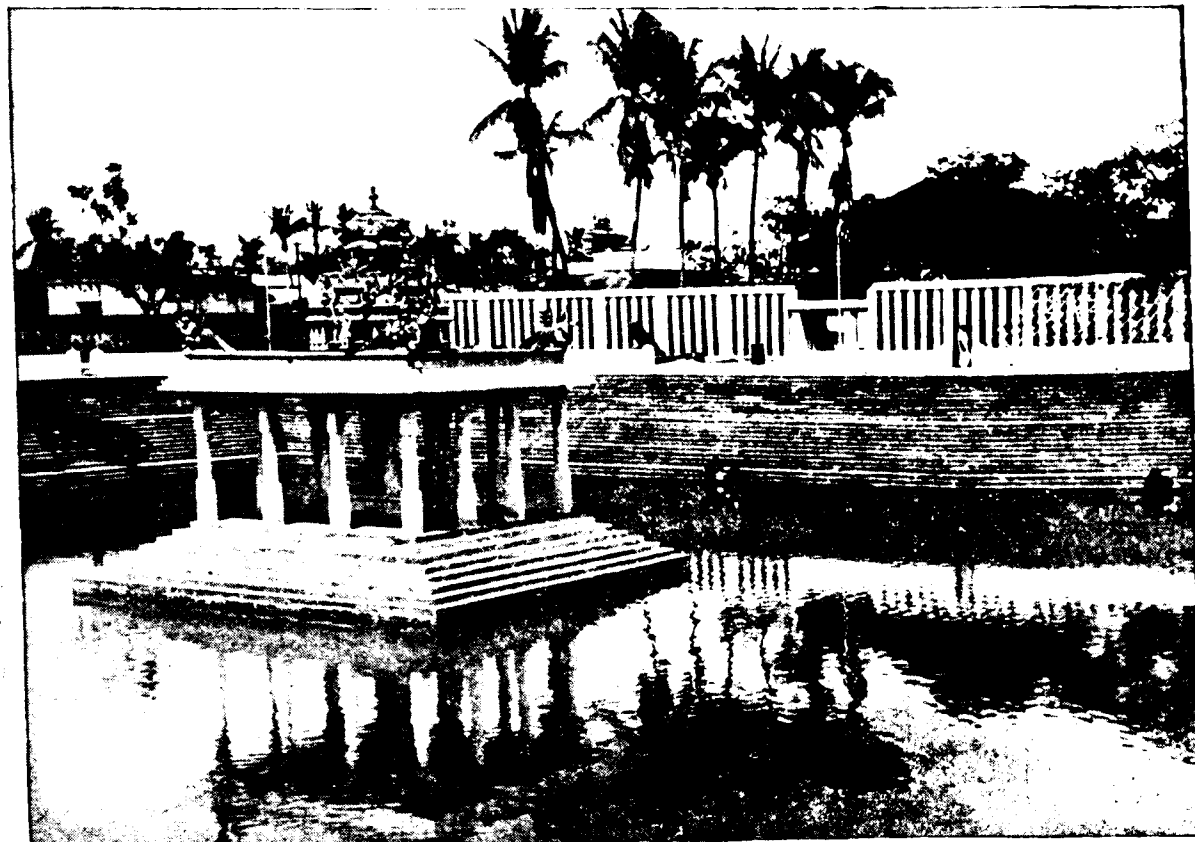
The temple has wet and dry lands to the extent of 49 acres which fetch an income of Rs. 2,000 per



Temple view
Sri Kandaswamy Temple (71) KUNRATHUR



The Vinayagar Sannithi
Sri Kandaswamy Temple (71) KUNRATHUR



Tank view
Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple
 (92) VADAPALANI (KODAMBAKKAM)



The Sannithi of Sri Vadapalani Andavar
Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple
 (92) VADAPALANI (KODAMBAKKAM)

SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK

annum. This is spent for its maintenance. A trustee belonging to the Kondaikatti Vellalar caste is in charge of the temple.

71. KUNRATHUR (P)
THIRUNAGESWARAM (H)

Sri Nageswaraswamy Temple

The village is close to Kunrathur which is connected by regular bus services from Madras. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Nageswaraswamy. The Sengundhar community of this village built this temple about three centuries back. There are some stone inscriptions in this temple. Kumbabishekam was performed in the year 1943-44 after some renovations. The Lingam in this temple is an installed one.

The non-hereditary priest of this temple performs poojas thrice daily. The temple owns antique jewels to the extent of Rs. 7,000 which have been offered by the local Sengundhar community people. The annual income of this temple from its lands amounts to Rs. 2,941 which is used for temple establishment and its maintenance. There is a hundi in this temple, from which a sum of Rs. 24 to Rs. 30 is collected every year.

There are three vahanas, which were gifted by the Sengundhar community people. Brahmotsavam in Chithrai is the main festival celebrated in this temple, for which about ten thousand people gather from adjoining areas. The management of the temple is in the hands of a Board of three trustees from Sengundhar community.

11. KUNRATHUR

(1) Sri Sekkizharswamigal Temple

The village Kunrathur is five miles distant from Pallavaram railway station and is connected with Madras by a regular bus service. This temple for Saint Sekkizhar was built about four centuries back. This Saint is the author of Peria Puranam. Renovations were made in 1957 by the Sekkizhar Renovation Committee and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,000.

The Saint's idol was installed by some unknown person. It is believed that the temple has been built on the spot where he was born and residing in his life time. The hereditary priest of this temple, who is paid Rs. 25 per month performs poojas both in the morning and evening.

The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 1,500 from its inam lands of fifteen acres. Brahmotsavam in the month of Vaikasi, lasting for ten days is the only festival observed by this temple. About

five hundred devotees attend this festival. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

**(2) Sri Kandaswamy (Alias)
Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple**

The presiding deity of this temple built on a rock about eight hundred years ago is Sri Murugar with Valli and Deivayanai. It faces north. Saint Arunagiri-nathar visited this temple and three stanzas in Thirupugazh relate to this deity. Two hereditary priests of this temple who are in the enjoyment of 10-10 acres of wet inam lands perform poojas both in the morning and evening. The temple has jewels worth Rs. 200. These were offered by the villagers. It owns three acres of wet and ten acres of dry lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 600 and this is used for its maintenance. There are two vahanas made twenty years ago. Padi Uthsavam in Vaikasi and Sashti in Ayypasi are the two main festivals observed by this temple. Special poojas are performed on every Kirthigai day. About a thousand people attend these festivals. The temple is managed by a Board of five trustees.

72. THANDALAM

Sri Kailasanathaswamy Temple

Thandalam is five miles from Pallavaram railway station. Bus facilities are available to reach this temple. The presiding deity is Sri Kailasanathar, who is not a Swayambu. The temple covering an area of eighteen cents was built about five hundred years ago. The present trustees constructed the outer wall and carried out some repairs to the temple. The hereditary priest performs two poojas daily in the morning and evening. There are no festivals. The annual income of this temple derived from its lands is Rs. 1,400 which is spent for its maintenance. The temple is under the management of a Board of three trustees.

74. THARAPAKKAM

Sri Kailasanathaswamy Temple

The village is two and half miles from Pallavaram railway station and this distance can be covered by bus. The temple was built by the villagers about 150 years ago. It covers an area of seventy five cents. The Lingam in the temple is an installed one. The hereditary Gurukkal, who is in the enjoyment of manyam lands offers poojas every morning. The temple has five acres of wet lands and three acres of dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 600. It is utilised for the pooja and festival expenses. The main festival is Sivarathri celebrated in the month of Masi and about two hundred devotees attend it. Five trustees



Lord Murugar with Valli and Deivayanai
Sri Kandaswamy Temple
(71) KUNRATHUR



Sri Vadapalani Andavar (Moolavar)
Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple
 (92) VADAPALANI (KODAMBAKKAM)



Sri Vadapalani Andavar (Uthsavar)
Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple
 (92) VADAPALANI (KODAMBAKKAM)

appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are managing the affairs of the temple.

75. ELIMIANKOTTUR

Sri Deivanayagaswamy Temple

The village is eight miles from Kadambathur railway station and can be reached by bus. The temple was built by the villagers, but its age is not known. It was renovated about 1950 by raising public donations. It occupies an area of one acre. The presiding deity Sri Deivanayagaswamy is a Swayambu Lingam. The Brahmin Gurukkal offers poojas twice daily. He is paid Rs. 30 in cash and ten bags of rice per year. The temple has 7.50 acres of wet lands which are managed by the trustee. They fetch twenty eight bags of paddy per annum. The main festival is Sivarathri in the month of Masi and about a hundred devotees attend it. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the affairs of the temple,

86. SRIPERUMBUDUR

(1) Sri Bhoothapureeswarar Temple

The village Sriperumbudur is thirteen miles from Vandalur railway station and eleven miles from Tiruvallur railway station. It is on the Madras-Bangalore Trunk road and as such, numerous buses pass through this village, which is the taluk headquarters. It can be reached by bus from Kancheepuram, Chingleput and Tiruvallur. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Bhoothapureeswarar. The temple was built about a thousand years ago. Some inscriptions are found on the inner prakara walls of this temple. The village was originally known as Bhoothapuri. The legend relating to this is mentioned under Adhikesavaperumal temple.

The area of the temple is 30,000 sq. ft. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. The office of the priest is hereditary. At present, as only a female member of the family is alive, poojas are performed by a paid employee appointed by her. Its annual income from its immovable properties is Rs. 300. Formerly, festivals were observed in this temple. But due to lack of funds, no festival is celebrated except Thirukarthigai; the expenditure is met by a Mudaliar family. Srimathi Chandrambal, the surviving member of the family of hereditary priests is managing the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Jeya Bhoothapuri Vinayagar Temple

The presiding deity of this small temple is Sri Jeya Bhoothapuri Vinayagar. This temple was built

by one Sri Kandaswamy Gramani about three decades back. The merchants of this village renovated this temple recently.

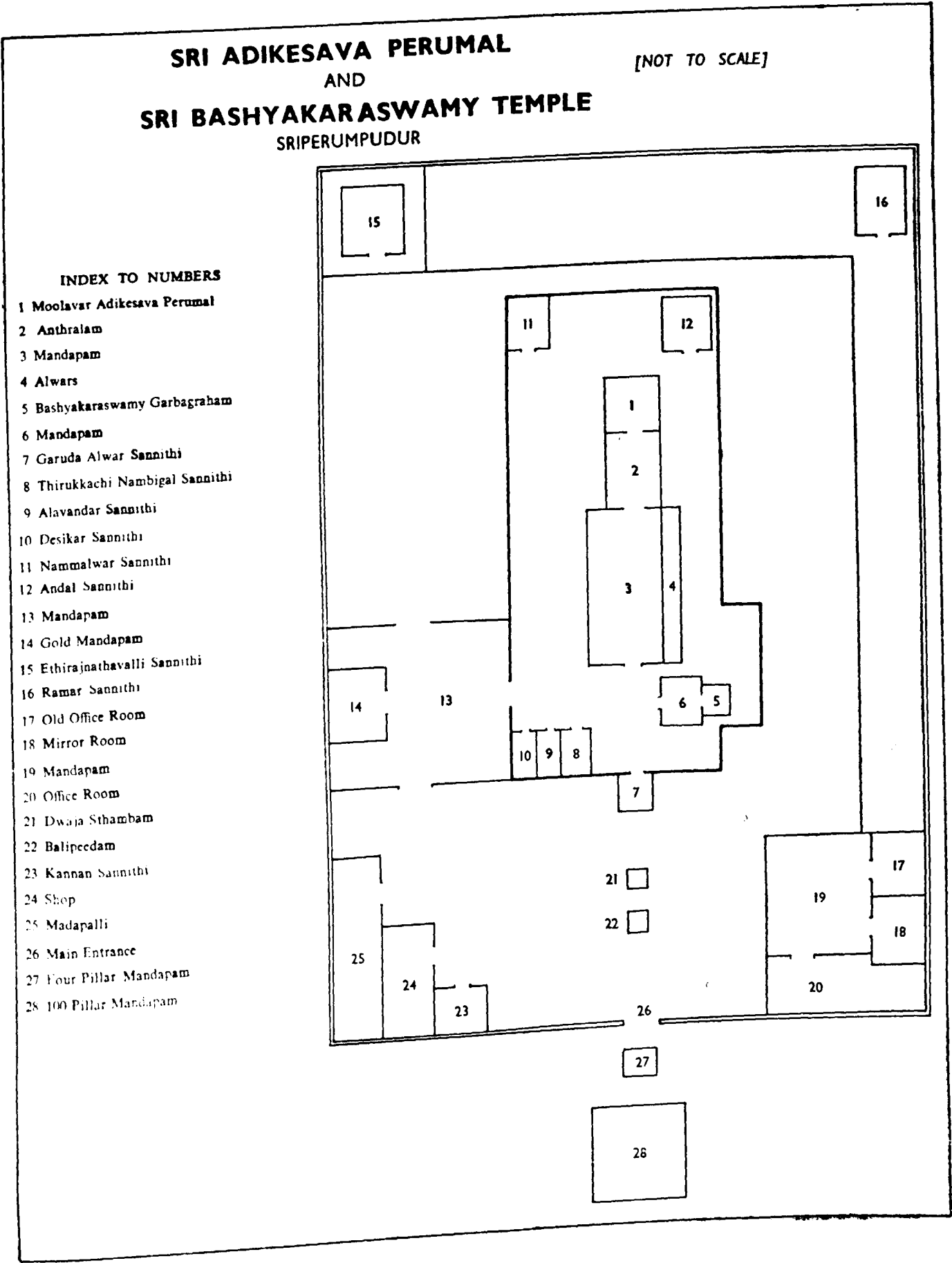
The area of the land, which the temple occupies is 80 sq. ft. Abhishekams in the morning and lighting the lamps twice a day are performed by the devotee who built the temple. The annual income from the hundi amounts to Rs. 10. Vinayaga Chaturthi is the only festival observed by this temple which is attended by two hundred devotees. Sri Ganapati Nayakar is looking after the affairs of the temple.

(3) Sri Adhikesavaperumal and Sri Bhashyakaraswami Devasthanam

The presiding deities of the temples are Sri Adhikesavaperumal and Sri Bhashyakaraswami i.e., Sri Ramanujar. It was built by the Vijayanagar Kings, about five hundred years back. Subsequent renovations were made in the year 1950 by a renovation committee. There are stone inscriptions in this Devasthanam. Sri Adhikesavaperumal is in a standing pose with four hands facing east. The legend attached to the construction of this temple runs as follows:

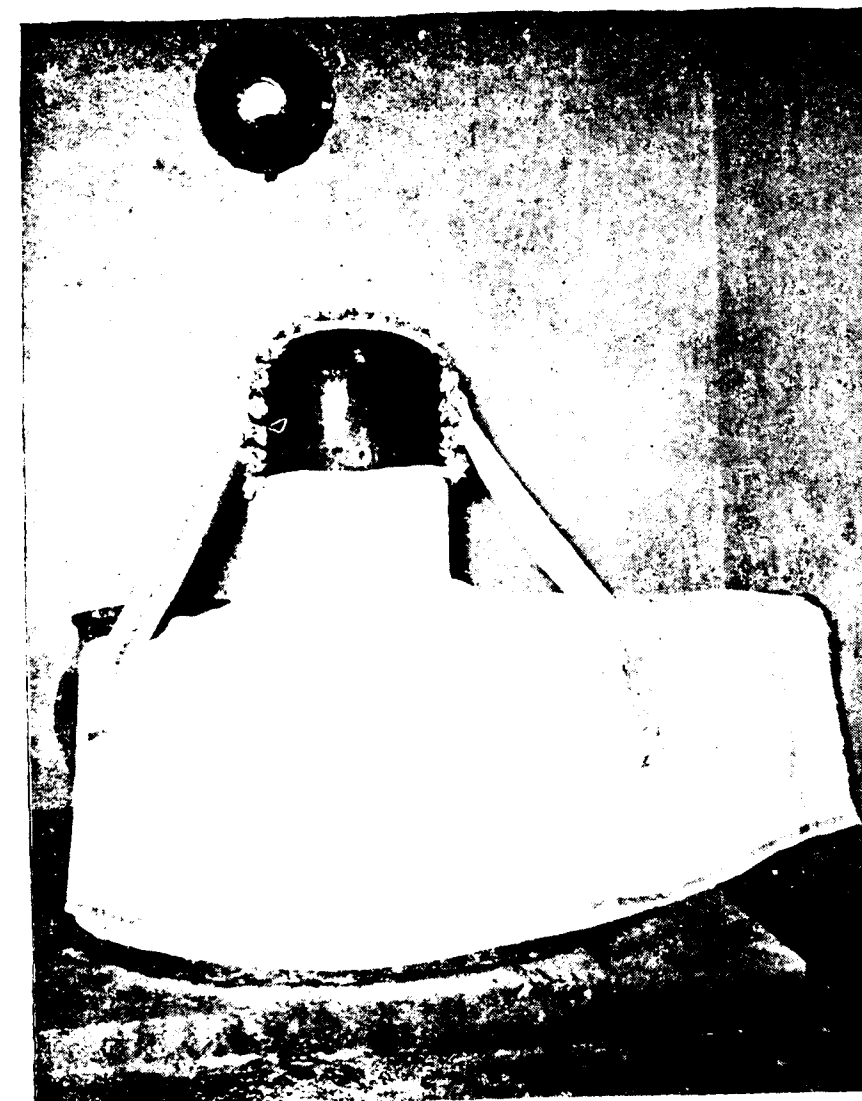
"Several thousand years back, when this area was a forest, Lord Siva was dancing in Nirvana (nude) state and the Boothaganas laughed at Him. This infuriated the Lord and he cursed them to become Boothas (spirits). When they felt sorry for their action, Lord Siva directed them to do penance in praise of Lord Vishnu, who would relieve them of their curse. The Boothas did so and Lord Kesava appeared before them and asked them to form a township and construct a temple for Him. Accordingly they constructed a shrine and created a town called 'Boothapuri' which is now called Sriperumbudur. The name of the Lord is Adhikesava, because a ruler performed penance for his absolution ('Sabha vimochanam') for the death of a cow, when he went to the forest for hunting. At the end of the penance Lord Kesava gave him dharsan. The said ruler again constructed a temple for the Lord and installed the deity. After several thousand years, Sri Ramanujar was born in this place. The present shrine was raised on the spot, where temples were formerly in existence according to the above legend.

The area occupied by the temple is about fifteen acres. The Uthsavamurthy of Sri Ramanujar is a very beautiful idol in sitting pose, which was installed during the lifetime of Sri Ramanujar himself, who is said to have embraced the idol. The special feature of this temple is the Boothakkal mandapam said to have been constructed by Boothas. Poojas are





Sri Varasiddhi Vinayagar (Moolavar)
Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple
 (92) VADAPALANI (KODAMBAKKAM)



Sri Chokkanathar (Moolavar)
Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple
 (92) VADAPALANI (KODAMBAKKAM)



Temple view
Sri Adhikesavaperumal Temple
 (86) SRIPERUMBUDUR



Sri Nammalwar
Sri Adhikesavaperumal Temple
 (86) SRIPERUMBUDUR



Sri Kurathalwar
Sri Adhikesavaperumal Temple
 (86) SRIPERUMBUDUR



Sri Meenakshi Amman (Moolavar)
Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple
(92) VADAPALANI (KODAMBAKKAM)



Sri Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai (Moolavar)
Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple
(92) VADAPALANI (KODAMBAKKAM)

RUMBUDUR TALUK

performed six times a day by the non-hereditary priest of the temple.

There are many valuable diamond and gold jewels in this temple worth about Rs. 9,41,364. All the jewels were offered by the devotees from time to time. It has extensive immovable properties in the shape of lands, houses, shops and vacant sites which fetch an annual income of Rs. 40,000. The income from the hundi is not much, as this is not a '*Prarthana Sthalam*'. The average annual income from *Ubhayadars* for performance of festivals is Rs. 2,500. No fee is collected for poojas and abishekam.

There are twenty three vahanas in this temple made about fifty years ago, several of which are gold coated and silver plated. There is an ivory Palanquin. There are sixteen festivals observed by this temple. The annual Brahmothsavam of Sri Adhikesavaperumal and the Chaitrothsavam of Sri Bashyakaraswamy in Chithrai are the main festivals of the temple. The sixth day of the latter festival is in commemoration of Sri Ramanujar having gone to Delhi disguised as an ordinary man. The deity of Sri Ramanujar is dressed in pure white dhoties and his disciple Sri Koorathalwar is dressed as an ascetic. About thirty thousand devotees attend these festivals.

Sri Ramanujar was the *avatar* of *Sri Adhishesha*, the divine serpent. He revealed this to the public on two occasions, during his life time:

"At Tirupati, he entered the Sanctum secretly, through a hole by taking the form of a serpent and offered a Conch Shell and *Chakkaram* (Discus) to the Lord. When he was touring in Mysore State, spreading Vaishnavism, the anti-vaishnavites intended to kill him. He took the form of Adhishesha and scared them away.

A Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are in charge of the affairs of the temple.

87. AMARAMBEDU

Sri Kariamanickaperumal Temple

The village is ten miles from Pallavaram railway station and six miles from Sriperumbudur. Bus facilities are available to reach this temple. The presiding deity is Sri Kariamanickaperumal. This temple was built about three centuries ago. There is a stone inscription in this temple. The area occupied by the temple is 16,000 sq. ft. Poojas are performed daily by the non-hereditary priest of this temple who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20. The annual income

of Rs. 800 derived from its immovable properties is utilized for its maintenance.

The temple celebrates three festivals viz. (1) Sri Krishna Jayanthi (2) Perumal Karthigai and (3) Vaikunta Ekadasi. The inhabitants of this village attend them. The temple is managed by a Board of three Trustees.

89. THIRUMUDIVAKKAM
(H/O 89, PALANTHANDALAM)

Sri Balavinayagar Temple

The village is five miles distant from Pallavaram railway station and ten miles from Sriperumbudur. The distance has to be covered by foot or cart. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Balavinayagar. Sri Vaidyalinga Mudaliar and Sri Appakutti Mudaliar built this temple about sixty years back. It covers an area of 2,800 sq. ft. The non-hereditary priest of this temple who is also the village purohit performs poojas daily at 10 A. M.

The annual income of Rs. 300 from its lands the extent of which is two and half acres is utilized for the salary of the priest and pooja expenses. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

90. SOMANGALAM

Sri Somanatheeswarar and
Sri Sundararajaperumal Temples

The village Somangalam is six miles from Tambaram railway station. The distance from the district and taluk headquarters is twenty and nine miles respectively. Madras State Transport Buses on route No. 108 plying from Madras to Kancheepuram via Kunrathur will take the devotees to the Somangalam junction, from which the temple can be reached.

The presiding deities of these temples are Sri Somanatheeswarar and Sri Sundararajaperumal. These two temples appear to have been built during the period of Cholas. Sri Raghavachari, son of Seshadri Ayyangar, renovated the Sundararajaperumal temple. Stone inscriptions are found on the walls and mandapams of both the temples. The area of the Somanatheeswarar temple is 23,664 sq. ft. and that of the Sri Sundararajaperumal temple is 9,576 sq. ft.

The Lingam in the Siva temple is not a Swayambu. Poojas are performed in both the temples twice a day. The priesthood of the Siva temple is hereditary, whereas in the Sundararajaperumal temple, it is not hereditary.

The temples own a few ornaments. The annual income from lands amounts to 160 bags of paddy. This is utilized to meet the expenditure towards the salary of employees, pooja expenses, tax etc.



Sri Ramanujar
Sri Adhikesavaperumal Temple
(86) SRIPERUMBUDUR



Sri Thirumangai Alwar and Kumudhavalli
Sri Adhikesavaperumal Temple
(86) SRIPERUMBUDUR



Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai (Moolavar)
Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple
 (92) VADAPALANI (KODAMBAKKAM)



Sri Anjaneyar (Moolavar)
Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple
 (92) VADAPALANI (KODAMBAKKAM)

The Perumal temple celebrates three festivals and the Eswaran temple observes two festivals in a year. These festivals attract a crowd of a thousand persons from adjoining villages. The following story is of recent origin:

"About 35 years back a native of this village by name Sri Muthu Nayakar fell into a trance and he announced that there was an underground passage in the Moolasthanam of the Siva temple, where idols of Gods were secreted. The villagers found the underground passage, recovered the idols, installed them and performed a kumbabishekam. Stone inscriptions are also found in the passage. The temples are managed by an Executive Officer and a trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

102. MADURAMANGALAM

Sri Vaikuntaperumal Devasthanam

The village Maduramangalam is twelve miles from Thirumalpur railway station. It is connected by bus service from Sriperumbudur, the taluk headquarters, which is eleven miles. The presiding deity of this temple which was built about a thousand years ago is Sri Vaikuntaperumal in a sitting pose. Its height is 4½'. Renovations were done by one Sri Rajamannar Chettiar.

The area which the temple occupies is 0.39 cents. The gopuram is 60' high. The non-hereditary priest of this temple performs six poojas daily. The temple owns jewels worth Rs. 30,000. It has eighty six acres of lands which fetch an income of Rs. 2,000 per annum. It is spent towards the cost of temple establishment and daily poojas. The income under hundi collections does not exceed Rs. 10 per annum. There are five vahanas, a car and a Palanquin in the temple.

Of the six annual festivals, the main one is celebrated in the month of Thai for ten days. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board has appointed a manager to look after the temple affairs; there is a Board of three trustees.

103. KANDUR

Sri Kalyana Varadarajaswamy Temple

Kandur is fifteen miles from Kancheepuram, Kadambathur and Walajabad railway stations and ten miles from Sriperumbudur. It lies on the Madras—Ekanapuram bus route. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Kalyanavaradar. From the stone inscriptions it is seen that the temple was built in 1725 by one Sri Achariar, son of Kuravai Ananthalar.

Additions were made in 1908 by Sri Nattu Thiruvengadaramanujachariar. It covers an area of sixty cents. Sri Devi, Bhu Devi and other minor Gods usually found in Vishnu temples are installed in this shrine. It owns antique and modern ornaments and two Kedayams. It has about thirteen acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 800 to 1,000. Of the thirteen festivals celebrated in this temple, the main festivals are Chithrai Hastham, and Margazhi Hastham. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

124. MANIMANGALAM

Sri Rajagopalperumal Devasthanam

Manimangalam is five miles from Vandalur railway station and eight miles from the taluk headquarters. Bus facilities are available to reach this temple. It was built by the Cholas. One Sri Duraiswamy Iyer effected renovations three years back. Stone inscriptions in archaic Tamil are found on the walls of this temple. There is no gopuram.

The area which the temple occupies is one and a quarter acres. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Rajagopalperumal with Conch Shell in His right hand and Discus in His left hand. The hereditary priest of this temple performs daily poojas. The temple owns no ornaments; it has one Garuda vahanam and two Kedayams. The Palanquin is not fit for use. Its annual income from its immovable properties is Rs. 2,000 which is spent for its maintenance. The main festival is Vaikunta Ekadasi. The temple is managed by a single trustee.

128. ECHOOOR

Sri Markandeeswarar Temple

The village is ten miles from Walajabad railway station and taluk headquarters. Buses from Madras to Kancheepuram via Tenneri, Tiruvallur to Kancheepuram via Sunkuvar Chathram and Madras to Vellore via Sunkuvar Chathram pass through the village. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Markandeeswarar, with His consort Sri Maragathavalli.

The temple was built about two hundred years ago and covers an area of 15,000 sq. ft. The Lingam in Moolasthanam is not a Swayambu. The non-hereditary priest performs poojas twice daily. The annual income of this temple from its immovable properties is utilized for its maintenance.

Chitra Pournami is the only festival which is celebrated here; 500 people assemble for the festival. The temple is managed by four trustees.

128. KUNNAM (H/o 128. ECHOOOR)

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) | Sri Kariamanickaperumal Temple | |
| (2) | " Kalakanda Eswarar | " |
| (3) | " Ellamman | " |
| (4) | " Poovathamman | " |
| (5) | " Moongilamman | " |

The village Kunnam is 8 miles from Walajabad railway station and 9 miles from the taluk headquarters. It can be reached by bus from Sriperumbudur. The presiding deities are (1) Sri Kariamanickaperumal and (2) Sri Kalakanda Eswarar. There are temples for 3 village Goddesses. One Sri Kalathi Mudaliar built the temples in 1903. The area occupied by the temples is 41 cents. Though there is a priest, daily poojas are not done. Only on certain specified days, such as Saturdays in Purattasi, Krishna Jayanthi etc. special abishekams and poojas are performed. There are no festivals. The temples have neither ornaments nor vahanas. They own 5 acres of wet and dry lands, which fetch an income of Rs. 400 per annum. Two trustees manage the temples.

133. VALLAKOTTAI

Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

Vallakottai is 10 miles from Singaperumal Koil. Buses plying on Chingleput—Tiruvallur road and Madras—Kancheepuram road pass through the village. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Subramaniaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai. The area which the temple occupies is 20,000 sq. ft. The non-hereditary priest of this temple offers poojas thrice daily. The temple owns antique jewels worth Rs. 2,200. It has 17.10 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 4,650. Hundi collections amount to Rs. 6 to 10 per annum. There is a Peacock vahanam which was gifted about 12 years back. The main festivals are Skandasashti in Ayyappasi and Karthigai Deepam; about 500 devotees assemble for these festivals. A Board of three trustees looks after the temple affairs.

134. MATHUR

Sri Abath Sahaya Eswarar Temple

The village is 9 miles from Singaperumal Koil railway station and 7 miles from Sriperumbudur, the taluk headquarters. Regular bus services are available to reach the village. The above temple is believed to be very ancient since the stone inscriptions show that Saint Sambandar has visited it. There are numerous stone inscriptions on the outer walls and in the Vinayagar temple. The presiding deity Sri Abath Sahaya Eswarar is a Pradhishta Lingam. His consort

is Sri Amirthavalli. Renovations are now being made by the villagers. The temple covers an extent of 65 cents. The Nandhi idol is not facing the deity, as is usually the case in all Siva temples. It is also facing east as the deity.

At present, no poojas are performed and only a lamp is lit. The temple has 6.25 acres of wet and dry lands and 10 trees, which fetch an income of Rs. 300 per annum. This amount is spent for renovations and lighting the lamp. No festivals are celebrated at present. Three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are managing the affairs of the temple.

136. PERINJIAMBAKKAM

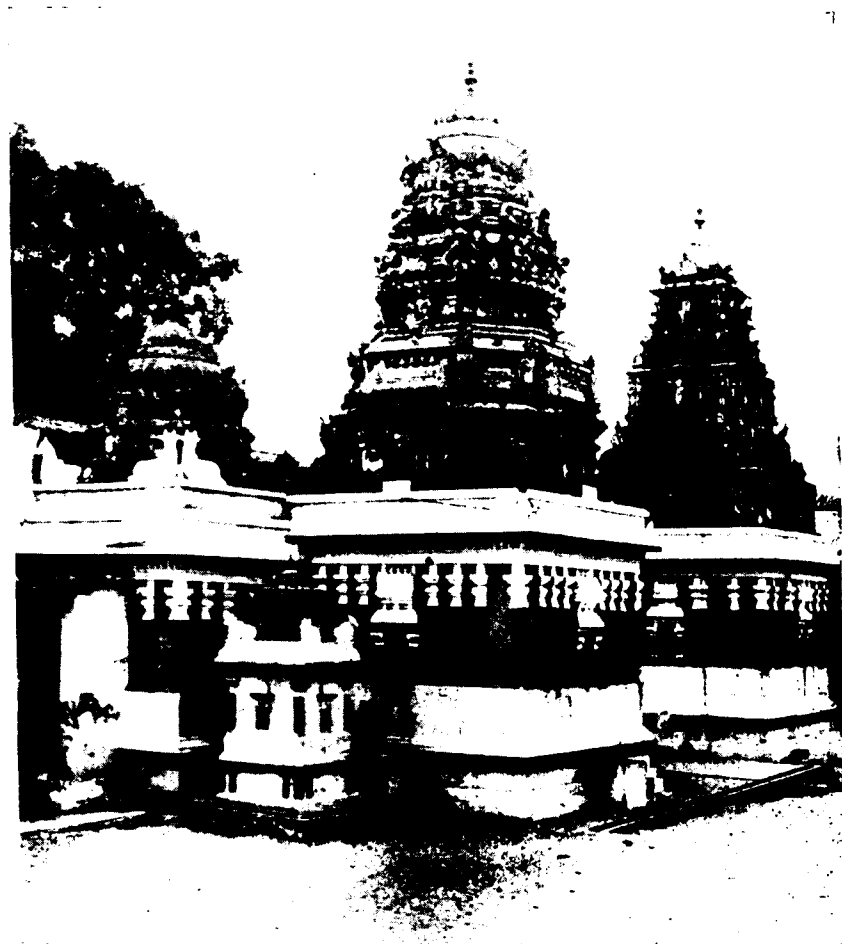
Sri Agastheeswarar and Sri Kommathamman Temples

The village is 9 miles from Vandalur railway station. Saidapet, the district headquarters and Sriperumbudur, the taluk headquarters are 15 miles and 6 miles respectively from this temple. Bus facilities are available upto Padappai wherefrom a distance of three miles has to be covered by foot. The presiding deity is Sri Agastheeswaraswamy with his consort Agilandavalli. There is a separate shrine close to the Siva temple for the village Goddess Kommathamman. The area covered by the shrine is 1,660 sq. ft. The Lingam is a Swayambu. The hereditary priest of this temple who has some inam lands performs poojas daily. The temples own 10.52 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 300 per annum. Arudhra is the only festival celebrated in the temple. It is managed by a single trustee.

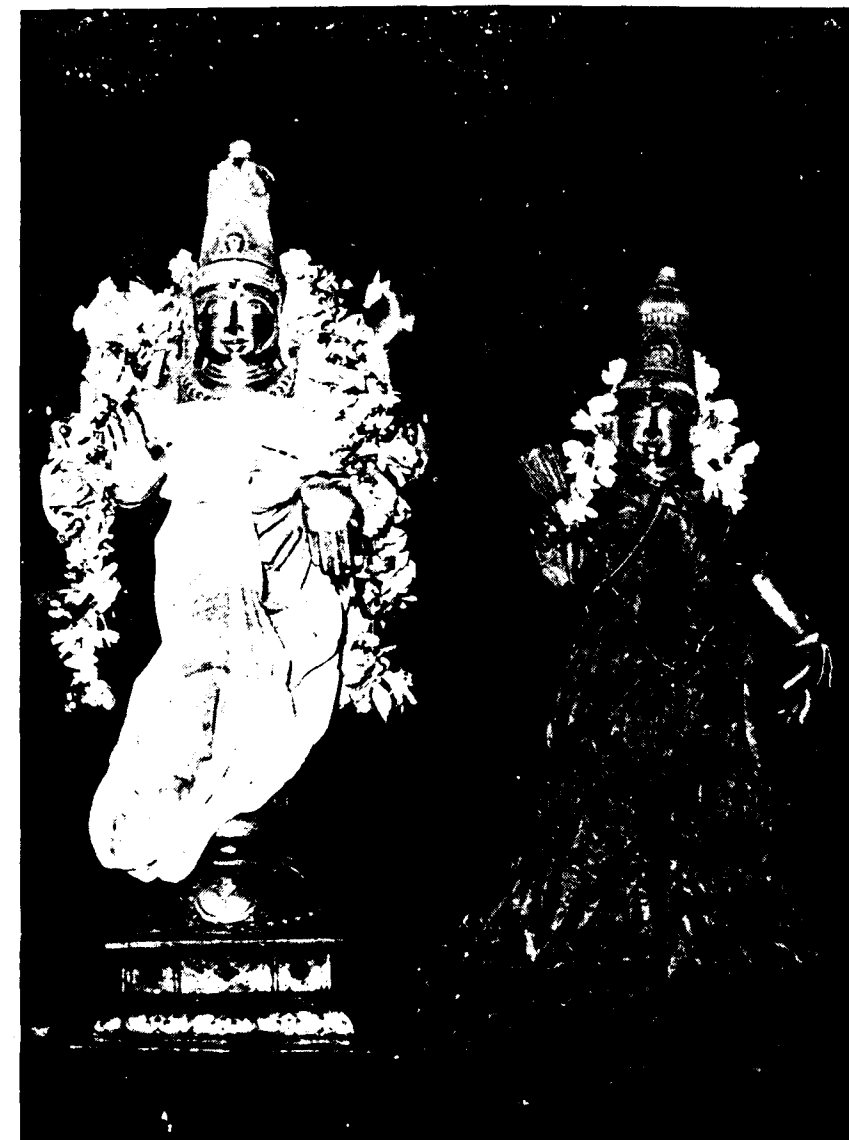
137. NAVALUR (H/o 137. SERPANANCHERI)

Sri Ekambaranathaswamy Temple

The village is 4 miles from Guduvanchery railway station and the distance can be covered by bus or foot. The temple was constructed by the villagers, but its age is not known. It was renovated by the local residents about 15 years back. It covers an area of one acre. The presiding deity, Sri Ekambaranathar is an installed Lingam. His consort is Sri Kamakshi Amman. The Brahmin Gurukkal whose office is hereditary and who enjoys manyam lands offers poojas once a day. The temple owns 4.32 acres of wet and dry lands which are under the management of the trustee. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 300. Sivarathri in the month of Masi is the main festival observed here and 100 devotees attend it. A single trustee is in charge of its management.



Gopuram view
Sri Siva and Vishnu Temple
 (95) RAJAJINAGAR (T. NAGAR)



Sri Chandrasekarar with His consort (Uthsavar)
Sri Siva and Vishnu Temple
 (95) RAJAJINAGAR (T. NAGAR)

139. PADAPPAI (MEL)

Sri Thazhuvakkozhuntheeswarar Temple

Padappai village is 5 miles distant from Vandalur railway station and can be reached by bus. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Thazhuvakkozhuntheeswarar with His consort Sri Kamakshiamman. Sri Pichandi Mudaliar's family built this shrine about 200 years ago; renovations were done by the local residents from time to time.

The area covered by the temple is one acre. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. The non-hereditary priest of this temple, who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 50 conducts two poojas daily. The temple owns jewels worth Rs. 675. These were gifted by the local residents within the last 20 years. The immovable properties fetch an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum which is spent for the maintenance of the temple.

Of the six festivals observed, the main one is celebrated in Vaikasi known as Thirugnanasambandar Vizha; about 50 poor persons are fed on this occasion and 1,000 devotees assemble. The temple is run by a Board of five trustees.

139. PADAPPAI (KIL)

Sri Veerateswarar Temple

This temple is about 800 years old. Some inscriptions are found on the walls of the temple, but they are not decipherable. The area occupied by the temple is 3 acres. The Lingam in this temple is not a Swayambu. The office of priest is not a hereditary one; he is paid a salary of Rs. 45 per month. The temple owns jewels worth Rs. 500. The annual income of Rs. 1,000 from its 28 acres of lands is utilized for poojas, festivals and salary of the priest. There are two vahanas in this temple. Of the eight festivals observed by this temple, those celebrated in honour of Saint Thirunavukkarasar and Sundaramoorthy Nayanar in Chithrai and Adi are the main ones, when 1,000 poor people are fed. About 5,000 devotees attend these festivals. The temple is managed by a Board of 5 trustees.

144. ORATHUR

(1) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

Orathur is 3 miles from Guduvancheri railway station and this distance has to be covered by foot. Saidapet and Sriperumbudur are 22 and 10 miles respectively from this temple. The presiding deity is Sri Agastheeswaraswamy with other minor Gods and consort Sri Kamakshiamman. The stone inscriptions show that the temple was built about 450 years ago.

The area covered by the temple is half an acre. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. One pooja is daily performed by the non-hereditary Gurukkal of the temple. He is paid a salary of Rs. 45 per month. There are no jewels or vahanas in the temple. It owns 45 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 600 per annum, out of which the Gurukkal's salary is paid. This temple is managed by a Board of five trustees. A legend states that those who did not render proper accounts for the temple's income did not prosper.

(2) Sri Prasanna Venkatesaperumal Temple

The above temple was built by one Sri Venkata Subramania Iyer about 150 years back. There are stone inscriptions in Telugu. The temple covers an area of 50 cents. The presiding deity is in a standing pose with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on either side. The non-hereditary Brahmin Bhattachari whose salary is Rs. 44 per month performs pooja every morning. The temple has about 60 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,250. Karthigai Deepam is the main festival celebrated in the temple. About 100 devotees attend it. The temple is managed by a Board of 5 trustees.

146. VADAKKUPATTU

Sri Sundara Varadarajaperumal Temple

Vadakkupattu on the Tiruvallur—Chingleput road is 7 miles from Singaperumal koil railway station. The district headquarters and taluk headquarters are 30 miles and 12 miles distant respectively. Bus facilities are available upto 2 miles from the village and this distance can be covered by foot or carts. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Sundara-varadarajaperumal in standing pose.

The temple was built about two centuries back by the local inhabitants out of donations collected by them. Some renovations and additions were done by two individuals of Chingleput about 60 years back. The area covered by the temple is half an acre. Poojas are performed twice daily by the non-hereditary priest who is paid a monthly salary. The temple owns jewels worth Rs. 2,000 which were gifted by the villagers. The expenditure of this Devasthanam is met from the income of Rs. 2,000 derived from its 47½ acres of wet and dry lands. A Garuda vahanam which was donated by Sri Polur Kanniappa Gramani about thirty five years back is in good condition. The main festival is in Panguni when the wedding of the Lord and His consort is celebrated with eclat. The temple is run by a Board of two trustees at present.

148. VALAYAKARANAI

Sri Srinivasaperumal Temple

The village Valayakaranai is 5 miles from Singaperumal koil railway station. Bus facilities are available upto Appur, which is at a distance of only 4 furlongs from the temple. This short distance has to be covered by foot. The presiding deity of this temple, which was built in 1930 out of donations collected by the villagers, is Sri Srinivasaperumal. The area which the temple occupies is 0.15 cents. Pooja is performed once a day by the non-hereditary priest of this temple, who is paid in kind. There are no festivals. Jewels worth of Rs. 140 donated by the villagers are owned by this temple. There are no vahanas. The expenditure of this Devasthanam is met from the income Rs. 350 from its 5 acres of lands. It is managed by a Board of two trustees.

148. UMayAL PARANAICHERY
(H/o 148 VALAYAKARANAI)**Sri Mavilingamman and Sri Selliamman Temples**

The village is five miles from Kattupakkam railway station and this distance has to be covered by foot. There are two separate small temples for the two village Goddesses, Sri Mavilingamman and Sri Selliamman. These temples were built, about sixty years ago by the local residents and renovations were effected by them subsequently.

The two temples cover an area of 504 and 264 sq. ft. respectively. There are no jewels or vahanas in the temples. They own 8 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 160 per annum. Poojas are performed once a week. The annual festival is celebrated in July. The temples are managed by three trustees.

149. NATARASAMPATTU

(1) Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal Temple

The village is 4 miles from Kattankulathur railway station and can be reached by bus. The temple was

built by the local residents, but its age is not known. Sri Perumal, the presiding deity, is in a sitting posture, with his two consorts on either side. At present, no pooja is offered, but only a lamp is lit. The temple has no properties; no festivals are celebrated. Five trustees are in charge of this temple.

(2) Sri Karpaga Pillaiyar Temple

This was also built by the local residents and there is no information regarding its age. It was renovated about 1953. It covers 5 cents of land. The Pillaiyar, the presiding deity, is in a sitting posture. Poojas and festivals are not celebrated. Only a lamp is lit. Its affairs are managed by five trustees.

(3) Sri Alavettamman Temple

This shrine also was built by the villagers. It covers an area of 15 cents. Sri Alavettamman, the presiding deity, is in a standing posture. The poosari, whose office is not hereditary, offers poojas every morning. His remuneration is 4 bags of paddy per annum. From its 12 acres of wet and dry lands it gets an annual income of Rs. 200. No festival is observed. Five trustees manage the temple.

150. KAVANUR

Sri Ramanathaswamy Temple

The village Kavanur is 6 miles distant from Pallavaram railway station and 11½ miles from Sriperumbudur. Bus facilities are available to reach this temple. This Siva temple was built by people of Kondaikatti Vellalars about four hundred years ago. The presiding deity Sri Ramanathaswamy is not a Swayambu. The non-hereditary priest of this temple performs poojas daily morning at 7 O' clock. The temple owns 17 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,000; this is utilized for its maintenance. The temple is managed by the Kondaikatti Vellala communities of the village.



Sri Parvathi Ambal (Uthsavar)
Sri Siva and Vishnu Temple
 (95) RAJAJINAGAR (T. NAGAR)



Sri Srinivasa Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi
 (Moolavar and Uthsavar)
Sri Siva and Vishnu Temple
 (95) RAJAJINAGAR (T. NAGAR)

District: CHINGLEPUT (2)

Taluk: SRIPERUMBUDUR (4)

Immovable properties owned by temples

[Under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L. C. No.	Name of temple	Extent of land in acre			Shop	House	Vacant ground	Shop and house	Compensation given by Government for lands taken over Rs.	Annual income (In Rupees)
		Wet	Dry	Wet and dry						
1.	Sri Manavaleeswarar temple	42.44	2.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,500
	„ Bakthavatsalaperumal	153.34	50.56	...	1	4	...	...	...	Rs. 15,120
6.	„ Ponniamman	...	...	400 Palmyrah trees	...	...	...	...	...	300
8.	„ Agastheeswarar	...	...	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Venugopalswamy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	„ Sundararajaperumal	...	...	64.00	...	5	...	...	...	8,000 + 2,800 = 10,800 (70 Kalams of paddy)
	„ Dhatheeswarar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	„ Kalyana Veeraraghava perumal	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550 (20 bags of paddy)
	„ Arunachaleswarar	12.67	12.20	50 Tamarind, 600 Palmyrah trees	6	...	...	...	...	3,060 (from dry lands and shops) and 955 Jodus from wet lands. (1 Jodu = 4 M. M.)
21.	„ Santheeswaraswamy	11.55	2.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250 (50 bags of paddy)
24.	„ Vedhapureeswarar	4.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
	„ Devi Karumariamman	...	...	12.00 (Rs. 2,000)	1	...	...	...	...	3,200 (from lands and rent)
29.	„ Palleeswaraswamy	10.75	19.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
30.	„ Azhiavara Vinayagar	3.52	2.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	850
34.	„ Jagannathaperumal	67.72	101.76	(6,500)	1	...	...	...	...	9,200 (from lands Rs. 6,500; house rent Rs. 2,700)
	„ Othanda Eswarar	...	...	30.00	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
37.	„ Selva Vinayagar	5.23	0.66	Rs. 780	1	...	...	...	...	(195 Marakkals of paddy; House rent Rs. 886)
	„ Sivasubramaniaswamy	...	...	4.77	1	...	...	...	...	Rs. 600
	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	...	...	5.23	3	2	2	...	...	Income not stated
40.	„ Jayasundara Vinayagar	...	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Sundara Vinayagar	...	...	5.00	6	1	...	...	...	Rs. 500
	„ Varadarajaperumal	...	...	121.68	13	6	...	Choultry rent Rs. 6,000	...	15,000 (from lands and buildings)
	„ Vaitheeswaraswa	14.00	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
	„ Dharmarajar	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	150
44.	„ Pachaivarnaperumal	...	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...
49.	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	...	...	272.00	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	„ Venugopalswamy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.	„ Kailasanathaswamy	7.95	...	11.55	...	...	...	...	...	500
	„ Kothandamaswamy	26.90	67.51	...	Houses in two villages Unspecified	...	...	...	...	4,000
51.	„ Baladeeswarar	...	...	3.08	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 50
	„ Valleeswaraswamy	4.78	3.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
	„ Vaikuntaperumal	8.22	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 (Mel varam)
	„ Kamakshiamman	10.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
57.	„ Theertheeswarar	...	...	4.95	...	...	...	...	...	200
61.	„ Sundaeswaraswamy	98.80	37.40	(by land Rs. 15,000)	24	1	...	...	...	46,234 (from buildings Rs. 31,234 and from lands Rs. 15,000)
62.	„ Velleeswaraswamy	10.11	1.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
	„ Neelakanteswaraswamy	4.29	2.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
	„ Venugopalswamy	8.70	1.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
63.	„ Valleeswaraswamy	3.80	8.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
70.	„ Amarapatheeswaraswamy	26.51	22.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
71.	„ Kandaswamy	3.00	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
	„ (Alias) Subramaniaswamy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Nageswaraswamy	...	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	2,941
	„ Sekkizharswamy	...	...	15.00	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
72.	„ Kailasanathaswamy	12.19	0.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
74.	„ Kailasanathaswamy	5.00	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
75.	„ Deivanayagaswamy	7.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
86.	„ Bhoothapureeswarar	3.05	7.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 (28 bags of paddy)
	„ Jaya Bhoothapuri Vinayagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not stated
	„ Adhikesavaperumal & Bashyakaraswamy	121.71	232.94	...	30	6	...	...	...	40,000
87.	„ Kariamackaperumal	...	...	16.54	...	...	...	...	...	800
89.	„ Bala Vinayagar	2.53	0.51	...	1	...	...	...	...	300
99.	„ Somanatheeswarar	...	...	10.70	...	...	...	...	...	4,000 (160 bags of paddy)
	„ Sundararajaperumal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102.	„ Vaikuntaperumal	65.00	21.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
103.	„ Kalyanavaradarajaperumal	12.64	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 to 1,000
124.	„ Rajagopalaperumal	10.00	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
128.	„ Markandeswarar	13.82	6.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Kariamackaprumal & Kalakanda Eswarar	3.24	1.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
133.	„ Subramaniaswamy	9.68	7.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,650
134.	„ Abathsahaya Eswarar	3.25	3.00	10 Iluppai trees	...	...	...	...	...	300
136.	„ Agastheeswarar	...	...	10.52	...	...	...	...	...	300
	„ Kommathamman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Agastheeswarar	6.46	4.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
137.	„ Ekambaranathaswamy	3.50	0.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 (12 bags of paddy)
139.	„ Thazhuvakkozhuntheeswarar	20.00	7.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	„ Veerateeswarar	22.00	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
144.	„ Prasannavenkatesaperumal	...	...	60.00	...	...	...	...	...	1,250 (50 bags of paddy)
	„ Agastheeswarar	25.66	19.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
146.	„ Sundaravaradarajaperumal	20.63	26.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
148.	„ Srinivasaperumal	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
	„ Mavilingamman & Selliamman	4.00	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
149.	„ Lakshminarayanaperumal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not stated
	„ Karpaga Pillaiyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Alavettamman	...	...	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	200
150.	„ Ramanathaswamy	14.07	3.14	From land Rs. 500	1	...	...	...	...	1,000



Sri Mahalakshmi (Uthsavar)
Sri Siva and Vishnu Temple
(95) RAJAJINAGAR (T. NAGAR)

of Adi. Dramas and religious discourses are arranged during the festival. The trustee is the owner of the temple.

(6) Sri Bharadwaja Eswarar Temple

The temple is dedicated to Lord Siva. Its origin is not known. The Moolavar deity, Sri Bharadwaja Eswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri varnambigai. The other deities are Sri Panneer nayagar, Subramaniam with His two consorts and amanatha Eswarar. The temple covers an area of 8 cents.

A hereditary Gurukkal belonging to the Brahmin community, who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20 and 3/4 measures of rice daily offers poojas twice a day. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 5,000 from its immovable properties. It is spent for daily poojas and annual festivals. The temple is conducting masses in Thiruppugazh.

It gets an additional income of Rs. 40 per annum from its hundi collections. The hundi is opened once in a year in the presence of the trustees, Executive Officer and the Inspector of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. There is a Rishaba vahanam and a Bandicoot vahanam about 30 years old made of wood. Of the six festivals, the Chithirai Full moon is the most important. It is celebrated in the month of Chithirai and attracts about 2,500 devotees. An Executive Officer and a board of three trustees are in charge of the temple.

3. THYAGAROYA NAGAR

Sri Thulukkanathamman Temple

The above Amman temple located in 95, Erikarai street in Mambalam was constructed about 74 years ago by one Sri Elumalai Naicker. It covers an area of 8.25 cents. The principal deity, Sri Thulukkanathamman is in a sitting pose.

Poojas are performed daily once by a hereditary posari of Naicker community. His office is honorary. The annual festival is celebrated for 10 days in the month of Adi. A handful of local devotees attend it. A hereditary trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

5. RAJAJINAGAR (T. NAGAR)

Sri Siva and Vishnu Temple

The two temples for Siva and Vishnu located near the Thyagaroyanagar Bus Stand, Madras were built side by side within one compound by the Mambalam anmargha Samvardhini Sabha (M. S. S. Sabha). The temples cover an area of 4 cents and have a prakaram. Sri Kethareeswarar, the Moolavar in the Siva temple

T. S.—27

is an installed Lingam. His consort is Sri Parvathi-ambal. In the Vishnu shrine, Sri Srinivasa Perumal is the principal deity. He is in a standing pose with His consorts on either side. There are a number of other deities in this temple such as Sri Natarajar, Subramaniam, Durgai, Ramar, Sita, Anjaneyar etc.

A Gurukkal and Bhattachari offer four poojas daily to the Siva and Vishnu temples respectively. Their office is hereditary and they are paid a monthly salary from the income of the temple and also take the offerings of the devotees. The temples own ornaments and silver kavachams worth about Rs. 25,000 which have been donated by some local devotees. They get an annual income of Rs. 4,600 from hundi collections and Rs. 7,368 from archana, abishekam etc. It has a number of vahanas made of wood and brass which are 7 years old.

Among the several festivals, Navarathri and Sivarathri are the main annual festivals observed in the Siva temple, while Vaikunta Ekadasi and Sri Rama Navami are the important festivals celebrated in the Vishnu shrine. They attract about 1,00,000 devotees from the city and adjacent villages. The temple is managed by the M. S. S. Sabha.

96. KAMRAJ NAGAR

Sri Kasiviswanathaswamy Temple

The above temple dedicated to Lord Siva is an ancient one; there is no information regarding its age. Sri Kasiviswanathar, the principal deity is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Visalakshiamman.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a non-hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 29; he gets an allowance of a measure of rice daily. The temple has jewels worth about Rs. 200. It owns houses, shops, house-sites and wet lands which are let out for rent. The annual income of Rs. 4,000 which accrues from them is spent for poojas and festivals. It also gets an annual income of Rs. 400 under hundi collections and Rs. 100 from archana, abishekam etc.

Rishabam, Horse, Peacock, Bandicoot and Kedayam are the vahanas owned by the temple which are made of wood. No festival is observed in this shrine at present. A Board of five trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

97. SAIDAPET NORTH

(1) Sri Kothandaramaswamy Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu near the Mambalam railway station was constructed about 80 years back by one Sri Venkatavaradha Das. The principal deity, Sri Kothandaramaswamy is in a

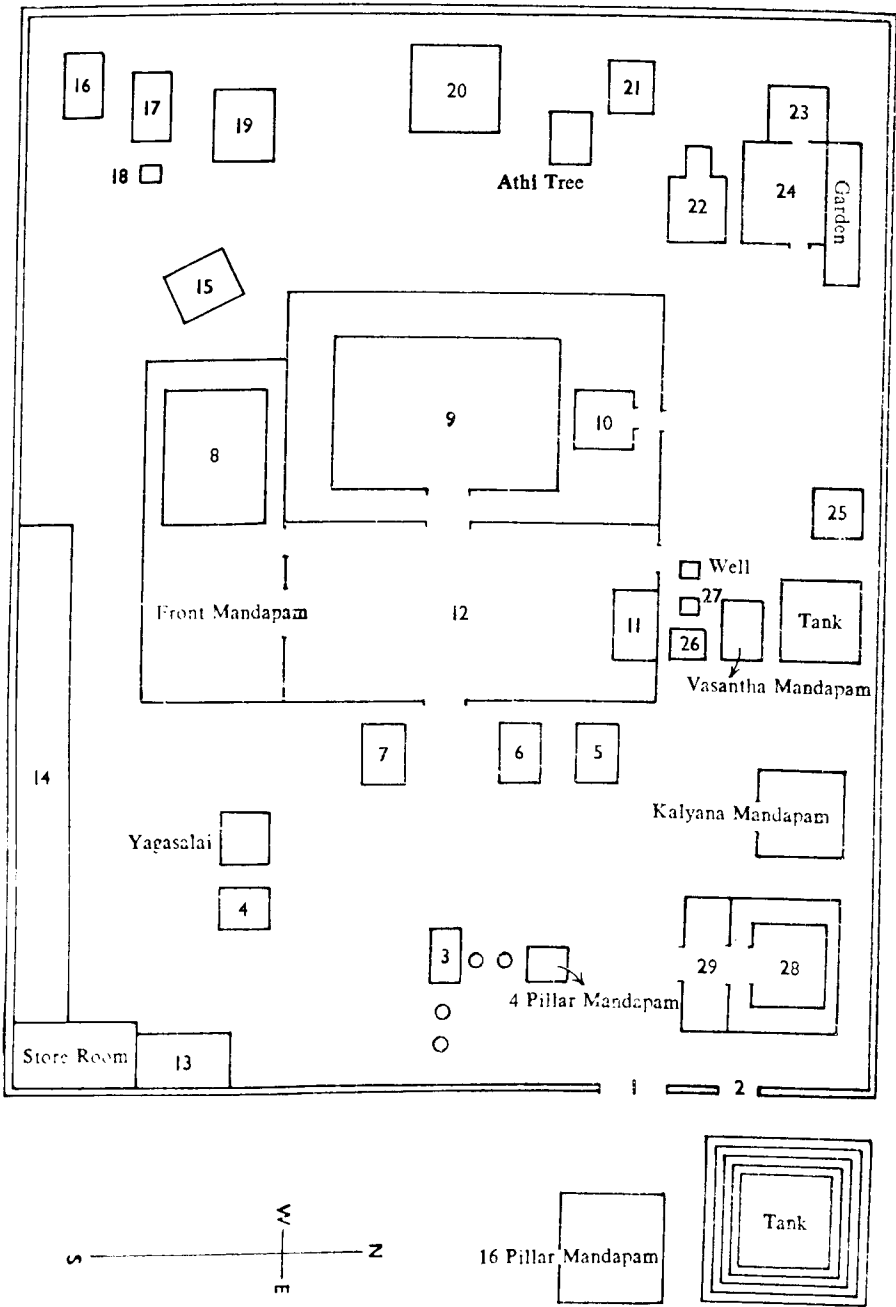
SRI THIAGARAJASWAMY TEMPLE

TIRUVOTIYUR

[NOT TO SCALE]

INDEX TO NUMBERS

- 1 Rajagopuram
- 2 Sub-Gate
- 3 Nandhi, Dwaja Sthambam, Balipeedam
- 4 Jagannathar(Lingam
- 5 Kulanthai Eswarar
- 6 Bala Subramaniam
- 7 Vinayagar
- 8 Thiagarajaswamy Sannathi
- 9 Athipureswarar
- 10 Kali
- 11 Natarajar
- 12 Natarajar Mandapam
- 13 Nalvar & Sahasra Lingam
- 14 Nakshathra Lingam (27)
- 15 Goulceswarar
- 16 Akasa Lingam
- 17 Annamalaiar
- 18 Nandhi
- 19 Jambukeswarar
- 20 Nagam
- 21 Kalahastheeswarar
- 22 Sundareswarar
- 23 Otreeswarar
- 24 Otreeswarar Mandapam
- 25 Bhairavar
- 26 Magizhani Tree
- 27 Otreeswarar Feet
- 28 Thiripurasundari
- 29 Thiripurasundari Mandapam



standing pose with the bow with His consort Sri Sita and His brother Lakshmana. Renovations were effected by one Sri Venkataranga Das; new Sanctums for Sri Ranganayaki Thayar and Andal were constructed by the trustees. There are some stone inscriptions in this shrine. The area covered by the temple is about 1.15 acres.

A hereditary Vaikanasa Bhattachari who is paid a monthly salary and one measure of rice daily as allowance performs poojas twice a day. He is also given free quarters.

The temple owns ornaments worth about Rs. 12,600. It derives an annual income of Rs. 3,200 from its immovable properties comprising 4 houses and 4 shops in Mambalam and 3 acres 91 cents of dry land in Subbareddipalayam village of Ponneri taluk. The above income is utilized for poojas and festivals. The temple gets an additional annual income of Rs. 300 under collections from the hundi which is opened every month in the presence of the trustees. The temple possesses a Ratham, a Palanquin and 10 vahanas which are made of wood.

Among the several annual festivals, Brahmothsavam for 10 days in the month of Vaikasi, floating festival for 3 days in the month of Masi and Panguni Uthiram in the month of Panguni are the main festivals observed in this temple, when the deity is taken round the streets in procession; these are attended by a large number of devotees from the adjacent villages. The temple is managed by a Board of five trustees.

(2) Sri Adhi Chennakesava Perumal Temple

The above Vishnu temple is one mile from the Mambalam railway station. Its age is not known. The Moolavar Sri Adhi Chennakesava Perumal is in a standing pose. His consort is Sri Sengamalavalli.

A Bhattachari performs poojas twice a day. His post is not hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15. He also gets an allowance of one measure of rice daily. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 1,500 from house-sites and wet lands. The above income is spent for its maintenance. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Chithirai on the day of Thiruvadhirai star which is the birth day of Sri Ramanujar. The temple is administered by a Board of five trustees.

99. GUINDY (VELACHERRY)

Sri Yoga Narasimhaswamy Temple

The above temple in Velacherry adjacent to Guindy was built some 300 years ago. It faces west and covers an extent of 4 cents.

The presiding deity is Sri Yoga Narasimhaswamy in a sitting pose. A Bhattachari of Thenkalai sect whose office is not hereditary performs poojas once a day. He is given free quarters and paid a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem. He is also entitled to enjoy the archana and aradhana charges. The temple owns immovable properties, which include 3.63 acres of wet lands, 32 sheds, a garden, 2 houses and 4.54 acres of dry lands, which are leased out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 783.

The *Uriyadi* Uthsavam, which takes place on the fourth Saturday of the Purattasi month is the only festival celebrated; only the local residents take part in it. The management of the temple vests with a Board of three trustees.

100. SAIDAPET

(1) Sri Karaneeswarar Temple

The above temple close to the Saidapet railway station was built about 400 years ago by the Sengunthars of the locality. The presiding deity Sri Karaneeswarar is an installed Lingam; His consort is Sri Swarnambigai. The temple covers an area of 2 acres.

Two non-hereditary Gurukkals offer four poojas daily. One of them gets a salary of Rs. 55 and an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem. The second is paid Rs. 45 with an allowance of Rs. 20. Both are entitled to a daily allowance of one Madras measure of rice.

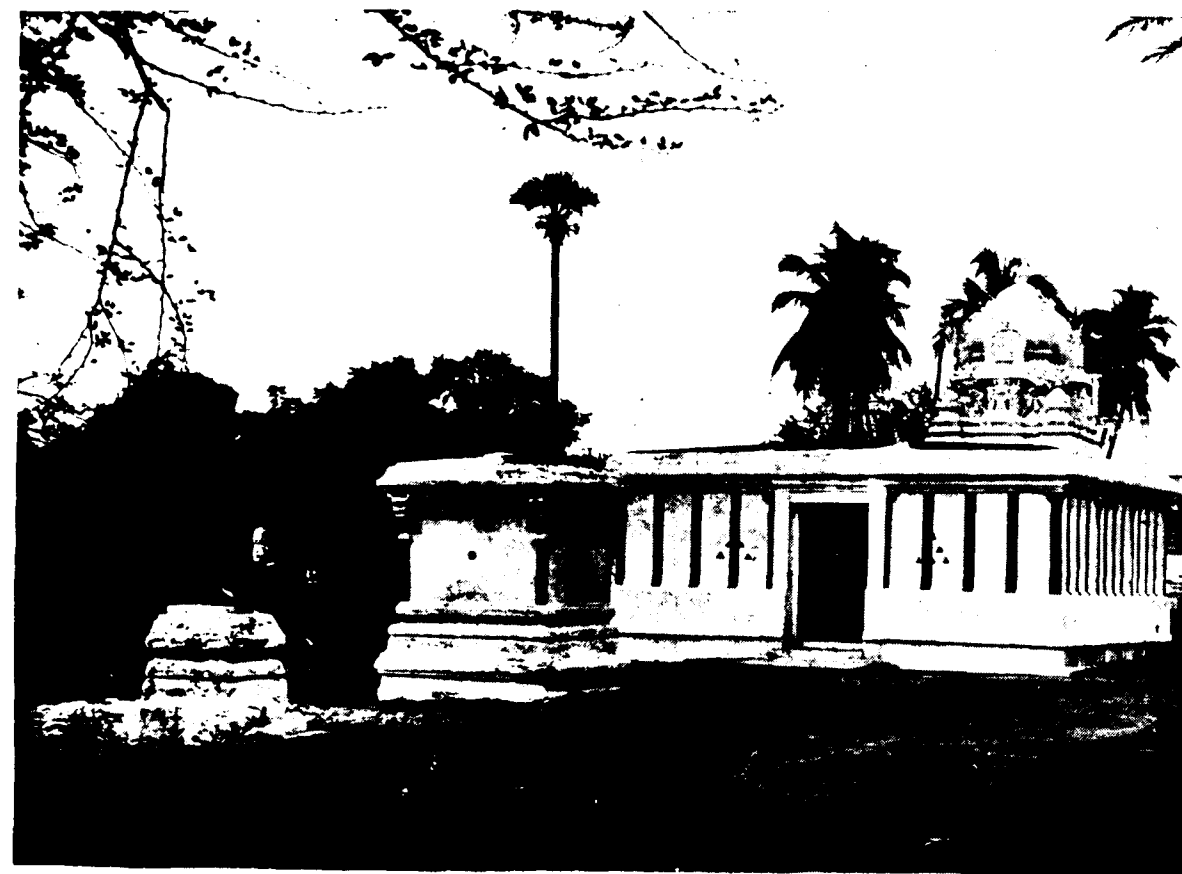
The temple owns ornaments worth about Rs. 18,000 which were donated by the Sengunthar community. It has houses, shops, garden, lands etc., which fetch an annual income of Rs. 50,300. The amount is utilized for its maintenance. The income under hundi collections and archana charges is about Rs. 250 per annum. There are 4 vahanas and a Car in the temple.

The main festivals are Brahmothsavam for 10 days in Chithirai, Vasantha Uthsavam in Vaikasi, Skandasashti in Ayppasi and Arudhra in Margazhi. About 10,000 devotees attend these festivals. Three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal Temple

The Perumal temple located in Mettupalayam, near Saidapet covers an area of 3,500 sq. ft. Sri Venkatesa Perumal with Ubayanachiyar is the presiding deity. The Moolavar Perumal is in a standing posture.

Poojas are performed twice daily. There are two Bhattacharies who are paid Rs. 30 and Rs. 42 per month respectively. They have been given free quarters and are entitled to take the offerings of the devotees.



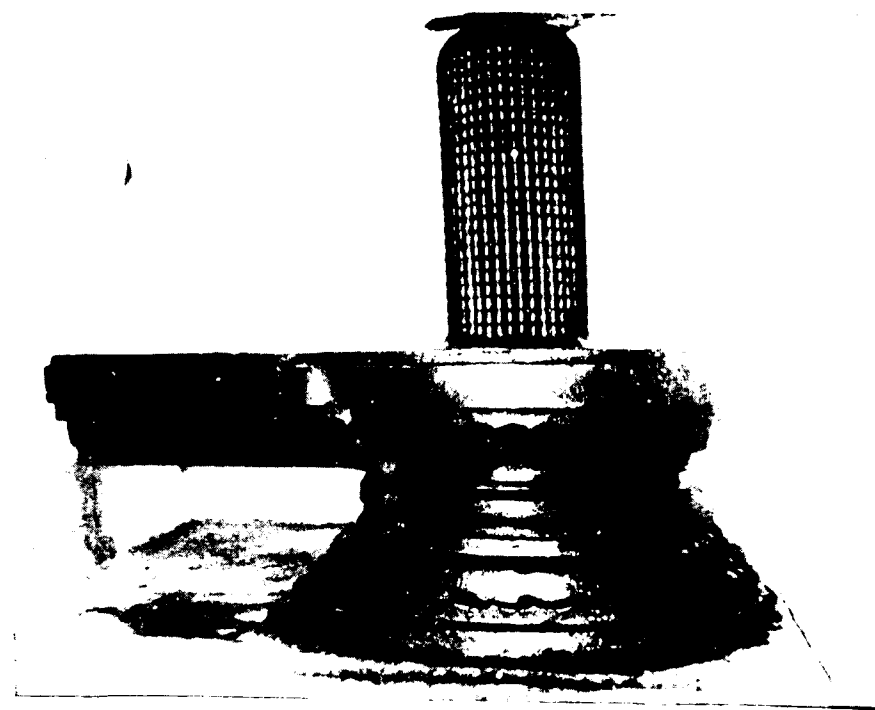
Temple view
Sri Yoga Narasimhaswamy Temple
(99) GUINDY (VELACHERRY)



Sri Ganapathi
Sri Thiyagarajaswamy Temple (23) THIRUVOTTIYUR



The Ekapatha Thirumurthi
Sri Thiyagarajaswamy Temple
(23) THIRUVOTTIYUR



The Sahasra Lingam
Sri Thiyagarajaswamy Temple (23) THIRUVOTTIYUR

Lord Brahma
Sri Thiyagarajaswamy Temple
(23) THIRUVOTTIYUR





The Sannithi of Sri Yoga Narasimhaswamy (Moolavar)
Sri Yoga Narasimhaswamy Temple
 (99) GUINDY (VELACHERRY)



Sri Prahaladha (Moolavar)
Sri Yoga Narasimhaswamy Temple
 (99) GUINDY (VELACHERRY)



Lord Surya
Sri Thiyagarajaswamy Temple
(23) THIRUVOTTIYUR



Sri Adhi Sankaracharya
Sri Thiyagarajaswamy Temple
(23) THIRUVOTTIYUR

5. SAIDAPET TALUK

[Temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

10. VILANGADUPAKKAM

(1) Sri Adhimoolaperumal Temple

Sri Adhimoolaperumal temple at Vilangadupakkam village in Saidapet taluk was constructed some 120 years ago by the Vellala caste people. The temple is situated at a distance of about 18 miles from both the taluk and district headquarters. The nearest railway station is Perambur, which is at a distance of about 6 miles. The temple can be reached by bus, as it lies on the Nellore—Madras trunk road. The principal deity of the temple is Sri Adhimoolaperumal. The temple occupies an area of about 11 cents and it contains idols for the Moolavar, Sri Adhimoolaperumal and Sri Andal, the height of which is $3\frac{1}{2}'$ and $3'$ respectively.

A local poosari performs regularly pooja once a day and he is paid a salary of Rs. 15 from the income of the temple. The office of the poosari is not hereditary. The temple owns lands to the extent of 32 acres and 30 cents which fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,000. This amount is spent for meeting the expenses of poojas and festivals and for the maintenance of the temple. There are no important festivals. The affairs of the temple are looked after by a trustee.

(2) Sri Lavapuri Eswarar Temple

The Siva temple in this village is believed to have been built by a resident of Vellala caste some 150 years back. Its area is 0.54 cents. Sri Lavapureeswarar, the principal deity, is a Swayambu Lingam. His consort is Sri Thirupurasundari. The popular belief is that the Lingam was erected by Lava, one of the sons of Sri Rama and hence the name of the deity is Sri Lavapureeswarar.

Pooja is performed daily once by a priest whose post is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15 from the temple's income. The temple owns landed property to the extent of about 34 acres and 97 cents which fetch an income of Rs. 2,500 per annum; this is utilised for the poojas and for the celebration of festivals. The temple is in possession of a few acres of inam lands. The management of the temple vests in a trustee.

20. KADAPAKKAM

Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple

The village is 20 miles from both the taluk and the district headquarters. Thiruvottiyur is the nearest

* Thiruvottiyur is also spelt as "Thiruvotriyur."

railway station which is at a distance of about 5 miles and 6 furlongs and the village can be reached by bus. This is a Vishnu temple where the presiding deity is Sri Venugopalaswamy. It was built by the Harijans some 40 years ago. At the beginning, it was only a thatched building. But four years back, a fine building has been erected by the residents. The area of the temple is about 40 cents. There is only a picture of Lord Vishnu.

A Poosari selected from the Harijan caste performs the pooja regularly every Saturday. On other week days, only a lamp is kept lit near the deity. The office of the poosari is hereditary and he is paid a salary from the income of the temple. It owns lands to the extent of 1 acre and 80 cents from which an income of Rs. 300 accrues per annum. The amount is spent for the renovation of the temple and for the periodical poojas and festivals. There is a Chapparam of 4' in height made some 35 years back.

Sri Rama Navami, Ekadasi and Purattasi Saturdays are the main festivals of the temple. On these days the portrait of Lord Vishnu is carried on the Chapparam in a procession along with music and other amusements, such as firing of crackers, dances, etc. These festivals are attended by about 500 people including women and children from the neighbouring villages. During all the 30 days of the Margazhi month, poojas are regularly performed early morning. The temple is administered by a Board of three trustees.

23. *THIRUVOTTIYUR

(1) Sri Thiyagarajaswamy Temple

Thiruvottiyur, the industrial centre close to Madras, is a famous pilgrim centre for Saivites. State Transport Buses are plying between Mint and Thiruvottiyur. The Siva temple facing east is 2 furlongs from the railway station. This is an ancient temple and had attained fame even in the Seventh Century A. D. during the period of Thirugnanasambandar. The stone inscriptions show that Raja Raja II and Kulothunga III had visited the temple. In fact, it was a centre of cultural and religious activities during the reign of Chola rulers. Saints Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar and Manickavasagar have composed songs about the deity.

The presiding deity is Adhipureeswarar who is a Swayambu Lingam. His Sanctum is in the shape of the back of a sleeping elephant i.e., "Gajaprishtam." His

AS CITY

The temple owns modern jewellery donated by jewellers worth about Rs. 3,000. From its immovable properties of 6 acres of wet lands, 7 acres of dry lands, shops and 4 houses which are rented out, it gets an annual income of Rs. 4,000 which is utilized for the salary of the priest, pooja expenses, taxes, electricity charges etc.

The temple owns a Palanquin, a Horse vahanam and a Garuda vahanam which are made of wood. Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi is the main festival, which attracts about 50 local devotees. A Board of three trustees manages the temple.

(3) Sri Soundareswarar Temple

The above Siva temple in Saidapet constructed about 100 years ago covers an area of about 32,600 sq. ft. The presiding deity Sri Soundareswarar is an installed Lingam. His consort is Sri Thirupurasundari Amman. Sri Vigneswarar, Subramaniam, Natarajar, Durgai, Chandikeswarar and Dakshinamurthy are the other deities in this temple.

A paid Gurukkal performs poojas twice a day. His post is not hereditary; he is given free quarters and takes the income from the archanas.

The temple owns 2 houses, 5 shops and 706 dry and vacant lands which yield an annual income of Rs. 3,600. The income is utilized for paying the salary of the temple staff, daily poojas and festivals. The temple owns a Rishabam, a Horse and a Bandicoot vahana, which are made of wood. Arudhra is the important annual festival observed in this temple, which attracts about 300 local devotees. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

(4) Sri Prasanna Venkata Narasimhaswamy Temple

The above temple situated in Saidapet covers an area of about one acre. Its origin is not known. It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. Sri Prasanna Venkata Narasimhaswamy is in a standing pose, while His consort is in a sitting posture. Sri Andal and Sri Ramar are the other deities in the shrine.

Poojas are performed twice a day by a non-hereditary Bhattachari. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 750 and gets an allowance of one measure of rice daily. The temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 5,000. It gets an annual income of Rs. 3,600 from its immovable properties comprising 4 houses, 10 shops and a few house-sites. The amount is spent for its maintenance.

A number of vahanas are owned by the temple; those are made of wood and gold plated. Of the five

annual festivals, Brahmotsavam is the main one observed in this temple for 10 days. It attracts about 10,000 devotees. A Board of three trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

(5) Sri Sivasubramaniaswamy Temple

The above Murugar temple in Saidapet was constructed about 200 years ago by the people of Sengunthar community. It extends over an area of 20 cents. The principal deity Sri Sivasubramaniaswamy is in a standing pose. The Uthsavamurthy is Sri Shanmugar with Valli and Devasena.

A Gurukkal offers poojas thrice a day; his office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary and takes the offerings of devotees. The jewels owned by the temple which are worth about Rs. 25,000 have been donated by the people of Sengunthar community and a few other devotees. Of these, the crown, hands and feet studded with diamonds deserve special mention.

The temple owns houses, which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 7,800 which is spent for its maintenance. It possesses a Car, a Palanquin and 6 vahanas made of wood about 35 years back.

Brahmotsavam for 11 days in the month of Masi and Sashti in the month of Ayyappasi are the annual festivals celebrated in this temple. About 50,000 devotees congregate for worship. The temple is administered by a Board of five trustees.

(6) Sri Kadumbadi Chinnamman Temple

The above Amman temple in Saidapet came into existence about 175 years ago. The people of Vysya community installed the deity in a hut. The present structure was built in 1829 by one Sri Nallandi Chettiar. There is an ant-hill in this shrine and the belief is that the deity came out of it. The area covered by the temple is about 5,600 sq. ft. The principal deity Sri Kadumbadi Chinnamman is installed up to the neck.

Poojas are offered daily twice by a non-hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a salary from the income of the temple and also gets offerings of the devotees.

The temple owns 4 houses and a few house-sites, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,500 by way of rent. It is spent for the maintenance of the temple. It also gets an annual income of Rs. 150 from its hundi collections; the hundi is opened in the month of Adi. A number of vahanas owned by the temple are made of wood; they are about 50 years old.

consort is Vadivudai Amman. The Lingam is serpent shaped and is 5' long, 1' broad and 3' high. There is a Kavacha box covered with a lid on the top of the Lingam. On every Karthigai Pournami the box is removed and the lingam is kept open for three days; it is then closed and replaced as usual. On such festive occasions, large crowds of people and devotees flock to the shrine for dharsanam. Even though the Kavacha box is closed, it is so placed that the idol's face is kept visible, through two slits specially designed for the purpose. The name of the Uthsavamurthy is Sri Thyagarajaswamy. Both Skandhar and Ambal are seated together on the same peetam. The deity, his consort and Skandhar are 1½', 1' and 6" high respectively. All these idols are in a sitting pose. The sannidhi of Otreeswarar was widened and renovated by one Sri T. P. Ramaswamy Pillai. The special features of this temple are the (i) *Magiladisevai* (மகிலாதிசை), (ii) the wedding of Sundarar with Sangili-nachiyar and (iii) the dharsanam accorded to Sage Agasthiyar. These are celebrated during Brahmothsavam. In the place of the Navagrahas, 27 Lingams named after the 27 stars are installed. *Pattinathar Adigal* visited this temple. His Samadhi is also located on the seashore of Thiruvottiyur near the Appar Samadhi in token of their having visited the temple and attained salvation. There are four poojas done by the Nambudri Gurukkals, namely, the *Kala Sandhi*, *Uchi Kalam*, *Sayaratchai* and *Arthajamam*. A brahmachary Nambudri Brahmin priest whose office is hereditary has been specially appointed for performing pooja in the Ambal temple. The first brahmachary Nambudri appears to have been selected and appointed by his Holiness, Sri Adhi Sankarar. The Nambudris maintain themselves through the income that they get from the offerings of devotees.

The temple owns antique jewellery valued about Rs. 2 lakhs which have been donated by the devotees. It has properties in the shape of lands and houses. The lands are under lease cultivation and the houses are rented. The annual income derived from them is roughly about Rs. 8,000. This is spent towards the general administration of the temple, conduct of festivals, payment of taxes to Government and disbursement of salaries to the temple servants. The temple also derives an additional income of Rs. 2,000 from the hundies. According to the rules, the temple hundies are opened once a year on a fixed day, in the presence of trustees. The major festivals celebrated in this temple are Brahmothsavam in the month of Masi, Navarathri in the month of Purattasi, Avani Moolam in the month of Avani, Karthigai Deepam in the month of Karthigai, *Arai Kattu Uthsavam* in the month of Margazhi and Thai Poosam

during the month of Thai. During Brahmothsavam, the deity is taken out in procession in the streets for four days. These festivals attract about 10,000 people of the neighbouring villages and Madras city. It is believed that Vadivudai Amman is a powerful deity. Large crowds of people from Madras city flock for dharsanam on all Fridays and other important festival occasions. The affairs of the temple are managed by a hereditary trustee. The Puranic story relating to Magizhadi Sevai is as follows:

Sri Sundaramoorthy Nayanar married Sangili Nachiyar under the branches of the Magizha tree in the temple and took a vow that he would never leave her. After some time he desired to see his first wife Paravai Nachiyar who was at Thiruvavur. When he reached the outskirts of Thiruvottiyur, he became totally blind. He got back the sight of his left eye at Kancheepuram and that of his right eye at Tiruvavur.

(2) Sri Pattinathar Temple

Sri Pattinathar temple built on his Samadhi is very ancient. It occupies an area of about 20 cents and is square in shape. It is dedicated to Lord Siva who is known as Pattinathuswamy. The Moolavar is a Swayambu Lingam of 1½' in height. The Uthsava vigraham of Sri Pattinathar is also 1½' high. The details of the temple are mentioned in the *Thiruvengadar Puranam*.

Poojas are offered daily twice by a priest known as Desikar. His office is hereditary. He is paid a small salary by the trustee and he is also permitted to enjoy the offerings of devotees. It is in possession of about 3.76 acres of dry lands, the income from which is spent for the periodical festivals of the temple. The temple gets an additional income of Rs. 300 from the hundies which are opened once a year in the presence of the trustees. The income under archanas and deeparadhanai is Rs. 100 per annum. The main festival is celebrated in Adi month on the day of Uthirada asterism which attracts a crowd of about 1,000 people from the neighbouring villages. During all Fridays devotees visit the temple. The management of the temple is looked after by a Board of two trustees.

(3) Sri Nandhikeswarar Temple

The Sri Nandhikeswarar temple was built some five centuries ago. The temple faces south and covers an area of 11 cents. An idol of 1½' in height for Sri Nandhikeswarar has been installed in this temple. Abishekas and poojas are regularly done once daily by a Brahmin Gurukkal whose office is hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary from the income of the

temple. It owns inam dry lands to the extent of one acre and ninety cents. It also owns a shop let out for rent from which an annual income of Rs. 180 is derived.

(4) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

Sri Agastheeswarar temple was constructed about 1,000 years ago by the Vaniya Vysya Kula Chettiars. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Agastheeswarar with His consort Sri Raja Rajeswari; the other subsidiary Gods are Vinayagar, Subramaniam, Appar, Sundarar, Sambandar, Manickavasagar, Navagrahas, Agasthiar, Natarajar and Somaskandhar. The temple stands on the site where Agasthya Maharishi stayed and had a dharsanam of the Lord and Devi in wedding pose. The temple covers an area of about 0.75 cents. The gopuram is 20' high and its base is 15' x 10'. The temple is dedicated to Lord Siva. He is represented by a *Banalingam* of 1½' in breadth and 2' in height. Pooja is performed once daily by a Brahmin Gurukkal whose office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary from the income of the temple. It is in possession of two houses which are let out for rent from which an annual income of Rs. 1,500 is derived; this is spent for the pooja expenses of the temple and for its maintenance. Apart from this, the temple derives an income of Rs. 50 every year from deeparadhanai and archanas. Thiruvadhirai is the main festival observed by the temple during the month of Margazhi, which attracts the local people. The temple was formerly administered by the Vaniya Vysya Kula Chettiars. It is now managed by two trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

23. ERANAVUR (H/o 23 THIRUVOTTIYUR)

Sri Kasiviswanathaswamy Temple

The above temple is close to Wimconagar. It is at a distance of 12 miles, both from the taluk and the district headquarters. Both bus and train facilities are available for reaching the village. There are three temples in this village which are under the same management. They are (i) Sri Kasiviswanathar temple, (ii) Sri Hiranya Eswaraswami temple and (iii) Sri Maha Kali Amman temple. The temples are 200 years old. They were built under the leadership of one Sri Muthia Mudaliar. Renovations were effected by the villagers. Previously when the villagers managed the temple, poojas were performed daily. But now after the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board took over the temples, only lamps are lit by a Pandaram. His post is hereditary.

Though the temples have 36.78 acres of lands, they fetch a meagre income of Rs. 250 per annum

T. S.—9

which is spent for the temple expenses. There are no festivals at present. Two trustees are managing the affairs of the temples.

23. SATHANKADU (H/o 23 THIRUVOTTIYUR)

(1) Sri Kalyanavaradarajaperumal Temple

The above temple was built by an European. The damaged gopuram was recently renovated by one Sri Vasudevan. The temple extends over an area of about 2 acres. It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and the presiding deity is Sri Kalyana Varadaraja Perumal. Pooja is regularly performed thrice daily by a Brahmin Bhattachari whose office is hereditary. He receives a salary from the income of the temple. It has some jewellery donated by the devotees. It also owns lands to the extent of about 13 acres which fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,651.

The *Sathumurai* Uthsavam during the month of Chithirai and the Brahmothsavam during the month of Vaikasi are the annual festivals celebrated by the temple. These festivals are attended by about 1,000 people from the neighbouring villages. The management of the temple vests in a trustee.

(2) Sri Ellaiamman Temple

The Ellaiamman temple of Sathangadu, a hamlet of Thiruvottiyur was built about 150 years ago by the villagers. This temple situated at a distance of about 10 miles from Saidapet is close to Thiruvottiyur railway station.

The temple extends over an area of about 50 cents; it has neither a gopuram nor any idol. There is only a picture of the Goddess. Poojas are regularly performed twice daily by a priest or Ochan appointed by the villagers. The office of the Ochan is not hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary. The temple is in possession of a few houses and shops which fetch an annual income of about Rs. 600. This is utilised for its expenses. Except abishekas performed on Tuesdays in Adi month, there is no other festival. The management of the temple is looked after by a trustee.

33. ALINGIVAKKAM

Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

About a century back, the Selva Vinayagar temple of Alingivakkam in Saidapet taluk was built by the villagers. Perambur which is at a distance of about 7 miles is the nearest railway station to the temple and it is served by a good road. The temple covers an area of one acre and contains four prakarams, ten stone pillars and some stone idols.

Among the several festivals, Brahmothsavam in the month of Adi is the main annual festival observed in this temple, which attracts a large number of devotees from the adjacent villages also. A hereditary single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

(7) Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

This above Murugar temple situated in Saidapet was constructed about 300 years ago by the people of Senguntha Mudaliar community. Renovations were made in 1915 by some individual devotees. The area of the temple is about 33 cents. There is a copper plate inscription in Grandha language in the temple. The presiding deity Sri Subramaniaswamy is in a standing pose close to a Peacock. Sri Chandikeswarar, Kasi Viswanathar and Karpagavalli Ambal are the other deities in this shrine. The Uthsavamurthy Sri Balasubramaniam is in a sitting pose on a Peacock.

Poojas are performed by a non-hereditary Gurukkal thrice a day. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 45 and also takes the income from archana, abishekam etc. He is given a house free of rent for his residence. The temple has ornaments worth about Rs. 25,000 which have been donated by devotees and trustees about 50 years back. It owns 7 houses which yield an annual income of Rs. 6,600.

The temple possesses a Car and a number of vahanas which are made of wood. There is also a silver gilded Peacock. Of the several annual festivals, Brahmothsavam for 12 days in the month of Masi, Sashti for 10 days in the month of Ayyappasi and Visakam in Vaikasi are the main festivals observed in the temple when the deity is taken in procession round the streets daily on different vahanas. About 10,000 devotees from the neighbouring villages attend them. A Board of five trustees is in charge of the temple.

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

6. NARAYANAPPA NAICKEN GARDEN

(1) Sri Thulukkan Parameswari Amman Temple

The above Amman temple situated in the Narayanappa Naicken Garden at a distance of half a mile from the Washermanpet railway station was built some one hundred and fifty years ago by the great grand-father of the present trustee. The temple covers an area of about 11 cents and has a pagoda. Only the head of the Amman has been installed.

The Poosaries are the descendants of the devotee, who built the temple. They are also the trustees.

Poojas are performed twice daily in the morning and evening. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 350 from hundi collections. The hundies are opened once in a month in the presence of the trustees. There are a Lion vahanam and a Serpent vahanam made of wood; these are 50 years old. The annual festival is celebrated in Adi month for 2 days. People of the locality attend it. The Amman is said to have the power of controlling epidemics like small pox, cholera, etc.

10. OLD WASHHERMANPET

Sri Gajendra Varadaraja Perumal Temple

Sri Gajendra Varadaraja Perumal temple located in Washermanpet was built some 60 years back. It extends over an area of 2,400 sq. ft. Sri Varadaraja Perumal in a standing pose is the principal deity. There is a 2' high idol for Yoga Anjaneyar.

Poojas are performed twice a day by one of the owners of the temple. His services are purely honorary. No festival is observed in this temple. The temple is administered by a single hereditary trustee.

13. MUTHIALPET

(1) Sri Pavam Theertha Amman Temple

This small Amman temple located in Muthialpet, (Broadway) and constructed about hundred years ago covers an area of a little over a cent. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Pavam Theertha Amman.

Poojas are performed three times daily by a priest from the Desigar caste, who is paid a monthly salary in cash. The Adi Uthsavam which spreads over 5 days is the only annual festival celebrated, which attracts about 20 local devotees. Two trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Venugopalswamy Temple

The above temple in 134, Lingi Chetty Street, Muthialpet was constructed in 1903 by one Sri Kabulur Narayanaswamy Chetty. There was originally a prayer hall with a picture of Sri Krishna here. The presiding deity is Sri Venugopalswamy who is in a standing pose. In 1919, additions were made out of public donations.

The temple covers an area of about 3 cents. Poojas are performed daily twice by a hereditary Bhattachari whose monthly salary is Rs. 40 and a daily allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ Madras measure of rice. The temple owns a house at Thambu Chetty Street, which fetches an annual income of Rs. 1,920 by way of rent. The temple owns a Car and a few vahanas; these were

made of timber in 1903. Brahmothsavam (10 days), Krishna Jayanthi (3 days), Vaikunta Ekadasi (21 days) and Brindhavanam festival (3 days) are the main festivals, which are witnessed by about 50 devotees. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

26. PEDDUNAICKENPET

(1) Sri Muchandhi Amman Temple

Sri Muchandhi Amman temple located at a distance of about half a mile from the Beach railway station was built by one Sri Doraiswamy Chettiar. It spreads over an area of less than a cent. Sri Muchandhi Amman is the presiding deity of the temple.

A priest belonging to the Chettiar Community, who is paid a monthly salary in cash offers one pooja daily. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 200 by way of rent from its immovable properties. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(2) Sri Thulukkanathamman Temple

The above temple near the Beach railway station was constructed about 130 years ago. It covers an area of 1,593 sq. ft. Sri Thulukkanathamman is the principal deity of the temple and Her idol is installed up to neck.

Poojas are performed once a day by an old woman. Her services are honorary. There is a 35 year old Lion vahanam made of wood. Adi festival is the only important annual festival celebrated by the temple. It is managed by a single trustee.

58. PUDUPAKKAM

Sri Kadumbadi Amman Temple

The above Amman temple located in Pycrofts Road, Pudupakkam was built some 100 years ago by one Sri Ramaswamy Chettiar. It covers an area of

16 cents and has a tower. Sri Kadumbadi Amman is the principal deity. There are two idols for the Amman; one is upto the chest and the other is in a sitting pose.

A poosari belonging to the Chettiar caste, whose service is honorary offers two poojas daily. The temple owns a shop, which is rented out. This fetches an annual income of Rs. 120. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 43.20 nP. The hundi is opened daily before the trustees. The annual festival is celebrated for 10 days in the month of Adi. The temple is administered by a Board of three trustees.

69. KOMALEESWARANPET

Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple

Some one hundred and fifty years ago, Sri Ranganathaswamy temple in Komaleeswaranpet was constructed by a devotee. The last Kumbabishekam was done in 1957. The temple covers an extent of about one acre and its presiding deity is Sri Ranganathar in a lying (*Sayana*) pose. The other deities are Sri Nachiyars, Adishesha, Ranganayaki Thayar, Sri Andal, Vinayagar and Garudalwar.

A non-hereditary Bhattachari who belongs to Pancharathra Agama performs two poojas daily. He does not get any monthly salary but takes the offerings of the devotees. The temple gets an income from 2 rented shops and from archana, aradhana charges.

The following festivals are celebrated in this temple: Vaikunta Ekadasi, Kulasekara Alwar Uthsavam, Panguni Uthiram, Vasantha Uthsavam, Adipooram, Krishna Jayanthi and Navarathri. About 100 devotees attend them. Three trustees manage the temple.

A Brahmin Gurukkal whose office is hereditary performs poojas twice daily in the morning and evening. He is paid a monthly salary in cash and a few measures of paddy as remuneration for his services to the temple. Apart from this he has been provided with a house by the villagers free of rent. The temple has some ornaments. It owns lands from which Rs. 1,000 is derived every year as income; this is spent for the poojas and festivals of the temple. It has a Bandicoot vahanam made of wood which is about 15 years old. Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only important festival celebrated by the temple, which attracts a crowd of about 500 people from the nearby villages. The management of the temple vests in a trustee.

35. PUZHAL (POLAL)

Sri Thirumoolanathaswamy Temple

The village Puzhal or Polal is at a distance of about 16 miles from Saidapet. Perambur is the nearest railway station, which is at a distance of about 3 miles. The temple is connected by both train and bus. There are three temples in this village which are managed by the same trustees. They are: (i) Sri Thirumoolanathaswamy temple, (ii) Sri Kariamanickaperumal temple and (iii) Sri Ekavalliamman temple. All the temples were built by the Pallava and Chola rulers. There are stone inscriptions and copper plates in the above temples. All these three temples cover an area of 3 acres. The Lingam in the Sri Thirumoolanathaswamy temple is a Swayambu. Nayanmars have visited these temples and composed songs in praise of the deities.

Poojas are regularly performed every morning by the hereditary Brahmin priests in the Sri Thirumoolanathaswamy temple and Sri Kariamanickaperumal temple. In the Amman temple poojas are done by a non-Brahmin priest. The priests are in the enjoyment of service inam lands.

The above temple has antique and modern ornaments. It owns both manyam and patta lands to the extent of about 14 acres and a few vacant sites, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,500. No festivals are celebrated. The temple is under the administration of a trustee.

40. MADHAVARAM

(1) Sri Varadarajaperumal Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu is 3 miles distant from Perambur railway station and can be reached by bus. Madras State Transport Buses (Route No. 59) ply between Mint and Madhavaram. One Mahatavamuni was performing meditation in this

village which is situated between Thirumullaivoyal and Thiruvottiyur temples. The village was named as Mahatavapuram which became *Madhavaram*. There is a belief that the temple was constructed by the Pallava King, Nandhi Varman—II. It occupies an area of 15 cents. Pooja is done once daily by the Bhattachari. He is paid daily a quarter measure of rice and Rs. 12 monthly as salary. The immovable properties of the temple fetch 12 bags of paddy and Rs. 190 in cash per annum. There is no income from hundi and pooja charges.

The temple has wooden Hanumar and Garuda vahanas; they were made in 1943. The festivals conducted here are Vaikunta Ekadasi and Sri Rama Navami; only a few villagers attend them. This temple is administered by a Board of two trustees.

(2) Sri Kailasanathar Temple

This temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and it was built by the Pallava King, Nandhi Varman—II and renovated in 1940 by the then trustee Sri P. Subbarayar.

The temple covers an area of about 10 cents. Poojas are performed in the morning and evening; special poojas during Adi Kirthigai, Annabishekam and Nataraja abishekam are also performed according to the *Agama* principles. The non-hereditary priest gets a monthly salary of Rs. 20 and a quarter measure of rice daily. The deity possesses jewels worth about Rs. 100; they were presented by the devotees during the renovations in 1940.

The temple has lands to the extent of nine acres and the annual income is 25 bags of paddy. The individual donor who renovated this temple, also presented the following vahanas, namely, Rishabham, Bandicoot, Peacock, Lion and Vimanam. The festivals observed by the temple are Sivarathri, Navarathri and Saraswathi pooja, but only about 20 devotees attend them.

Sri Subbarayar who renovated this temple and made new idols and vahanas ceased to get bad dreams and was cured of his illness. The temple is administered by a Board of two trustees.

44. KOLATHUR

(1) Sri Somanathaswamy Temple

The above temple which is two miles from Villivakkam railway station was built by Sri Muthukumarappa Mudaliar of Inam Kolathur village about the year 1745 A. D. The story relating to the construction of this temple is as follows:

Sri Muthukumarappa Mudaliar was the Dewan under the Nawab of Deccan. He happened



Vimanam view
Sri Masilamaneeswarar Temple
(47) THIRUMULLAIVOYAL



Sri Ganapathi
Sri Masilamaneeswarar Temple
(47) THIRUMULLAIVOYAL

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF VILLAGES

1. PONNERI TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Amur	132	Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple	9
Andarkuppam	130	„ Balasubramaniaswamy	8
Angadu	171	„ Veerabadraswamy	11
Arani (P)	118	„ Sampangi Pichandeeswarar	7
		„ Chamundeeswari	
Arasur (P)	39	„ Thiruvalleeswarar	3
Ariyathurai (P)	111	„ Varamoorthy Eswarar	6
Arumandhai	179	„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	11
Asana Pudur (H/o Vanjivakkam) (P)	96	„ Harikrishna Perumal	5
Ayanallur (P)	40	„ Kothandaramaswamy	3
Chinna Bommankulam (H/o Nemalur))	65	„ Venkatesa Perumal	4
Chinnambedu	122	„ Varadaraja Perumal	7
		„ Agastheeswaraswamy	
		„ Balasubramaniaswamy	
Devadanam (P)	139	„ Ranganatha Perumal	9
Gummidipundi (Old)	58	„ Ekavalli Amman	3
Gummidipundi (New) (P)	59	„ Chennakesava Perumal	3
		„ Chandrasekaraswamy Eswarar	4
		„ Paleeswarar	
Ilupakkam (H/o Avoor)	38	„ Kailasanathaswamy	2
Kandigai (Alias) Seetharaja Kandigai	71	„ Venugopalswamy	4
Kaniambakkam (P)	140	„ Prasanna Eswarar	9
Kattur (P)	101	„ Mahalakshmi Amman	5
		„ Thiruvalleeswarar	6
Kollanur	75	„ Venugopalswamy	4
Kolur (P)	35	„ Azhaganatha Perumal and	2
		„ Lavaneeswarar	
Kulathur (H/o 104 Manorumam)	104	„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	6
Kummangalam (P)	135	„ Agastheeswaraswamy	9
Melur (Alias) Vallur (P)	188	„ Thirumanangeeswaraswamy	11
Minjur	153	„ Ekambaranathar and	10
		„ Varadaraja Perumal Devasthanam	
		„ Pushparatha Eswarar	
Nayar (P)	158	„ Pichaleeswarar	4
Panapakkam	91	„ Selli Amman	5
		„ Kariamanicka Perumal	
Panjetti	129	„ Agastheeswarar	8
Paruvoyal	110	„ Thiruvalleeswarar	6
Ponneri (P) Thiruvayarpadi (H)	136	„ Karikrishna Perumal	9
Pralayambakkam (P)	97	„ Kalatheeswaraswamy	5
Pudupalayam	83	„ Adhikesava Perumal	4
Pulicut (P)	31	„ Sama Eswaraswamy	1
Rettambedu	42	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal	3
Sholavaram (P) Cholipalayam (H)	172	„ Agastheeswarar	11
Thiruppalaivanam	33	„ Thiruppaleeswarar Devasthanam	1
Thiruvellavoyal (P)	143	„ Thiruvalleeswarar	10
Vadakkunallur	113	„ Dharmaraja	6
Vanjivakkam	96	„ Agastheeswaraswamy	5

to find an idol of Sri Somanathaswamy, while he was camping in Kolathur village in connection with his official duties. On account of his great devotion and attachment to that image, he built a temple in Kolathur out of the Nawab's funds at his disposal and installed the image. When the Nawab detected this, he found him guilty of misappropriation and ordered him to be imprisoned. When he was about to be arrested by the police, the Lord appeared before him in the disguise of an unknown person, gave him a bowl and asked him to beg. When he did so, he was able to collect a sum larger than that spent for the construction of the temple. The sum was handed over to the Nawab. The latter realized the greatness of the Dewan and of the deity and gave three villages, namely, Kolathur, Putharai and Pallavarai as 'Inam' to the temple.

The temple occupies an area of about one acre. The Moolavar is a Swayambu Lingam. There is also another temple attached to the main one for Sri Amirtharaja Perumal. The hereditary priest belongs to the Gurukkal community and the Bhattachari to the Ayyangar community. Poojas are performed twice a day in the morning and evening. The priests are paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively. The income from immovable properties is 50 bags of paddy. Besides, the Government pay an annual subsidy of about Rs. 1,300.

No festivals are celebrated in the temple. It possesses Rishaba, Peacock and Bandicoot vahanas. It is managed by a Board of three trustees of whom one is the managing trustee.

(2) Sri Agastheeswaraswamy Temple

Sri Agastheeswaraswamy temple of Kolathur village is at a distance of about 9 miles from the taluk and district headquarters. Villivakkam which is at a distance of about 2 miles is the nearest railway station. Sri Agastheeswaraswamy is the presiding deity of the temple; Bairavar and Nandhi are the other deities.

This temple was built by one Sri Kandappa Mudaliar some 200 years ago; renovations were made by the trustee recently. The temple occupies an area of about 50 cents and there are pagodas, stone pillars and prakarams in the temple. The Lingam is a Swayambu. Sri Kachiappa Munivar of Thiruvavaturai Adheenam, the author of Vinayaga Puranam has visited the temple.

Poojas are performed regularly once in the morning by a hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal whose monthly salary is Rs. 12. The temple owns about 5 acres of lands, which are under lease cultivation. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 600 which is spent

for the poojas and festivals of the temple. The temple affairs were formerly managed by a private trustee. It is now managed by a single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

45. KORATTUR

(1) Sri Jambukeswaraswamy Temple

The Siva temple of Korattur village in Saidapet taluk was built some 400 years ago. It is located about a mile from Korattur railway station. It is also connected by bus service, as it is on the Ambathur-Avadi High road. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Jambukeswaraswamy. The area of the temple is about 50 cents. The temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and the Lingam is a Swayambu. Pooja is performed once daily by a Brahmin Gurukkal whose office is hereditary and he is given some *manyam* lands as remuneration for his services. The temple owns lands to the extent of 6.84 acres and the income is spent for the daily poojas and archanas of the temple and for its maintenance. The temple is in possession of a Rishaba vahanam. No festivals are celebrated.

(2) Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temple

The Vishnu temple in the village was built about 400 years ago. The presiding deity is Sri Adhikesava Perumal. The area of the temple is 50 cents. Pooja is performed once a day by a Vaishnavite Bhattachari whose post is hereditary and he is given a few acres of inam lands for his services. The temple owns lands to the extent of about 5.18 acres which fetch an annual income of Rs. 400. The temple is managed and controlled by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

47. THIRUMULLAIVOYAL

Sri Masilamaneeswarar Temple

This village lies at a distance of two miles north of Ambathur. Avadi is the nearest railway station. People can reach this village either by walking from the railway station or by travelling by buses run by the Madras State Transport Department that ply between Madras to Avadi.

This temple is said to exist from the First Century A. D. and was constructed by one Thondaiman. The Rajagopuram was constructed by one Sri Nysam Muniappa Mudaliar. Stone inscriptions are found in the temple prakarams. The temple occupies an area of one acre and 12 cents with 3 prakarams. The Lingam is a Swayambu and the Uthsavamurthy has a majestic appearance. The peculiar thing about this temple which is not found in any other temple is that there

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Aladu	138	Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple	14
Angadu	171	„ Indhreswarar	15
Arani	118	„ Adhikesava Perumal	13
Arianvoyal (P)	152	„ Ellaianman	15
Asana Pudur (H/o 96 Vanjivakkam)	96	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	12
Athipattu (P)	147	„ Ramanatha Eswarar	15
		„ Sadayamman	„
Eliambedu (P)	108	„ Thirumuleeswaraswamy and	13
		„ Kothandaramaswamy	„
Kattavoor (P)	94	„ Thirumalleeswarar	12
		„ Sindha Kanniswarar	„
Kattur	101	„ Veetriruntha Perumal	15
Nandyambakkam (P)	148	„ Vinayagar	12
Nedur (P)	95	„ Parvatheeswaraswamy	13
Panapakkam (P) (Vidhoor)	91	„ Prasanna Varadaraja Perumal	14
Ponneri (P)	136	„ Mathaga Vinayagar	14
„ Chinnivakkam (H)	136	„ Nootretteeswarar and	„
		„ Sathurvedhapureeswarar	„
Puldivakkam (H/o Kattupalli)	145	„ Muthumariamman	13
Thathamanni (P)	102	„ Kariamanickaperumal	„
		„ Paranthurai Eswarar	„
Voyalur (P)		„ Jagannatha Perumal	14
„ Sengalaneermedu (H)	144	„ Ayothi Perumal	„
		„ Lakshmi Amman	„
		„ Sengalani Selliamman	„

2. TIRUVALLUR TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Akkarapakkam	15	Sri Ekambareswarar Temple	19
		„ Srinivasa Perumal	20
Aranvoyal (P)	154	„ Thiruthaleeswarar	29
Ariyathur	81	„ Arunachaleswarar	22
Athigathur	146	„ Karpaga Pillaiyar	29
Ayalur (P)	126	„ Neelakanteswaraswamy	25
		„ Soundararaja Perumal	„
Egattoor (P)	139	„ Kailasanathaswamy	28
Ekkadu	122	„ Karpaga Vinayagar	25
		„ Panchavarneswarar	„
Illuppur (P) Valasivettikadu (H)	158	„ Venkatesa Perumal	29
Irulanjeri (P)	177	„ Kalingesanathar	30
Kadambathur	145	„ Muktheeswarar	28
Kannigaipair	55	„ Chakkara Vinayagar	21
		„ Thirumagheeswarar	„
		„ Sundararaja Perumal	„
Karanizampattu	112	„ Pidari Kakathamman	24
		„ Ramalingeswaraswamy	„
		„ Pidari Selliamman	„
Koovam (P)	180	„ Thirupurandhakaswamy	30
Mampallam	65	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal	22
Mappedu (P)	170	„ Singeeswaraswamy	30
Moongipattu	18	„ Aymoortheswarar	20
Nambakkam (P)	82	„ Maantheeswarar	22

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Narasingapuram	178	„ Lakshminarasimhaswamy	30
Othikadu (P)	121	„ Agastheeswarar	24
		„ Kariamanicka Perumal	25
Pakkam	130	„ Kariamanicka Perumal	26
		„ Thazhuvakozhuntheeswarar	„
Pattarai Perumbudur	114	„ Kumpeeswaraswamy	24
		„ Soundarya Narayana Perumal	„
Perambakkam (P)	167	„ Vaikunta Perumal	29
		„ Choleswarar	19
Periapalayam	12	„ Bhavaniamman	21
Pondavakkam	28	„ Kariamanicka Perumal	23
Poondi (P) (Thiruvallambur)	108	„ Oonreeswarar	19
		„ Pushpagireeswarar	„
Rallapady	11	„ Parvatheeswarar	23
Ramanjeri	111	„ Someswarar	30
		„ Adhikesava Perumal	„
		„ Pidari Mathakathamman	28
Satharai (P)	168	„ Kariamanicka Perumal	26
Selai (P)	138	„ Muktheeswarar and	19
		„ Ekathamman	29
Senji (P)	144	„ Janamejaya Eswarar	19
		„ Lakshminarayanaswamy	21
Sevvapettai (P)	133	„ Kalatheeswarar	24
Soolaimeni	5	„ Ramalingeswaraswamy	23
Thandalam (P)	162	„ Dhanameswarar	25
	7	„ Thaduthaleeswarar	26
Thirukandalam—Mada Vilagam (H)	59	„ Thirukkalleswarar	„
Thirupachur	117	„ Vagheeswaraswamy	„
Thomur (P)	110	„ Someswarar	„
Thottikalai	127	„ Chidambareswarar	„
		„ Kesava Perumal	„
Thozhur	134	„ Thirukandeswarar	„
Tiruvallur (M)	137	„ Kalikambal (Alias)	„
		„ Kamakshi Amman	„
		„ Kannikaparameswari Devasthanam	„
		„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	„
		„ Selva Vinayagar	„
		„ Veeraragavaswamy	„
		„ Vembuliamman	„
		„ Theertheeswarar	„
		„ Pandurangaswamy	„
Uthukkottai	1	„ Azhagia Perumal (Alias)	19
		„ Sundara Varadaraja Perumal	„
Vadamadurai (P)	19	„ Adhikesava Perumal	„
		„ Agastheeswarar	„
		„ Mari Padavettamman	„
		„ Pidari Selliamman	„
		„ Subramaniaswamy	„
Velliyur	90	„ Kailasanathar	23
		„ Paleeswarar	„
Vengal	66	„ Pichandeeswarar	22
Vidayur (P)	142	„ Agastheeswarar	„
		„ Kandaswamy	„
		„ Kariamanicka Perumal	„
		„ Selliamman	„

are two female 'Erukkan' (எருக்கன்) (a coarse milky shrub) pillars in the Arthamandapam in front of the Garbagraham. The idol of Nandhi Devar is installed as facing the direction of Puzhalkottai. The Sthala Puranam of this temple runs as follows:

Aathonda Chakravarthi was born to Chola King, Killi Valavan and Naga Kannigai Peelivalai. The Chola ruler gave the northern half of his kingdom, namely, Thondamandalam to his son Aathonda. The latter proceeded to Puzhalkottai to suppress a Kurumba leader. While he was travelling on an elephant with his soldiers walking behind, he happened to cross a *Mullai Vanam*, a forest full of jasmine flower creepers, where one of the creepers twined round the elephant's legs thereby preventing it from proceeding further. On seeing this, Aathonda cut the creeper with a sword and threw it away. While doing so, the sword hit the Lingam which was under the creeper and blood spurted out from its head. Astonished at this, the king got down from the elephant and begged the Lingam to forgive him for his misdeed which was unintended. The God was pleased with his action and in order to bless his devotee gave dharsan and promised him victory in the war, for which he was proceeding. He sent Nandhi Devar along with him to guard him. This is the statue of Nandhi found in front of the Lord in this temple. Aathonda built a temple for the Lingam by bringing two 'Erukkan' pillars from Puzhalkottai, the place of victory. This deity who created himself is named as Masilamani-nathar and the place as Thirumullaivoyal.

Erattai Pulavars, Saints Sundarar, Arunagirinathar and Ramalingaswamigal have sung in praise of this *Sthalam*. The hereditary Gurukkal offers four poojas daily. An extent of 8.99 acres of land has been allotted to him to perform poojas. Besides this, daily 2½ measures of rice are offered as "*Neivedhiyam*" to the deity which is also taken by him. The offerings of the devotees go to him.

The jewels belonging to this temple are worth about Rs. 5,000. They are (1) Silver Nagabaranam for the Lord, (2) Silver Kavachams for the Devi and (3) head ornaments for the Devi and Lord; these were presented by the devotees. The temple has landed property to the extent of 55 acres and 64 cents, of which only 20 acres are cultivated and the yield is 50 bags of paddy every year. There are several vahanas about 60 years old and one Ratham constructed 15 years ago and all these are made of wood.

Brahmothsavam is the main festival celebrated in this temple in Vaikasi. *Vasantha* Uthsavam is celebrated in the month of Ani. Nearly 5,000 people attend the festivals and they come from the surrounding

villages and Madras. The temple is administered by two trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

The interesting stories about this temple are as follows:

1. The deity is named "*Vettu Thangi Eswarar*" because his head was hurt by the King's sword.
2. The Lord's head in this temple is bathed only in Sandal paste and never with water, as it is considered that the deity has the wound still.
3. The Devi of this temple is known as '*Kodi Idai Nayagi*,' because her figure is like the *Mullai creepers*.
4. Erattai Pulavars have sung that the Lord of the temple married a girl of *Idaiyar* community who is supposed to have lived in the "*Mullai Vanam*" and she is the consort '*Kodi Idai Nayagi*'.

48. KOVILPIDAGAI

Sri Sundararaja Perumal Temple

About a century back the Sri Sundararaja perumal temple of Kovilpidagai village came into existence. It is located at a distance of about 20 miles from Saidapet and covers an area of nearly 3 acres.

Avadi is the nearest railway station which is 2 miles from the temple. Bus facilities also are available to reach the village. Sri Sundararajaperumal is the presiding deity. Poojas are regularly performed twice daily by a Bhattachari whose office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary by the trustee of the temple. It has jewellery worth about Rs. 1,000. It owns lands to the extent of about 33.67 acres, which are under lease cultivation. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 500 which is utilised for the conduct of poojas and festivals and for its maintenance. There are about 10 vahanas made of wood some 60 years back. The temple has no important festivals except the Arudhra dharsanam which is attended by about 100 people. It is managed by a trustee.

56. VILLIVAKKAM

(1) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

Sri Agastheeswarar temple of Villivakkam in Saidapet taluk was built about 400 years ago. Sri Agastheeswarar and his consort Swarnambigai are the principal deities. There is a reference to this temple in the Agasthiar Puranam. The temple has a small, flat gopuram built of stone. It extends over an area of about 4 acres including the tank. Poojas are regularly performed twice daily by a Gurukkal, selected from the Saivite Brahmin caste whose office is



Sri Vrishabhanthikamurthi and
Thondaiman Chakravarthi
Sri Masilamaneeswarar Temple
(47) THIRUMULLAIVOYAL



Lord Dakshinamurthi
Sri Agastheeswarar Temple
(56) VILLIVAKKAM

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Illuppur (P)	158	Sri Mariamman Temple	31
Magaral	96	„ Chennakesava Perumal	„
Sembedu (P)	68	„ Agastheeswarar and	„
		„ Venugopalaswamy	30
Vengal (P)	66	„ Chenna Kesava Perumal	„

3. TIRUTTANI TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Arcot Kuppam	75	Sri Choleswaraswamy Temple	38
Athimanjeri	27	„ Dharmarajar	36
		„ Kalyanasundareswarar	„
Kariambedu	6	„ Nadhareeswarar	35
Manur (P)	131	„ Thiru Natheeswaraswamy	41
		„ Vijayaraghavaswamy	„
Melapudi	10	„ Venugopalaswamy	36
Nedambaram	76	„ Kothandamaswamy	38
Nemali (P)	43	„ Ambaleeswaraswamy	37
		„ Vaikuntaperumal	„
Pedhanagapudi	105	„ Naganadheeswarar	40
Poonimangadu (P)	40	„ Kothandamaswamy	37
		„ Sundaravarada Narayanaswamy	„
Tiruttani	85	„ Subramaniaswamy	39
Tiruttani Madam village		„ Pavadai Vinayagar	38
		„ Sundara Vinayagar	39
Tiruvalangadu	126	„ Vada Aranceswarar	40
Veligaram	1	„ Somanatha Eswarar	„
		„ Pradheeswarar	„
		„ Subramaniaswamy	35
		„ Vijayaraghavaswamy	„
Venganur	54	„ Lakshminarayanaswamy	38

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

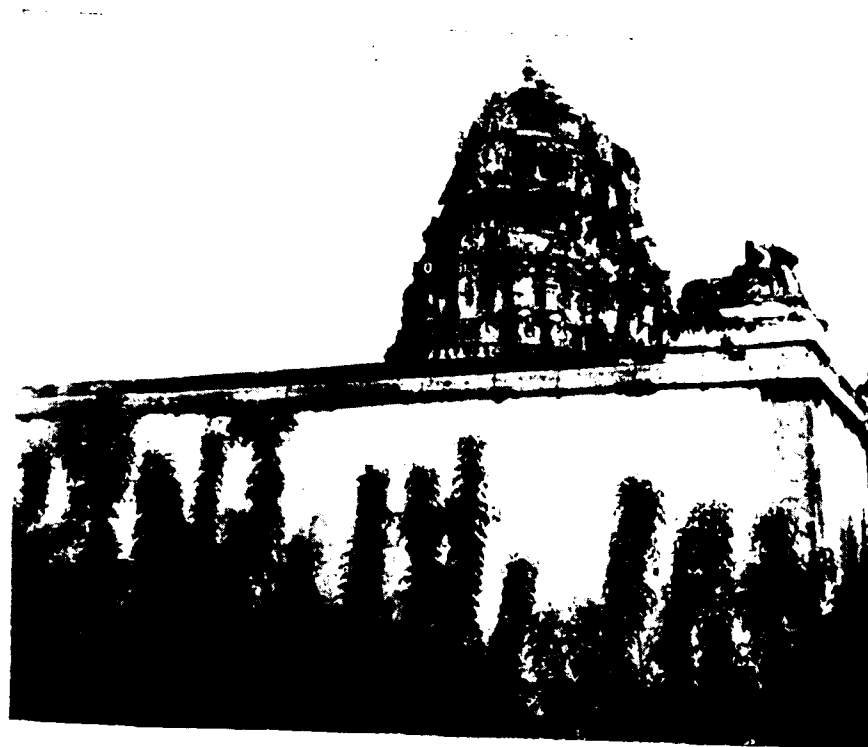
Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Arungulam (P)	46	Sri Kalyana Varadarajaswamy Temple	42
		„ Agastheeswarar	„
Kalambakkam	140	„ Thirunageeswarar	43
Nabalur (P)	83	„ Agastheeswaraswamy	„
Palayanur (P)	129	„ Thazhukkozhuntheeswarar	42

4. SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Agaram (Mel)	44	Sri Pachaivarna Perumal Temple	50
Amarambedu	87	„ Kariamanickaperumal	55
Echoor	128	„ Markandeeswarar	56
Elimiankottur	75	„ Deivanayagaswamy	54
Gorugambakkam Peria Panichery (H)	62	„ Velleeswaraswamy	„
		„ Neelakandeswaraswamy	52
		„ Venugopala Perumal	„

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Kandur	103	„ Kalyana Varadarajaswamy	56
Karunakaracheri	6	„ Ponni Amman	45
Kavanur	150	„ Ramanathaswamy	59
Kovur	61	„ Sundareswaraswamy	51
		„ Devasthanam	„
Kunnam (H/o Echoor)	128	„ Kariamanickaperumal	„
		„ Kalakanda Eswarar	„
		„ Ellamman	57
		„ Poovathamman	„
		„ Moongilamman	„
Kunrathur (P) Thirunageswaram (H)	71	„ Nageswaraswamy	„
		„ Sekkizharswamigal	53
		„ Kandaswamy (Alias)	„
		„ Subramaniaswamy	„
Kuthambakkam	30	„ Azhiyavara Vinayagar	47
Maduramangalam	102	„ Vaikuntaperumal Devasthanam	56
Malayambakkam	50	„ Kothandaramaswamy and	50
		„ Krishnaswamy	„
		„ Kailasanathaswamy	51
Manapakkam	63	„ Valceeswaraswamy	52
Mangadu	51	„ Valceeswaraswamy	„
		„ Balandeeswarar (Alias)	„
		„ Santheeswarar	51
		„ Vaikunta Perumal	„
		„ Kamakshiamman	„
Manimangalam	124	„ Rajagopalperumal Devasthanam	56
Mathur	134	„ Abath Sahaya Eswarar	57
Melmanambedu	21	„ Santheeswaraswamy	46
Natarasampattu	149	„ Lakshmi Narayana Perumal	„
		„ Karpaga Pillaiyar	59
		„ Alavettamman	„
Navalur (H/o Serpanancheri)	137	„ Ekambaranathaswamy	57
Nazarethpet	39	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	48
Nemam	18	„ Kalyana Veeraraghava Perumal	46
Orathur	144	„ Agastheeswarar	„
		„ Prasanna Venkatesaperumal	58
Padappai (Mel)	139	„ Thazhuvakkozhuntheeswarar	„
„ (Kil)	„	„ Veerateeswarar	„
Palanjur (H/o Chembarambakkam)	49	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy and	50
		„ Venugopalaswamy Devasthanam	„
Paraniputhur	57	„ Theertheeswaraswami	51
Pariyakkam	29	„ Paleeswaraswamy	47
Perinjambakkam	136	„ Agastheeswarar and	57
		„ Kommathamman	„
Poonamallee	40	„ Varadarajaperumal Devasthanam	„
		„ and Thirukkachi Nambigal	„
		„ Vaideeswaraswamy (Alias)	49
		„ Vaidyanathaswamy	„
		„ Dharmarajar	„
		„ Sundara Vinayagar	50
		„ Jayasundara Vinayagar	„
Puduchatram (Near) Nemam	18	„ Arunachala Eswarar	46
Senneerkuppam	37	„ Selva Vinayagar	48
		„ Sivasubramaniaswamy	„
Sirukalathur	70	„ Amarapatheeswarar	52
Somangalam	99	„ Somanatheeswarar	55
		„ Sundararajaperumal	„



Vimanam view
Sri Thiruvalléeswarar Temple
(57) PADI OR THIRUVALIDAYAM

hereditary. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 120 which were donated by the devotees and trustees. It owns landed property to the extent of 15.12 acres of wet lands in the Padi village and about 6.27 acres of dry lands in Villivakkam. The annual income from the lands is utilised for the pooja and festivals and for maintenance of the temple. An additional income of Rs. 60 is derived from the collections of the temple hundi which is opened by the trustees on the last day of the Adi month. The temple owns two Rishaba vahanas and one Mouse vahanam. Brahmothsavam which spreads over a period of 10 days is the main festival celebrated by the temple which attracts a crowd of about 3,000 people from the nearby villages such as Padi, Korattur etc. The temple is managed by a Board of two trustees.

(2) Sri Thanthoniammam Temple

This temple for the village Goddess was constructed some four centuries back by the local residents and it was renovated by the present trustees. The temple spreads over an area of about 3 cents. Sri Thanthoniamman is represented by an idol in a sitting posture.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a Brahmin priest whose post is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 5 from the temple revenues. He is also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns landed property to the extent of about one acre and 50 cents which fetches an annual income of Rs. 200 which is utilised for the daily poojas and festivals and for the annual repairs of the temple. The main festival is celebrated in the month of Adi, when the deity is taken round in procession along the streets. It attracts a crowd of not less than 300 devotees. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

57. KONNUR (H/o PADI)

Sri Sowmya Damodara Perumal Temple

This Vishnu temple is two furlongs distant from the Villivakkam railway station and can be reached by train and bus. The temple was constructed some 500 years ago. Later in 1901, it was renovated by one Sri Adhikesava Chettiar. The shrine extends over an area of about 3 acres. It is believed that Vathapy, the Asura, was killed by sage Agasthiar in this place and hence the importance of this temple. A Bhattachari performs poojas thrice a day. The temple owns immovable properties in the shape of houses and agricultural lands and they fetch an annual income of Rs. 7,000 out of which its expenses are met.

The temple has also antique jewellery worth about Rs. 3,000. The hundies are opened and counted on

specific days in the presence of the trustees. The temple owns the following vahanas : Kedayam, Lion, Swan, Surya Prabhai, Sessa, Hanumar, Elephant, Horse, Puniakodi vimanam and one Palanquin which are made of wood and painted some 50 years ago. The main festival is Brahmothsavam which is celebrated in Vaikasi. The deity is taken round in procession on Garuda and Hanumar on two important days. About 5,000 devotees from the neighbouring villages attend the festival. Three trustees are in charge of its affairs.

57. PADI OR THIRUVALIDAYAM

(1) Sri Thiruvalléeswarar Temple

Sri Thiruvalléeswarar temple of Padi village in Saidapet taluk was built by the Chola kings. It is 15 miles from the taluk headquarters. Korattur which is at a distance of about 1½ miles is the nearest railway station. Sri Thiruvalléeswarar and his consort Sri Jagadambal are the principal deities of this temple. There are stone inscriptions regarding the history of the temple which are found in the Epigraphical Report of 1910 at pages 214 to 227 duly testified by documentary evidence. Sri Sambandam pillai of Salem district constructed the Rajagopuram, a choultry and made other renovations. The Moolasthanam of the temple is fashioned in a semi circle similar to the back portion of a sleeping elephant (*Gaja Prishtam*). The temple extends over an area of 1.30 acres. At the entrance there is a pagoda with three storeys, the height of which is 35 feet.

There is a Swayambu Lingam in this temple, which is 3' in circumference and 2½' in height. The Uthsavamurthy is Somaskandhar. There are several other idols in the shrine.

Poojas are performed twice a day in the morning and evening by a Gurukkal. The office of the Gurukkal is selective and not hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary from the revenues of the temple. There is a silver kavacham for the Ambal valued at about Rs. 1,000 which was recently donated by a devotee. The temple owns immovable properties comprising six houses, a choultry, 47.54 acres of dry and 1.67 acres of wet lands which fetch an income of Rs. 5,368 per annum. The administration of the temple is carried on according to a Scheme sanctioned by the Chingleput District Court.

The temple owns a Palanquin and the following vahanas :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Two big and one small Rishaba. | 4. Bandicoot. |
| 2. Peacock. | 5. Adhikara Nandhi. |
| 3. Ravaneswara. | 6. Lion. |

TEMPLE SURVEY

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Sorajeri-Anaikattucheri (H)	8	„ Agastheeswarar and Venugopalaswamy	45
Sriperumbudur	86	„ Bhoothapureswarar	54
		„ Jeya Bhoothapuri Vinayagar	
		„ Adhikesavaperumal and Bashyakaraswami Devasthanam	
Thandalam	72	„ Kailasanathaswamy	53
Tharapakkam	74	„ „	
Thinnanur	1	„ Manavaleeswarar (Alias)	45
		„ Hirudayaleeswar	
		„ Bakthavatsalaperumal	
Thirumanam	13	„ Sundararaja Perumal and Dhatheeswarar	46
Thirumudivakkam (H/o Palanthandalam)	89	„ Balavinayagar	55
Thirumushi	34	„ Jagannatha Perumal	48
		„ Othanda Eswarar	
Thiruverkadu	24	„ Vedha Pureeswarar	46
		„ Devi Karumariamman	47
Umayal Paranaichery (H/o Valayakaranai)	148	„ Mavilingamman and Selliamman	59
Vadakkupattu	146	„ Sundara Varadarajaperumal	58
Valayakaranai (H)	148	„ Srinivasa Perumal	59
Vallakottai	133	„ Subramaniaswamy	57

5. SAIDAPET TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	Temple	
Agaram	133	Sri Kothandaramaswamy	Temple	77
Alandur	82	„ Sundara Vinayagar	„	72
		„ Dharmaraja	„	73
		„ Prasannavenkatesa Perumal	„	
		„ Sivasubramaniaswami	„	
„ Paruthivakkam (H)		„ Siddhi Vinayagar	„	65
Alingivakkam	33	„ Selva Vinayagar	„	
Anakkaputhur	86	„ Agastheeswarar	„	73
		„ Subramaniaswamy	„	74
Ayanambakkam	63	„ Etteeswarar	„	70
		„ Karivaradaraja Perumal	„	
		„ Pidari Ponniamman	„	
Ayapakkam	61	„ Kariamanicka Perumal	„	65
Eranavur (H/o Thiruvottiyur)	23	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	„	
Kadapakkam	20	„ Venugopalaswamy	„	63
Kolathur	44	„ Somanathaswamy	„	66
		„ Agastheeswaraswamy	„	67
Konnur (H/o Padi)	57	„ Sowmya Damodara Perumal	„	69
Korattur	45	„ Jambukeswaraswamy	„	67
		„ Adhikesava Perumal	„	
Kovilpidagai	48	„ Sundararaja Perumal	„	68
Koyambedu	68	„ Kuslavapureswarar (Alias)	„	70
		„ Kurumkaleeswarar	„	
Madambakkam	124	„ Dhenupureswarar	„	77
Madhavaram	40	„ Varadarajaperumal	„	66
		„ Kailasanathar	„	
Maduravoyal	70	„ Margasahaya Eswarar	„	71
Nandhambakkam	80	„ Kothandaramaswamy	„	

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF VILLAGES

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
New Perungalathur	121	„ Selva Vinayagar	76
Padi or Thiruvallidayam	57	„ Thiruvalléeswarar	69
		„ Mariamman and Ponniamman	70
		„ Agastheeswarar	73
Polichalur	85	„ Ramanathaswamy	71
Porur	74	„ Thirumoolanathaswamy	66
Puzhal (Polal)	35	„ Kalyana Varadaraja Perumal	65
Sathankadu (H/o Thiruvottiyur)	23	„ Ellaianman	
		„ Oragandy Amman	77
Semmanjeri	129	„ Srinivasa Perumal	
		„ Kasiviswanathar	72
St. Thomas Mount	81	„ Moongaliamman	
		„ Sundara Vinayagar	
		„ Selva Vinayagar	76
Tambaram (West)	119	„ Karpaga Vinayagar and	
„ (East)		„ Kandaperumanar	
Thirumullaivoyal	47	„ Masilamaneeswarar	67
Thiruneermalai	105	„ Ranganathaswamy	75
Thirusoolam	89	„ Thirusoolanathar	74
Thiruvannammiyur	97	„ Marundheeswarar	
Thiruvottiyur	23	„ Thiagarajaswamy	63
		„ Pattinathar	64
		„ Nandhikeswarar	
		„ Agastheeswarar	65
		„ Dhandapani Eswaraswamy	74
Velachery	95	„ Adhimoolaperumal	63
Vilangadupakkam	16	„ Lavapuri Eswarar	
		„ Agastheeswarar	68
Villivakkam	56	„ Thanthoniamman	69
Virugampakkam	75	„ Sundaravaradaraja Perumal	71

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	Temple	
Nandambakkam	80	Sri Ramalingaswamy	Temple	78
Villivakkam	56	„ Pidari Muppuliamman	„	

6. CHINGLEPUT TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	Temple	
Agaram (H/o Manamathi)	81	Sri Kailasanathaswamy	Temple	87
Anur (P)	134	„ Asthapureswarar	„	92
Chettipunyam (P)	48	„ Devanatha Perumal	„	83
Chingleput (M)	99	„ Varadaraja Perumal	„	88
		„ Pathangeeswarar	„	
		„ Angala Parameswari	„	
		„ Kailasanathar and Kothandaramaswamy	„	
		„ Veerabadrswamy	„	
		„ Drowpathiamman	„	89
		„ Ekambareswarar	„	
Covelong (P)	23	„ Kailasanathaswamy	„	81
		„ Anjaneyaswamy	„	
Hanumanthapuram	53	„ Veerabadrswamy	„	85

The main annual festival is Brahmothsavam celebrated in Chithrai month. The temple is managed by three trustees of whom one is hereditary.

(2) Sri Mariamman and Ponniyamman Temples

The temples were constructed by the villagers themselves. The area of each of the two temples is 50 cents. The Moolavar of the Sri Ponniyamman temple is represented by a vigraham of 2' in height in a sitting posture. The Uthsavar is an idol of 1½' in height in a sitting posture. Sri Mariamman is a granite idol of 3' in height.

Pooja is performed once a day by a Poosari appointed by the villagers whose office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary from the temple's income. He is also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. If the income of the temple is not sufficient, donations are collected from the villagers.

The temple has no jewellery apart from the *Mangalyam* of the Amman. It owns landed properties to the extent of 1.20 acres which fetch an annual income of Rs. 300. This is utilised for the pooja expenses of the temple. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi. The temple is managed by a Board of two trustees.

61. AYAPAKKAM

Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple

The above temple was constructed by the villagers about 150 years ago. It is located in a coconut garden and occupies an area of about 0.05 cents. The prakaram is in a state of disrepair. The temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. The Moolavigraham of the temple is made of blackstone. Owing to factions in the village, the temple is locked up at present. The temple owns a small Palanquin and a vimanam made of wood from the temple revenues.

Formerly, the temple affairs were managed by three private trustees, but now it is administered by a Board of three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

62. AYANAMBAKKAM

(1) Sri Etteeswarar Temple

Sri Etteeswarar temple of Ayanambakkam village is located at a distance of about 8 miles from Saidapet. The nearest railway station Ambathur is 3 miles distant. Devotees can reach this temple by bus or train or cart. Sri Etteeswarar and His consort Sri Karpaganayaki are the presiding deities of the temple.

Lord Ganesa, Lord Subramania with Sri Vaili and Deivayanai are the other deities.

This temple exists from the time of the Chola kings and covers an area of about 50 cents. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. Pooja is performed once a day by a Brahmin Gurukkal whose monthly salary is Rs. 30. His post is not hereditary. The temple owns 12 acres of lands and some house sites. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 358 which is utilised for the day to day expenses of the temple.

Karthigai Somavaram, Thai Poosam and Adi Kirthigai are the important festivals observed by this temple during which special poojas are performed to the deities. The temple is managed by a single trustee.

(2) Sri Karivaradarajaperumal Temple

This Vishnu temple was built by the villagers of Ayanambakkam some 300 years ago. Sri Karivaradaraja Perumal is the presiding deity of the temple. Sri Kanagavalli Thayar, Sri Devi and Bhu Devi are the other deities. The shrine was renovated some 25 years back. This temple extends over an area of 5½ cents. The Moolavar of this temple is represented by a stone idol in a standing posture. The Uthsavar is made of copper.

Pooja is performed once in the morning by a Brahmin Bhattachari. His office is hereditary and he is in the enjoyment of some *manyam* lands.

The temple owns five acres of wet and dry lands. These are under lease cultivation and fetch an annual income of Rs. 250 which is spent for the maintenance of the temple. There is a wooden Kedayam in this temple which is 44 years old. It is managed by three trustees.

(3) Sri Pidari Ponniyamman Temple

The temple covers an area of 0.05 cents and was built by the villagers about 300 years ago. The idol is made of stone. Abishekams and poojas are done daily. The priest is in the enjoyment of the temple lands which fetch 15 bags of paddy per annum. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 25. There is no festival at present owing to factions in the village. The management of the temple vests with a Board of three trustees.

63. KOYAMBEDU

Sri Kusalavapureeswarar (Alias)

Sri Kurumkaleeswarar Temple

Koyambedu is six miles to the west of Madras city on the Poonamalle road. Egmore railway station



Sri Mariamman (Moolavar)
Sri Mariamman Temple
(57) PADI OF THIRUVALIDAYAM

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Kalivanthapattu	35	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal „	82
Kattankolathur	40	„ Kalatheeswarar „	83
		„ Srinivasa Perumal „	82
Kayarambedu	37	„ Kariamanicka Perumal „	81
Kolathur	30	„ Thirunarayana Perumal „	82
		„ Kalyana Ranganayaka Perumal „	85
Kottamedu	55	„ Jalakanteeswarar „	90
Kuzhipanthandalam (P)	126	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal „	89
Mahabalipuram (P)	122	„ Sthalasayana Perumal „	87
Manamathi	81	„ Thirukkarai Eswarar „	92
Manapakkam (P)	133	„ Kanniammn „	81
Mannivakkam	1	„ Manneeswarar „	93
Meyyur (H/o Sadras)	164	„ Adhikesava Perumal „	87
		„ Velleeswarar „	81
Mullipakkam	82	„ Parasurama Eswaraswamy „	89
Muttukadu	22	„ Vembadi Vinayagar „	82
Nandhivaram (P)	7	„ Nandheeswarar „	85
Oragadam (P)	111	„ Kothandaramaswami „	91
Ozhalur (P)	104	„ Agastheeswarar „	90
Pandur (H/o Perumattunallur)	33	„ Adhikesava Perumal and „	88
		„ Kailasanathar „	91
		„ Agastheeswaraswamy „	92
Perunthandalam (H/o Sirukundram)	54	„ Kothandaramaswami „	93
Ponpadirkuttam (P)	131	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal „	87
Pulikundram (H/o Kothimangalam)	128	„ Vyagrapureeswarar „	83
Pulippakkam	97	„ Pundareega Varadaraja Perumal „	85
		„ Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy „	93
P. V. Kalathur (P)	132	„ Kothandaramaswamy „	84
		„ Kalvi Vinayagar „	90
		„ Thiruvaleeswarar „	89
		„ Munkudimi Eswarar „	86
Sadras (P)	164	„ Thiruvargaswamy „	87
		„ Ekambareswarar „	83
Sembakkam	77	„ Sivapparakaswamy „	85
Singaperumal Koil	49	„ Pataladri Narasimhaswamy „	93
Sirukundram (P)	54	„ Putrankondeeswarar „	84
Thaiyur	63	„ Senganmadaleeswarar „	90
		„ Murugeswaraswamy „	89
Thathalur (P)	139	„ Pidari Selliamman „	86
Thirukachur	50	„ Marundheeswarar „	87
		„ Thyagarajaswamy „	86
Thirukalikundram	129	„ Vedagiri Eswarar „	83
Thirumani (P)	105	„ Kalyana Varadaraja Perumal „	93
Thirupporur	68	„ Kandaswamy „	83
Thiruvadisoolam	89	„ Gnanapureeswaraswamy „	93
Thiruvidanthai (p)	64	„ Nithyakalyana Perumal „	83
Venbakkam	46	„ Srinivasa Perumal „	83
Vilagam (V)	154	„ Kariamanicka Perumal „	83
Villiyambakkam	45	„ Srinivasa Perumal „	83
		„ Thokkeeswarar „	83

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Anur (p) Elumichampattu	134	Sri Kandaswamy Temple	94
Edayur (H/o Ponpadirkuttam)	131	„ Prasannavenkatesa Perumal „	94

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of temple	PAGE
Karunilam—Karumbur (H)	36	„ Kariamanicka Perumal „	93
Kilpakkam (P)	153	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal „	94
Vazhuvadur (P)	138	„ Kariamanicka Perumal „	94
		„ Agnipureeswarar „	94

7. KANCHEEPURAM TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Agaram	99	Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple	113
Alapakkam	54	„ Sundararaja Perumal (Alias)	100
		Alagu Sundara Perumal „	123
Alisoor	197	„ Allaleeswarar „	118
Angambakkam	153	„ Ambalavana Eswarar „	127
Annadur	217	„ Sundararaja Perumal „	120
		„ Koppeeswarar „	122
Arpakkam	170	„ Thiruvalléeswaraswamy „	119
		„ Adhikesava Perumal „	100
Arumbuliur	186	„ Vaikunta Perumal „	118
		„ Nanjundeswarar „	114
Asur	166	„ Ekambareswarar „	115
Attuputhur	51	„ Subramaniaswamy „	114
Avalur	156	„ Kalyana Varadarajaswamy „	100
Ayyampettai	126	„ Sakthiamman „	118
		„ Kailasanathar and „	114
		Sandhavelliamman „	100
Ayyangarkulam	116	„ Kailasanathar „	115
		„ Sanjeeviroyar (or) „	114
		Anjancayar „	100
Damal	37	„ Varageeswarar „	126
Edamichi	214	„ Damodara Perumal „	115
Ekanampet	128	„ Muktheeswarar and „	116
		Sowmya Narayana Perumal „	119
Elayanar Velur	168	„ Thiruvalléeswaraswamy „	126
Govindhavadi	1	„ Mariamman „	119
		„ Balasubramania Murthy „	97
Kadalmangalam	209	„ Dakshinamurthy (or) „	126
Kadambar Koil (H/o Adavapakkam)	172	„ Kailasanathar „	120
Kambarajapuram	167	„ Abhayapradhana „	119
		Varadarajaswami „	101
Kancheepuram	80	„ Ekambareswarar „	102
„	„	„ Kamakshiamman „	103
„	„	„ Subramaniaswamy „	104
„	„	„ (Kumarakottam) „	105
„	„	„ Thiru Metraleswarar „	106
„	„	„ Pana Mudeeswarar „	104
„	„	„ Santha Valliamman „	105
„	„	„ Devarajaswamy (Alias) „	106
„	„	„ Varadarajaswamy Devasthanam „	104
„	„	„ Ulagalanda Perumal „	105
„	„	„ Kailasanathar (Salabogyam) „	106
„	„	„ Veera Mahkaiamman „	106
„	„	„ Pillayarpalayam „	106
„	„	„ Soleswarar „	106



Sri Selliamman (Sister of Mariamman)
Sri Mariamman Temple
 (57) PADI OF THIRUVALIDAYAM



Temple view
Sri Ponnamman Temple (57) PADI OF THIRUVALIDAYAM



The Sapphakanniars
Sri Ponnamman Temple (57) PADI OF THIRUVALIDAYAM

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
" Kotrampalayam	"	" Pillaiyar	"
" Reddipet	"	" Anjaneyar	"
"	"	" Ashtabhuja Perumal	"
"	"	" Santhaleeswarar	"
"	"	" Punya Koteeswarar	"
"	"	" Renuka Parameswari Amman	"
"	"	" Valadheeswarar (Alias)	"
"	"	" Aram Valartha Eswarar	"
"	"	" Seetheswarar and	"
"	"	" Lakshmaneswarar	"
"	"	" Sidhiswarar	"
"	"	" Chitrakupthaswamy	"
"	"	" Bhargeeswarar	"
"	"	" Yadhothakara Perumal	"
"	"	" Katchapeswarar	"
"	"	" Pazhaya Karukkinil Amarntha	"
"	"	" Amman	"
"	"	" Valakarutheeswarar (or)	"
"	"	" Pathala Eswarar	"
"	"	" Mandala Eswarar	"
"	"	" Muktheeswarar	"
"	"	" Nageswarar	"
"	"	" Pravala Varneeswarar	"
"	"	" Deepa Prakasa Perumal	"
"	"	" Vaikunta Perumal	"
"	"	" Kadukkaliannan	"
"	"	" Kaya Aroganeeswarar	"
"	"	" Veerabadraswamy	"
"	"	" Thanthoneeswarar (Alias)	"
"	"	" Ubamanyeswarar	"
"	"	" Dharmarajar	"
"	"	" Varasiddhi Vinayagar and	"
"	"	" Dheepanji Amman	"
"	"	" Kaliannan	"
"	"	" Pandava Dhootha Perumal	"
"	"	" Venugopalaswamy	"
"	"	" Vinayagar	"
"	"	" Kuthalannan	"
"	"	" Agastheeswarar	"
"	"	" Choleeswaraswamy	"
"	"	" Mari Ellai Amman	"
"	"	" Kailasanathar	"
"	"	" Kailasanathar	"
"	"	" Mari Ellaiannan	"
"	"	" Pidari Chelliamman	"
"	"	" Kasiviswanathaswamy	"
"	"	" Adinarayana Perumal	"
"	"	" Adhikesava Perumal and	"
"	"	" Koorathalwar	"
"	"	" Veetriruntha Perumal	"
"	"	" Thirumagaraleeswarar	"
"	"	" Veetriruntha Perumal	"
"	"	" Kumareswarar	"
"	"	" Balasundareswarar (Alias)	"
"	"	" Vanasundareswarar	"
"	"	" Somanatheeswarar	"
"	"	" Venugopalaswamy	"
"	"	" Perumaleeswarar	"
"	"	" Kaliannan	"

Karur

Kattankulam

Kavanthandalam

Kavanur Pudhucherry

Kavithandalam

Keezh Thandarai (H/o Chithanakavoor)

Korukkupettai (H/o Thimmaianpet)

Kunnavakkam

Kuram

Magarai

Malayankulam

Manampathy

Marutham

Marudam

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Melapakkam	198	" Varutheeswarar	"
Musaravakkam	41	" Adhikesava Perumal	"
"	"	" Saktheeswaraswamy	"
" Naickenpet	129	" Amirthakandeeswarar	"
Nathanallore	135	" Pidari Adanjiamman	"
Nathapettai	107	" Nithyakalyana Agastheeswarar	"
"	"	" Lakshminarayana Perumal	"
"	"	" Athi Arulala Vinayagar	"
"	"	" Kanni Amman	"
" Neiyadivakkam	174	" Pradhiganga Eswarar	"
"	"	" Marudhaganga Eswarar and	"
"	"	" Pattabiramar	"
" Nelveli (H/o Asur)	166	" Agastheeswarar	"
" Nirvallore (H/o Ariambakkam)	26	" Lakshminarayana Perumal (Alias)	"
"	"	" Veetriruntha Perumal	"
" Orakattupettai	183	" Gunamthanthanathar or	"
"	"	" Gunamthandeeswarar	"
" Palaveri	178	" Kailasanathar	"
" Pazhayaseevaram	151	" Lakshminarasimhaswamy	"
" Peranakkavur (H/o Arumbuliyur)	186	" Alageswarar	"
"	"	" Vinayagar	"
"	"	" Chennakesava Perumal	"
"	"	" Pidari Velliamman	"
" Periyakarumbur	18	" Kachaleeswarar	"
"	"	" Sundara Vinayagar	"
" Perumbakkam	39	" Srinivasa Perumal	"
" Perunagar	201	" Brahma Pureeswarar	"
" Perunkozhi	227	" Kumareswarar	"
" Pudhupakkam	12	" Kandeeswarar	"
"	"	" Adhikesava Perumal	"
"	"	" Sundaravinayagar	"
"	"	" Velangattu Pillaiyar	"
"	"	" Alaiannan	"
"	"	" Mariannan	"
" Pulivoy	193	" Ponniamman	"
" Pullambakkam	176	" Rudravalleswarar	"
"	"	" Adhikesava Perumal	"
" Purisai	5	" Kariamanicka Perumal	"
" Salavakkam	218	" Venkatesa Perumal	"
"	"	" Swarna Pureeswarar	"
" Seethancheri (H/o Gurumancheri)	180	" Thirukaleeswarar	"
" Sevilimedu	114	" Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy	"
"	"	" Selva Vinayagar	"
" Singadivakkam	57	" Thirumal Eswarar	"
" Siruvallur	22	" Agastheeswarar	"
" Thammanur	155	" Ekambaranatha Eswarar	"
" Thandarai	242	" Kundheswarar	"
"	"	" Thanthoni Pillaiyar	"
"	"	" Lakshmi Narayana Perumal	"
" Thangi	130	" Kailasanatha Eswarar	"
" Thimmaianpet	127	" Kasiviswanathar	"
"	"	" Krishnaswamy	"
"	"	" Pillaiyar	"
"	"	"	"
" Thimmarajampet	132	" Ramalingaswamy	"
" Thirukalimedu	81	" Sathyanatha Eswarar	"
" Thirumukkoodal	177	" Venkatesa Perumal	"



Sri Brahmy, Maheswari and Cowmari—(Sisters of Ponniamman)
Sri Ponniamman Temple (57) PADI OF THIRUVALIDAYAM



Sri Vaishnavi, Varahi and Mahendri—(Sisters of Ponniamman) with Lord Vinayagar
Sri Ponniamman Temple (57) PADI OF THIRUVALIDAYAM



Sri Ponniamman (Moolavar)
Sri Ponniamman Temple
(57) PADI OF THIRUVALIDAYAM

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Thirupukuzhi	36	„ Vijayaraghava Perumal	99
Thirupulivanam	206	„ Vyagrapureeswarar	125
Thiruvanaikoil	185	„ Thiruvalleswarar	122
Thiruvankaranai	96	„ Pattabiramaswamy	112
Ullavoor	149	„ Agastheeswarar and Venkatesa Perumal	117
Uthiramerur	207	„ Sundara Varadaraja Perumal	125
		„ Balasubramaniaswamy	126
		„ Madiriathamman	113
		„ Marimersakthi Amman	126
Uthukadu	105	„ Ellai Amman	126
Vadavur	210	„ Kailasanathar	100
Vedal	49	„ Pidariamman	119
„	162	„ Perumaleeswarar	125
Vedapalayam (H/o Uthiramerur)	207	„ Dharmarajar	116
Vengudi (H/o Kilottivakkam)	133	„ Agastheeswarar	122
		„ Selliamman	118
Vichoor (H/o Thiruvanaikoil)	185	„ Vandu Parapara Perumal	119
Villivalam	157	„ Varadaraja Perumal	101
		„ Anjaneyar	128
		„ Muchandhi Amman	120
Vishar	76	„ Bheemeswarar	117
Visur	243	„ Agastheeswarar	117
		„ Pundarikatcha Perumal	
Voyalakavoor	175	„ Vacheeswarar	
Walajabad	134	„ Sivasubramaniaswamy	
		„ Dharmaraja and Drowpathiamman	
		„ Angalamman	

[Temples outside the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L. C. No.	Name of the temple	Temple	PAGE
Athiavakkam	53	„ Pillaiyar	„	128
Kalur	160	„ Karpaga Pillaiyar	„	129
Kavanthandalam	169	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal	„	128
Marudham	192	„ Kanniamman	„	129
Mummalpattu	56	„ Pidari Amman	„	
Perianatham	159	„ Ponniamman	„	
Pulivoy	193	„ Mahamuneeswarar	„	
		„ Kanneeswarar	„	
		„ Sathyanathaswamy	„	

8. MADURANTAKAM TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	Temple	PAGE
Acharapakkam	119	Sri Moongiliamman	„	141
		„ Aksheeswaraswamy	„	
		„ Angalamman	„	
Agili (V)	98	„ Varadaraja Perumal	„	140
		„ Kailasanathar	„	
Anaikattu	150	„ Selva Vinayagar	„	142
		„ Aramvalartha Eswarar	„	
		„ Pidari Kavathamman	„	
		„ Dharmaraja	„	
Athiyur (H/o Sithandi)	1	„ Lakshminarayana Perumal	„	135

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Baburayanpettai	182	„ Vijaya Varadaraja Perumal	143
Cheyyur	229	„ Kandaswamy	145
		„ Kariamanicka Perumal	141
		„ Valmikanathaswamy	147
Chinnavenmani	129	„ Bheemeswarar	140
Chunampet	289	„ Agastheeswarar	145
		„ Varadaraja Perumal	140
Dharmapuram (H/o Kilakhandai) (P)	71	„ Kundheeswarar	137
Kadaperi	215	„ Venkateswarar	138
Kalkulam (V)	79	„ Govindaraja Perumal	136
Karunguzhi (P)	36	„ Gnana Vinayagar	146
		„ Vijaya Vinayagar	136
		„ Drowpathi Amman	137
		„ Ranganathar	
		„ Gnanagireeswarar	
Kavathur (P)	43	„ Adhikesava Perumal	
Kinari (P)	37	„ Veeravaranathaswamy	
„ (H/o Thottanaval)		„ Muktheeswarar	
Lakshminarayanapuram (P)	20	„ Varadaraja Perumal	
Madavilagam	253	„ Thirukameeswarar	
Madayambakkam	235	„ Agastheeswarar	
		„ Kandaswamy	
Madurantakam (P)	35	„ Kothandaramar	
		„ Pidari Selliamman	
		„ Pidari Mariamman	
		„ Drowpathi Amman and Dharmarajar	
Malaivaiyavoor (H/o Vaiyavoor)	16	„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	
Mamandur (P)	4	„ Picheeswarar	
Mariputhur (H/o Kavathur) (P)	43	„ Pidari Selliamman	
Mathur (P)	61	„ Varadaraja Perumal	
Melavalam (H/o Karunguzhi)	36	„ Pidari Ponniamman and Muthumari Amman	
Mocheri (H/o Madurantakam)	35	„ Movuthi Amman	
		„ Drowpathi Amman and Dharmarajar	
Morapakkam	51	„ Valavettamman and Ponniamman	
		„ Prasanna Varadarajaswamy Perumal	
Orathi	184	„ Varadarajaswamy	
Padiri (P)	57	„ Varadaraja Perumal	
Palayanur (P)	18	„ Mahakaleeswarar and Sundararaja Perumal	
Parameswarimangalam	149	„ Champakeswaraswamy	
Pasuvankaranai (V)	55	„ Solai Vazhiamman	
Perumbairkandigai	180	„ Ellamman	
		„ Thanthonreeswarar	
		„ Subramaniaswamy	
Peruveli (P)	89	„ Kari Varadaraja Perumal	
		„ Dharmarajar	
		„ Drowpathi Amman	
		„ Vigneswarar	
		„ Pidari Amman	
		„ Mariamman	
Pondhur	268	„ Adhikesava Perumal	
Puliparkoil (H/o Padalam)	19	„ Vyagrapureeswarar	



The Balipeedam and Lion
Sri Ponniamman Temple
 (57) PADE OF THIRUVALIDAYAM



A Pillar view
Sri Kusalavapureswarar Temple
 (68) KOYAMBEDU

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple	PAGE
Puthirankottai	282	„ Govindaraja Perumal „ } „ Agastheeswarar „ }	147
Seekinankuppam	261	„ Vigneswarar „ } „ Mannadeeswaraswamy „ }	146
Seethapuram	114	„ Balasundara Vinayagar „	140
Sengattur	161	„ Chenna Kesava Perumal „	142
Sothupakkam (V)	94	„ Anjooramman „	140
Theetalam (P)	29	„ Mari Ellamman „ } „ Venugopalaswamy „ }	136
Thenbakkam	173	„ Pasupatheeswarar „	143
Thirumukkadu	116	„ Muktheeswaraswamy „	141
Thuraiyur (H/o Irur)	276	„ Ellaianman „	147
Udalkarakuppam	241	„ Shanbaga Eswaraswamy „	146
Vadapathi (H/o Mamandur)	4	„ Brahmapureeswarar „	135

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of village	L.C.No.	Name of the temple		
Kuvathur	249	Sri Chidambareswaraswamy	Temple	148
Netrampakkam	128	„ Venugopalaswamy „		147
Sithamur (H/o Netrampakkam)	„	„ Nandagopalaswamy „		148

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF TEMPLES

MADRAS CITY

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of the temple	Name of division	Division No.	PAGE
Sri Adhi Adipadai Prasanna Vinayagar temple	Sowcarpet	18	171
„ Adhi Chennakesava Perumal „	Saidapet (North)	97	210
„ Adhikesava Perumal „	Kothawalchavadi	19	171
„ Adhi Mottaiamman „	Kosapet	48	184
„ Adhipureeswarar and „	Chintadripet	66	192
„ Adhikesava Perumal „	Santhome	85	201
„ „ „	Purasawalkam	50	186
„ Adhi Vinayagar „			
„ Agastheeswarar and „	Nungambakkam	54	187
„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal „			
„ Agastheeswarar and „	Old Washermanpet	10	163
„ Senniamman „	Nehru Nagar	71	195
„ Ambupuri Mariamman „	Muthialpet	13	166
„ Angalamman „	Royapuram	8	161
„ Angala Parameswari „			
„ „ and „	Choolai	39	180
„ Kasiviswanathaswamy „	Thiruvatteeswaranpet	72	196
„ Anjaneyar „	Mylapore	86	202
„ „ „	Mannady	15 }	
„ Anjaneyaswamy „	Seven Wells (South)	17 }	169
„ „ „	Kothawalchavadi	19	171
„ „ „	Pattalam	36	180
„ „ „	Periamet	63	190
„ „ „	Elephant Gate	29	177
„ Antharanga Venkatesa Perumal „	Mylapore	86	202
„ Apparswamy „	Triplicane	75	197
„ Arasadi Karpaga Vinayagar „	New Washermanpet	1	159
„ Arunachaleswarar „	Mannady	15	168
„ „ „	Peddunaickenpet	26	174
„ „ „	Royapuram	8	161
„ Badrakali Amman „	Sanjeeviroyanpet	4	159
„ Bakthavatsala Perumal „	Komaleeswaranpet	69	195
„ Balasubramaniaswamy „	Teynampet	81	199
„ „ and Alai Amman „	Narayanappanaick Garden	6	160
„ Bala Vinayagar (Alias) Pillaiyar „	Vadapalani (Kodambakam)	92	209
„ Bharadwaja Eswarar „	Teynampet	81	200
„ Chakkara Vinayagar „	Pudupakkam	58	187
„ Chella Pillaiyar „			
„ Chella Pillaiyar (Alias) „	Otteri	47	184
„ Narayana Perumal „	Mylapore	86	202
„ Chengaluneer Pillaiyar „	Peddunaickenpet	26	173
„ Chengalvarayaswamy „			
„ Chenna Malleeswarar and „	Park Town	64	190
„ Chenna Kesava Perumal „			
„ Chidambara Vinayagar and „	Korukkupet	21	172
„ Nagathamman „			

SAIDAPET TALUK

is 7 miles distant from this village. It is a place of mythological and historical importance. According to the Sthala Puranam in the period of Ramayana, God Siva enshrined Himself here as a Swayambu Lingam.

This was the place where there was the Ashram of the sage Valmiki. One day while Lava and Kusa were going on a walk, their feet hit a stone and blood came oozing out from the ground. On seeing this, they dug the place and found this Lingam which they removed to the ashram for worship. Hence the name of the place Kusalavapuri, which later became Kusalagar and is now Koyambedu. The Lord came to be known as Kusalavapureeswarar. The deity is also known as Kurumkaleeswarar, as it is very small.

This temple was built by the Pallavas in the Eighth Century A. D. Alternations and additions were made by King Kulothunga in the Eleventh Century. The gopuram was built by Sri Hari Hara Bukarayar, the founder of the Vijayanagar Empire. The walls of this temple abound in inscriptions. There is an imposing pillar with the images of Lava and Kusa. A boy is seated on the horse, while another boy is seen standing just below the neck of the horse and both are holding its reins. It appears that the horse and the boys have reference to the *Aswametha Yagam* (sacrifice) performed by Sri Rama when his horse was detained by his sons Kusa and Lava. The four stone rings at the four corners of the north-west mandapam reveal the exquisite skill of the sculptor. The area covered by this temple is 0.50 acres. The special feature of this temple is the gopuram and the God's sannidhi are facing north. The Archagar performs poojas daily and he is paid a monthly salary. There are no immovable properties belonging to this temple. It is in possession of vahanas but no festivals are conducted here. It is administered by three trustees.

70. MADURAVOYAL

Sri Margasahaya Eswarar Temple

About 200 years ago, the Sri Margasahaya Eswarar temple of Maduravoyal village in Saidapet taluk was built by a Sanyasi. It is 5 miles from the Chetput railway station and can be reached by buses from Broadway (Madras). Sri Margasahaya Eswarar is the principal deity. A few old inscriptions are found in the inner walls of the temple and no renovations have so far been made apart from some minor repairs by a public donor. The area of the temple is about 3 cents. A Brahmin Gurukkal performs poojas daily. He is paid a salary from the revenues of the temple. There are no festivals. It is managed by three trustees.

74. PORUR

Sri Ramanathaswamy Temple

Sri Ramanathaswamy temple of Porur village in Saidapet taluk was constructed by the Chola kings. The temple is 6 miles from Saidapet and bus facilities are available to reach the village. The temple is dedicated to Sri Ramanatha Eswarar and His consort Sri Sivakami Sundari. The Moolavar who is not a Swayambu is slightly tilted towards the north; attempts to make it straight have failed.

Poojas are performed once a day by a Gurukkal. His office is not hereditary and he is paid a salary from the income of the temple. It owns both wet and dry lands to the extent of about 32 acres and 11 cents. An annual income of Rs. 700 is derived from leasing out these lands. This sum is spent for the poojas and festivals and for the maintenance of the temple. The only important festival of the temple is the Arudhra dharsanam which attracts a local crowd of about 200 people in all. The temple is managed by a trustee.

75. VIRUGAMPAKKAM

Sri Sundaravaradaraja Perumal Temple

Sri Sundaravaradarajaperumal temple of Virugampakkam village in Saidapet taluk was built some two centuries ago. The temple is 5 miles from Saidapet. The nearest railway station is Kodambakkam, which is at a distance of about 2 miles. The temple can be reached by Madras State Transport Buses, jutkas and taxis.

Sri Sundaravaradarajaperumal and His consort Sri Nachiyaramman are the presiding deities of the temple. In 1955 the villagers raised the outer compound walls. The temple extends over an area of about 10 cents. The Moolavar is an idol of about 2½' in height. There is also an idol of about 2½' in height for the Uthsavamurthy. Poojas are regularly performed daily by a poosari selected from the Naidu caste, whose office is not hereditary. The poosari does not receive any remuneration for his services, as he does it out of pure devotion to God. The temple has landed property to the extent of about one acre and 8 cents of wet and about 74 cents of dry lands. The annual income is Rs. 100 which is spent for celebrating the annual Garuda Servai festival in Vaikasi. Donations are also received from devotees for the celebration of the festival. About 300 devotees attend it. Three trustees manage its affairs.

80. NANDHAMBAKKAM

Sri Kothandaramaswamy Temple

Sri Kothandaramaswamy temple of Nandhambakkam village is about 7 miles from Saidapet. It is

TEMPLE SURVEY

Name of the temple	Name of division	Division No.	PAGE
„ Chidambareswarar	Choolai	39	181
„ Chinnamottai Amman	Kosapet	48	184
„ Chinna Senni Amman	Royapuram	8	161
„ Chinthamani Vinayagar	Perambur	31	178
„ Chitheri Vinayagar	Mylapore	86	202
„ Chockavel Subramaniam	Choolai	39	182
„ Dharmarajar	Mannady	15	169
„	Seven Wells (South)	17	170
„	Elephant Gate	29	177
„	Choolai	39	180
„	Mylapore	86	203
„	Peddunaickenpet	26	174
„	Kilpauk	52	186
„ and Vembuliamman	Choolai	39	182
„ Dharma Vinayagar	Mannady	15	168
„ Dharma Vinayagar and Dharmarajar	Muthialpet	13	167
„ Ekambareswarar	Edapalayam	30	178
„ Elanthai Muthu Mariamman	Kondithope	25	173
„ Ellaianman	Periamet	63	190
„	Pattalam	36	179
„	Triplicane	75	198
„	Adayar	90	207
„ and Payandi Amman	Mylapore	86	204
„ Ellaianman (Alias)			
„ Renukaparameswari	Jam Bazaar	76	199
„ Gajendra Varadaraja Perumal	Muthialpet	13	166
„ Gangadhara Eswarar	Gangadhara Eswarar Koil	61	189
„ Gnana Jothi Narthana Vinayagar	Mylapore	86	203
„ Ikkattu Vinayagar (Alias)			
„ Vallaba Vinayagar	Kothawalchavadi	19	171
„ Kachapeswaraswamy	Muthialpet	13	164
„ Kadumbadi Amman	Mannady	15	168
„	Triplicane	75	198
„	Saidapet	100	211
„ Kadumbadi Chinmaman	Muthialpet	13	165
„ Kalakatheeswarar			
„ Kaligambal and		13	166
„ Kamadeeswarar	„		
„ Kalyana Venkatsa Perumal	Elephant Gate	29	177
„	Edapalayam	30	178
„	Aminjikarai	91	207
„ Kamakshi Ekambareswarar	Triplicane	75	198
„ Kamala Kameswarar	Royapuram	8	161
„ Kamala Vinayagar	Peddunaickenpet	26	174
„	Kosapet	48	184
„ Kandaswamy	Vadapalani (Kodambakkam)	92	208
„ Kannapurathamman	Muthialpet	13	166
„ Kanniamman	Kothawalchavadi	19	172
„ Kannika Parameswari	Mylapore	86	204
„ Kapaleeswarar	Saidapet	100	210
„ Karaneeswarar	Karaneeswarapuram	84	201
„	(Mylapore)		

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF TEMPLES

Name of the temple	Name of division	Division No.	PAGE
„ Karekathiamman	Chetput	53	186
„ Kariamianicka Perumal	Ayanavaram	45	184
„ Karkodiamman	Nungambakkam	54	187
„ Karpaga Vinayagar	Kondithope	25	173
„ Karpaga Vinayagar and Sivasubramaniam	Choolai	39	182
„ Karpaga Vinayagar and Subramaniam	Jam Bazaar	76	199
„ Kasiviswanathar	Peddunaickenpet	26	175
„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	Ayanavaram	45	183
„	Kamaraj Nagar	96	209
„	Karaneeswarapuram	84	201
„ Kolamuzhi Amman	(Mylapore)		
„ Komaleeswarar	Komaleeswaranpet	69	194
„ Kothandaramaswamy	Saidapet (North)	97	209
„	Choolai	39	181
„	Agaram	43	183
„			
„ Kothandaramaswamy and Anjaneyaswamy	Purasawalkam	50	185
„ Krishnaswamy	Teynampet	81	200
„ Kumbalamman	Tondiarpet	2	159
„ Kunnathamman	Choolai	39	181
„ Lakshmi Amman	Old Washermanpet	10	162
„	Muthialpet	13	165
„	Sembyam	41	183
„	Mylapore	86	206
„ Madhava Perumal	Madhavaperumalpuram	83	200
„ Malleeswarar	(Mylapore)		
„			
„ Mallikeswarar	Muthialpet	13	164
„ Mannarswamy	Royapuram	8	160
„ Mathamma (Alias) Mariamman	Perumalkoil Garden	27	176
„ Mavadi Vinayagar	Mylapore	86	204
„ Moongali Amman	Elephant Gate	29	177
„ Mukkur Nallamuthu Vinayagar	Muthialpet	13	164
„ Mundakanni Amman	Madhavaperumalpuram	83	200
„	(Mylapore)		
„ Murugavel (Alias)			
„ Kumaravel	Chintadripet	66	193
„ Muthukumaraswamy	Park Town	64	191
„ Muthumari Amman	Choolai	39	181
„	Ambedkarnagar		
„	(Purasawalkam)	62	189
„	Choolai	39	182
„ Muthu Vinayagar	Muthialpet	13	165
„ Nagappa Chettiar Vinayagar			
„ Nagathamman (Alias)			
„ Nageswari Amman	Chintadripet	66	193
„ Nagavalliamman	Royapuram	8	160
„ Natarajar	Muthialpet	13	165
„ Nattu Selva Vinayagar	Park Town	64	192
„ Nimishambal Eswari	Sowcarpet	18	170
„ Pachaiamman and Mannareeswarar	Komaleeswaranpet	69	195
„ and Mannarswamy	Peddunaickenpet	26	174
„ Palaniandavar	Chintadripet	66	193

connected by both bus and train. It is two miles distant from Guindy and St. Thomas Mount railway stations. Sri Kothandaramaswamy, the presiding deity of the temple, is in a standing pose. Sri Srinivasar and Sri Andal are the other deities.

This temple was built some three centuries ago. From the stone inscriptions it is seen that the shrine of Thirukkachi Nambigal was built in 1871 and that one Sri Muniappa Mudaliar constructed the Nammalwar Sannidhi 60 years ago.

The temple occupies an area of about 1.5 acres. Poojas are performed twice daily by a Bhattachari whose office is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary. It owns both wet and dry lands to the extent of about 30 acres which were offered as a gift by a devotee. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 600 which is utilised for the daily poojas, for the salary of the temple priest etc.

The temple owns two wooden Kedayams donated by a devotee 60 years ago. The main festival is Sri Rama Navami which is celebrated for 10 days. The temple is administered by a Board of three trustees.

81. ST. THOMAS MOUNT

(1) Sri Kasiviswanathar Temple

The above temple is 1½ miles from Saidapet, the taluk headquarters and one mile from the St. Thomas Mount railway station. The temple was constructed some two centuries ago by the Chettiers of the village. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Kasi Viswanathaswamy. Mention has been made regarding the property of the temple in the stone inscriptions in its Rest House. The temple extends over an area of about 30 cents. The Lingam is a Swayambu. Poojas are done twice daily by a Gurukkal whose office is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary by the trustee of the temple. It owns immovable property valued at about Rs. 1 lakh comprising a number of houses and a Rest House. An annual income of Rs. 2,500 is realised by way of rent which is spent for the maintenance of the temple.

Navarathri and Arudhra festivals are celebrated in the months of Purattasi and Margazhi respectively. Of these, the Navarathri is the main festival which attracts a local crowd of about 300 people. Its affairs are managed by a trustee.

(2) Sri Moongaliyamman Temple

This temple was built by the local residents some 300 years ago; renovations also were done by them later. The temple extends over an area of about 25

cents and the presiding deity Sri Moongaliyamman is in a sitting posture.

Pooja is performed once daily by a priest whose office is not hereditary. He is entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees.

The annual festival which is celebrated in the month of Masi attracts about 300 devotees. The temple affairs are managed by the villagers themselves. One special feature of the temple is that the priest is a Christian, who has faith in Hindu religion.

(3) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

Sri Sundara Vinayagar temple of St. Thomas Mount was built by one Sri Varadappa Chettiar about 140 years ago. Later on, it was renovated by the present trustee. Stone inscriptions in Tamil are found inside the temple. The area covered by the temple is 16½ cents.

Sri Sundara Vinayagar, the presiding deity of the temple is represented by an idol in sitting pose. Pooja is performed once daily in the morning by a Brahmin Gurukkal, whose office is hereditary. He is getting a monthly salary of Rs. 8 from the temple revenues.

The temple owns immovable properties in the shape of two houses and two shops which fetch an annual income of Rs. 230; it is utilised for daily poojas, for payment of salary to the priest, etc. It is managed by a Board of two trustees.

82. ALANDUR

(1) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

Sri Sundara Vinayagar temple of Alandur was built by the present trustee some 20 years back. It was renovated by him later. It extends over an area of about 50 cents. The Moolavar is in sitting pose.

Pooja is performed by a Gurukkal every morning; his office is hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15 and also enjoys the offerings of the devotees.

The temple owns lands to the extent of 33 cents which are managed by the trustees. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 30 which is utilised for the conduct of the daily poojas.

Arudhra, Karthigai Deepam and Vinayaga Chathurthi are the annual festivals observed by this temple. Of these, the Vinayaga Chathurthi is the main one during which Lord Ganesa is taken round in procession in the streets; about 30 devotees attend the festival. The temple affairs are managed by a single trustee.

(2) Sri Dharmaraja Temple

Sri Dharmaraja temple of Alandur village is 1½ miles from Saidapet; it can be reached by buses. The principal deity is Drowpathiamman, wife of the Pancha Pandavas. This is one of the four temples at Alandur. The temple covers an area of about 2 acres. Pooja is performed by a priest once daily. His office is hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20 from the income of the temple. It gets an annual income of Rs. 317 from its immovable properties which is utilised for its maintenance. The temple owns a car and 7 vahanas. All these are made of wood. The Mahabaratha festival begins on the sixth day after New Moon in the month of Ani and lasts for ten days, when the events in the Mahabaratha and their significance are elaborated. Fire walking by devotees, males and females, is a special feature of the festival. This attracts a large number of devotees numbering over 5,000. Three trustees are managing its affairs.

(3) Sri Prasannavenkatesa Perumal Temple

The above temple was built some 700 years ago. Subsequently additions and renovations were made. Apart from this, a mandapam has been erected from funds given by the devotees. Poojas are performed daily twice by a Bhattachari whose office is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary from the income of the temple. The temple owns landed property to the extent of about 0.66 acres and 2 houses. It derives an annual income of Rs. 420 by way of rent. The temple owns an Elephant vahanam, a Garuda vahanam and a few Chapparams. All these have been made of wood and are 6 years old. Brahmothsavam is the main festival celebrated by the temple during the month of Purattasi, which attracts a local crowd of about 1,000 people. The temple affairs are managed by a hereditary trustee.

(4) Sri Sivasubramaniaswamy Temple

The above temple built about 100 years ago is dedicated to Lord Subramania and His consorts Valli and Deivayanai. It covers an area of about 0.26 acres. Pooja is performed twice daily by a Gurukkal whose office is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of about Rs. 55 from the revenues of the temple. It owns a silver crown and a 'Vel' made of copper and silver purchased out of the temple funds. It gets an income of about Rs. 1,932 from its immovable properties which is utilised for the performance of daily poojas, payment of salary to the Gurukkal attender, and payment of taxes, etc. The temple owns a Peacock vahanam and a Bandicoot vahanam made of wood some 50 years back. Skandasashti Uthsavam

T. S.—10

in the month of Ayppasi, which spreads over a period of 10 days is the only annual festival celebrated by the temple. This festival is attended by the local village people. The affairs of the temple are managed by a Board of 5 trustees.

82. PARUTHIVAKKAM (H/o 82. ALANDUR)

Sri Siddhi Vinayagar Temple

Sri Siddhi Vinayagar temple in Paruthivakkam, hamlet of Alandur, is 1½ miles from Saidapet. There is no pooja in the temple for the past three years.

85. POLICALUR

Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

Sri Agastheeswarar temple of Polichalur is 6 miles from Saidapet. The temple can be reached by bus or train or cart. Pallavaram which is at a distance of one and a half miles is the nearest railway station. This temple exists from the time of the Chola rulers and renovations were effected 40 years back. Sri Agastheeswarar and His consort Sri Anandavalli are the presiding deities of the temple.

The temple covers an area of one acre. The Moolavar of the temple is represented by a Swayambu Lingam. The temple owns 6 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 600 per annum; this is used for its maintenance.

Pooja is performed regularly by a hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal daily once in the morning. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 10 and a measure of rice daily from the temple funds.

The temple owns two Kedayams which are made of wood; they are three years old. Arudhra and Karthigai Deepam festivals are observed by the temple during which special poojas and abishekams are performed to the deities; about 2,000 devotees attend them. It is managed by a Board of three trustees of whom one is hereditary.

86. ANAKKAPUTHUR

(1) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

Sri Agastheeswarar temple of Anakkaputhur constructed about a century back is about 6 miles from Saidapet. Pallavaram at a distance of one and half a mile is the nearest railway station. Devotees can reach this temple by bus or train or by cart. Sri Agastheeswarar and His consort Sri Anandavalli are the presiding deities of the temple.

The temple spreads over an area of about 15 cents. It has a prakaram. The Moolavar is an installed Lingam. A hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal offers poojas once daily in the morning. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 30. The silver Kavacham of the

TEMPLE SURVEY

Name of the temple	Name of division	Division No.	PAGE
„ Pandurangar	„ Triplicane	75	197
„ „	„ Thiruvatteeswaranpet	72	195
„ Panthar Subramaniaswamy (Alias)	„		
„ Siva Subramaniaswamy	„ Perumalkoil Garden	27	176
„ Parasurama Lingeswarar	„ Ayanavaram	45	183
„ Paripoorana Vinayagar	„ Thiruvatteeswaranpet	72	195
„ Parthasarthy	„ Triplicane	75	196
„ Payandiamman	„ „	„	198
„ Periya Palayathamman	„ Royapuram	8	160
„ „	„ Old Washermanpet	10	162
„ „	„ Basin Bridge	24	172
„ „	„ Perambur	31	179
„ „	„ Amir Mahal	59	188
„ Pon Mariamman	„ Basin Bridge	24	172
„ Ponniamman	„ Egmore	67	194
„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	„ Adayar	90	207
„ „	„ Saidapet	100	210
„ Prasanna Venkata Narasimhaswamy	„ „	„	211
„ „	„ Peddunaickenpet	26	173
„ „	„ Choolai	39	180
„ Prasanna Vinayagar	„ „	„	
„ „	„ Perumalpet	49	185
„ „	„ Park Town	64	191
„ „	„ Jam Bazaar	76	198
„ „	„ Alwarpet	88	206
„ Ramar	„ Royapuram	8	161
„ Ranganathaswamy	„ Perumalkoil Garden	27	176
„ Rathna Vinayagar and			
„ Durgai Amman	„ Royapettah	60	188
„ Raveeswarar	„ Vyasarpadi	32	179
„ Renuka Parameswari (Alias)			
„ Chinnakadai Amman	„ Park Town	64	192
„ Sadayathamman	„ Egmore	67	194
„ Sakthi Vinayagar	„ Old Washermanpet	10	163
„ Salai Vinayagar	„ Mannady	15	168
„ Santhana Venugopalaswamy	„ Seven Wells (North)	11	163
„ Sathu Kamakshi Amman	„ Old Washermanpet	10	162
„ „	„ Edapalayam	30	177
„ Sathya Varadaraja Perumal	„ Aminjikarai	91	207
„ Selliamman	„ Kilpauk	52	186
„ Selliamman and			
„ Muthamman	„ Ayanavaram	45	183
„ Selva Vinayagar	„ Old Washermanpet	10	162
„ „	„ Muthialpet	13	164
„ „	„ Peddunaickenpet	26	175
„ „	„ Pulianthope	33	179
„ „	„ Perumalpet	49	185
„ „	„ Royapettah	60	188
„ Selva Vinayagar (Alias)			
„ Ilaikattu Vinayagar	„ Peddunaickenpet	26	175
„ Selva Vinayagar and Palaniandy	„ „	„	
„ „ and Vallaba Ganesar	„ „	„	174

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF TEMPLES

Name of the temple	Name of division	Division No.	PAGE
Selva Vinayagar	Park Town	64	192
"	Egmore	67	194
"	Mylapore	86	202
"	Perambur	31	179
Semathamman [†] and Anandeeswarar	Sowcarpet	18	170
Sengaluncer Vinayagar	Muthialpet	13	167
Senkzhuncer Pillaiyar	Peddunaickenpet	26	174
Servai Vinayagar	"	"	"
Shanmuga Pillaiyar (Alias)	Muthialpet	13	164
Selva Vinayagar	Peddunaickenpet	26	175
Siddhi Buddhi Karpaga Vinayagar	"	"	"
Siddhi Buddhi Vinayagar and	Royapettah	60	188
Sundaeswarar	Old Washermanpet	10	163
Siddhi Ganesar	"	"	"
Siddhi Vinayagar (Alias)	Perumalkoil Garden	27	176
Mandreega Pillaiyar	Rajajinagar (T. Nagar)	95	209
Siva and Vishnu	Royapuram	8	161
Sivasubramaniam	Saidapet	100	211
Sivasubramaniaswamy	Park Town	64	190
(Kumarakottam)	Old Washermanpet	10	162
Siva Sundara Vinayagar	Purasawalkam	50	185
Solaiamman	Saidapet	100	211
Soundareswarar	Muthialpet	13	168
Srinivasa Perumal	Korukkupet	21	172
"	Choolai	39	181
"	Pursawalkam	50	185
"	Royapettah	60	189
"	Egmore	67	193
"	Chetput	53	186
Subramaniaswamy	"	"	187
"	Chintadripet	66	192
"	Saidapet	100	212
"	Perambur	31	179
Sumuga Vinayagar	"	"	"
Sundararaja Perumal and	Choolai	39	181
Anjaneyar	Mylapore	86	202
Sundara Vinayagar	"	"	205
"	"	"	206
"	Adayar	90	207
"	New Washermanpet	1	159
"	Old Washermanpet	10	162
"	Jam Bazaar	76	198
Sundara Vinayagar and	"	"	"
Lakshmi Amman	Perambur	31	178
Sundara Vinayagar and	"	"	"
Thulukkanathamman	Krishnampet	80	199
Swarna Vinayagar (Alias)	"	"	"
Irattai Vinayagar	Old Washermanpet	10	163
Thandu Mariamman	Muthialpet	13	167
Thandu Thulukkanathamman	Seven Wells (South)	17	169
Theertha Paleeswarar	Krishnampet	80	199
Thillai Vinayagar	Sowcarpet	18	170

Amman is worth about Rs. 200. The temple owns landed property to the extent of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of dry lands. There is a wooden car which is 75 years old. It is administered by a Board of five trustees.

(2) Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

The above temple was built by the people of Sengunthar community some 60 years back. Lord Subramania and His consorts Sri Valli and Deivayanai are the presiding deities of the temple. Sri Vinayagar, Sandikeswarar and Manickavasagar are the other deities.

The temple occupies an area of about half an acre. The Moolavar and Uthsavar of the temple are in a standing pose. A temple for Navagrahas is under construction.

Poojas are performed twice daily in the morning and evening by a Gurukkal whose office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 45 and a measure of rice daily.

The temple owns a gold necklace worth about Rs. 3,600. The immovable properties of the temple consist of 4 houses and 4 shops, which have been let out for rent. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,200 which is utilised for the poojas, festivals and for the payment of salary to the Gurukkal.

The temple has a Peacock vahanam, a Horse vahanam and two Kedayams. These are 40 years old and made of wood. Kirthigai in each month and Ani Maham are the important festivals observed here, when the deity is taken round in procession through the streets of the village. About 100 devotees attend them.

The affairs of the temple were formerly managed by the people of Sengundhar community in the village, but now it is administered by a Board of five trustees.

89. THIRUSOOLAM

Sri Thirusoolanathar Temple

The village Thirusoolam is 16 miles from Saidapet and one mile from Pallavaram railway station. Sri Thirusoolanathar otherwise known as Brahma Pureeswarar and His consort Sri Thirupurasundari are the presiding deities of the temple.

This temple was constructed by the Chola rulers and was renovated by the temple priest about 30 years back. Stone inscriptions in the Grandha script are found inside the temple.

The temple spreads over an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The belief is that the Lingam in this temple was installed by Sri Brahma. This temple is located in the midst of four hills.

Poojas are regularly performed daily twice in the morning and evening by a hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal whose services are honorary. Except a snake hooded kavacham, there are no other jewels. It owns some dry lands.

The temple owns the following vahanas: Rishabam; Simham; Horse; Peacock; Surya Prabhai; Chandra Prabhai and three small Vimanams. All these vahanas are made of wood. Festivals are not celebrated at present. The temple affairs are managed by a Board of five trustees of whom one is the hereditary trustee.

95. VELACHERY

Sri Dhandapani Eswaraswamy Temple

The above temple is situated at a distance of about 2 miles from Saidapet, the taluk headquarters. It can be reached by buses run by the Madras State Transport Department. It is an ancient temple and the presiding deity is Sri Natarajar. The area covered by the temple is about 3.67 acres. The temple has no Gopuram, but there are 16 artistically carved stone pillars. The Lingam is a Swayambu. Saint Thirugnana-sambandar has visited this shrine.

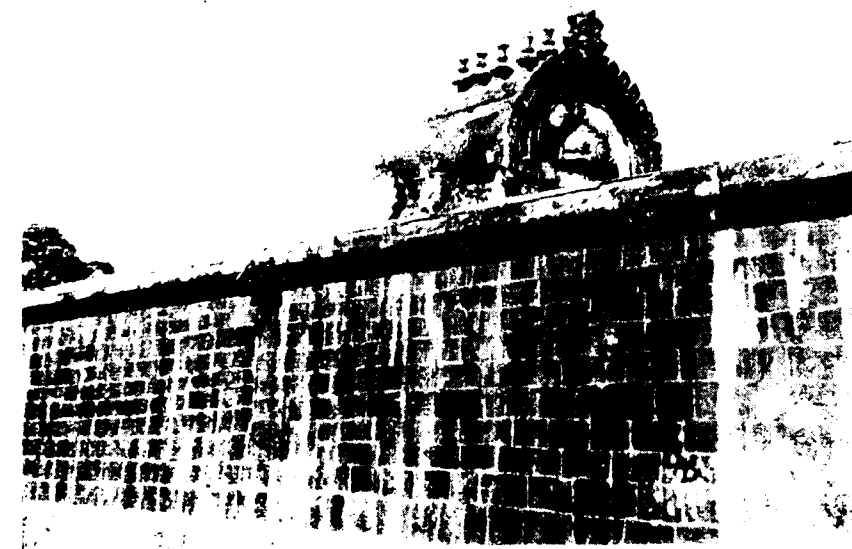
Pooja is performed once a day in the morning by a Gurukkal whose office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary from the temple revenues. It owns antique jewellery worth about Rs. 1 lakh which have been donated by the devotees. It also owns 5 acres of wet and 7 acres of dry lands which are under lease cultivation. The temple derives Rs. 1,000 as annual income which is utilised for its maintenance. There is also a choultry belonging to the temple which is used as a school now. There are three Rishaba vahanas, a Peacock vahanam, a Rat vahanam and an Adhikara Nandhi vahanam in the temple. All these vahanas are made of wood; they are 50 years old.

Arudhra Uthsavam and the monthly Kirthigai are the festivals observed by the temple. On all such festive occasions, special poojas are performed and religious discourses are held in the temple. Arudhra Uthsavam which is the main festival attracts a crowd of about 1,000 people from the adjoining villages. Sri Chidambaraswamiar and Ambalavanaswamiar, two devotees attained salvation here and there is a belief that the deity is very powerful. Three trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

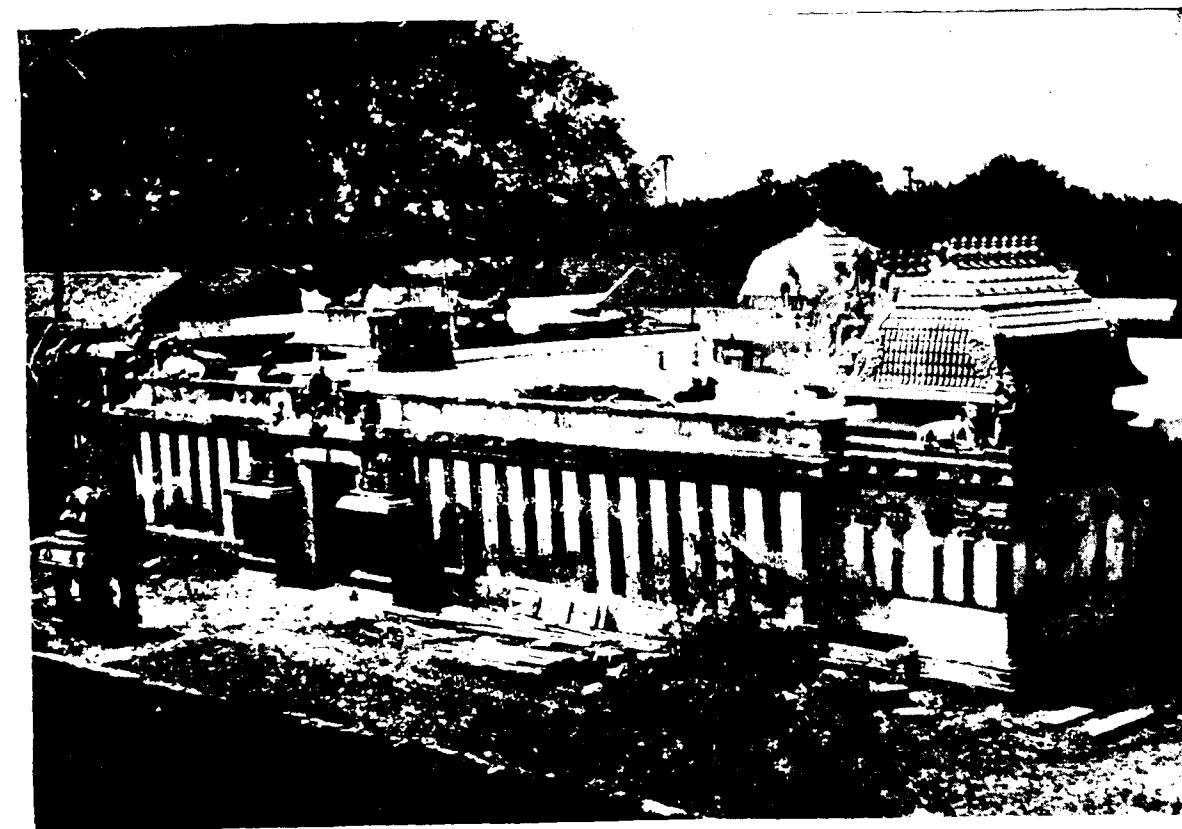
97. THIRUVANMIYUR

Sri Marundheeswarar Temple

This ancient temple is situated on the seashore at a distance of about 3 miles from Adyar and can be



Vimanam view
Sri Thirusoolanathar Temple (89) THIRUSOOLAM



Temple view
Sri Dhandapani Eswaraswamy Temple (95) VELACHERY

Name of the temple	Name of division	Division No.	PAGE
„ Thirisadaiamman	Pudupet	68	194
„ Thiruvalluva Nayanar	Mylapore	86	203
„ Thiruvatteeswarar	Thiruvatteeswaranpet	72	196
„ Thiru Veedhiamman	Mottai Garden	5	159
„	Seven Wells (South)	17	169
„	Mylapore	86	206
„ Thulukkanathiamman	Muthialpet	13	167
„	Thyagaroyanagar	93	209
„ Thulukkanathamman and Vedagireeswarar	Seven Wells (South)	17	169
„ Thulukkanathu Muthu Mariamman	Royapuram	8	160
„ Uchi Kaliyamman	„	„	„
„ Ullaramman	Old Washermanpet	10	162
„ Uthukattamman	Sowcarpet	18	171
„ Vadapalani Andavar	Vadapalani (Kodambakkam)	92	208
„ Vaikunta Perumal and Dharmaraja	Trevelyan Basin	28	177
„ Valeeswarar	Mylapore	86	205
„ Vallabai Ganesar	Perumalkoil Garden	27	176
„ Vallaba Pillaiyar (Alias)	Muthialpet	13	165
„ Selva Vinayagar	„	„	„
„ Varadaraja Manavala Mahmuni Devasthanam	„	13	167
„ Varadaraja Perumal	Purasawalkam	50	185
„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar	Choolai	39	181
„	Nungambakkam	54	187
„	Mylapore	86	206
„	„	„	„
„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar (Alias)	Peddunaickenpet	26	175
„ Nattu Selva Vinayagar	Mylapore	86	201
„ Vedantha Desigar Devasthanam	„	86	203
„ Veerabadrswamy	Amir Mahal	59	188
„ Velathamman	Mylapore	86	203
„ Velleeswarar	Purasawalkam	50	186
„ Vembady Vinayagar	Chetput	53	187
„ Vembuli Amman and Kolathamman	Choolai	39	182
„ Vembuli Amman and Pachai Amman	Peddunaickenpet	26	173
„ Venkatesa Perumal	Mylapore	86	202
„	Vadapalani (Kodambakkam)	92	208
„	Mannady	15	168
„ Venkatesa Perumal Bajanai	Muthialpet	13	166
„ Venugopal (Alias)	Seven Wells (North)	11	163
„ Krishnaswamy	Royapettah	60	189
„ Venugopalaswamy	Vadapalani (Kodambakkam)	92	208
„	Choolai	39	182
„	Karaneeswarapuram (Mylapore)	84	200
„ Vinaitheertha Karpaga Vinayagar	Kosapet	48	184
„ Vinaitheertha Vinayagar	Mylapore	86	204
„ Virupatcheeswarar	„	„	„

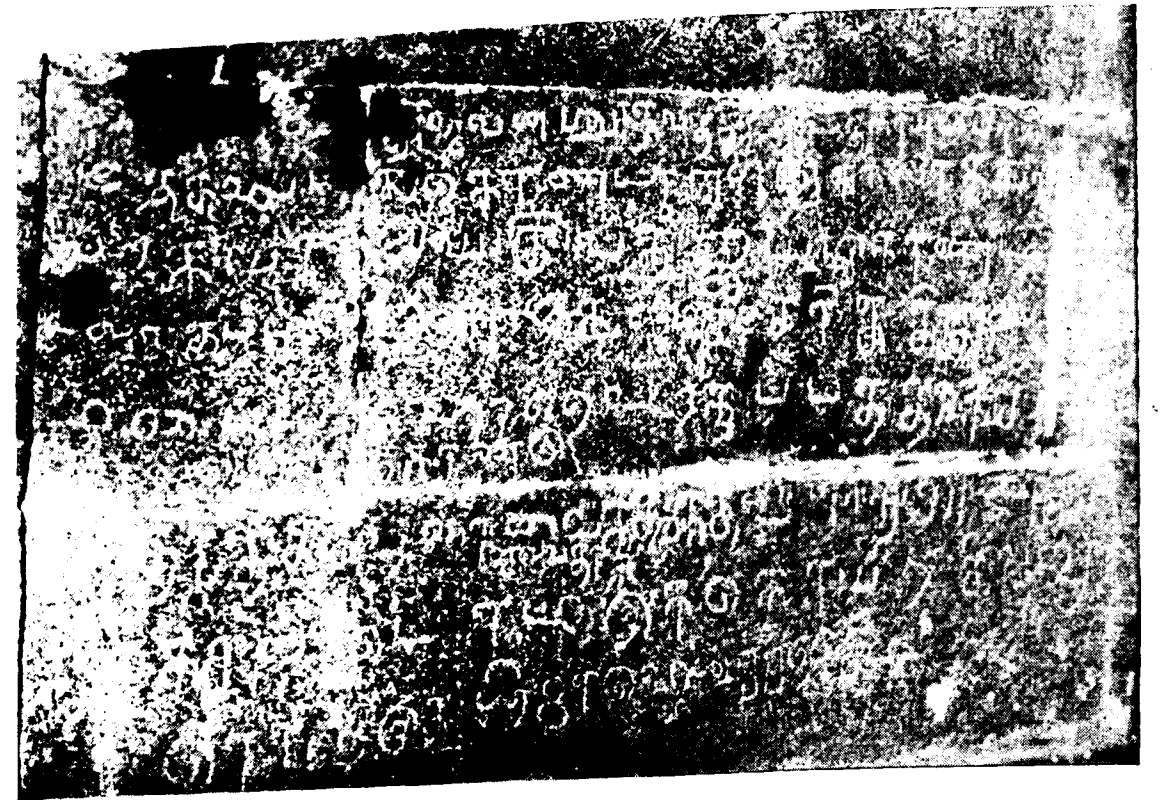
Name of the temple	Name of division	Division No.	PAGE
„ Vyagrapureeswarar (Alias)	Vadapalani (Kodambakkam)	92	208
„ Vengeswarar	„	„	„
„ Yoga Narasimhaswamy	Guindy (Velacherry)	99	210

[Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Name of the temple	Name of division	Division No.	PAGE
Sri Gajendra Varadaraja Perumal Temple	Old washermanpet	10	212
„ Kadumbadi Amman	Pudupakkam	58	213
„ Muchandhi Amman	Peddunaickenpet	26	213
„ Pavam Theertha Amman	Muthialpet	13	212
„ Ranganathaswamy	Komaleeswaranpet	69	213
„ Thulukkana Parameswari Amman	Narayanappanaick garden	6	212
„ Thulukkanathamman	Peddunaickenpet	26	213
„ Venugopalaswamy	Muthialpet	13	212



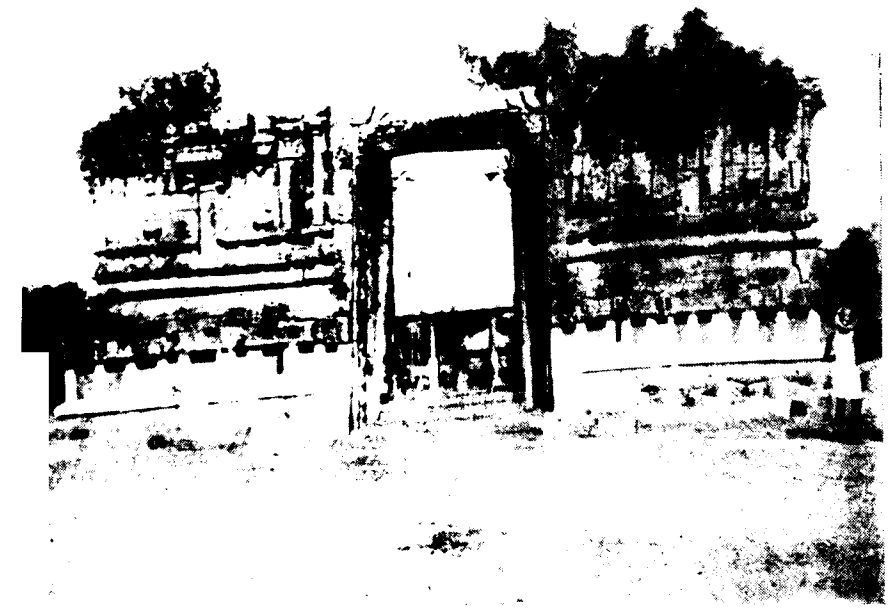
The sixteen artistically carved pillars in a ruined condition
Sri Dhandapani Eswaraswamy Temple (95) VELACHERY



Stone Inscription
Sri Dhandapani Eswaraswamy Temple (95) VELACHERY



Sri Durga, Lakshmi and Saraswathi
Sri Dhandapani Eswaraswamy Temple (95) VELACHERY



Mottai Gopuram view
Sri Marundheeswarar Temple (97) THIRUVANMIYUR

ANNEXURE I

Immovable properties owned by temples

MADRAS CITY (1)

[Under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

Div. No.	Name of temple	Extent of land in acre	Thope and Garden	Vacant plot	House sites etc.	House	School ground	Shop	Godown / Misc.	Annual income (In Rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Sri Sundara Vinayagar	Temple	...	...	8 Manai	1	...	...	...	Rs. 480
	„ Arunachaleswarar	„	...	...	4 Acres	...	...	...	...	„ 1,800
2.	„ Kumbalamman	„	5 Wet & Dry	...	16 House sites	...	...	...	...	„ 660
4.	„ Bakthavatsala-Perumal	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 1,600
5.	„ Thiru Veedhiamman	„	...	...	0-16 Cents	...	...	...	...	„ 144
6.	„ Bala Vinayagar (Alias) Pillaiyar	„	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	„ 3,000
8.	„ Uchi Kaliamman	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Thulukkanathu Muthu Mariamman	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 516
	„ Periyapalayathamman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Mannarswamy	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 302
	„ Nagavalliamman	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 720
	„ Kamala Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Angala Parameswari	„	...	...	Adi manai grounds not stated	4	...	...	...	„ 7,000
	„ Ramar	„	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	„ 240
	„ Badrakali Amman	„	...	...	...	...	Ground not stated	1	...	„ 720
	„ Chinna Senni Amman	„	...	...	Ground not stated	...	...	...	...	„ 600
	„ Sivasubramaniam	„	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	„ 1,800
10.	„ Sathu Kamakshi Amman	„	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	„ 984
	„ Lakshmi Amman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Periya Palayathamman	„	...	...	1/2 Ground	...	...	...	...	„ 100
	„ Selva Vinayagar	„	...	...	3 Plots	2	...	...	...	„ 1,500
	„ Ullaramman	„	...	...	3 House sites	...	...	...	...	„ 400
	„ Siva Sundara Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Sundara Vinayagar	„	...	...	15 House sites	1	...	...	...	„ 780
	„ Sakthi Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Agastheeswarar and Senniamman	„	...	...	Few vacant plots	...	...	...	...	„ 900
	„ Siddhi Ganesar	„	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	„ 1,200
	„ Swarna Vinayagar (Alias) Irattai Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	„ Venugopalaswamy	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 690

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	„ Santhana Venugopalaswamy	„	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	„ 1,800
13.	„ Kachapeswaraswamy	„	1 Garden	...	74 House sites	8	...	...	Few godowns	„ 20,400
	„ Mallikeswarar	„	...	...	30	5	...	...	...	„ 6,000
	„ Mukkur Nallamuthu Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	„ 720
	„ Shanmuga Pillaiyar (Alias) Selva Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	„ 3,300
	„ Selva Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	„ 3,600
	„ Nagappa Chettiar Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	„ 2,500
	„ Vallaba Pillaiyar (Alias) Selva Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Godowns 1 Press	„ 180
	„ Natarajar	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 960
	„ Kalakatheeswarar	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	„ 1,620
	„ Lakshmi Amman	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 1,200
	„ Angalamman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	„ 600
	„ Kaligambal and Kamadeeswarar	„	...	...	Ground not stated	...	...	...	...	„ 12,000
	„ Venugopal (Alias) Krishnaswamy	„	...	...	...	5	...	4	1 Hotel	„ 6,000
	„ Gajendra Varadaraja Perumal	„	...	...	1/2 Ground	...	...	...	...	„ 480
	„ Kanniamman	„	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	„ 600
	„ Dharmavinayagar and Dharmarajar	„	...	...	Few grounds	Some houses	...	...	...	„ 6,000
	„ Thandu Mariamman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Senkashuneer Pillaiyar	„	...	...	...	1	...	2 Fire wood shops	1 Hotel 1 Cattle shed	„ 4,800
	„ Thulukkanathamman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Varadaraja Manavala Mahmuni Devasthanam	„	...	...	...	5	...	4	2 Car sheds	„ 7,800
	„ Srinivasa Perumal	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 480
15.	„ Kadumbadi Amman	„	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	„ 300
	„ Salai Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	1 (Petty shop) 1 (Work shop)	...	„ 1,200
	„ Dharma Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	Few shops	...	„ 1,560
	„ Venkatesa Perumal Bajanai	„	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	„ 2,000
	„ Arunachaleswarar	„	...	...	2 Acres 33 Cents	39	...	...	...	„ 29,967
	„ Anjaneyaswamy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Dharmarajar	„	...	...	1/2 Ground	...	...	2	1	„ 816
17.	„ Thiruveedhiamman	„	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	„ 1,320
	„ Thulukkanathamman and Vedagireeswarar	„	...	...	1/2 Ground	1	...	3	1	„ 2,208
	„ Thandu Thulukkanathamman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Anjaneyaswamy	„	...	...	...	1	...	4	1 Hotel	„ 1,902
	„ Dharmarajar	„	...	...	2 House sites	...	...	...	...	„ 500
18.	„ Thillai Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	„ 840
	„ Nimishambal Eswari	„	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	„ 240
	„ Sengaluneer Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	„ 4,800

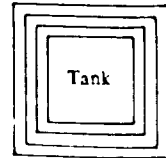
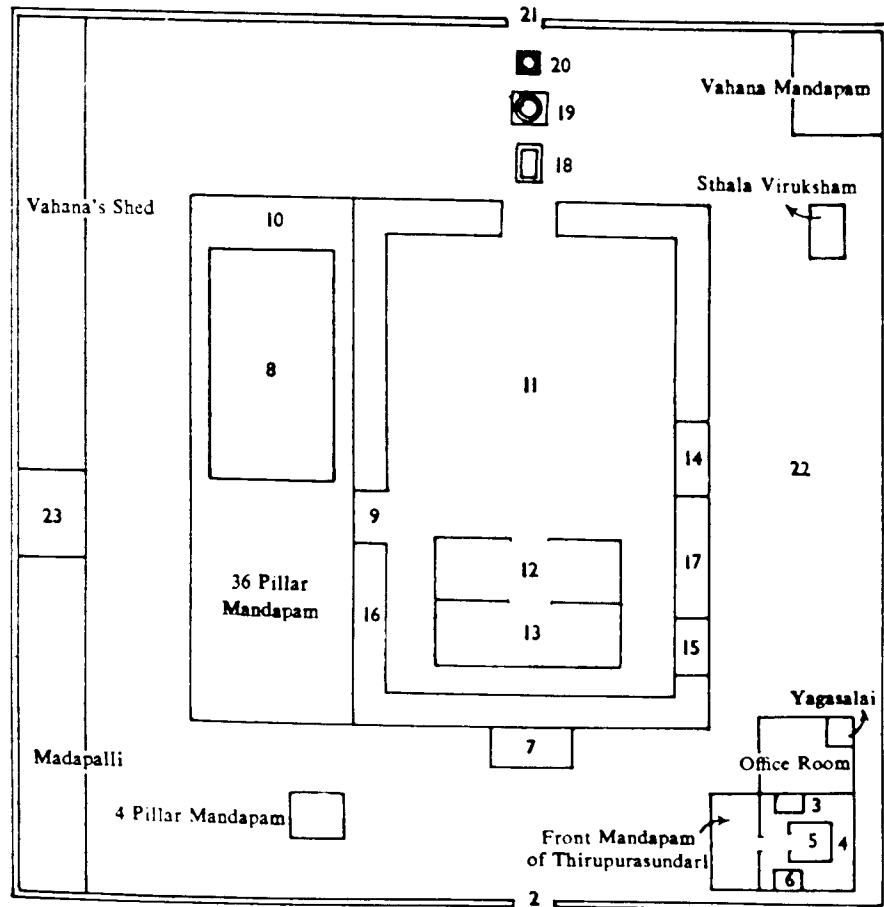
SRI MARUNDEESWARAR TEMPLE
THIRUVANMIYUR
[NOT TO SCALE]

THIRUVANMIYUR

[NOT TO SCALE]

INDEX TO NUMBERS

- 1 Rajagopuram
- 2 First Entrance
- 3 Palli Arai
- 4 Inner Prakaram
- 5 Thirupurasundari Sannithi
- 6 Sukravarathamman
- 7 Subramaniam Sannithi
- 8 Thiagarajar Sannithi
- 9 Second Entrance to Marundeeswarar Sannithi
- 10 Inner Prakaram to Thiagarajar Sannithi
- 11 Inner Prakaram to Marundeeswarar Sannithi
- 12 Anthrala Mandapam
- 13 Marundeeswarar Sannithi
- 14 Natarajar Sannithi
- 15 Bhairavar Sannithi
- 16 63 Nayanmars Mandapam
- 17 Jithsavar Mandapam
- 18 Nandhi
- 19 Balispeedam
- 20 Kodimaram
- 21 West Side Entrance
- 22 Outer Prakaram
- 23 Vinayagar



Bouni Mandapam



The Palli Arai Chokkar and Amman
Sri Marundheeswarar Temple (97) THIRUVANMIYUR



Sage Valmiki
Sri Marundheeswarar Temple (97) THIRUVANMIYUR

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	„ Uthukattamman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	„ 1,056
	„ Adhi Adipadai Prasanna Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	„ 1,380
19.	„ Anjaneyaswamy „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 1,800
	„ Ikkattu Vinayagar (Alias) „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Vallaba Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Adhikesava Perumal „	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	„ 9,000
	„ Kannika Parameswari „	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	„ 37,458
21.	„ Srinivasa Perumal „	...	...	...	3 House sites	...	...	...	...	„ 300
	„ Chidambara Vinayagar and „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Nagathamman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	„ Pon Mariamman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Periya Palayathamman „	...	...	...	...	...	1 Cycle shop	...	...	„ 216
25.	„ Karpaga Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 1,668
	„ Elanthai Muthu Mariamman „	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	„ 1,248
26.	„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal „	...	...	...	18 Manai	11	...	...	...	„ 7,500
	„ Venkatesa Perumal „	135-66 Wet & Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Chengalvarayaswamy „	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	„ 1,740
	„ Arunachaleswarar „	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	„ 1,200
	„ Dharmarajar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	„ 2,400
	„ Selva Vinayagar and „	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	„ 1,740
	„ Vallaba Ganesar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Pachaiamman and „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Mannarswamy „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Servai Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	„ 960
	„ Kamala Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	„ 1,000
	„ Selva Vinayagar (Alias) „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Ilaiattu Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Kasiviswanathar „	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1 Shed & 1 Market	„ 5,000
	„ Siddhi Buddhi Karpaga „	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	„ 2,214
	„ Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar (Alias) „	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	„ 1,800
	„ Nattu Selva Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Selva Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	Few shops	...	„ 1,320
	„ Selva Vinayagar and „	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	„ 1,200
	„ Palaniandy „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.	„ Siddhi Vinayagar (Alias) „	...	...	...	...	...	1 Work shop 1 Shop	...	...	„ 576
	„ Mandreega Pillaiyar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 12,000
	„ Ranganathaswamy „	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	„
	„ Mathamma (Alias) „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Mariamman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Panthar Subramaniaswamy „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 1,230
	„ (Alias) „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Siva Subramaniaswamy „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Vallabai Ganesar „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 1,032
28.	„ Vaikunta Perumal and „	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	„ 3,000
	„ Dharmaraja „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
29.	„ Antharanga Venkatesa „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 1,500
	„ Perumal „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Moongali Amman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„

** (These lands are in the enjoyment of ryots and no income of any kind is realised from these lands.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	„ Kalyana Venkatesa Perumal „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	„ 360
	„ Dharmarajar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
30.	„ Sathu Kamakshi Amman „	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	„ 2,400
	„ Kalyana Venkatesa Perumal „	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	„ 1,440
	„ Ekambareswarar „	...	...	...	...	Some houses	...	...	...	„ 48,000
	„ Chinthamani Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	„ 384
	„ Sundara Vinayagar and „	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	„ 1,320
	„ Lakshmi Amman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Sumuga Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Semathamman and „	...	...	...	7 House sites	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Anandeeswarar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Periya Palayathamman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	„ 600
	„ Raveeswarar „	...	...	Area not stated	...	3	...	...	...	„ 1,800
	„ Selva Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	„ 1,000
	„ Ellaiamman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Anjaneyaswamy „	...	...	...	53 House sites	...	...	...	...	„ 2,200
	„ Angala Parameswari and „	...	...	7½ Acres	...	5	...	...	...	„ 7,200
	„ Kasi Viswanathaswamy „	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	„ 500
	„ Dharmarajar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	„ 82
	„ Prasanna Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal „	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	„ 2,880
	„ Srinivasa Perumal „	...	1 Garden	...	...	5	...	Few shops	...	„ 10,000
	„ Sundararaja Perumal and „	...	...	30 Acres	...	3	...	...	...	„ 4,800
	„ Anjaneyar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	„ 1,320
	„ Kunnathamman „	...	...	...	3 House sites	...	...	...	...	„ 600
	„ Muthumariamman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	„ 168
	„ Kothanda Ramaswamy „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 900
	„ Chidambareswarar „	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	„ 3,150
	„ Muthu Vinayagar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	„ 240
	„ Vembuli Amman and „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Pachai Amman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Venugopalaswamy „	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	„ 2,500
	„ Chockavel Subramaniam „	...	...	...	Few house sites	...	...	4	...	„ 1,000
	„ Dharmarajar and „	...	...	...	Few house sites	...	...	...	...	„ 1,920
	„ Vembuli Amman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Karpaga Vinayagar and „	...	...	8 Grounds	...	2	...	2	1	„ 4,300
	„ Sivasubramaniam „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Lakshmi Amman „	...	...	...	64 Cents	1	...	1	...	„ 600
	„ Kothanda Ramaswamy „	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	„ 888
	„ Parasurama Lingeswarar „	...	...	...	100 House sites	...	...	...	...	„ 2,880
	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy „	...	...	...	62 „	16	...	...	...	„ 10,000
	„ Selliamman and „	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	„ 612
	„ Muthamman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Kariamianicka Perumal „	...	...	...	2 House sites	...	...	...	...	„ 1,140

Compensation amount of Rs. 500 were given by Govt. for lands taken over.



Saint Appar
Sri Marundheeswarar Temple
(97) THIRUVANMIYUR

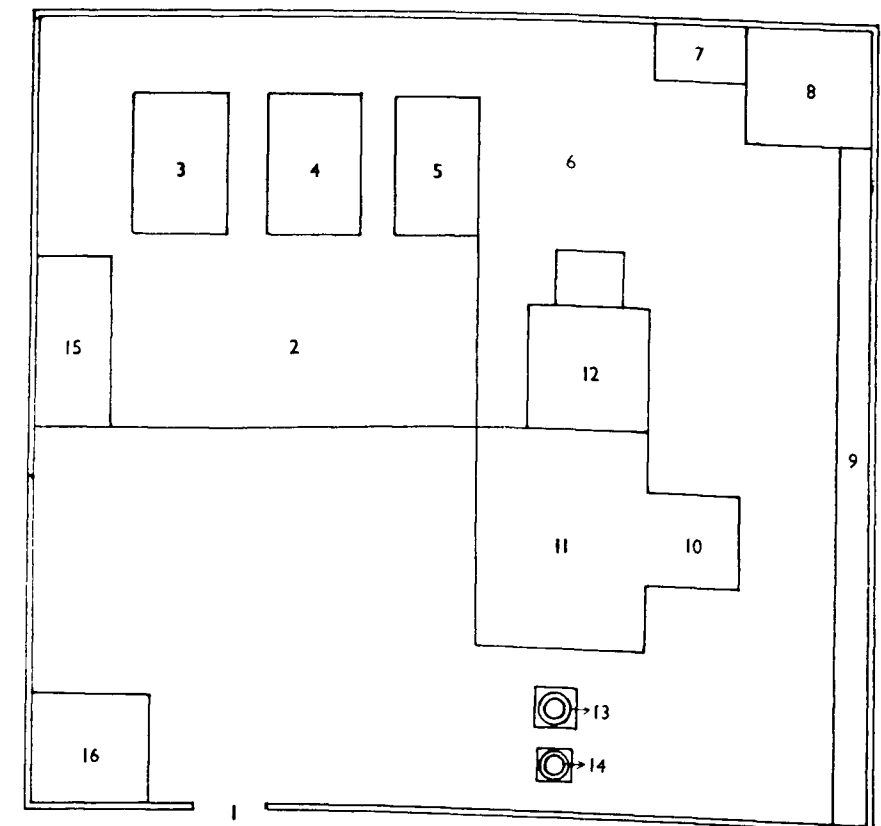
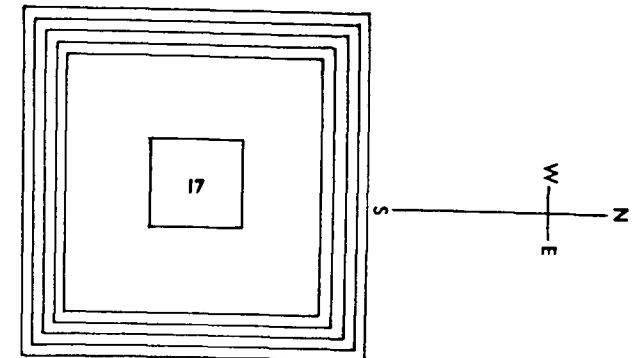


Saint Manikkavasagar
Sri Marundheeswarar Temple
(97) THIRUVANMIYUR

SRI NEERVANNA PERUMAL TEMPLE THIRUNEERMALAI [NOT TO SCALE]

INDEX TO NUMBERS

- 1 Rajagopuram
- 2 Mandapam
- 3 Animamalar Mangai
- 4 Palli Arai
- 5 Ramar
- 6 Prakaram
- 7 Vahana Shed
- 8 Paramapada Vasal
- 9 Store Room
- 10 Uthsavar
- 11 Mandapam
- 12 Moolavar Neervanna Perumal
- 13 Balipeedam
- 14 Kodimaram
- 15 Office Room
- 16 Madapalli
- 17 Tank



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
47.	„ Chellapillaiyar (Alias) „ Narayana Perumal	„ }	„	„ Few grounds	„	„ Few houses	„	„	„	„ 5,000
48.	„ Chinnamottai Amman	„ }	„	„ 1½ Grounds	„	„ 3	„	„	„	„ 500
	„ Kandaswamy „ Adhi Mottaiamman	„ }	„	„ Few grounds	„	„ 15	„	„ 1 Market	„	„ 14,739
	„ Vinai Theertha Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„ 4	„	„	„	„ 2,700
49.	„ Prasanna Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„ 3	„	„	„	„ 1,320
	„ Selva Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 3	„	„ 300
50.	„ Srinivasa Perumal	„	„	„	„	„ 1	„	„	„	„ 588
	„ Kothandaramaswamy and „ Anjaneyaswamy	„ }	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„ Solaiamman	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 2	„	„ 276
	„ Varadaraja Perumal	„	„	„	„	„ 1	„	„	„	„ 1,320
	„ Adhi Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„ 1	„	„ Few shops	„	„ 1,368
	„ Vembady Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„ 3	„	„	„	„ 3,000
52.	„ Dharmaraja	„ }	„	„ 1 Kani & 11 Manai	„	„	„	„	„	„ 432
	„ Selliamman	„	„	„	„	„ 1	„	„ 3	„	„ 1,680
53.	„ Subramaniaswamy	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 4	„	„ 720
	„ Karekathi Amman	„	„	„	„ 1 Ground	„	„	„	„	„ 60
	„ Subramaniaswamy	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„ Vembuli Amman and „ Kolathamman	„ }	„ 66 Cents Dry	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 360
54.	„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar	„	„	„ 1 Garden	„	„	„	„	„	„ 2,490
	„ Karkodiamman	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„ Agastheeswarar and „ Prasanna Venkatesa „ Perumal	„ }	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ *12,000
58.	„ Chella Pillaiyar	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 1	„	„ 300
59.	„ Periya Palayathamman	„ }	„	„	„ Few house sites	„	„	„	„	„ 1,000
	„ Velathamman	„	„	„ 2 Grounds	„	„	„	„	„	„ 180
60.	„ Selva Vinayagar	„	„	„	„ 6 House sites	„	„	„	„	„ 120
	„ Siddhi Buddhi Vinayagar and „ Sundaeswarar	„ }	„	„	„	„ 45	„	„	„	„ 17,280
	„ Rathna Vinayagar and „ Durgai Amman	„ }	„	„	„ 5 House sites	„ 1	„	„	„	„ 3,153
	„ Srinivasa Perumal	„ }	„	„	„	„	„	„ 1 Oil mill	„	„ 300
	„ Venugopalaswamy	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
61.	„ Gangadhara Esvarar	„ }	„	„	„ Few house sites	„	„	„ Few shops	„	„ 14,000
62.	„ Muthu Mariamman	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 2	„	„ 300
63.	„ Anjaneyaswamy	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ Few shops	„	„ 2,000
	„ Ellaiamman	„	„	„	„	„ 1	„	„ 12 1 Market	„	„ 18,000
64.	„ Sivasubramaniaswamy	„	„ 8-10½ Dry	„	„	„ 7	„	„ 3	„	„ 10,270
	„ Chenna Malleeswarar and „ Chenna Kesava Perumal	„ }	„	„	„ 10 House sites	„	„	„ 150	„	„ 1,75,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	„ Muthukumaraswamy	„	„	„	„	„ 20	„	„ 16	„	„ 38,000
	„ Prasanna Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„ 5	„	„ 7	„	„ 20,000
	„ Nattu Selva Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 2	„	„ 1,788
	„ Selva Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„ Renuka Parameswari (Alias) „ Chinnakadai Amman	„ }	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
66.	„ Adhipureeswarar and „ Adhikesava Perumal	„ }	„	„	„ Few house sites	„ Few houses	„	„	„	„ 13,500
	„ Subramaniaswamy	„	„	„ 1 Garden	„	„ 2	„	„	„	„ 1,848
	„ Palaniandavar	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 3	„	„ 380
	„ Nagathamman (Alias) „ Nageswari Amman	„ }	„	„	„	„ 1	„	„ 2 Work shops	„	„ 1 200
	„ Murugavel (Alias) „ Kumaravel	„ }	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
67.	„ *Srinivasa Perumal	„	„	„	„	„ 3	„	„	„	„ 15,000
	„ Sadayathamman	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 2	„	„ 120
	„ Ponniamman	„ }	„	„	„ 4 House sites	„	„	„	„	„ 500
	„ Selva Vinayagar	„ }	„	„ Few grounds	„	„	„	„	„	„ 1,150
68.	„ Thrisadai Amman	„ }	„	„	„	„ 1	„	„ 2 1 Hotel 1 Saloon 1 Laundry	„	„ 2,700
69.	„ Komaleeswarar	„ }	„	„	„ Few house sites	„ 2	„	„	„	„ 2,500
	„ Balasubramaniaswamy	„	„	„	„	„ 3	„	„ 4	„	„ 2,500
	„ Pachai Amman and „ Mannareeswarar	„ }	„	„	„ 60 House sites	„	„	„	„	„ 2,400
71.	„ Ambupuri Mariamman	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 5 1 Shed	„	„ 1,200
72.	„ Paripoorana Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„ Pandurangar	„ }	„ 1½ Wet	„	„	„ 2	„	„	„	„ 2,000
	„ Anjaneyar	„	„	„	„	„ 2	„	„	„	„ 2,520
	„ Thiruvatteeswarar	„	„	„ 1 Garden	„	„ 4 House sites	„ 3	„	„	„ 5,200
75.	„ † Parthasarathy	„ }	„ Wet & Dry Acres not stated	„	„	„ Few houses	„	„	„	„ 51,000
	„ Arasadi Karpaga Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„ 8	„	„	„	„ 4,825
	„ Pandurangar	„	„	„	„	„ 6	„	„	„	„ 3,000
	„ Ellai Amman	„	„	„	„	„ 1	„	„ 3	„	„ 972
	„ Kamakala Kameswarar	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„ Payandi Amman	„	„	„ 12½ Plots	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„ Kadumbadi Amman	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 864
76.	„ Prasanna Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„ 1	„	„	„	„ 660
	„ Sundara Vinayagar	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ 5	„	„ 936
	„ Ellai Amman (Alias) „ Renuka Parameswari	„ }	„	„	„	„	„	„ 1	„	„ 300
	„ Karpaga Vinayagar and „ Subramaniam	„ }	„	„	„ 3 House sites	„ 4	„	„	„	„ 3,600

* Rs. 1½ Lakhs Government Bonds given as compensation by Government for lands taken over.

† Rs. 1,793 as "Mohini allowance" presumably for lands taken over by Government.

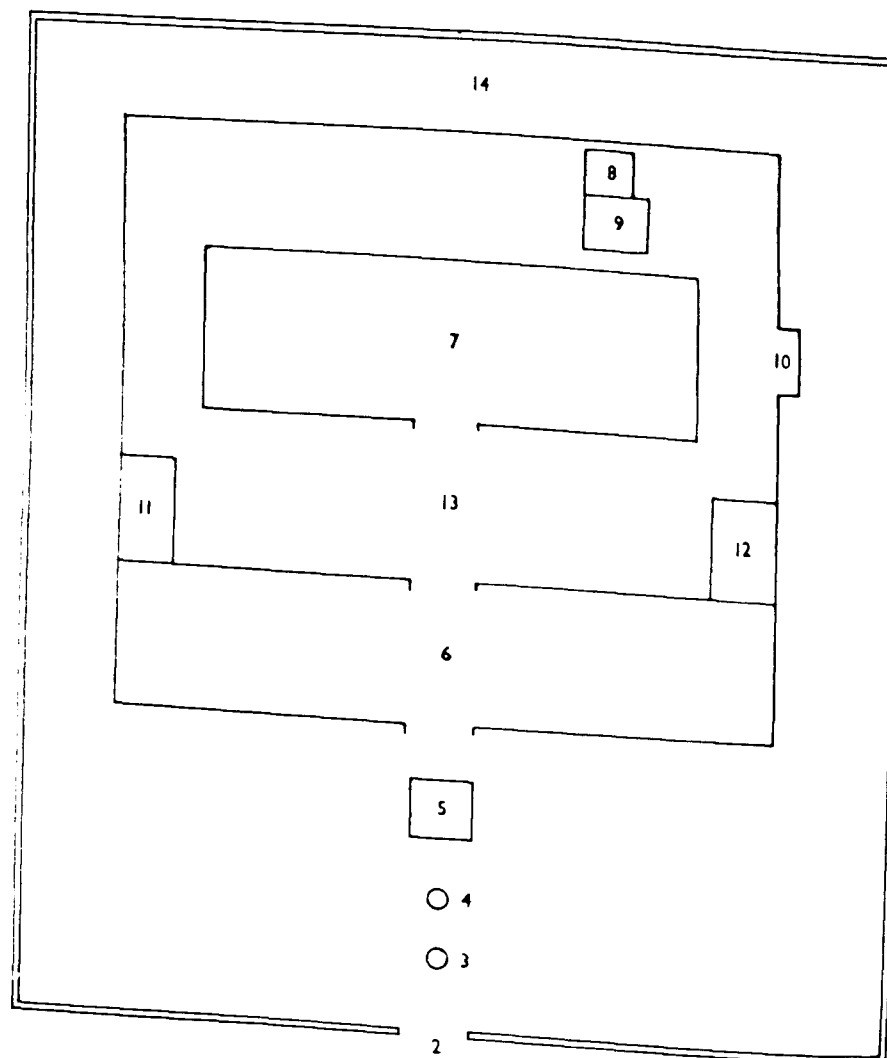
SRI RANGANATHAR HILL TEMPLE

THIRUNEERMALAI

[NOT TO SCALE]

INDEX TO NUMBERS

- 1 4 Pillar Mandapam
- 2 Kalki Mandapam
- 1st Entrance on the Hill
- 3 Kodimaram
- 4 Balipeedam
- 5 Garudan
- 6 Front Mandapam
- 7 Ranganathar
- 8 Ulagalanda Perumal
- 9 Narasimha
- 10 Yagasalai
- 11 Ranganayaki
- 12 Room
- 13 Inner Prakaram
- 14 Outer Prakaram
- 15 Anjanevar
- 16 Vahana Mandapam



SAIDAPET TALUK

reached by State Transport Buses (Route No.19). The temple came into existence in Pallava period but the Chola rulers made considerable additions. Raja Rajendra-I visited the shrine frequently. The stone inscriptions mention several gifts in the shape of gold, paddy and cattle (sheep) made by him. There is a tank on the northern side of the gopuram. This tank is a 'Papanasini' which was formed when Ganga on Lord Siva's head overflowed for the sake of Saint Valmiki, the *Athi-Kavi* and the author of Ramayana. He visited two important places in the Chingleput district, one of which is Thiruvannmiyur. The Moolavar is known as Marundheeswarar or Amirtha Eswarar, while the Uthsavar is Sri Thyagarajaswamy. The Lingam was created out of the nectar obtained from the "Ksheerabthi", (Sea of milk).

There is an interesting story regarding the visit of sage Valmiki to this place. The saint thought highly of himself and secured 'Amarathvam' (perpetual existence without death), because he composed the Ramayana as a result of his penance for a thousand years. Markandeya, who received the boon of perpetual life by his sincere devotion to Lord Siva met Valmiki and asked him, "Is it necessary to do penance for 1,000 years and compose an epic to attain Amarathvam? Can it not be secured by worshipping the Lord for a single day?" Immediately Valmiki decided to worship Siva to obtain salvation and expressed his desire to Markendya. The latter asked him to start on a pilgrimage and to do penance in that place, where he heard the divine voice, "I am here." Valmiki did so and Siva gave him dharsan at this place which is now known as "Vanmikiyur".

The Swayambu Lingam which is white in colour is slightly bent to the north, which indicates that sage Valmiki came from the north. There is a scar on the Lingam which is believed to have occurred, when Kamadhenu performed abishekham by letting out its milk on it. Hence the deity is also known as *Palvanna Nathar*. Saints Appar, Thirugnanasambandar and Arunagirinathar have visited the temple. Sri Appaya Deekshidar, the confidential Minister of the Nayak kings has also visited the temple in the Sixteenth Century.

Adhi Saiva priests whose office is hereditary perform pooja four times daily. In a cycle of 40 days, the priests belonging to the Kasiapa Gothra are entitled to perform poojas for 20 days, those of Bharadwaja for 13½ days and others for 6½ days. The priests are in the enjoyment of some inam lands and they also take the offerings of the devotees.

The temple owns antique jewellery to the extent of Rs. 11,000 in the shape of 'Kaligathurai,' locket and

gloves set with precious stones. It owns immovable properties in the shape of gardens, houses etc., and receives a grant of Rs. 1,800 from the Government. The total income is Rs. 12,000 per annum.

There are some vahanas, Chapparams and Palanquins in the temple, which are made of wood. The important festivals conducted are the Panguni Brahmotsavam, and Arudhra dharsanam. On these occasions Sri Thyagarajaswamy is taken round in a procession during nights. The following days are considered sacred during the Brahmotsavam.

7th day	...	Car Festival
9th	..	Vannia Tree sevai
10th	..	Dance for sage Valmiki
11th	..	Floating festival (<i>Theppam</i>)

The sage was doing penance for a long time to witness the Celestial dance of Lord Siva who gave him dharsan on Panguni Full Moon day and exhibited 18 different poses of dance and so to commemorate this event, this festival is conducted before the idol of sage Valmiki.

All these festivals are attended by about 10,000 devotees from Madras and neighbouring villages. The temple is administered by an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and by a trustee.

105. THIRUNEERMALAI

Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple

The place is 3 miles from Pallavaram and bus facilities are available from Madras to reach this temple. There are two temples one at the top of the hill and the other at its foot. The presiding deity of the rock temple is Sri Ranganathaswamy in lying pose. Sri Neervannar in standing posture is the principal deity of the temple at the foot of the hills.

These temples are very ancient. Stone inscriptions are found in both the temples. The area occupied by hill temple is 15 acres including the hill, while the other temple covers an area of 3 acres. There are pagodas at the entrance of both the temples. The temple is considered to be the place where Sri Boothath Alwar and Sri Thirumangai Mannan performed holy bath. This is one of the 108 holy centres of Vaishnavites. During the visit of Sri Thirumangai Mannan the whole area was flooded with water and in order to have dharsan of the Lord he waited on the adjacent hill till the floods subsided. Two poojas are performed daily by the Bhattachari belonging to the Thenkalai sect.

There are 4 priests in this temple and they perform poojas by turns and get a monthly salary of Rs. 4. The

TEMPLE SURVEY

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
80.	„ Sundara Vinayagar and Thulukkanathamman	„}	...	...	... 12 House sites	5	...	5	...	„ 1,219
	„ Theertha Paleeswarar	„	...	...	... 30	„	...	1	...	„ 2,100
81.	„ Balasubramaniaswamy and Alai Amman	„}	...	1 Garden	...	...	...	18	2 Markets	„ 25,142
	„ Chakkara Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	„ 480
	„ Krishnaswamy	„	...	...	... 2 House sites	...	...	...	...	No income
83.	„ Malleeswarar	„}	...	1 Coconut Thope	...	1	1	...	...	„ 1,068
	„ Mundakanni Amman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84.	„ Vinaitheertha Karpaga Vinayagar	„}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Kolamuzhi Amman	„}	...	...	... 29 House sites	...	...	...	...	„ They are involved in litigation
	„ Karaneeswarar	„	...	...	3 Plots	...	...	8	...	„ 1,284
85.	„ Adhikesava Perumal	„}	...	...	... Few house sites	6	...	...	Few shops	„ 8,900
86.	„ Vedantha Desigar Devasthanam	„}	2.84 Wet	...	52 Plots	32 House sites	12	...	...	„ 12,000
	„ Chengalunee Pillaiyar	„	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	„ 1,020
	„ Chitheri Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 Shed	„ 432
	„ Sundara Vinayagar	„}	...	...	... 40 House sites	3	...	5	1 Shed	„ 2,820
	„ Selva Vinayagar	„}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Anjaneyar	„}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Apparswamy	„}	...	...	... Few vacant plots	25	...	...	...	„ 18,000
	„ Venkatesa Perumal	„}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2,000
	„ Dharmarajar	„}	...	1 Garden	Some vacant plots	...	...	2	...	„ 432
	„† Veerabadrswamy	„}	...	...	... 1½ House sites	...	...	1	1	„ 84
	„ Thiruvalluva Nayanar	„}	...	1 Coconut thope & 1 Garden	...	...	...	2	...	„ 1,750
	„ Velleeswarar	„}	Wet & Dry Acres not stated	2 Gardens	Few plots	...	19	22	...	„ 18,890
	„ Gnana Jothi Narthana Vinayagar	„}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Mavadi Vinayagar	„	4 Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 480
	„ Virupatcheeswarar	„	...	...	...	2	...	1	1 Hotel	„ 1,512
	„ Ellai Amman and Payandi Amman	„}	...	...	... 40 House sites	1	...	2	...	„ 1,300
	„ Kapaleeswarar	„}	...	1 Garden	... Few house sites	Few houses	...	...	...	„ 1,02,714
	„ Valceswarar	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	„ 900
	„ Sundara Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Thiruveedhi Amman	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	„ 252
	„ Madhava Perumal	„}	...	...	... Few house sites	46	...	...	Few shops	„ 16,000

† The temple's immovable properties are under the enjoyment of some private individuals and as such its annual income is negligible.

ANNEXURE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	„ Sundara Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„	„}	...	...	Half ground	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
88.	„ Prasanna Vinayagar	„	...	...	Few lands	...	3	...	...	„ 7,200
90.	„ Sundara Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„† Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	„}	2.40 Wet	1 Thope	...	...	...	...	...	„ 510
	„ Ellai Amman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
91.	„ Kamakshi Ekambareswarar	„}	...	...	Few grounds	...	7	...	Few shops	„ 7,500
	„ Sathya Varadaraja Perumal	„}	...	...	...	Some house sites	2	...	...	„ 1,500
92.	„ Vadapalani Andavar	„}	8.63 Wet	...	11.77 Acres	120 House sites	1	...	6	„ 3,000
	„ Venugopaliaswamy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
	„ Venkatesa Perumal	„}	...	...	...	2 House sites	...	...	...	„ 500
	„ Vyagrapureeswarar (Alias) Vengeswarar	„}	0.63 Wet	11.49 Acres (Garden)	5.43 Acres	6.47 House sites	...	...	...	„ 6,600
	„ Kannapurathamman	„}	...	...	Few plots	...	...	...	...	„ They do not fetch any income.
	„ Bharadwaja Eswarar	„}	Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 5,000
93.	„ Thulukkanathamman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
95.	„ Siva and Vishnu	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
96.	„ Kasiviswanathaswamy	„}	Wet. Acres not stated	...	...	Few house sites	Few houses	...	Few shops	„ 4,000
97.	„ Kothandaramaswamy	„}	3.91 Dry	...	...	...	4	...	4	„ 3,200
	„ Adhi Chennakesava Perumal	„}	Wet. Acres not stated	...	...	Few house sites	...	...	...	„ 1,500
99.	„ Yoga Narasimhaswamy	„}	3.63 Wet 4.54 Dry	1 Garden	...	...	2	...	...	32 Sheds „ 783
100.	„ Karaneeswarar	„}	...	1 Garden	Few plots	...	Few houses	...	Few shops	„ 50,300
	„ Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal	„}	6.00 Wet 7.00 Dry	...	...	...	4	...	2	„ 4,000
	„ Soundareswarar	„}	7.06 Dry	...	...	...	2	...	5	„ 3,600
	„ Prasanna Venkata Narasimhaswamy	„}	...	...	...	Few house sites	4	...	10	„ 3,600
	„ Sivasubramaniaswamy	„}	...	...	...	...	Few houses	...	...	„ 7,800
	„ Kadumbadi Chinnamman	„}	...	...	...	Few house sites	4	...	...	„ 1,500
	„ Subramaniaswamy	„	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	„ 6,600

† Rs. 22657.37 given as compensation by Government for lands taken over.

service inam lands are included in the Devasthanam property. The offerings of devotees and a portion of the fee levied for performing marriages in the temple premises go to the priests. In addition, $1\frac{1}{2}$ measures of *Prasadam* are given to them daily. The temple has ornaments worth about Rs. 66,900 which have been offered by devotees from time to time. The property of this temple consists of lands to the extent of 103 acres in various places in Madras State, 12 houses and 12 shops. The income from these properties is utilized for its expenditure according to an approved budget. The hundi collections and pooja charges are Rs. 150 and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

The temple owns many vahanas. Of the 11 festivals conducted here, the main ones are Panguni and Chithrai Uthsavams and Vaikunta Ekadasi. The attendance for these festivals is 8,000, 40,000 and 60,000 respectively. The temple is managed by a single trustee, with the assistance of an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

119. TAMBARAM (West)

Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

The above temple is close to the Tambaram railway station. It was constructed in 1954 by the present trustees and renovations were done 4 years back. Sri Selva Vinayagar is the presiding deity of the temple. The other deities are Sri Kothandaramar, Anjaneyar and Sri Subramaniam. The temple covers an area of about 16 cents. The Moolavar is in a sitting pose.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a Brahmin Gurukkal, whose office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 25. He is also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. It has jewels worth Rs. 4,000.

The annual income of the temple by way of hundi collections is Rs. 780. These hundies are opened and counted once a month regularly. The temple derives an additional income of Rs. 120 at the rate of 50 nP. per abishekam. It owns a Kedayam and a Bandicoot vahanam made of wood some 10 years back. The following are the festivals observed by the temple every year.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Vinayaga | 4. Sri Ramanavami |
| Chathurthi | for 4 days |
| 2. Arudhra dharsanam | 5. Vaikunta Ekadasi |
| 3. Thai Poosam | 6. Vijaya Dasami |

Of these, Vinayaga Chathurthi and Vaikunta Ekadasi are the main festivals which attract a crowd of about 400 devotees. The temple affairs are managed

by a Board of 5 trustees of whom one is the managing trustee.

119. TAMBARAM (EAST)

Sri Karpaga Vinayagar and Kandaperumanar Temples

Sri Karpaga Vinayagar temple in Tambaram was constructed in 1946 by the villagers themselves. Sri Karpaga Vinayagar is the presiding deity. The other deities are Sri Kandar with Valli and Deivayanai, Sri Meenakshi and Sri Sundaresar and Sri Pattabiraman with Sita and Lakshmana. The Moolavar of the temple is in a sitting posture, while the Uthsavar is in a standing pose. All the other festival idols also are in standing pose.

Poojas are performed daily twice in the morning and evening by a Gurukkal. In the Ramar temple, a Vaishnava Bhattachari performs poojas. Their offices are not hereditary. They are paid a monthly salary out of the temple revenues and they are also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees.

The temple owns modern type of jewellery worth Rs. 3,812 of which the silver kavachams deserve special mention. The temple owns 0.87 cents of wet lands in Salayur village and an unfinished house gifted by a devotee. These do not fetch any income at present. The expenses of the temple are met by public contribution.

The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 420 by way of hundi collections and abishekam charges. It owns a Bandicoot vahanam and two second-hand wooden vimanams.

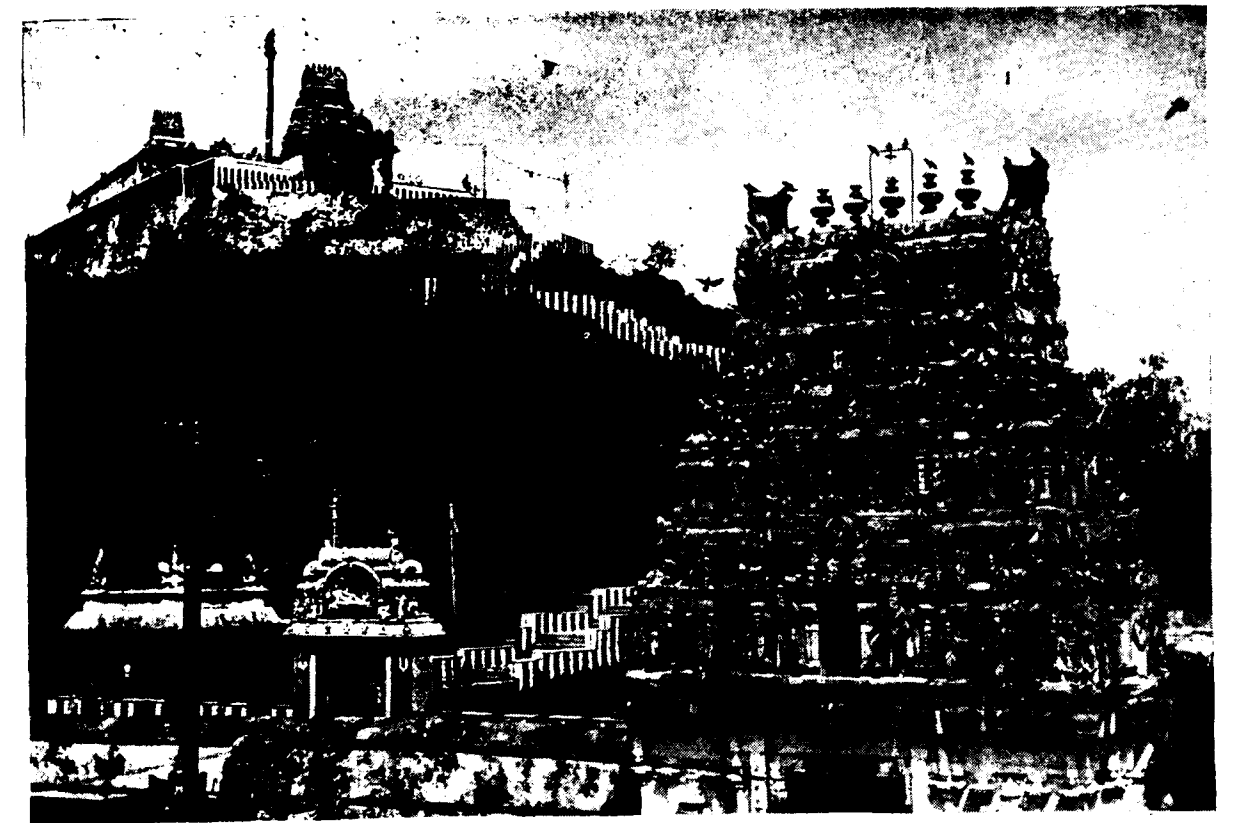
Skandasashti during the month of Ayyasi and Vinayaga Chathurthi in Avani are the main annual festivals observed by the temple and witnessed by the local devotees. Apart from these, Kirthigai and Ramar Uthsavam on *Punarvasu* day are also observed every month. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

121. NEW PERUNGALATHUR

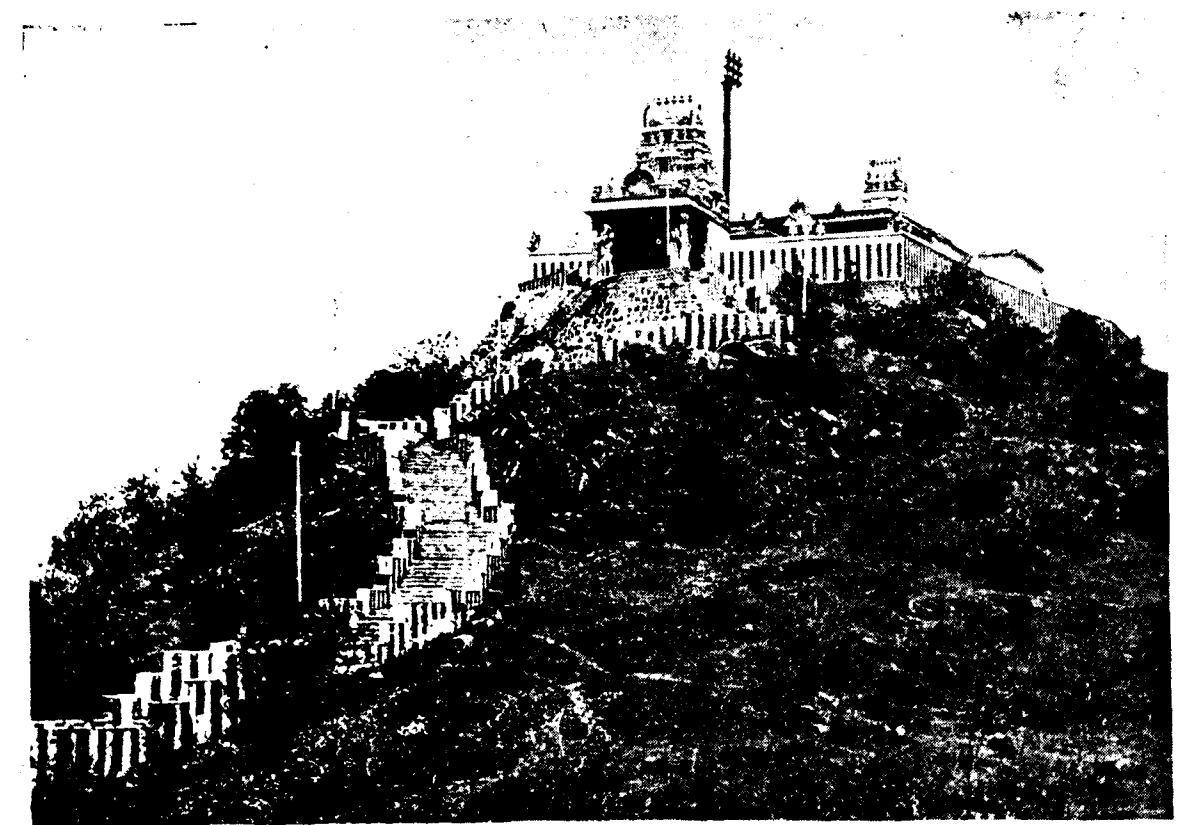
Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

Sri Selva Vinayagar temple of New Perungalathur is within a furlong from the Perungalathur railway station. This temple was constructed in 1948 by the villagers themselves. Sri Selva Vinayagar is the presiding deity of the temple. It was renovated recently by the present trustee.

The area of the temple is about 20 cents. Sri Selva Vinayagar is represented by an idol in sitting pose.



Temple view
Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple (105) THIRUNEERMALAI



Steps leading to the Hill Temple
Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple (105) THIRUNEERMALAI

[Outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6.	Sri Thulukana Parameswari Amman Temple	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	„ Gajendra Varadaraja Perumal „ }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	„ Pavam Theertha Amman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Venugopalaswamy „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Rs. 1,920
26.	„ *Muchandhi Amman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 200
	„ Thulukkanathamman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ ...
58.	„ Kadumbadi Amman „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	„ 120
69.	„ Ranganathaswamy „ }	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	Income not stated

ANNEXURE II

TEMPLES—QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

1. Name of the taluk

2. Name of the village

3. Distance from the nearest Railway Station—State the name of the Station.

4. Distance from District Headquarters.

5. Distance from Taluk Headquarters.

6. Communication facilities available to reach the village—Brief description.

7. Name of the temple or temples ...

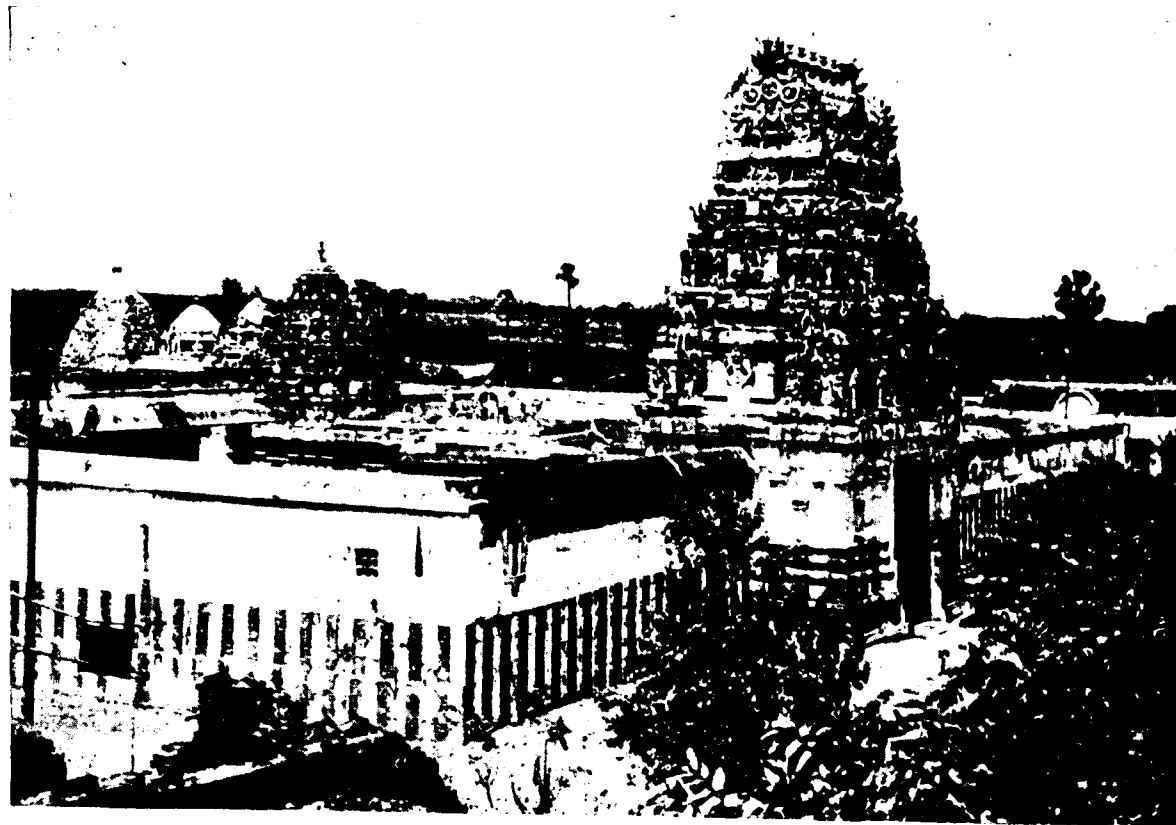
8. Name or names of the deities ...

1. Historical aspects—

(a) Approximate age of the temple.

(b) In whose time and by whom was it built first?

^a Particulars of properties are not given.



Bottom Temple view
Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple (105) THIRUNELMALAI



Portrait of Sri Ranganathar with His consorts
Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple (105) THIRUNELMALAI



The entrance to the Hill Temple
Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple
(105) THIRUNELMALAI

(c) If there were subsequent substantial additions or renovations, by whom was it done?

(d) Are there any stone inscriptions or copper sanads in support of the origin of the temple?

(e) Is there any legend attached to the construction of the temple?

(f) Were there any subsequent events?

II. Details of the temple—

(a) Describe in detail with pictures about the style, layout and construction of the temple.

(b) Area of the land occupied by the temple.

(c) Describe the size and style of the pagodas, about the architecture, about pillars, number, of prakarams, sanctum sanctorum etc.

III. Details about the deity—

(a) If Siva temple, is the Lingam a Swayambu Lingam or otherwise? If Vaishnavite or Murugan or other temple, what is the posture of the deity? Describe the style, size, and pose of the deities (both about Moolavar and Uthsavamurthy).

(b) Are there any legends attached to the pose of the deities?

(c) Do you find anything peculiar to this temple, which are not found in other temples?

(d) Is there any 'Sthala Puranam' attached to this temple? If so, is there any information about the author of it?

(e) Have great Saints like Appar, Sundarar, Manickavasagar and Thirugnanasambandar, Arunagirinathar, Ramanujar and other Nayanmars or Alvars visited the temple? If so, give details of their songs, year of visit and any important events during the visit?

(f) Give details about the daily poojas in the temple.

IV. Priesthood—

(a) Who perform the daily poojas?

(b) Is there any special significance attached to the institution of this priesthood? If so, what?

(c) Are the priests selected from any special category of persons within that community?

(d) Have they to observe any special rituals or vows?



Sri Thirumangai Mannan
Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple
(105) THIRUNEERMALAI



Saint Boothath Alwar
Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple
(105) THIRUNEERMALAI

(e) Is the institution hereditary?

(f) What are the means of livelihood for the priests? Are they given a service inam or are they paid wages out of the income of the temple, or do they depend only on the offerings of devotees?

V. Jewels—

(a) What are the jewels and other ornaments kept in the temple and what is their value?

(b) Is there any information about the acquisition of these?

(c) Do you find any speciality in the making of these jewels and ornaments?

(d) How many of these jewels are antique and how many modern?

(e) Give a brief description of some exquisite items among the jewellery.

VI. Other properties, inams and endowments—

(a) What are all the immovable properties belonging to the temple Devasthanam?

(b) How are they at present enjoyed and managed?

(c) What is the annual income derived out of these properties and how are they collected?

(d) How is the money utilised?

(e) Are any institutions, schools chatrams, etc., maintained out of it?

(f) Are there any service inam lands (Devadasi or "Kattalai" inam lands) attached to the temple? If so, by whom are they held and are the services attached to these service inam lands rendered properly?

(g) Are there any legends or stone inscriptions, copper plates, etc., describing the institution of such inams or endowments? (Photographic plates, if possible, may be taken.)

VII. Income from hundies and daily offerings—

(a) Does the temple derive any income from hundi collections and from offerings of devotees?

(b) If so, what is the annual income from these items?

(c) Are the hundies broken open and counted on any special date?

(d) Should all the trustees be present when the hundies are opened and counted?

SAIDAPET TALUK

A Gurukkal performs pooja once in the evening. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20. He is also entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 10 by way of hundi collections.

Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only festival observed here; about 100 people attend it. Three trustees are in charge of the affairs of the temple.

124. MADAMBAKKAM

Sri Dhenupureeswarar Temple

Sri Dhenupureeswarar temple of Madambakkam village is 4 miles from Tambaram. Buses ply upto Rajkilpakkam and from there a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles has to be covered by foot to reach the temple. It was built by a Chola king. Later on minor repairs were made by the present trustees. The temple extends over an area of about 2 acres of which the main building occupies one acre. There are two prakarams with 55 stone pillars in the temple. There are also about 25 idols. The Lingam in the temple is a Swayambu. Saint Arunagirinathar has visited the shrine.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a Gurukkal whose office is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary from the temple's income. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 200 which have been offered by the devotees. It also owns some immovable properties from which an annual income of Rs. 3,000 is derived. This sum is utilised for the conduct of the daily poojas, for the salary of the temple servants and other expenses. The temple is in possession of 6 vahanas which were donated in 1930 by one Sri Ramaswamy Chettiar who was the trustee then. Panguni Uthiram is the main festival which attracts a crowd of over 1,000 people from the neighbouring villages. It is administered by a Board of three trustees.

129. SEMMANJERI

(1) Sri Oragandy Amman Temple

The temple is located at a distance of about 10 miles from Saidapet. The temple is on route 19-A of the Madras State Transport. This shrine was built some 140 years ago by the villagers. Sri Oragandy Amman is the presiding deity of the temple. It covers an area of about 10 cents. The temple has no priest. Pooja is performed weekly once by one of the villagers. It owns immovable properties in the shape of lands and gardens which fetch an annual income of Rs. 500; it is spent for poojas and festivals. There is a Horse vahanam made of wood which was

donated by a devotee in 1927. The annual festival during the month of Adi attracts a crowd of about 1,000 people from the neighbouring villages. An Executive Officer and three trustees are in charge of its affairs.

(2) Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

The above temple was constructed some 200 years ago by the Komutti Chettiars. Sri Srinivasa-perumal is the presiding deity. The temple was renovated in 1958 by the trustees.

The temple occupies an area of about 20 cents. The Moolavar and Uthsavar are in a standing posture.

A hereditary Brahmin Bhattachari performs the pooja once daily in the morning. He is paid Rs. 65 per mensem as salary. The temple owns 16 acres of dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,000. It is spent for the payment of salary to the Bhattachari and for its maintenance.

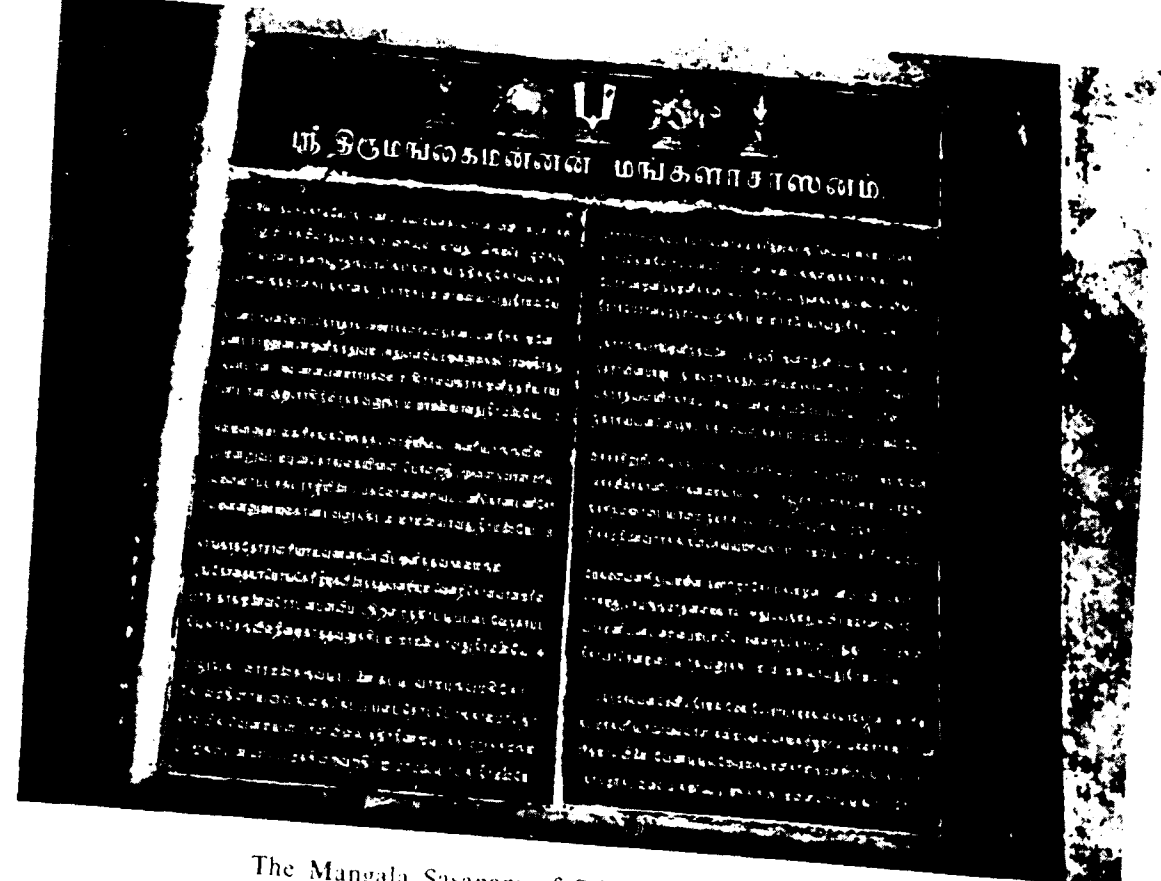
Sri Jayanthi is the only festival celebrated here, when about 50 devotees are present. The affairs of the temple are managed by a single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

133. AGARAM

Sri Kothandaramaswamy Temple

Sri Kothandaramaswamy temple of Agaram village is 4 miles from Saidapet and close to the Perambur railway station. It can be reached by Madras State Transport Buses plying on route numbers 7, 8, 29 and 59. The temple was constructed by one Sri Akkaya Maharaja about 125 years ago. The principal deity of the temple is Sri Rama with Lakshmana, Sita and Anjaneya. The main building of the temple covers an area of $45' \times 20'$ in length and breadth respectively. It is a vaishnavite temple. The Moolavars of the temple are made of stone. The festival idols are made out of an alloy of 5 metals.

Poojas are performed daily by one Sri Gurunatharaja whose office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15 from the temple revenues. It owns 5 shops of $10' \times 15'$ each which are let out for rent. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 888 which is utilised for its maintenance. There is an old Chapparam belonging to the temple which is roughly $4' \times 3'$ made about 50 years ago. Every Saturday is considered a sacred day for this temple. The main festival celebrated by the temple is Sri Rama Navami for a period of 10 days. On the last and the tenth day of the festival the idols are taken round in procession accompanied by *Nathaswaram*. This



The Mangala Sasanam of Sri Thirumangai Mannan
Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple (105) THIRUNEERMALAI



A vahanam
Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple (105) THIRUNEERMALAI

- (e) Does the temple collect any charges from devotees for performing poojas, abishekams, etc.,?
- (f) What are the charges for each such item?
- (g) What is the average annual income from such charges?

VIII. Cars, Rathams and Vahanams, etc.

- (a) What are the Cars, Rathams, Vahanams, Palanquins, etc., attached to the temple?
- (b) Describe the size, style, make, material used etc., about, these.
- (c) What is the age of these vehicles and is there any legend or story attached to their acquisition?

IX. Festivals—

- (a) What are the festivals attached to the temple? On what dates are they celebrated?
- (b) What is the main festival of the temple?
- (c) Briefly describe the main festival and some of the important festivals.
- (d) Are there any legends attached to the celebration of these festivals?

- (e) What is the size of the crowd attracted?
- (f) Does the festival attract people from adjacent villages, taluks, districts, etc.,?

X. Managements—

- (a) How were the temple affairs managed in olden days?
- (b) How are they managed at present?
- (c) Is the temple under the control of the Endowments Board; and if so, is there any Executive Officer?
- (d) Is there any Board of Trustees, and if so, how many?

XI. General—

- (a) Are there stories current among the devotees about the power of the deity?
- (b) Describe some of the most interesting stories with particular reference to the miracles attributed to them—in ancient as well as in modern times.

is attended by a crowd of 1,000 people. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

(Temples which are outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board)

56. VILLIVAKKAM

Sri Pidari Muppuliamman Temple

The Pidari Muppuliamman temple of Villivakkam village was constructed some three centuries ago. It extends over an area of 5 cents. Poojas are regularly performed twice daily by a poosari selected from the Hindu 'Osaga' caste whose post is hereditary and he is prohibited from doing poojas in any other temple. The temple owns landed property of about 8 acres of which 7 acres are not fit for cultivation. The annual income is Rs. 150. The trustees contribute Rs. 500 per annum; donations are also received from villagers. These are utilised for the periodical poojas and festivals and upkeep of the temple. In the month of Adi a three-day festival is celebrated. 2,000 to 3,000 people from the adjoining villages attend it. The temple is managed by a Board of two trustees.

80. NANDAMBAKKAM

Sri Ramalingaswamy Temple

Sri Ramalingaswamy and His consort Parvatha Varthani Ambal are the principal deities of the temple. The age is not known. The total extent covered by temple is 151 x 122 sq. ft. The shrine is built of brick and lime with stone flooring and has no pagoda. It is dedicated to Lord Siva. The Moolavars—both the Lord and Devi—are represented by idols of 4' in height. The Uthsavamurthys are about 2½' high. Two deeparadhanas and one pooja are performed regularly by a Veera Smartha Brahmin priest whose office is not hereditary. He is paid Rs. 25 per month of which Rs. 10 is paid out of the temple revenues and the balance of Rs. 15 is met by the trustees. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 300 which have been offered by the devotees. Its lands to the extent of about 3 acres and 97 cents have been taken over by the Government and the cost has been deposited in the District Court. Karthigai Deepam is the main festival celebrated by the temple which attracts the local people. A trustee is in charge of its affairs.

District: CHINGLEPUT (2)

Taluk: SAIDAPET (5)

Immovable properties owned by temples

(Under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board)

L. C. No.	Name of temple		Extent of land in acre			Shop	House	Vacant ground	Shop and house	Compensation given by Government for lands taken over	Annual income (In Rupees)
			Wet	Dry	Wet and dry						
										Rs.	
16.	Sri Adhimooolaperumal	temple	28'00	4'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,000
	„ Lavapuri Eswarar	„	...	...	34'97	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2,500
20.	„ Venugopalaswamy	„	2'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 300
23.	„ Nandhikeswarar	„	...	1'90	...	1	...	...	...	...	„ 180 (from shop rent)
	„ Ellaiamman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	„ 600
	„ Agastheeswarar	„	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	„ 1,500
	„ Kalyana Varadarajaperumal	„	...	...	13'34	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2,651
	„ Pattinathar	„	...	3'76	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Thyagarajaswamy	„	...	Not stated	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	Rs. 8,000
	„ Kasiviswanathar	„	...	36'78	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 250
33.	„ Selva Vinayagar	„	Not stated								„ 1,000
35.	„ Thirumoolanathaswamy	„	...	...	14'00	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1,500
40.	„ Varadarajaperumal	„ }	3'90	2'82	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 300 + 190 = 490 (12 bags of paddy)
	„ Kailasanathar	„	...	...	9'12	...	...	...	...	...	„ 625 (25 bags of paddy)
44.	„ Somanathaswamy	„	...	...	37'50	...	...	...	...	1,300	„ 1,300 + 750 = 2,050
	„ Agastheeswaraswamy	„	...	...	5'00	...	...	...	...	...	„ 600 (25 bags of paddy)
45.	„ Jambukeswaraswamy	„	5'07	1'77	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Adhikesavaperumal	„	...	...	5'18	...	...	...	...	...	„
47.	„ Masilamaneeswarar	„	20'65	26'35	8'64	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,250 (50 bags of paddy)
48.	„ Sundararajaperumal	„	...	...	33'67	...	...	...	...	...	„ 5,000 (200 „)
56.	„ Agastheeswarar	„	15'12	6'27	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Thanthoniamman	„	...	1'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 200
57.	„ Thiruvalleeswaraswamy	„	1'67	47'54	2'30	...	6	...	...	...	„ 5,368 (from lands and house rents)
	„ Mariamman & Ponniamman	„ }	...	...	1'20	...	...	...	...	...	„ 300
	„ Sowmya Damodara Perumal	„	Unspecified			...	1	...	...	...	„ 7,000
63.	„ Etteeswarar	„	2'00	10'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 358
	„ Kari Varadarajaperumal	„	3'50	...	1'50	...	...	...	...	...	„ 250
	„ Pidari Ponniamman	„	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Kariamamnickaperumal	„	...	...	1'29	...	...	...	...	...	„
68.	„ Kusalavapureeswarar	„	Properties and Income are not stated								
70.	„ Margasahaya Eswarar	„	Not stated								
74.	„ Ramanathaswamy	„	17'11	15'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700
75.	„ Sundara Varadarajaperumal	„	1'08	0'74	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 100
80.	„ Kothandaramaswamy	„	...	...	30'00	...	...	...	...	...	„ 600

ANNEXURE III

கோவில்களைப் பற்றிய கேள்விக்ஞாள்
(மாநில சென்ஸஸ் அதிகாரியால் வெளியிடப்பட்டது)

முன்னுரை—

- ஜில்லாவின் பெயர்
- தாலுகாவின் பெயர்
- கிராமத்தின் பெயர்
- அருகாமையில் இருக்கும் இரயில் நிலையத்திலிருந்து உள்ள தூரம், இரயில் நிலையத்தின் பெயரைக் குறிப்பிடு.
- ஜில்லா தலைமை நிலையத்திலிருந்துள்ள தூரம்.
- தாலுகா தலைமை நிலையத்திலிருந்துள்ள தூரம்.
- கிராமத்தை அடைய ஏதுவாயுள்ள போக்குவரவு வசதிகள்—சுருக்கமான விவரங்கள் கொடுக்க.
- கோவில் பெயர்
- தெய்வங்களின் பெயர் அல்லது பெயர்கள்.

I. சரித்திர நிலைகள்—

- கோவிலின் சுமாரான வயது

- யார் காலத்தில், யாரால் முதலில் கட்டப்பட்டது?

- பின்னர் செய்யப்பட்ட குறிப்பிடத்தக்க விஸ்தரிப்பு அல்லது புதுப்பிப்பு ஏதாவது இருந்தால் அது யாரால் செய்யப்பட்டது?

- கோவிலின் தோற்றத்திற்கு ஆதாரமான கல்வெட்டுகள் அல்லது செப்பெடுகள் ஏதாவது இருக்கின்றனவா? இருந்தால் கூறுக.

- கோவில் கட்டப்பட்டதைச் சேர்ந்த புராண கதை ஏதாவது உண்டா? இருந்தால் சுருக்கமாகக் கூறுக.

- பின்னர் ஏற்பட்ட நிகழ்ச்சிகள் இருக்கின்றனவா? இருந்தால் சுருக்கமாகக் கூறுக.

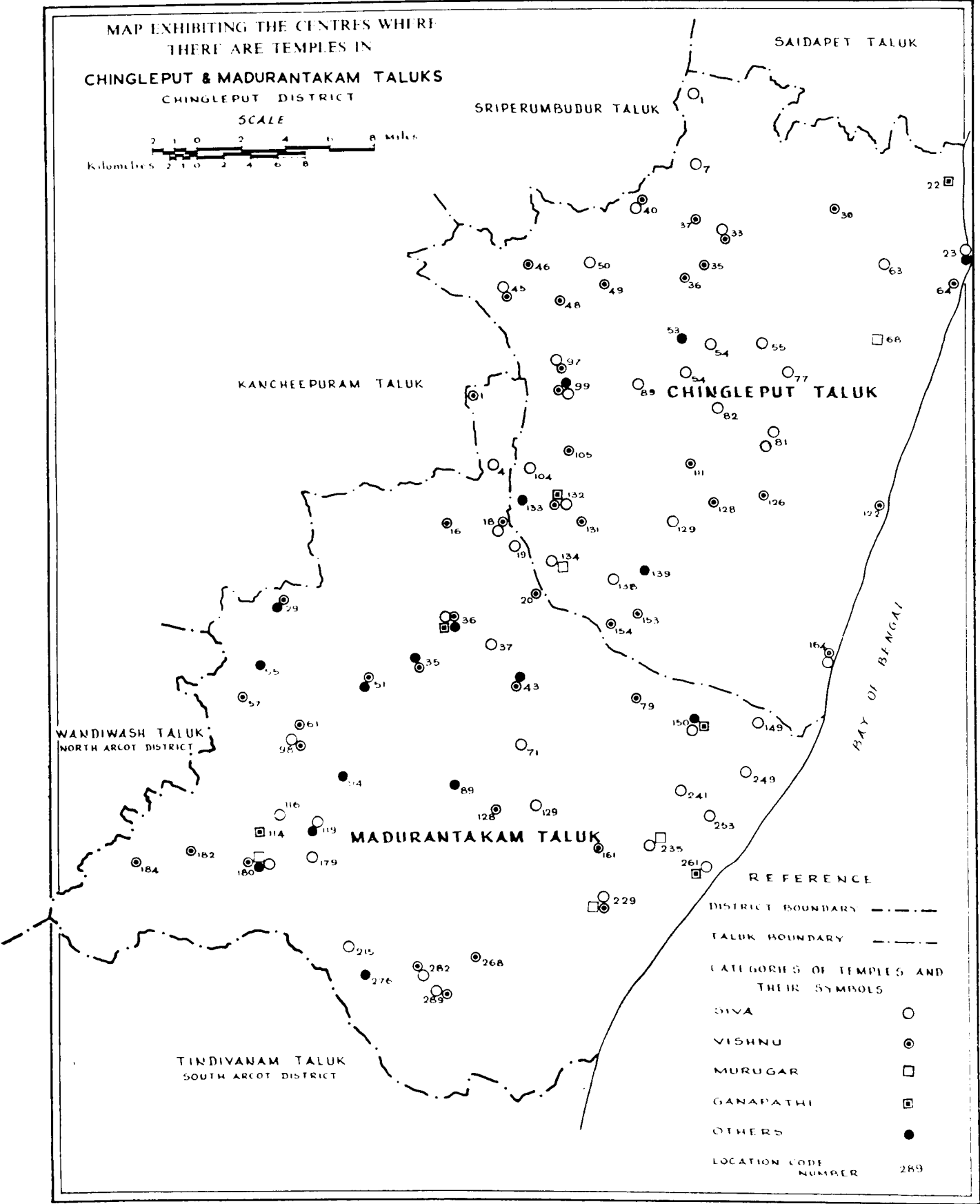
II. கோயிலைப் பற்றிய விவரங்கள்—

- கோயில் கட்டப்பட்ட பாணி, பரப்பு, அமைப்பு இவற்றைப் பற்றி படங்களுடன் தெளிவாக விளக்குக.
- கோயில் அடைத்துக்கொண்டுள்ள இடத்தின் பரப்பு.
- கோயில் கோபுரத்தின் பருமன், பாணி, கோயிலில் அமைந்துள்ள கலைத்திறன், தூண்கள், பிரகாரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை, கர்ப்பக்கிருகம் முதலியவற்றைப் பற்றி விளக்குக.

III. விக்ரகத்தையும் பற்றிய விவரங்கள்—

- சிவன் கோயிலாக இருந்தால்—அங்குள்ள லிங்கம் சுயம்பு லிங்கமா அல்லது வேறு விதமானதா? வைணவ அல்லது முருகன் அல்லது வேறு கோயிலாக இருந்தால் விக்ரகத்தின் நிலை என்ன? விக்ரகங்களின் (மூலவர், உற்சவமூர்த்தி இரண்டும்) பாணி, பருமன் நிலை இவற்றை விளக்குக.

81.	„	Sundara Vinayagar	„	...	...	2	2	...	...	„	230
	„	Kasiviswanathaswamy	„	...	...	...	...	...	Not stated	„	2,500
	„	Moongaliamman	„	...	...	Not stated		...	...	„	
82.	„	Sundara Vinayagar	„	...	0.33	...	...	...	...	„	30
	„	Siddhi Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	Income not stated
	„	Prasanna Venkatesaperumal	„	...	...	0.06	...	2	...	Rs.	420
	„	Sivasubramaniaswamy	„	...	...	...	Vacant land 1	3	...	„	1,932
	„	Dharmarajar	„	...	...	...	...	2 acres Building site	...	„	317
85.	„	Agastheeswarar	„	...	...	6.00	...	...	...	„	600
86.	„	Agastheeswarar	„	...	2.50	...	...	...	...	„	Income not stated
	„	Subramaniaswamy	„	...	...	...	4	4	...	Rs.	1,200
89.	„	Thirusoolanathar	„	...	...	Not stated		...	...	„	
95.	„	Dhandapaneeswaraswamy	„	5.00	7.00	...	...	...	...	„	1,000
97.	„	Marundheeswarar	„	...	...	...	...	House and thopes	1,800	„	12,000+1,800=13,8
105.	„	Ranganathaswamy	„	...	...	103.00	12	12	...	„	Income not stated
119.	„	Karpaga Vinayagar	„	0.87	...	...	...	1	...	„	
	„	Kandhaperumanar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	
	„	Selva Vinayagar	„	...	...	Not stated		...	...	„	
121.	„	Selva Vinayagar	„	...	...	Not stated		...	...	„	
124.	„	Dhenupureeswarar	„	Not stated (2,500)	...	Garden and Fire-wood shop	...	...	...	„	3,000
129.	„	Oragandy Amman	„	...	...	Not stated		...	...	„	500
	„	Srinivasaperumal	„	...	16.00	...	...	...	...	„	1,000
133.	„	Kothandaramaswamy	„	...	...	...	5	Vacant house	...	„	888
[Outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]											
56.	„	Pidari Muppuliamman	„	...	...	8.00	...	...	...	„	150
80.	„	Ramalingaswamy	„	3.97	...	...	Buildings not stated	...	...	„	Income not stated



- b. வீட்கிரகங்களின் நிலைக்கு ஏதாவது புராண கதைகள் இருக்கின்றனவா? இருந்தால் கூறுக.
- c. மற்றக் கோயில்களில் இல்லாத புதுமை ஏதாவது இந்தக் கோயிலில் தெரிகின்றதா?
- d. இந்தக் கோயிலைப் பற்றிய வந்த புராணம் ஏதாவது இருக்கின்றதா? இருந்தால் அதன் ஆசிரியரைப் பற்றிய செய்தி ஏதாவது உண்டா?
- e. அப்பர், சுந்தரர், மாணிக்கவாசகர், திரு-ஞானசம்பந்தர், அருணகிரிநாதர், இராமா-நுஜர் மற்றும் நாயன்மார்கள் அல்லது ஆழ்வார்கள் போன்ற பெரியார்கள் கோயிலுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்களா? இருந்தால் பாடல்களைப் பற்றிய விளக்கம், வந்த ஆண்டு, அப்பொழுது நடந்த முக்கியமான நிகழ்ச்சி இவைகளைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
- f. கோயிலில் நடக்கும் தினசரி பூசையைப் பற்றிய விளக்கம் தருக.

IV. புரோகிதம்—

- a. தினசரி பூசை செய்வது யார்?
- b. இந்தப் பூசாரி அல்லது புரோகித முறையில் விசேஷம் ஏதாவது இணைத்திருக்கிறதா? இருந்தால் அது என்ன?
- c. பூசாரிகள் அல்லது புரோகிதர்கள் தனி இனத்திலிருந்து தேர்த்தெடுக்கப்படுகிறார்களா? அந்த இனத்திலும் ஏதாவது தனிப் பிரிவினிலிருந்து தேர்த்தெடுக்கப்படுகிறார்களா?
- d. அவர்கள் தனிப்பட்ட ஆசாரங்கள் ஏதாவது அனுசரிக்க வேண்டுமா? அல்லது தனிப்பட்ட பிரமாணங்கள் ஏதேனும் எடுக்க வேண்டுமா?

- e. பூசாரி அல்லது புரோகித முறை பரம்பரையானதா?

- f. பூசாரிகளின் அல்லது கோயில் புரோகிதர்களின் ஜீவனம் எவ்வாறு நடக்கிறது? அவர்களுக்கு ஊழிய இனம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதா? அல்லது கோயில் வருமானத்தில் இருந்து அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றதா? அல்லது அவர்கள் பக்தர்களின் காணிக்கையைத் தான் ஆதாரமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளார்களா?

V. ஆபரணங்கள்—

- a. கோயிலுக்குச் சேர்ந்த நகைகள், ஆபரணங்கள் யாவை? அவற்றின் மதிப்பு என்ன?
- b. அவைகள் எப்படிக் கிடைத்தன என்பதைப் பற்றிய செய்திகள் ஏதாவது உண்டா?
- c. இந்த நகை, ஆபரணங்களைச் செய்திருப்பதில் பிரத்தியேகம் ஏதாவது தெரிகின்றதா?
- d. இந்த அணிகளில் புதுமையானவை எத்தனை? பழமையான அரிய அணிகள் எத்தனை?
- e. இந்த ஆபரணங்களில் மிக மேன்மையான சிலவற்றைப் பற்றிய சுருக்கமான விவரங்கள் கொடுக்க.

VI. மற்றச் சொத்து விவரங்கள் — இனம், மானியம் முதலியன—

- a. தேவஸ்தானத்திற்குச் சேர்ந்த சிலயாவ சொத்துக்கள் எவை?

6. CHINGLEPUT TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

1. MANNIVAKKAM

Sri Manneeswarar Temple

The village Mannivakkam is about 2 miles from Vandalur, which is the nearest railway station. It is midway between the district and taluk headquarters, the distance from either being about 17 miles. Bus facilities are available to reach this temple. The presiding deity of the shrine is Sri Manneeswarar. He is not a Swayambu.

This temple was built about 1,000 years ago and renovations were made about 150 years back by one Sri Vedagiri Mudaliar. The Nandhi is facing east instead of west. There is a stone inscription in this temple. The area covered by the temple is one acre. The non-hereditary priest of this temple performs poojas twice daily. The temple has about 40 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 4,000. It has no ornaments; its three vahanas are in a state of disrepair. The main festival is Arudhra dharsanam which is celebrated in Margazhi month. The management of this temple vests with a Board of three trustees.

7. NANDHIVARAM (P)

Sri Nandheeswarar Temple

The village Nandhivaram is about 2 miles distant from Guduvancheri railway station. Train and bus facilities are available to reach this temple. This ancient temple was built by Nandhivarma Pandyan. Recently some renovations have been made. The temple with a Swayambu Lingam is built on an area of one acre of land. It owns 45.29 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,500. The non-hereditary priest performs daily poojas regularly and he is paid a monthly salary. The annual festival is celebrated on the day of Arudhra asterism in Margazhi when about 300 people assemble. It is under the management of a Board of three trustees.

22. MUTTUKADU

Sri Vembadi Vinayagar Temple

The village Muttukadu is 16 miles from Vandalur railway station, 18 miles from Saidapet, the district headquarters and 24 miles from the taluk headquarters. Bus facilities are available to reach the village from Saidapet, Chingleput and Vandalur. The presiding

deity of this temple is Sri Vembadi Vinayagar. This temple is built on an area of 0.1 cent land. Adjacent to this are the temples of Vembadiamman and Nagathamman. All these temples are under the management of a single trustee.

The annual income of the temple is Rs. 2,000 out of which its expenses are met. Poojas are done only on Fridays. Annual festivals are celebrated in Ani, Adi and Avani months when 500 devotees assemble.

23. COVELONG (P)

(1) Sri Kailasanathaswamy Temple

The village Covelong is 15 miles distant from Vandalur railway station and transport facilities are available to reach the temple. The presiding deity is Sri Kailasanathaswamy who is not a Swayambu. Some renovations were made by the present trustees. The area of the temple is half an acre. Pooja is performed daily by the Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary. The temple has 5½ acres of lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 600, but this is not steady.

(2) Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple

The presiding deity of this ancient temple is Sri Anjaneyaswamy who faces west in a standing pose with his hands folded. About forty years back, it was renovated by Sri Porooran Nayakar. It covers an area of 2½ cents. Except for lighting the lamps daily, no other pooja is done.

The annual income from its lands is Rs. 250 which is utilized for its maintenance. The annual festival is celebrated on the day of Kirthigai asterism in Karthigai month. The temple affairs are managed by a Board of three trustees.

30. KOLATHUR

(1) Sri Thirunarayana Perumal Temple

The village is 35 miles from district headquarters and 7 miles from taluk headquarters. The nearest railway station is Singaperumal Koil which is only 2 miles off. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Thirunarayana Perumal. It was built about 80 years back on an area of half an acre. It has wet and dry lands to the extent of 10.44 acres, which fetch an income of about Rs. 1,000. The non-hereditary

b. அவை தற்பொழுது எவ்வாறு நிர்வகிக்கப் படுகின்றன? எவ்வாறு அனுபவிக்கப் படுகின்றன?

c. இந்தச் சொத்துக்களில் இருந்து கிடைக்கும் ஆண்டு வருமானம் எவ்வளவு? அவை எப்படி வசூலிக்கப்படுகின்றன?

d. அந்தப் பணம் எவ்வாறு பயன்படுத்தப் படுகின்றது?

e. அந்தப் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு நிலையங்கள், கல்விக்கூடங்கள், சத்திரம் போன்றவை நடத்தப்படுகின்றனவா?

f. ஊழிய இனம் நிலங்கள் (தேவதாசி அல்லது கட்டளை இனம் நிலங்கள்) கோயிலுக்கு உள்ளனவா? இருந்தால் அவை யாரிடம் இருக்கின்றன? ஊழிய இனம் நிலங்களுக்கான அந்த ஊழியங்கள் சரியாகச் செய்யப்படுகின்றனவா?

g. அப்படிப்பட்ட இனம் அல்லது மானியங்களைப் பற்றிய விவரங்களைக் கொடுக்கும் புராணங்கள் அல்லது கல்வெட்டுகள், அல்லது செப்பேடுகள் இருக்கின்றனவா? (முடியுமானால் அவற்றைப் படம் எடுக்கவும்).

VII. உண்டிகளிலிருந்தும் காணிக்கைகளிலிருந்தும் கிடைக்கும் வருமானம்—

a. உண்டிகளிலிருந்தும், பக்தர்களின் காணிக்கைகளிலிருந்தும் கோயிலுக்கு ஏதாவது வருமானம் சேர்கின்றதா?

b. அப்படி இருந்தால் இவைகளிலிருந்து ஆண்டு வருமானம் எவ்வளவு கிடைக்கும்?

c. ஏதாவது பிரத்தியோகமான நாளில் உண்டிகள் உடைக்கப்பட்டு, அவைகளில் உள்ள பணம், பொருள்கள் எண்ணப் படுகின்றனவா?

d. உண்டிகள் உடைக்கப்பட்டு எண்ணப் படும்பொழுது எல்லா தர்மகர்த்தாக்களும் உடன் இருக்கவேண்டுமா?

e. கோயிலுக்கு வருபவர்களிடம் ஆராதனை, அர்ச்சனை, அபிஷேகம் முதலியவற்றிற்குக் கட்டணங்கள் வாங்கப்படுகின்றனவா?

f. ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் கட்டணம் என்ன?

g. இந்தமாதிரி கட்டணங்களில் இருந்து கிடைக்கும் சராசரி ஆண்டு வருமானம் என்ன?

VIII. தேர், இரதம், வாகனம் முதலியன—

a. கோயிலுக்குச் சேர்ந்த தேர், இரதம், பல்லக்கு முதலியன யாவை?

b. அவற்றின் பருமன், பாணி, செய்துள்ள அமைப்பு, செய்யப் பயன்பட்ட பொருள்கள் யாவை என்பன பற்றி விளக்குக.

c. இந்த வாகனங்களின் காலம் என்ன? இவைகள் கோயிலுக்குக் கிடைத்ததைப் பற்றிய கதை அல்லது புராணம் ஏதாவது உண்டா?

IX. திருவிழாக்கள்—

a. கோயிலுக்குச் சேர்ந்த திருவிழாக்கள் என்ன? எந்தெந்த நாட்களில் அவைகள் கொண்டாடப்படுகின்றன?

b. கோயிலின் முக்கிய திருவிழா என்ன?

c. முக்கியமான திருவிழாவைப் பற்றியும் மற்றும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க திருவிழாக்களைப் பற்றியும் சுருக்கமான விவரம் தருக.

Bhattachari performs one pooja daily and he is paid a monthly salary. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board has appointed a Board of trustees consisting of three members to look after the affairs of this temple.

(2) Sri Kalyana Ranganayaka Perumal Temple

This is an ancient temple where the presiding deity is Sri Ranganayaka Perumal. It is built on an extent of 35 cents of land. Some renovations have been carried out by the local residents. It owns about 19 acres of lands. There are jewels worth Rs. 2,000. Poojas are performed twice by the hereditary Bhattachari. Sri Desikar festival is celebrated every year in the month of Purattasi, which is attended by the local people. The affairs of the temple are managed by two trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

33. PANDUR (H/o 33. PERUMATTUNALLUR)

Sri Adhikesava Perumal and Sri Kailasanathar Temples

The above temples in Pandur village are located at a distance of about 48 miles from the district headquarters and about 18 miles from the taluk headquarters. They are connected by both bus and train, the nearest railway station being Kalathur, which is about 8 miles off. The age and origin of these temples are not known. Sri Adhikesavaperumal with His consorts Ubayanachiyar and Sri Kailasanathar with His consort Sri Thirupurasundari are the presiding deities of the temples respectively. Sri Subramaniam, Vinayagar and the Navagrahas are the other deities in the Kailasanathar temple. Recently, about three years back after some renovations, a Kumbabhishekam was performed in these temples by the trustees. The area of the Adhikesavaperumal temple is about 25 cents, while that of the Kailasanathar temple is about 20 cents. The Lingam in the Siva temple is not a Swayambu and the Moolavar Perumal is in a standing posture.

Pooja is performed once daily in both the temples by a Bhattachari and a Gurukkal respectively; their offices are not hereditary. The Gurukkal is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20 and the Bhattachari Rs. 12.50. Both get half a measure of rice daily. The Siva temple owns 20 acres of wet and dry lands, while the Perumal shrine has 13 acres which are under lease cultivation. They fetch an annual income of 25 and 10 Kalams of paddy respectively to the temples, which are utilised for the salaries of the priests and for their maintenance. Each temple owns a wooden Kedaya vahanam of 25 years old. The main festivals

are Thiruvadhirai in the Siva Temple, Chithra Pour-nami and Thirumanjanam in the Vishnu temple; *abishekams* and special poojas are done on such occasions; these attract about 200 devotees.

Formerly, the temple affairs were managed by the zamindars. It is now administered by a Board of two trustees, who are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

35. KALIVANTHAPATTU

Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal Temple

The village is 5 miles distant from Singaperumal Koil railway station. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal. It was built about a century back on an area of 0.2 cents land. The Bhattachari performs daily poojas. There is no special festival. The temple owns neither jewels nor vahanas. From the 10 acres of lands endowed to it by a private party it gets an income of 5 cart loads of grain. There is one trustee to look after the temple affairs.

37. KAYARAMBEDU

Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple

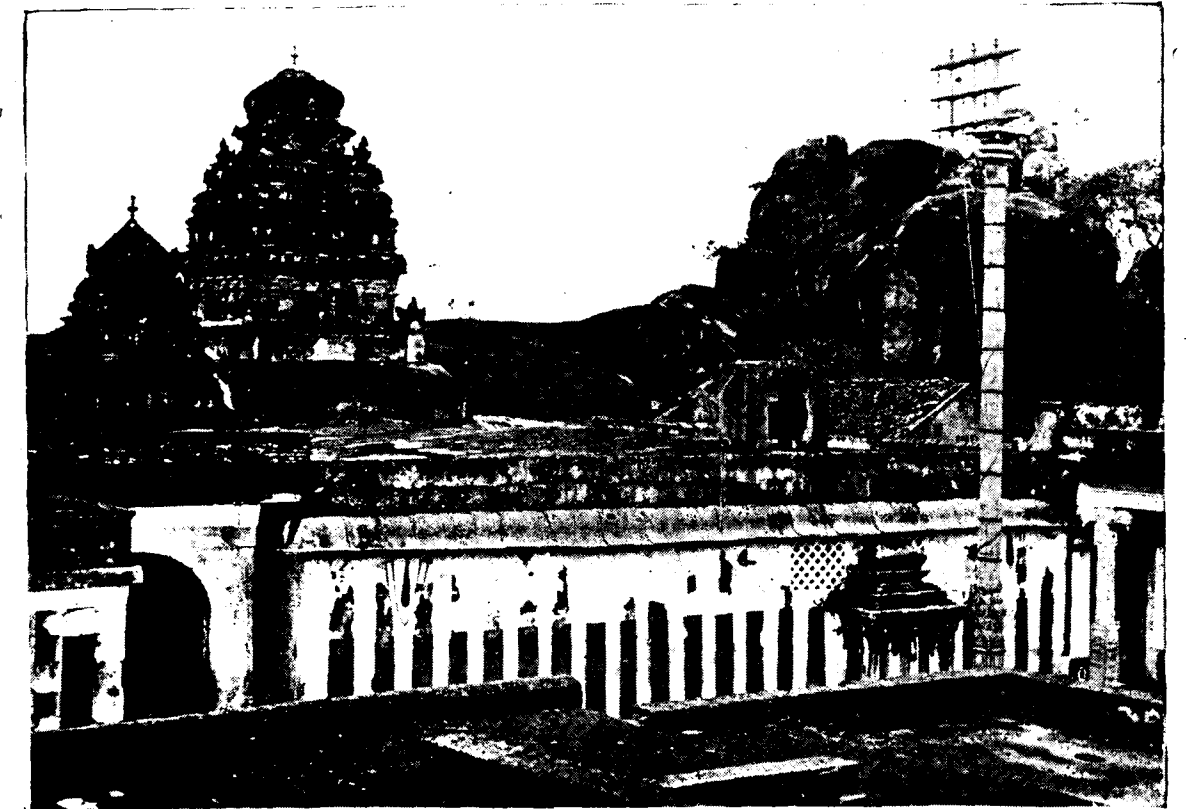
The village Kayarambedu is 3 miles from Guduvanchery railway station on the Nellikuppam—Guduvanchery road. Buses from Guduvanchery to Nellikuppam take the passengers to Kayarambedu village. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Kariamanickaperumal.

This temple was built about one and a half centuries back and covers an area of nearly half an acre. It has wet and dry lands to the extent of 10.25 acres, from which it gets an annual income of Rs. 300. The Bhattachari who performs daily one pooja is in the enjoyment of 1.19 acres of wet lands. Three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are managing the affairs of the temple.

40. KATTANKOLATHUR

(1) Sri Kalatheeswarar Temple

The village is a railway station. Bus facilities also are available to reach this temple. The presiding deity is Sri Kalatheeswarar which is not a Swayambu. The temple built about 300 years ago covers an area of 0.80 cents. It gets an income of Rs. 510 from its immovable properties, the extent of which is 5 acres. Pooja is performed once a day by the Gurukkal who has a hereditary right to the post. On the Panguni Uthiram day, the deity and His consort are taken out in procession.



Temple view
Sri Pataladri Narasimhaswamy Temple (49) SINGAPERUMAL KOIL



The Suddha Pushkarani
Sri Pataladri Narasimhaswamy Temple (49) SINGAPERUMAL KOIL

- d. இந்தத் திருவிழாக்கள் நடத்துவதில் கதைகள் ஏதாவது இணைந்து இருக்கின்-
- e. அப்பொழுது கூடும் மக்கள் கூட்டத்தின் அளவு எவ்வளவு இருக்கலாம்?
- f. திருவிழா பக்கத்திலுள்ள கிராம, தாலூகா, ஜில்லா மக்களைக் கவர்கின்றதா?

X. நிர்வாகம்—

- a. கோயில் விவகாரங்கள் முன் காலத்தில் எவ்வாறு நிர்வகிக்கப்பட்டன?
- b. தற்பொழுது அவை எப்படி நிர்வகிக்கப் படுகின்றன?
- c. கோயில் இந்துமத பரிபாலன போர்டின் கீழ் இருக்கின்றதா? அப்படியானால் நிர்வாக அதிகாரி யாராவது இருக்கிறாரா?
- d. தர்மகர்த்தா குழு ஏதாவது இருக்கின்றதா? இருந்தால் அதில் எத்தனைபேர் இருக்கின்றனர்?

XI. பொதுச் செய்திகள்—

- a. தெய்வத்தின் சக்தியைப் பற்றிய கதைகள் ஏதாவது தற்பொழுது பத்தர்களிடம் நிலவுகின்றனவா?
- b. இக்கால, பழங்கால கதைகளில் சுவாரச்யமான கதைகள் சிலவற்றை—அவற்றுடன் இணைந்த அற்புதங்களைச் சிறப்பாகக் குறிப்பிட்டு—விளக்குக.

ANNEXURE IV (I)

A LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED
BY THE COURTESY OF THE FRENCH INSTITUTE OF INDOLOGY, PONDICHERRY

PART I
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION				Number of photos
Mahabalipuram views including Salavankuppam				15
(2) TIRUVALLUR TALUK				
1. Sri Theertheeswarar	Temple	(137) Tiruvallur (M)	...	2
2. „ Singeeswaraswamy	„	(170) Mappedu (P)	...	3
3. „ Kalingesanathar	„	(177) Irulanjeri (P)	...	1
(3) TIRUTTANI TALUK				
4. „ Subramaniaswamy	Temple	(85) Tiruttani	...	4
5. „ Vada Araneeswarar	„	(126) Tiruvalangadu	...	5
(4) SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK				
6. „ Hirudayaleeswarar	Temple	(1) Thinnanur	...	1
7. „ Bakthavatsala Perumal	„	„	...	1
8. „ Vedhapureeswarar	„	(24) Tiruverkadu	...	2
9. „ Jagannatha Perumal	„	(34) Thirumushi	...	1
10. „ Adhikesava Perumal	„	(86) Sriperumbudur	...	5
(5) SAIDAPET TALUK				
11. „ Thiyagarajaswamy	Temple	(23) Thiruvottiyur	...	6
12. „ Masilamaneeswarar	„	(47) Thirumullaivoyal	...	3
13. „ Agastheeswarar	„	(56) Villivakkam	...	1
14. „ Thiruvalleeswarar	„	(57) Padi or Thiruvalidayam	...	1
15. „ Kusalavapureeswarar	„	(68) Koyambedu	...	1
16. „ Thirusoolanathar	„	(89) Thirusoolam	...	1
17. „ Marundheeswarar	„	(97) Thiruvanmiyur	...	5
(6) CHINGLEPUT TALUK				
18. „ Kandaswamy	Temple	(68) Thirupporur	...	6
19. „ Kothandaramaswami	„	(111) Oragadam (P)	...	1
20. „ Vedagiri Eswarar	„	(129) Thirukalikundram	...	2

Devotees have to pay 12 Paise for deeparadhanai, 25 nP. for archanai and Rs. 1.50 for abishekam. The temple is under the management of a Board of three trustees.

(2) Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

The above perumal temple was also built at about the same period as the Siva temple and covers an area of about 70 cents. The presiding deity is Sri Srinivasa Perumal with his consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi. The temple lands are under the enjoyment of the Bhattachari; the income is Rs. 510 out of which the pooja expenses are met. Only one pooja is done daily. The annual festival is celebrated in Purattasi. The outer walls of this temple were built by Sri Rangaswamy Ayyangar. Three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are managing the temple affairs.

45. VILLIYAMBAKKAM

Sri Srinivasa Perumal and Sri Thokkeeswarar Temples

The village of Villiyambakkam is at a distance of about 35 miles from the district headquarters and about 5 miles from the taluk headquarters. The temple is less than a mile from the Villiyambakkam railway station.

The temple was built about 250 years ago. In 1942 after some renovations a Kumbabishekam was celebrated. It covers an area of one acre. The presiding deity is Sri Srinivasa Perumal. The Moolavar is in a standing posture. There are idols here for the Uthsavamurthys, namely, Lord Krishna, Alamelumangai Thayar and Ubayanachiyars. Poojas are conducted every morning by a Bhattachari, whose office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of 20 Marakkals of paddy from the temple revenues. It has 6 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,000. This is spent for the management of the temple including the pay of the Bhattachari, annual repairs of the temple, payment of kist etc. There is a Kedaya vahanam made of wood which is about 100 years old.

Adi Pooram, Panguni Uthiram, Purattasi Shravanam, Dhanur Pooja, Boghi Uthsavam and Parivettai are the regular annual festivals observed by the temple. Of these, Parivettai and Purattasi Shravanam are the main festivals when the deity is taken round the streets in procession; about 200 devotees attend these festivals.

Formerly, the affairs of the temple were managed by the villagers themselves. It is now administered by a Board of three trustees who are under the control

of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

The Siva Temple in the village, where the presiding deity is Sri Thokkeeswarar is in a dilapidated condition and no poojas are performed.

46. VENBAKKAM

Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

The village Venbakkam is at a distance of 3½ miles from Singaperumal Koil railway station. Bus facilities are available to reach this temple. The presiding deity is Sri Srinivasaperumal with His consort Sri Alamelumangai Thayar. Sri Vengadam Krishnamachariar and Sri Somyaji Rangachariar built this temple on an area of one acre of land about 260 years ago.

The annual income from 66.34 acres of wet and dry lands is spent towards the cost of daily poojas, Bhattachari's salary and kist. Daily one pooja is performed regularly. There are no annual festivals.

One Palanquin and a Garuda are among the vahanas of this temple; they were gifted by devotees. There are some ornaments. A trustee is in charge of this temple.

48. CHETTIPUNYAM (P)

Sri Devanatha Perumal Temple

The village Chettipunyam is 3 miles from Singaperumal Koil railway station and this distance can be covered by foot or cart. The presiding deity of the above temple is Sri Devanatha Perumal. One Sri Appalarangam built it about 400 years ago on about 20 cents of land. Renovations were made during the middle of Nineteenth Century and in the beginning of the present century.

This temple owns jewels worth Rs. 3,381. There is a Palanquin which is in a state of disrepair.

The expenditure towards the cost of daily poojas and festivals is met from the annual income of Rs. 2,000 derived from its wet and dry lands. The main festivals are Thiru Parvettai and Sri Rama Navami. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board has appointed three trustees to manage the temple affairs.

49. SINGAPERUMAL KOIL

Sri Pataladri Narasimhaswamy Temple

Singaperumal Koil is situated on the Grand Southern Trunk road and is a railway station. All buses to and from Madras pass through this village. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Narsimha-

(7) KANCHEEPURAM TALUK

21.	„ Kailasanathar	Temple	(1) Govindhavadi	...	1
22.	„ Varageeswarar	„	(37) Damal	...	1
23.	„ Ekambareswarar	„	(80) Kancheepuram	...	20
24.	„ Kamakshiamman	„	„	...	5
25.	„ Subramaniaswamy	„	„	...	3
26.	„ Thiru Metraleswarar	„	„	...	3
27.	„ Varadarajaswamy	„	„	...	5
28.	„ Ulagalandha Perumal	„	„	...	1
29.	„ Kailasanathar	„	„	...	1
30.	„ Ashtabhuj Perumal	„	„	...	1
31.	„ Punya Koteeswarar	„	„	...	1
32.	„ Sidhiswarar	„	„	...	1
33.	„ Yadhothakara Perumal	„	„	...	1
34.	„ Katchapeswarar	„	„	...	1
35.	„ Sathyanatha Eswarar	„	(81) Thirukalimedu	...	2
36.	„ Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy	„	(114) Sevilimedu	...	2
37.	„ Thirumagaraleeswarar	„	(171) Magaral	...	2
38.	„ Vyagrapureeswarar	„	(206) Thirupulivanam	...	2
39.	„ Sundara Varadaraja Perumal	„	(207) Uthiramerur	...	2

(8) MADURANTAKAM TALUK

40.	„ Kothandaramar	Temple	(35) Madurantakam (P)	...	2
41.	„ Kandaswamy	„	(229) Cheyyur	...	2

PART II

MADRAS CITY

1.	Sri Ekambareswarar	Temple	(30) Edapalayam	...	3
2.	„ Kapaleeswarar	„	(86) Mylapore	...	1

ANNEXURE IV (2)

A LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY OUR OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

PART I

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

Padi village deities views	...	5
----------------------------	-----	---

(4) SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK

1.	Sri Kandaswamy	Temple	(71) Kunrathur	...	3
----	----------------	--------	----------------	-----	---

(5) SAIDAPET TALUK

2.	Sri Mariamman and Ponniamman	Temple	(57) Padi or Thiruvaidayam	...	8
3.	„ Dhandapani Eswaraswamy	„	(95) Velachery	...	4
4.	„ Ranganathaswamy	„	(105) Thiruneermalai	...	9

(6) CHINGLEPUT TALUK

5.	„ Pataladri Narasimhaswamy	Temple	(49) Singaperumal Koil	...	6
6.	„ Vedagiri Eswarar	„	(129) Thirukalikundram	...	5

(8) MADURANTAKAM TALUK

7.	„ Aksheeswaraswamy	Temple	(119) Acharapakkam	...	4
----	--------------------	--------	--------------------	-----	---

PART II

MADRAS CITY

1.	Sri Angalaparameswari	Temple	(8) Royapuram	...	2
2.	„ Dharma Vinayagar and Dharmarajar	„	(13) Muthialpet	...	5
3.	„ Anjaneyaswamy	„	(19) Kothawalchavadi	...	2
4.	„ Ekambareswarar	„	(30) Edapalayam	...	6
5.	„ Kandaswamy	„	(48) Kosapet	...	5
6.	„ Srinivasa Perumal	„	(60) Royapettah	...	5
7.	„ Gangadhara Eswarar	„	(61) Gangadhara Eswarar Koil	...	3
8.	„ Chenna Malleeswarar and Chenna Kesava Perumal	„	(64) Park Town	...	8
9.	„ Muthukumaraswamy	„	„	...	6
10.	„ Thiruvatteeswarar	„	(72) Thiruvatteeswaranpet	...	8
11.	„ Parthasarathy	„	(75) Triplicane	...	4
12.	„ Balasubramaniaswamy and Alai Amman	„	(81) Teynampet	...	8
13.	„ Mundakanni Amman	„	(83) Madhavaperumalpuram (Mylapore)	...	2
14.	„ Adhi Kesava Perumal	„	(85) Santhome	...	7
15.	„ Kapaleeswarar	„	(86) Mylapore	...	8
16.	„ Vadapalani Andavar	„	(92) Vadapalani (Kodambakkam)	...	10
17.	„ Siva and Vishnu	„	(95) Rajajinagar (T. Nagar)	...	5
18.	„ Yoga Narasimhaswamy	„	(99) Guindy (Velacherry)	...	3

ANNEXURE IV (3)

A LIST OF BLOCKS SUPPLIED BY THE DEVASTHANAMS.

1.	Sri Mallikeswarar	Temple	(13) Muthialpet	...	1
2.	„ Kaligambal and Sri Kamadeeswarar	„	„	...	1
3.	„ Kannika Parameswari	„	(19) Kothawalchavadi	...	1
4.	„ Ekambareswarar	„	(30) Edapalayam	...	2
5.	„ Parthasarathy	„	(75) Triplicane	...	5

swamy with His consort Sri Ahobilavalli Thayar. The Lord carved on a stone is in a small cave around which the temple has been constructed. There is a well-laid pathway road on the hillock to reach the shrine. The four-acre temple was built about nine centuries back. Some inscriptions which are not decipherable are found in the Sanctum Sanctorum of this temple. There are separate shrines for the deity and His consort and for Sri Andal. There is also a temple for Hanumar facing the main Temple.

Legend states that the God "Ugra" Narasimha took His seat in the small hillock here, soon after Narasimha Avataram. The Moolavar who is in a sitting pose is 8' high with *abhaya hastham* assuring protection to devotees.

Sri Mudaliyandan, a disciple of Sri Ramanujar and his close relative, has visited this temple. It is believed that the God appeared in person before Japali Maharishi here. Poojas are performed thrice daily according to Vaikanasa *Agamam* by the hereditary Brahmin Bhattachari who gets a share of the food offerings to the deity. He is also entitled to the offerings of the devotees.

The jewels in this temple are worth about Rs. 1 lakh, donated by the devotees from time to time. Of these, the gold crown studded with emeralds worth about Rs. 5,000 deserves special mention.

The temple has lands in a number of villages which fetch annually 25 cart loads of paddy. Besides, the contribution from Government amounts to Rs. 2,329. The income from hundies, archanai etc., is Rs. 200 per annum. A schedule of fees has been drawn up of Thirumanjanam and marriage inside the temple. The above amount is spent for the following purposes:

1. Establishment	Rs. 850
2. Festivals	1,300
3. Land Revenue	500
4. Electricity and other charges	400
5. Food offerings according to schedule	1,300
6. Contribution to the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	125
7. Miscellaneous	400
Total	4,875

There are 14 vahanas in this temple apart from a large Car, which is 100 years old. Of the 6 annual festivals, the Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi is the most important. It commences on an appropriate date such that the ninth day would be the day of *Swathi* asterism. A large crowd assembles during this festival and other festivals.

The affairs are managed by a Board of three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board; one of these is hereditary; of the other two, one should be from non-Brahmin communities preferably a Vysya Komutti Chetty.

50. THIRUKACHUR

(1) Sri Marundheeswarar Temple

The village Thirukachur is a mile distant from Singaperumal Koil railway station. Buses plying from Chingleput to Tiruvallur will leave the devotees at Tirukachur junction road; the temple is half a mile from there which should be covered by foot. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Marundheeswarar with his consort Sri *Irulneeki* Thayar. Legend says that *Aswani Devatas* who are divine doctors came to this world to cure Devendra of his illness and that after worshipping the deity here, they were able to get the necessary herbs from the near-by hills. Hence the deity's name is Marundheeswarar. There are several minor Gods in the temple.

The temple was constructed about 400 years ago and covers an area of 0.54 cents. Saint Sundaramoorthy Nayanar has mentioned the deity in his song as *Marundhitteeswarar*, *Virunthitteeswarar* and *Iranthitteeswarar* which signify the three-fold functions of the Hindu Trinity. As Saint Sundarar lived in the Eighth Century A. D., a temple should have existed even then. The Gurukkals perform poojas twice daily in the morning and evening. The only income of the temple is the grant by the State Government to the extent of Rs. 2,263 per annum. Two hereditary trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are managing the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Thyagarajaswamy Temple

The presiding deity of this temple which was built about 400 years ago is Sri Thyagaraja with His consort Sri Anjanakshi in the form of *Somas-kandar* made of panchalogam. The Moolavar which is a Swayambu Lingam is Sri Kachapeswarar. There are several Uthsavamurthys. There are stone inscriptions in this temple. Legend states that while Saint Sundaramoorthy Nayanar who came here was very hungry, the Lord took the form of a Brahmin and arranged to feed all the devotees including Sundaramoorthy Nayanar.

Sri Maha Vishnu who took the form of a Tortoise worshipped Lord Siva and got His blessings here.

The area covered by the temple is one acre and cents. It has wet and dry lands to the extent



Sri Narasimhaswamy with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi
Sri Pataladri Narasimhaswamy Temple
(49) SINGAPERUMAL KOIL

ANNEXURE V (1)

*[Copy of the D. O. Letter No. 13058/61-6 dated 30th January, 1962
addressed to the Collectors.]*

It has been the established tradition of the Indian Census to take up, along with the main task of enumeration, a number of special studies to spot-light the social and cultural heritage of India.

In keeping with this tradition, it is proposed to prepare a compendium volume on the temples of this State. As you are aware, South Indian temples, marvels in architectural engineering and having a cultural greatness of their own, have attracted large number of tourists from all parts of the country and even from abroad. With this in view, I have devised a schedule and have drawn up a list of temples from the records of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

I am enclosing along with this letter, copies of the Schedule, both in English and in Tamil along with a short note on the procedure to be adopted while filling up these forms. I shall be deeply grateful to you if you could send these forms to such persons who have the necessary aptitude, patience and local knowledge to give us the detailed information, as required in these forms, fill it up and send it to you, to be transmitted to us as early as possible. These efforts will be gratefully acknowledged. With your intimate knowledge of the district, you, I am sure, will be able to find the right type of persons for the task. I have also written a letter to the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, asking him to provide all facilities at his command and to make available for inspection all records and jewels pertaining to each temple taken up for the survey. I am enclosing along with these forms a list of temples found in your district. However, this list need not be taken as final and you may also select temples which we have unintentionally omitted from the list.

The following procedure should be adopted in filling up the forms relating to temples in the State.

1. One form should be used for one temple.
2. The form used can be either in English or Tamil.
3. The agency to be utilised for filling the forms will be left to the discretion of the Collectors.

It is necessary to select persons who have the necessary aptitude, patience and local knowledge and who are interested in such studies. The Commissioner of Religious Endowments has already asked all Temple Authorities to render full assistance in this survey. As such, there will be no difficulty in getting even confidential information from the Temple Authorities.

A list of temples found in each taluk is enclosed herewith. The list has been prepared from the records of the Commissioner of Religious Endowments, Madras. It is, however, desirable that the contents of the list is cross-checked against the entries found in the record maintained in each Collector's Office. In addition to this, there may be temples whose annual income is more than Rs. 200 and which have not been recorded either in the Collector's Office or in the Commissioner's Office. It is our intention that even in the case of such temples, the forms should be filled in.

Though the minimum amount of information to be gathered is indicated under suitable headings, we wish to have as much information as possible on each temple in the State. Loose sheets can be attached to the forms in case the space provided in the form is not sufficient for the purpose. The aim of every person filling the form should be to consolidate as much information as possible in the form supplied. I need not add that the information collected should be authentic.

If any person can supply diagrams and photographs, it will be much appreciated.

ANNEXURE V (2)

*[Copy of the D. O. Letter No. 13058/61-4 dated 18th January, 1962
addressed to the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Board.]*

I am enclosing a copy of the questionnaire prescribed for the collection of information on the above subject. As some of the Temple Authorities might be reluctant to volunteer information particularly regarding jewels, properties etc., in the absence of specific instructions from the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Board, I am to request that the Temple Authorities may be suitably instructed to furnish the required information and render any assistance that might be required by the officials in charge of conducting the survey.

ANNEXURE V (3)

*[Copy of Letter Rc. No. 2842/62 (A2) dated 30th January, 1962 regarding instructions
from the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration)
Board, to all the Executive Authorities of the temples:]*

The Government of India are conducting survey on Hindu Religious Institutions as part of the 1961 Census Operations. They gather information about the Religious Institutions under the following headings in the form of a questionnaire.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Location of the Religious Institution. | 7. Other properties, Inams and Endowments. |
| 2. Historical aspects. | 8. Income from hundials and daily offerings. |
| 3. Details of the temple. | 9. Car, Ratham and Vahanam etc. |
| 4. Details about the Deity. | 10. Festivals. |
| 5. Priest-hood. | 11. Management. |
| 6. Jewels. | 12. General. |

The Executive Authorities of all Religious Institutions in this State are requested to volunteer the information required by the officials in charge of conducting the survey and render all assistance to them in carrying out their work, without prejudice to usage and custom prevailing in the institutions.

The Executive Authorities of all Religious Institutions are requested to send two copies of the information furnished by them to the Census Officials, to this office without fail.

The Deputy and Assistant Commissioners are also requested to see that the particulars required by the Census Officials are readily made available so as to enable them to carry out their work quickly. They are also requested to see that copies of the information furnished by the Temple Authorities are sent to the Head Office.



Sri Andal
Sri Pataladri Narasimhaswamy Temple
 (49) SINGAPERUMAL KOIL



Sri Narasimhaswamy (Pillar view)
Sri Pataladri Narasimhaswamy Temple
 (49) SINGAPERUMAL KOIL

ANNEXURE VI

A SELECT GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATING TO TEMPLE SURVEY

Abhaya hastham	...	The palm of the Deity in the posture of assuring freedom from fear or danger to the devotees.
Abishekam	...	A holy bath given to the Deity with oil, milk, scented powder, honey, rose-water, ghee, sugar cane juice, etc.
Abhista Varadhan	...	The Deity who fulfils the prayers of the devotees - Usually applied to Vaishnavite Gods.
Addigai	...	A necklace usually made of gold and precious stones adorning the neck.
Adhi Sankarar	...	The Jagathguru of Hinduism and the founder of Advaita.
Adhi Shesha	...	A celebrated serpent said to have one thousand heads and represented as forming the couch of Lord Vishnu.
Agamas	...	Texts of Learning which have come down to us. They are inter-connected with the Vedas and also the forms of worship.
Agasthyar	...	A famous sage (Rishi) who was short in stature, who is regarded as the first teacher of Science and Literature.
Amarathvam	...	Immortality.
Amirtham	...	Nectar.
Amman	...	Goddess.
Andigal	...	Ascetics.
Annam	...	Swan—A common vahanam used in temples.
Antharalam	...	Artha Mandapam or an intermediary space in between the Sanctum Sanctorum and the exterior of the temple.

Appar	...	One of the famous Nayanmars and the author of the great " <i>Thevaram</i> ," who lived in the 7th century.
Aradhana	...	A form of worship to the deity.
Aravall	...	Snake's tail.
Aravoo	...	Serpent.
Archagar	...	A Brahmin priest in a Saivite Temple.
Archana	...	Devotional worship offered to the deity by the priest with flowers or holy ashes or saffron.
Arthajama Pooja	...	The last of the daily poojas performed at night.
Arunagirinathar	...	A great saint who lived in the 15th century and the author of the famous " <i>Thiruppugazh</i> ."
Ashram	...	A hermitage or abode of ascetics; also a stage in the life of a Brahmin.
Ashtabhuja	...	Deity with eight hands.
Ashtothram	...	A form of archana usually offered to the deity with a recital of 108 names.
Asthana Mandapam	...	Assembly Hall.
Asuras	...	Demons.
Aswametha Yagam	...	This was performed by Kings who were great conquerors. A horse was turned loose and all foreign countries where it entered had either to submit or to fight.
Aswany Devathas	...	Twin divine doctors.
Athi - Kavi	...	Sage Valmiki, the author of the famous Epic " <i>Ramayana</i> " in Sanskrit.
Athreya (Atri) Maharishi	...	A great sage—An exogamous sept among Brahmins has originated from him.



Sri Japali Maharishi (Pillar view)
Sri Pataladri Narasimhaswamy Temple
(49) SINGAPERUMAL KOIL

of 16.55 acres which fetch 5 cart loads of paddy and Rs. 1,000 in cash. The State Government are giving a grant of Rs. 2,263 per annum.

Poojas are performed four times daily. The Brahmotsavam in Chithirai and Arudhra festival in Margazhi are celebrated annually which attract a large crowd. The dance of the Lord and His consort on the eleventh day is of special significance. The trustees and Executive Officer of the Marundheeswarar temple manage the affairs of this temple also.

53. HANUMANTHAPURAM

Sri Veerabadrswamy Temple

Hanumanthapuram is 6 miles from Singaperumal Koil railway station on the Thirupporur road which is covered by bus service. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Veerabadrswamy. This temple built on an acre of land is five centuries old. It has wet and dry lands to the extent of 25.22 acres which are under varam cultivation. The income is collected by the hereditary Gurukkal and utilized for the pooja and other expenses. Three poojas are performed daily. The annual festival is celebrated on the Maha Sivarathri day in Masi month when about 1,000 devotees assemble. The temple has no jewels but has vahanas which are 35 years old. The management of the temple vests with two trustees.

54. PERUNTHANDALAM (H/o 54 SIRUKUNDRAM)

Sri Agastheeswaraswamy Temple

The village Perunthandalam is 7 miles from Chingleput railway station on the Thirupporur road. Bus facilities are available to reach the village. The presiding deity of this ancient temple is Sri Agastheeswaraswamy; it covers an area of 5 cents. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. The temple has about 14 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 2,000 per annum; this is utilized for its expenses. It has no jewels or vahanas. Pooja is performed daily by the hereditary Gurukkal. A single trustee is in charge of the temple affairs.

54. SIRUKUNDRAM (P)

Sri Putrankondeeswarar Temple

The village is 9 miles from Chingleput railway station and can be reached by bus. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Putrankondeeswarar. There is also a Vaishnavite temple close by. The temple was built about four centuries back on 15 acres of land. Except daily poojas no other festivals are celebrated. From its immovable properties, it gets an income of Rs. 1,500 per annum which is utilized for its expenses.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board has appointed a trustee to look after the affairs of the temple.

55. KOTTAMEDU

Sri Jalakanteeswarar Temple

The village Kottamedu is 11 miles from Chingleput railway station. It can be reached by bus from Chingleput, Guduvancheri and Thirupporur. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Jalakanteeswarar which is not a Swayambu. This temple was built about 250 years ago on 68 cents of land. The local residents raised the compound walls and the temple for Navagrahas. The non-hereditary Gurukkal offers daily one pooja. It has lands to the extent of 13.08 acres which are under varam cultivation. Three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are in charge of its management.

63. THAIYUR

(1) Sri Senganmadaleeswarar Temple

Thaiyur is 21 miles from Chingleput and 14 miles from Vandalur railway station and can be reached by bus. This temple is dedicated to Siva. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. There are a number of Uthsavamurthys.

The expenditure towards the cost of daily poojas and three annual festivals is incurred out of the income derived from its 53 acres of wet and dry lands which are under varam cultivation. One pooja is done daily by the non-hereditary Gurukkal who is also the priest for the other Siva Temple in the village.

The jewels were gifted by Sri Namasivaya Chettyar, who made renovations and performed the Kumbabishekam of this temple in 1912. Three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board look after the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Murugeswaraswamy Temple

This temple is dedicated to Lord Murugeswaraswamy and His consort Sri Maragathambal. It covers an area of 1.72 acres and was built about 200 years ago. Poojas are performed twice by the Gurukkal. A trustee is in charge of this temple. He arranges for the cultivation of temple lands, the extent of which is 41.25 acres of wet and dry. The income is spent for the salary of the Gurukkal and pooja expenses.

Avarangadu	...	A forest full of 'Avara' trees.
Avatharam	...	Descent of a deity upon earth: Incarnation in human form.
Azhwars (Alwars)	...	The ten Vaishnava saints whose hymns in praise of Vishnu are regarded as sacred scriptures.
Bajanai	...	Mass worship.
Bajanai Koil	...	A miniature temple containing divine portraits like Lord Krishna, Perumal, Sri Ramar etc., where mass worship is done.
Bala roopam	...	A figure of child.
Bali Peedam	...	Altar or the sacrificial stone.
Bhakthar	...	Devotees.
Bharadwaja	...	A Maharishi or Sage, the originator of another sept among Brahmins.
Bhattachari	...	A Brahmin priest belonging to the Vaishnavite sect who offers pooja in a Vishnu temple.
Bootha-ganas	...	The whole class of spirits or devils, the collection of created beings.
Boothakkal Mandapam	...	A mandapam built by Boothaganas.
Boothas	...	Spirits.
Boothath Alwar	...	One of the ten renowned Alwars who were the stalwarts of Vaishnavism.
Brindaranya	...	Thulasi Vanam—A forest full of Basil plants.
Chakram	...	Discus.
Chapparam	...	Chariot.

Dakshinayanam	...	The Sun's progress—South of Equator.
Darsanam	...	Sight of God or of Holy-men.
Dasavatharam	...	The ten Incarnations of Lord Vishnu to punish the wicked.
Deepa-aradhanai	...	Illuminating the deity's face with burning camphor or with a deepam i.e., a lamp with oil and wick.
Devadasi Inam	...	Lands endowed to dancing girls who are doing service to the temple by their performances of dances before the deity during festivals. This is now abolished.
Devasthanam	...	The body administering the affairs of the temple.
Dhanur Masam	...	The Tamil month of Margazhi—December-January.
Divya Desas	...	Sacred centres.
Dravida	...	A type of vimanam crowned with an octagonal or hexagonal "Sikhara" above the neck. (South India.)
Dwajasthambam	...	The flag mast-usually a pillar fixed outside the main shrine in line with the Sanctum Sanctorum.
Dwapara Yuga	...	The third among the four yugas before "Pralaya".
Dwara-palas	...	Guards of the deity found on either side of the entrance to the Sanctum Sanctorum.
Erukku	...	A coarse milky shrub.
Gajaprishtam	...	The Sanctum in the shape of the back of a sleeping or recumbent elephant.
Garbagraham	...	The inner part of Sanctum Sanctorum.
Garuda	...	A mythological bird—the vehicle of Lord Vishnu.
Garuda-kambam	...	A pillar with Garuda at the top found in Vishnu temples.
Gnana Mudra	...	A symbol or sign signifying knowledge.

64. THIRUVIDANTHAI (P)

Sri Nithyakalyana Perumal Temple

The village Tiruvidanthai is 17 miles from Vandalur railway station and 25 miles from Chingleput. Bus facilities are available to reach this temple. It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. While the Uthsavamurthy is Nithyakalyanaperumal, the Moolavar is Adhivaragaswamy who is 9' high. The legend regarding the deity is as follows:

Galava Rishi who had 360 daughters did penance praying Sri Vishnu to marry them. Accordingly the Lord married all the girls at the rate of one girl per day. The eldest daughter *Komalavalli* was installed in a separate shrine. The God converted all the remaining 359 daughters into one form who came to be known as *Akilavalli Thayar*. The deity took the form of *Varaga* (pig) standing on His right foot, lifting the left thigh. *Adhishesha* and His consort are seen supporting the left leg. This pose is unique.

This temple standing on an area of 2½ acres was built by Chola rulers. There are stone inscriptions in Tamil in the Sannidhi. Saint *Thirumangai Alwar* visited this temple and composed 10 stanzas in praise of the deity in the *Nalayira Divya Prabhandam*.

The value of the antique jewels in the temple amounts to Rs. 24,520. The *Vairamudi* (Diamond Crown) worth about Rs. 20,000 deserves special mention. The temple has extensive wet and dry lands in half a dozen villages which are under lease cultivation. The annual income from these lands is Rs. 10,000 which is utilized for daily poojas, establishment charges and festival expenses. Three poojas are performed daily by the hereditary *Bhattachari*.

There are thirteen *vahanas* in the temple of which a *Palanquin* made of ivory is very beautiful and of great value. *Brahmothsavam* is celebrated every year in *Chithirai* month. The other main festivals are *Vaikunta Ekadasi* and *Garuda Servai* in *Ani*, *Adi Thai* and *Masi*. About 500 devotees attend these festivals. Three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are managing the affairs of the temple.

68. THIRUPPORUR

Sri Kandaswamy Temple

This is a well known pilgrim centre situated on the Madras—Mamallapuram road which is covered by bus service. It is 16 miles from Chingleput and 28 miles from Madras. The present temple for Sri Kandaswamy was built within the last 300 years. But from the stone inscriptions, it is clear that there was a shrine here for Lord Muruga even during the reign of

Pallavas; the village was then known as *Samarapuri* since it was here that the Lord destroyed the demon *Tarakasura*. The temple was built by one *Sri Chidambara Swamigal* who was a direct descendant of a *Pulavar* of *Madurai Tamil Sangam*. While doing penance at *Viruddachalam*, he had a vision of Lord *Muruga* and as directed by Him he came to *Samarapuri* and found an idol of *Muruga* and His consort under a *Palmyrah* tree. He then built a temple for Lord *Muruga* which covers an area of 12 cents. The other important deities are *Sri Kailasanathar* and His consort *Sri Balambigai* and *Sri Vembadi Vinayagar*.

The *Moolavar* is bathed only in scented oil. In front of Him there are idols of Lord *Muruga* with *Valli* and *Deivayanai*. There are also separate shrines for the two consorts. Lord *Muruga* imprisoned *Sri Brahma*, as the latter was unable to explain the meaning of *Pranavam* and took over the function of creation. There are two special features relating to this temple. Firstly, Lord *Muruga* is seen with a bow in military dress; secondly, He is depicted as teaching the meaning of *Pranavam* to His father Lord *Siva*.

Both the above idols are made of copper and of exquisite beauty. There is a *mandapam* with 24 stone pillars where images of warriors with swords and shield have been carved.

The shrine has lands and houses from which an income Rs. 11,000 accrues per annum and from *hundies*, which are opened periodically in the presence of the trustee and an official of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, the annual income is Rs. 8,100. For *archanai*, *aradhanai* etc., the following schedule of fees has been prescribed.

Sahasranama	Rs. 2 00
Deeparadhanai	.. 0 06
Ear-boring	.. 0 31
Archanai	.. 0 25
Kavadi	.. 1 50
Mudi	.. 0 37
Abishekam	.. 0 31

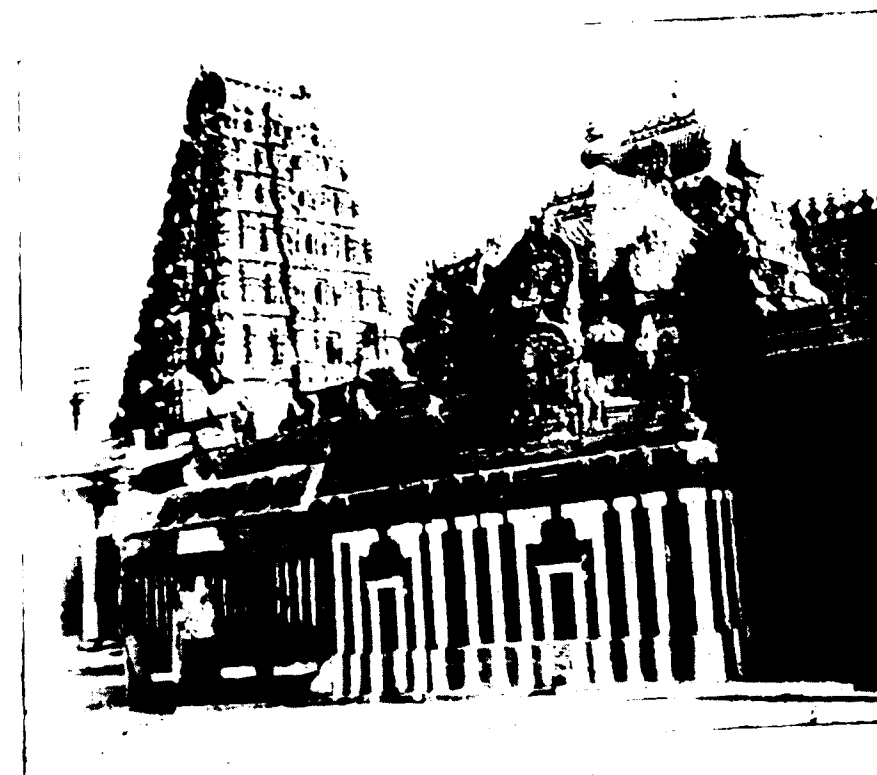
The income under the above item is Rs. 15,500 per annum.

The temple has jewels worth Rs. 68,500 which were offered by the devotees from time to time. All the ornaments except the gold *Necklace* are antique.

Among the *vahanas* are the following:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Gold Peacock | 3. Silver Swan |
| 2. Silver Horse | 4. Silver Peacock |

The *Gurukkal* performs 4 poojas daily. He is not paid any salary, but is permitted to take the offerings of the devotees. The main festival is *Skandasashti*



Temple and Gopuram view
Sri Kandaswamy Temple (68) THIRUPPORUR



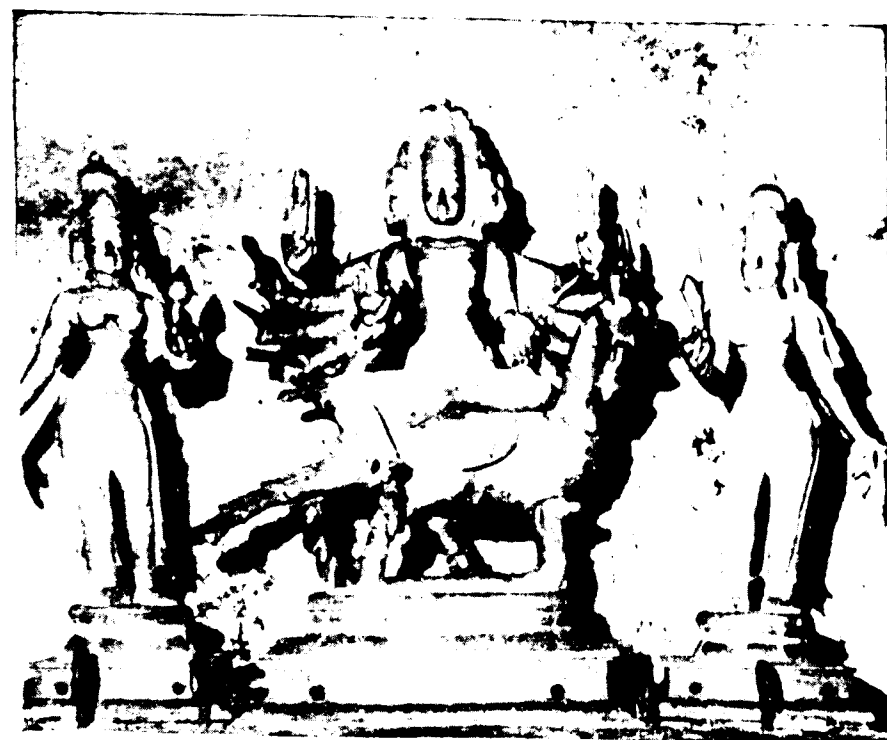
Sthala viruksham
Sri Kandaswamy Temple (68) THIRUPPORUR

Gopuram	...	Pagoda.
Gothras	...	Exogamous septs in Hinduism descending from the Rishis or Sages.
Grantham	...	A script pronounced like Sanskrit—Not a spoken language
Guru	...	Preceptor.
Gurukkal	...	A Brahmin priest belonging to the Saivite sect who offers pooja in a Siva Temple.
Hundi	...	A sealed receptacle with a slit at the top in which devotees deposit cash and other valuables.
Iravatham	...	The white elephant of Indra, the King of the Devas.
Kachiappa Munivar	...	A well-known saint belonging to the 18th century and the author of the famous " <i>Thiru Thanigai Puranam</i> ".
Kailas	...	The abode of Lord Siva.
Kalasanthi	...	The morning pooja.
Kaligathurai	...	A type of necklace adorning the Ambal.
Kali Yuga	...	The fourth of the Chathur or four yugas before Pralaya or Deluge.
Kalyana Mandapam	...	A special mandapam dedicated to the celebration of the marriage of the Lord with His consort.
Kamadhenu	...	The holy cow which fulfils the desires of devotees.
Kandhakottam	...	The abode or Temple of Lord Muruga.
Kani	...	The unit of area for measuring lands.
Karnapathiram	...	A special type of gem-set ear ornament.
Kattalai	...	A type of endowment of the devotees for doing periodical poojas or offerings.

Kavacham	...	A cover made of precious stones, gold or silver to armour.
Kavadi	...	A decorated wooden pole with an arch over it carried on shoulders with offerings such as flowers, milk, rose-water etc., mostly for Lord Muruga with some parade.
Keerthanas	...	Devotional songs.
Koorai	...	The saree worn during marriage.
Kretha Yuga	...	The first of the Chathur or four yugas before Pralaya.
Kireedam	...	Head-wear or Crown.
Ksheerabthi	...	Sea of milk.
Kumarakottam	...	The temple of Lord Muruga.
Kumbabishekam	...	The periodical holy bath given to the presiding deity, purifying the temple at the time of every renovation.
Kural	...	The philosophical poetic composition by Thiruvalluvar.
Laksha deepam	...	The grand illumination of the temple with one lakh of oil lamps.
Laksharchanas	...	The recital of divine names for one lakh of times.
Madam	...	A religious institution.
Madapalli	...	Kitchen.
Magara Kandigai	...	A type of gem-set gold bangle adorning the hands of the deity.
Mahabaratha	...	The Great Hindu Epic describing the famous battle of Kurukshethra between the Pandavas and the Gauravas.
Maha Mandapam	...	A big hall in temples for holding religious discourses.
Mandapam	...	A big terraced hall.



Sri Samhara Subramaniam
Sri Kandaswamy Temple (68) THIRUPPORUR



Sri Arumugaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai
Sri Kandaswamy Temple (68) THIRUPPORUR



Lord Siva and Sri Subramaniam
Sri Kandaswamy Temple
(68) THIRUPPORUR



Lord Brahma
Sri Kandaswamy Temple
(68) THIRUPPORUR

TEMPLE SURVEY

ANNEXURE

Mangala Sasanam	...	Scripts composed by Alwars in praise of Maha Vishnu.
Mangalyam	...	The sacred ornament symbolising marriages.
Manyam	...	Landed endowments to the temple servants for their services.
Mavilakku	...	A form of offering to the deity in which a wick is burnt in a flour paste.
Mohini allowance	...	A kind of allowance given to the temple.
Moolasthanam	...	Sanctum Sanctorum.
Moola Vigraham	...	The presiding deity.
Moongil	...	Bamboo.
Mullai vanam	...	A forest full of jasmine flower creepers.
Munivar	...	Saint.
Munjur	...	Bandicoot.
Nagabaranam	...	A gold or silver kavacham or metallic cover fashioned after the serpent with five heads to adorn the deity.
Nagam	...	Serpent.
Nagapasam	...	An ant-hill bearing a five headed serpent covering it as an umbrella.
Nagara	...	A type of vimanam crowned by a circular Sikhara above the neck (Central India).
Namam	...	The Vaishnavite sect mark of three stripes made on the forehead in 'U' or 'Y' shape.
Nambudris	...	A class of Brahmins belonging to the Kerala State.
Nathaswaram	...	A type of musical pipe played mostly on auspicious occasions.

Nayanmars	...	The sixty three Saiva Saints whose history is narrated in "Periyapuranam".
Neivedhyam	...	Offerings to the deity, namely, coconuts, plantains, jaggery, butter, sweet meats etc.
Nirvana	...	Nude.
Ochar	...	A sect of priests.
'OM'	...	The sacred syllable representing the universal vibratory sound.
Oonrukole	...	A stick meant for support.
Othuvans	...	Priests in Siva Temples.
Padakkam	...	A locket or pendant.
Paditharam	...	An allowance in kind.
Padmasali	...	A sect among the weavers.
Pallakku	...	Palanquin.
Panchaksharam	...	A mantra comprising of five syllables, namely, "Nama-sivaya" (நமசிவாய).
Panchalogam	...	An alloy of five metals.
Pancha-murthys	...	The five deities, namely, Vinayagar, Murugar, Lord Siva, Uma Devi and Chandikeswarar.
Pancharatra	...	A Vaishnava Agama.
Pandaram	...	A special community of priests who are empowered to offer ceremonial worship to village deities.
Papanasini	...	That which wipes out sins.



Sri Chidambaraswamigal
Sri Kandaswamy Temple
 (68) THIRUPPORUR



A Pillar view
Sri Kandaswamy Temple
 (68) THIRUPPORUR



The Astradevar as Tanka
Sri Kandaswamy Temple
 (68) THIRUPPORUR

Para Brahma Rupini	...	Deity in its universal aspect.
Parkadal	...	Sea of milk.
Partha	...	Arjuna, the third among the five Pandava brothers of the Great Epic Mahabaratha.
Pattam	...	A special form of honour done to a respectable person by tying around his forehead, a metallic sheet with a silk thread.
Pectam	...	A specially made platform on which the idol is placed.
Ponnadi Sabhai	...	A special committee of members instituted in Bajanai Koils.
Pooja	...	A form of ceremonial worship offered to the deity.
Poosari	...	The priest who does worship to village deities in street temples.
Prabandam	...	A poetic composition of ninety six varieties.
Pradishta	...	Installation.
Pradosham	...	Evening of the 13th <i>Tithi</i> of dark fortnight, 90 minutes before and after sunset and considered auspicious for worshipping Lord Siva.
Prakaram	...	The verandah or passage around the Sanctum Sanctorum intended for the devotees to go around the deity.
Pranavam	...	The Sacred syllable "OM".
Prarthanai Sthalam	...	A sacred place for fulfilling the vows of devotees.
Prasadham	...	Any propitiatory offering to idols or the reminiscence of such things.
Prithivi	...	The Earth.

Punarvasu	...	The seventh Lunar mansion or an epithet of Vishnu or Siva.
Purogitham	...	The office of the priest.
Raja-gopuram	...	The main Pagoda.
Rakshasas	...	Demons.
Ratham	...	Chariot.
Rishabam	...	A bull.
Rudrakshamalai	...	A rosary or neck ornament made of the berry of a particular sacred tree.
Sapa-vimochanam	...	Deliverance from a curse.
Sadagopam	...	A small metal head cover on which Vishnu's feet are engraved and which is placed over the head of worshippers in Vishnu temples.
Sahasranama Archana	...	A form of archana or worship usually offered to the deity with a recital of 1,008 names.
Samadhi	...	Penance; a stage being completely absorbed in meditation; a tomb.
Sandanakappu	...	Smearing the idol with sandal-wood paste.
Sangu	...	The Conch-Shell.
Sannadhi	...	The passage leading to Sanctum.
Santha Murthy	...	God in a state of tranquility.
Saroopam	...	Identity with the God in form; assimilation to the deity which is one of the four states of 'Mukthi' (Salvation).
Sathu Murai	...	Close of the festival in honour of Vaishnava Saints.
Sayanam	...	In a lying pose.

which is celebrated in Ayypasi month. Nearly a lakh of devotees attend it. The other festivals are :

1. Pavithra Uthsavam 3. Arudhra Uthsavam
2. Navarathri 4. Brahmothsavam

A large crowd gathers for these festivals also. The affairs of the temple are managed by a hereditary trustee.

77. SEMBAKKAM

Sri Sivapparakasaswamy Temple

Sri Sivapparakasaswamy temple of Sembakkam village lies at a distance of about 28 miles from the district headquarters and about 9 miles from Chingleput, the taluk headquarters. It is connected both by bus and train, the nearest railway station being Chingleput. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Sivapparakasaswamy. The age of the temple is not known; a Kumbabishekam was done some 42 years back by a devotee.

The temple extends over an area of about 20 cents and the Lingam here is an installed one. Poojas are performed regularly twice a day by a Gurukkal whose office is not hereditary. His annual salary is 125 Marakkals of paddy and he is also entitled to enjoy the offerings of devotees.

The temple owns 5 acres of wet lands which fetch an annual income of 400 Marakkals of paddy. The value of ornaments in the temple is about Rs. 400.

There are two Kedaya vahanas made of wood which are 50 years old. No festivals are celebrated. The temple affairs are managed by a Board of two trustees, who are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

81. AGARAM (H/o)MANAMATHI

Sri Kailasanathaswamy Temple

The village Agaram is 16 miles from Chingleput railway station on the Manamathy road which is covered by bus service. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Kailasanathaswamy with His consort Sri Akilandeswari. The Lingam is not a Swayambu.

This temple covers an area of 64 cents. One pooja is performed daily by a non-hereditary Gurukkal. There are no festivals. Except three Cars there is no other movable property. The temple has 48.58 acres of lands, which are under cultivation. They fetch an income of Rs. 1,200 per annum. This is utilized for the monthly salary of the Gurukkal, pooja and other expenses. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is in charge of this temple.

81. MANAMATHI

Sri Thirukkarai Eswarar Temple

The village Manamathi is 15 miles from Chingleput railway station. It is 7 miles from Thirupporur and 6 miles from Thirukkalikundram. Bus facilities are available to reach this village.

The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Thirukkarai Eswarar. The usual other minor gods are also found here.

This temple covering an area of 0.50 cents was built about three centuries back. It has 56.0 acres of wet and dry lands which are under lease cultivation. It has no movable properties in the shape of jewels and vahanas. Two poojas are done daily. The festivals celebrated are Skandasashti and Arudhra dharsan which attract a crowd of 300 people.

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

82. MULLIPAKKAM

Sri Parasurama Eswaraswamy Temple

The village Mullipakkam is 9 miles from Chingleput railway station and 6 miles from Thirukkalkundram and connected by bus service. This temple was built about 270 years ago on 0.32 cents of land. It has immovable properties in the shape of 19.39 acres of wet and dry lands. It has no movables under jewels and vahanas. Pooja is performed once by the hereditary Gurukkal. No festivals are celebrated. It is managed by a trustee.

89. THIRUVADISOOLAM

Sri Gnanapureeswaraswamy Temple

The village Thiruvadisoolam is five miles from Chingleput railway station on the Thirupporur road. This Siva temple, the presiding deity of which is Sri Gnanapureeswaraswamy, covers an extent of 82 cents of land and was built by the Tamil rulers. Some renovations were made by Chetty Nattars. The stone inscriptions in the inner prakaram are not clear. Saint Sambandamoorthy Swamigal visited this temple and composed 11 songs about the deity. This is mentioned in the *Peria Puranam*.

The Lingam in this temple is a Swayambu to which pooja is performed twice daily by the hereditary Gurukkal, who is paid salary in kind. From its lands it gets an income of 4 cart loads of paddy. It has no ornaments. Chitra Pournami, Kirthigai, Arudhra and Panguni Uthiram are the festivals celebrated annually. There are two vahanas in this shrine. An Executive

TEMPLE SURVEY

Sayaratchai Pooja	...	Pooja in the evening.
Sayujyam	...	The entire absorption in the deity.
Sevalkodi	...	The banner of Lord Muruga having the figure of a cock.
Shrotrium	...	Service inam lands assigned to Government servants as reward for their services.
Shudkonam	...	Hexangular.
Sikhara	...	Peak.
Simha	...	Lion—A common vahanam used in temples.
Sivasaroopiam	...	Identity with Siva in form.
Somavaram	...	Monday.
Sthala-puranam	...	The legends regarding the origin of a sacred place.
Sthala viruksham	...	The sacred tree connected with the legend of the temple.
Swathi	...	Arcturus which forms the 15th Lunar asterism.
Swayambu	...	That which comes of its own accord.
Swetha	...	Sweat.
Thaila-kappu	...	Smearing the idol with oil.
Thali	...	An ornament symbolising marriage.
Theerthavari	...	A festival during which the deity is immersed in holy water.
Thenkalai	...	The 'Y' mark worn on the forehead by the Thenkalai sect of the Vaishnavas.
Theppam	...	Floating festival.

ANNEXURE

Thretha Yuga	...	The second among the four yugas before 'Pralaya'.
Thirumanjanam	...	The bath of an idol.
Thirumudi	...	The head of the chief idol in a temple.
Thiruvadi	...	Sacred feet of a deity.
Thiruvoymozhi	...	Devotional verses by Saint Nammalwar.
Thirunakshathiram	...	An asterism under which a saint or a great person is born.
Thiruneerpattai	...	A decorative piece of silver fixed on the forehead of the deity resembling the lines usually made by the sacred ash.
Thiruppavai	...	A poem in Nalayira Prabandam by Sri Andal in praise of Lord Vishnu.
Thirusoolam	...	A trident.
Ubayadhars	...	Persons making donations for specific purposes.
Uchikala Pooja	...	Pooja done in mid-day.
Ugra	...	Fierce, powerful, angry.
Upanayanam	...	The sacred thread ceremony.
Urchavam or Uthsavam	...	Festival.
Urthuva Thandavam	...	The gigantic dance of Lord Siva with one leg poised upward in which He defeated Goddess Kali.
Ushatkala Pooja	...	Early morning Pooja.
Utharayanam	...	The Sun's progress—North of Equator.
Uthsava Murthy	...	An idol worshipped on festival days.

Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and three trustees look after the temple affairs.

97. PULIPPAKKM

(1) Sri Vyagrapureeswarar Temple

The village Pulippakkam is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chingleput railway station. This is one of the two temples in the village. The temple is dedicated to Lord Vyagrapureeswarar which is not a swayambu. It occupies an area of 425 sq. ft. and was built about five centuries ago.

Poojas are done once daily; the Kirthigai festival is celebrated every year. The expenditure is met out of the annual income of five cart loads of paddy from its 4 acres of lands. A hereditary trustee is in charge of this temple affairs.

(2) Sri Pundareega Varadaraja Perumal Temple

The presiding deity of this Vishnu temple is Lord Pundareega Varadaraja Perumal. The shrine covers an area of 672 sq. ft. and came into existence along with the Siva temple. It has 3.51 acres of lands from which it gets an annual income of Rs. 400. This is spent for the daily poojas which is performed once and for the Kirthigai annual festival. The affairs of the temple are managed by two trustees.

99. CHINGLEPUT (M)

(1) Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple

The temple is at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Ottivakkam railway station. It is not known when it was built. It occupies an area of two acres. The presiding deity is offered one pooja daily. Paddy is realised from the temple lands and it is utilized for performing poojas. A wooden Thotti is owned by this temple and is used during the Vaikunta Ekadasi festival. A trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board looks after the temple affairs.

(2) Sri Pathangeeswarar Temple

The above temple is about half a mile from the Chingleput railway station. It is an ancient shrine and covers an area of 0.75 cents. The principal deity, Sri Pathangeeswarar is a Swayambu Lingam. The Brahmin Gurukkal whose office is not hereditary and who is paid a monthly salary performs poojas once a day. The temple owns 45.70 acres of wet and dry lands which are under the management of the trustees. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 500. There are no movable properties. The annual festival in Chithirai

month attracts about 5,000 devotees. Three trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

(3) Sri Angala Parameswari Temple

The Sri Angala Parameswari temple was built about 200 years ago out of donations collected from the public. The presiding Goddess is in a sitting pose with four arms. The Gurukkal of the Siva temple performs pooja twice daily. There are no festivals. It is managed by a hereditary trustee.

(4) Sri Kailasanathar and Sri Kothandaramaswamy Temples

The above Siva and Vishnu temples were built some 200 years ago. In the Vishnu temple there are some inscriptions. The Siva temple is very small; but the Vishnu temple covers an area of 34 cents. In the latter, the deity is in sitting pose as Pattabiraman. Daily poojas are performed twice. The Siva temple has no ornaments nor any lands. The Vishnu temple owns some jewellery. It gets an annual income of Rs. 2,000 from its lands. The wooden vahanas in the Vishnu temple such as Garuda, Adhishesha, Hanuman, Horse and Elephant are used during festivals. Brahmotsavam, Navarathri and Sri Rama Navami are the main festivals. The affairs of the Siva temple are managed by a single trustee, while there are two trustees for the Vishnu temple.

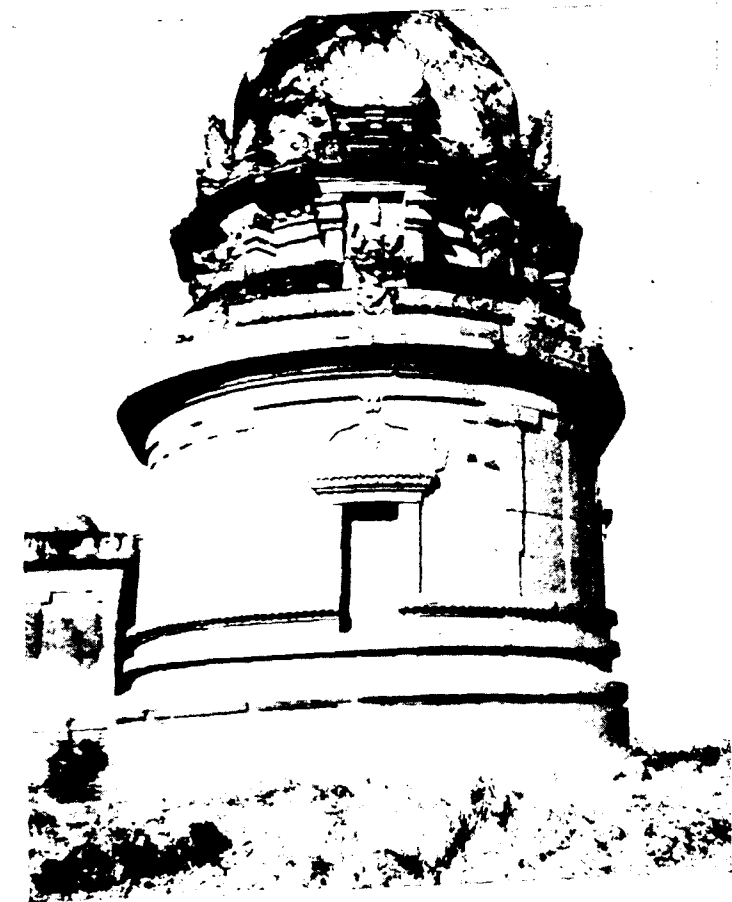
(5) Sri Veerabadraswamy Temple

This small temple for the village deity Sri Veerabadraswamy covering an area of 400 sq. ft. was built by the local residents. The image of Vigneswara has also been installed in the shrine. The Moolavar in this temple is in a standing posture. Only one pooja is done daily by the Gurukkal, whose office is not hereditary. He gets a monthly salary of Rs. 7 and 4 measures of rice. The temple owns some house sites which have been let out for rent; the income under this head is Rs. 156. No festivals are celebrated. Its affairs are managed by a trustee.

(6) Sri Drowpathiamman Temple

The above temple in Chingleput town was built about a century ago by the villagers themselves. Kumbabishekam was done some 25 years back after some renovations. Sri Drowpathiamman in a standing pose is the principal deity; there are idols of Lord Krishna and Arjuna also. The temple spreads over an area of about 50 cents.

A hereditary poosari performs the pooja daily once in the morning. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 10 and $\frac{1}{2}$ measure of rice daily. The immovable properties of the temple include two shops and a few



Temple view
Sri Kothandaramaswami Temple
(111) ORAGADAM

Vadakalai	...	The 'U' shaped caste mark worn by the Vadakalai sect of the Vaishnavas.
Vahanam	...	A vehicle.
Vairamudi	...	Diamond Crown.
Vamana	...	Dwarf, the fifth incarnation of Lord Vishnu.
Varaga	...	A Boar, the third incarnation of Lord Vishnu.
Varam	...	A kind of agricultural tenancy.
Veena	...	A stringed musical instrument.
Vel	...	A spear.
Vesara	...	A special type of vimanam crowned by a circular sikhara above the neck. (Central India)
Vibhoothi	...	The sacred ash.
Vigraham	...	An idol.
Vilvamalai	...	A garland of leaves belonging to the sacred Vilva tree.
Vimanam	...	The roof of the Sanctum.
Virutha-swaroopam	...	The form of an old man.
Viswa-roopam	...	The omnipresent form of God.
Yaga	...	A special sacrificial ceremony.
Yagasalai	...	The place in which a sacrificial ceremony is observed.
Yanthra or Pectam	...	The seat on which the deity is placed.
Yowana-roopam	...	The form of a youth.
Yuga	...	An age of the world. There are four Yugas viz; Kretha Yuga, Thretha Yuga, Dwapara Yuga and Kali Yuga each of which runs into several lakhs of years.

ERRATA

Page	Col.	Line	For	Read
1. Ponneri Taluk				
15	1	14	he	the
2. Tiruvallur Taluk				
23	1	34	2 01 acres	2.01 acres
24	1	...	112. KARANIZAMPATTU	112. KARANIZHAMPATTU
26	2	24	Vaysya	Vysya
3. Tiruttani Taluk				
35	2	18	Nachair	Nachiar
36	1	36	Ratha	Radha
4. Sriperumbudur Taluk				
45	2	...	ANAIKATTUCHERI H.	ANAIKATTUCHERI (H)
48	2	18	headquartes	headquarters
"	2	19	Vaysyars	Vysyars
52	1	12	1,000	1,000
53	1	...	11. KUNRATHUR	71. KUNRATHUR
56	1	40	Walajabhad	Walajahbad
5. Saidapet Taluk				
71	2	6	Sivakami Sundari	Sivakama Sundari
74	1	46	nstalled	installed
6. Chingleput Taluk				
84	2	48	cents	48 cents
86	2	28	income	income of
7. Kancheepuram Taluk				
104	1	42 & 43	the the	the
112	1	23	India	Indira
8. Madurantakam Taluk				
142	1	...	SRI SELVA VINAYAGR TEMPLE	SRI SELVA VINAYAGAR TEMPLE

house sites which fetch an annual income of Rs. 540. This is spent for the payment of salary to the poosari for the conduct of poojas and festivals and for its maintenance. There are two Kedaya vahanas made of wood which are 30 years old. Once in two years a festival is celebrated in the month of Adi for 21 days. On the last day, fire-walking by the devotees—male and female—is observed. A large number of devotees attend the festival.

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

(7) Sri Ekambareswarar Temple

The above temple in Chingleput town was built during the days of the Pallava rulers: a Kumbabishekam was done some sixty years back after some renovations. Sri Ekambareswarar and His consort Sri Kamakshiamman are the presiding deities of the temple. Sri Subramaniam, Lord Vinayagar and the Navagrahas are the other deities. The temple covers an area of 1½ acres. The Lingam is an installed one. The hereditary priest of this temple performs poojas daily twice both in the morning and evening. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 40 from the temple revenues. The ornaments consist of a silver “Kavacha” and a gold “Padakkam” (Locket) studded with precious stones worth Rs. 2,000. They have been offered by the devotees.

The immovable properties of the temple include 8.43 acres of wet lands, three houses and a tank, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 3,600. This is utilised for the payment of salary to the Gurukkal, for the conduct of poojas and festivals and for its maintenance.

The temple owns the following vahanas: Peacock, Rishabam (one big and one small), Horse, Surya Prabhair, Adhikara Nandhi, Mooshigam, Kedayam and 4 Palanquins, which are made of wood. They are about 60 years old.

Arudhra, Maha Sivarathri and Panguni Uthiram are the main festivals celebrated here, which attract about 1,000 devotees.

The temple affairs were formerly managed by the Chettiar community of the village. It is now administered by a Board of two trustees, who are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

104. OZHALUR (P)

Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

The temple is close to Ottivakkam railway station and 4 miles from Chingleput. It covers an area
T. S.—12

of 3 acres. The Lingam in the Siva temple is not a Swayambu. The deity is offered two poojas daily. The temple owns some lands and the income is utilized for the daily poojas and Arudhra festival. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is in charge of the temple.

105. THIRUMANI (P)

Sri Kalyana Varadaraja Perumal Temple

This temple is 3 miles from the Chingleput railway station. It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and was built 100 years ago by the villagers. Later, renovations were made by one Sri Appar Srinivasa-chari. The temple is built on 30 cents of land. It owns some wet and dry lands and tamarind groves and the income from them is utilized for performing daily poojas. A single trustee manages this temple.

111. ORAGADAM (P)

Sri Kothandaramaswami Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu was built some 900 years ago. It is 9 miles from Chingleput railway station; pilgrims have to cover the distance by cart. Some stone inscriptions are found in this temple. It is constructed on 40 cents of land. Daily poojas are conducted regularly. An annual income of Rs. 800 is derived from its lands. Sri Rama Navami festival is conducted for a period of 10 days which attracts a congregation of 350 people. It owns some ornaments and a Garuda Vahanam. The Ahobila Mutt authorities of Madurantakam manage the temple.

122. MAHABALIPURAM (P)

Sri Sthalasayana Perumal Temple

Mahabalipuram is famous for cave temples. It is 39 miles from Madras and can be reached either by State Transport Buses or private buses. It is a place of historical interest and people from foreign countries too visit this place, as it is a tourist centre. During the Pallava reign, it was an important port from which elephants were sent in ships to foreign countries. There are numerous rock-cut and stone-built shrines here. The above temple dedicated to Vishnu was built by the rulers of Chandragiri. Stone inscriptions in Tamil and a copper sanad in Telugu given by the kings of Chandragiri are found in this place. Renovations were made a hundred years ago by Sri Seshadri-swamikal.

It is here that Sri Vishnu gave dharsanam to Pundareega Rishi in lying pose with four hands but

Page	Col.	Line	For	Read
Madras City				
153	1	20	Sri Mahatma	Mahatma
„	1	25	63	67*
„	1	36	Purasawalkam-7	Purasawalkam-6
„	1	39	Mylapore-27	Mylapore-26
„	2	37	Purasawalkam-7	Purasawalkam-6
154	1	17	Mylapore-27	Mylapore-26
„	1	22	Thiagaroyanagar-3	Thiagaroyanagar-1
„	1	23	Saidapet (North)-3	Saidapet (North)-2
172	1	40	Sri Mahatma	Mahatma
174	2	17	is is	is
190	1	...	64. KUMARAKOTTAM (PARK TOWN)	64. PARK TOWN
198	1	...	5. Sri Kamala Kameswarar Temple	5. Sri Kamakala Kameswarar Temple

Alphabetical Index of Villages

216	1	35	Karanizampattu	Karanizhampattu
-----	---	----	----------------	-----------------

Alphabetical Index of Temples

230	1	42	Kamala Kameswarar Temple	Kamakala Kameswarar Temple
-----	---	----	--------------------------	----------------------------

* Add in statement :

61. Gangadhara Eswarar Koil-1, 85. Santhome-1, 95. Rajaji Nagar-2, 96. Kamraj Nagar-1.

82225



without his Conch and *Chakkaram* (Discus). The Uthsavamurthy is in a standing posture.

One of the Pallava kings was turned into a crocodile on account of some curse and was living in the holy tank here; When Pundareega Rishi plucked a lotus from this tank, the crocodile got hold of his leg and immediately the curse was lifted; the king regained his original human form and ascended to the heavens. On the sacred Masi Maha day, thousands of devout Hindus bathe in the sea here.

The temple occupies an area of 4 acres. The Sthala Puranam in Sanskrit was written by Sri Egai Gopalachariar and after his death the manuscript is with Sri P. B. Annangarachariar of Kancheepuram. Saints Thirumangaiar, Nammalwar and Boothathalwar have composed songs about this deity. The temple owns jewels worth Rs. 60,000 gifted by devotees and the king of Chandragiri. Lord Linlithgow has given a big silver vessel. The temple derives an income of Rs. 1,500 out of its lands and Rs. 150 from hundi collections. This sum is utilized for the temple maintenance and daily poojas. The Bhattachari performs two poojas daily. Brahmothsavam and other festivals are conducted and they attract 50,000 people from far and near. The temple has a Car, Palanquin and 10 other vahanas. It is managed by a Board of trustees consisting of 3 members. The managing trustee is appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. The Archaeological Department has published a book about this place.

126. KUZHIPANTHANDALAM (P)

Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal Temple

This temple is 12 miles from Chingleput railway station and can be reached by bus. It was built some 600 years ago on 50 cents of land. The annual income from 14 acres of lands owned by it is utilised for daily poojas and temple establishment. It is managed by a Board of three trustees.

128. PULIKUNDRAM (H/o 128 KOTHIMANGALAM)

Sri Lakshminarayana perumal Temple

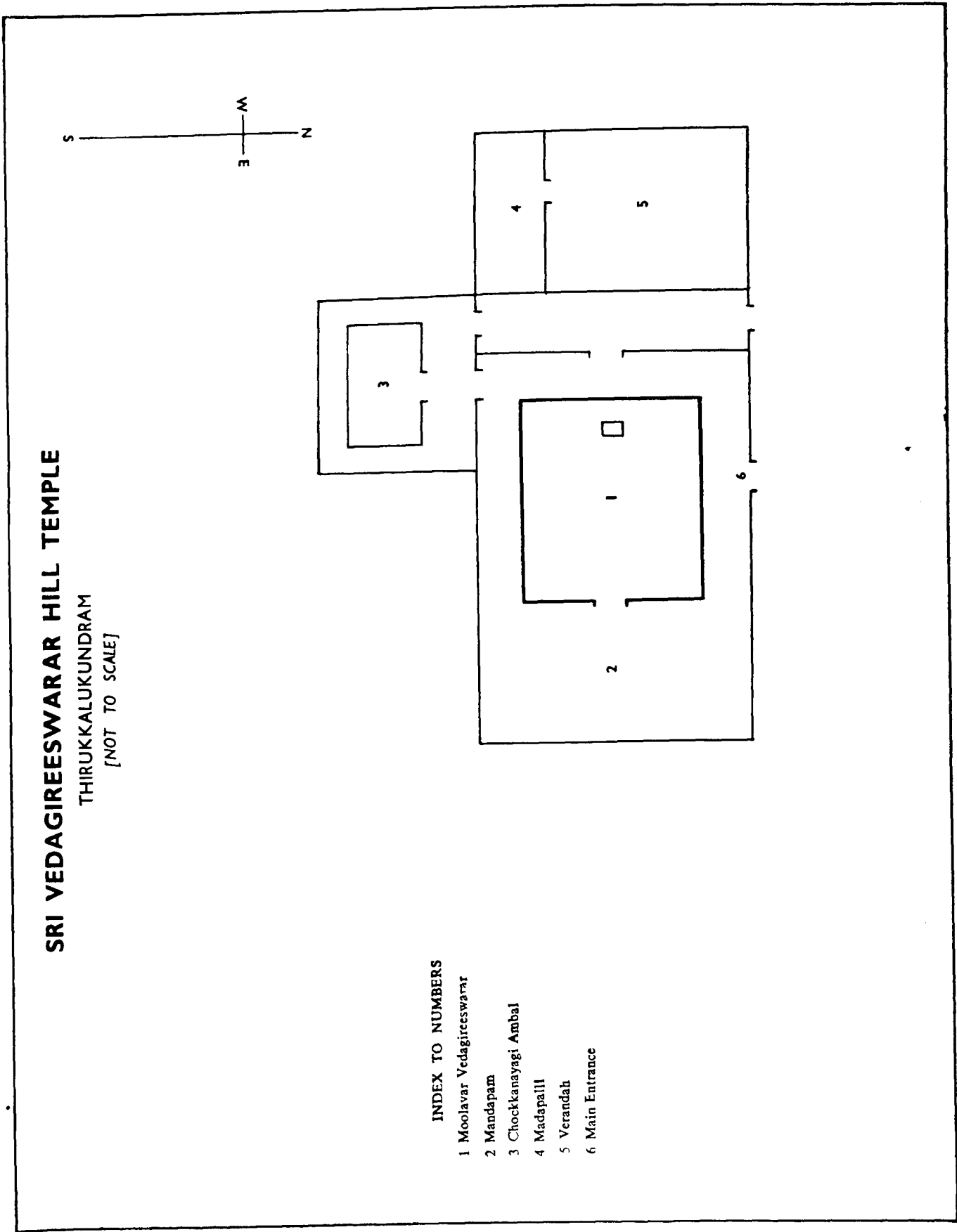
Pulikundram village is 12 miles from the Chingleput railway station and can be reached by bus. The Perumal temple was constructed by the hereditary trustees about a century ago, and a Kumbabishekam was done by them some 50 years back. Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal is the presiding deity. The area of the temple is about four cents and it has a vimanam. The Moolavar with His consort Sri Lakshmi Amman on His lap is in a sitting posture. Pooja is performed by a hereditary Bhattachari daily in the morning. His services are purely honorary.

The temple has 3.75 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an annual income of 16 Kalams of paddy which is utilized for its maintenance. Three hereditary trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

129. THIRUKALIKUNDRAM

Sri Vedagiri Eswarar Temple

The village is popularly known as Thirukazhukundram. The place has several other names such as *Pakshi Theertham*, *Rudrakoti*, *Adhinarayanapuram* and *Vedagiri*. As it is situated near Mamallapuram which is a tourist centre, this village also is always included in the itinerary of every tourist. To Hindus this is a very sacred pilgrim centre, as the four Vedas took the form of hills here and the Lord is seated on the *Atharva Veda Hill*. Hence he is known as Sri Vedagiri Eswarar. The temple facing east was built by the Pallavas about 1,300 years ago. The place is associated with the feeding of two birds of the Kite species at about 11 A. M. daily. According to the legend, 8 sons of Brahma who were Rishis did penance in order to attain *Saroopam*, that is, identity with the God in form; when Lord Siva appeared, they asked him instead to bestow the boon *Sayujyam* which is the entire absorption in the deity. The Lord became angry since they asked for a boon different from what they originally desired and cursed that they would turn into birds. When the eight Rishis prayed for pardon, the Lord ordained that two of them would become birds in each Yuga, worship Him at Vedagiri and attain Sayujyam at the end of the Yuga. Accordingly, Sandan, Prasandan, Sampete, Jatayu, Sambukundan and Maguttan attained Sayujyam in the previous three Yugas. Poosha and Vidata, the remaining two rishis, who are birds in this *Kali Yuga*, visit the Hill daily for worship. These birds arrive at about 11 A. M. daily, eat the Pongal and Ghee offered by the priest at the top of the Hill, go round the peak of the hill thrice and disappear. The popular belief is that the birds bathe in the Ganges at Benaras in the morning, take their food at Thirukalikundram in the noon, go to Rameswaram in the evening to worship the God there and reach Chidambaram in the night. In the book published by Sri M. M. Kumaraswamy Mudaliar, Trustee in 1923, it is recorded that on the 17th June, 1921 at about 9 A. M. two white eagles seen at the Madurai temple were photographed and sent to the trustee of the Thirukalikundram temple for verification whether they were the same that arrive there daily for their food. The trustee and a number of other gentlemen who saw the photograph identified the birds as the Sacred Eagles of Thirukalikundram.



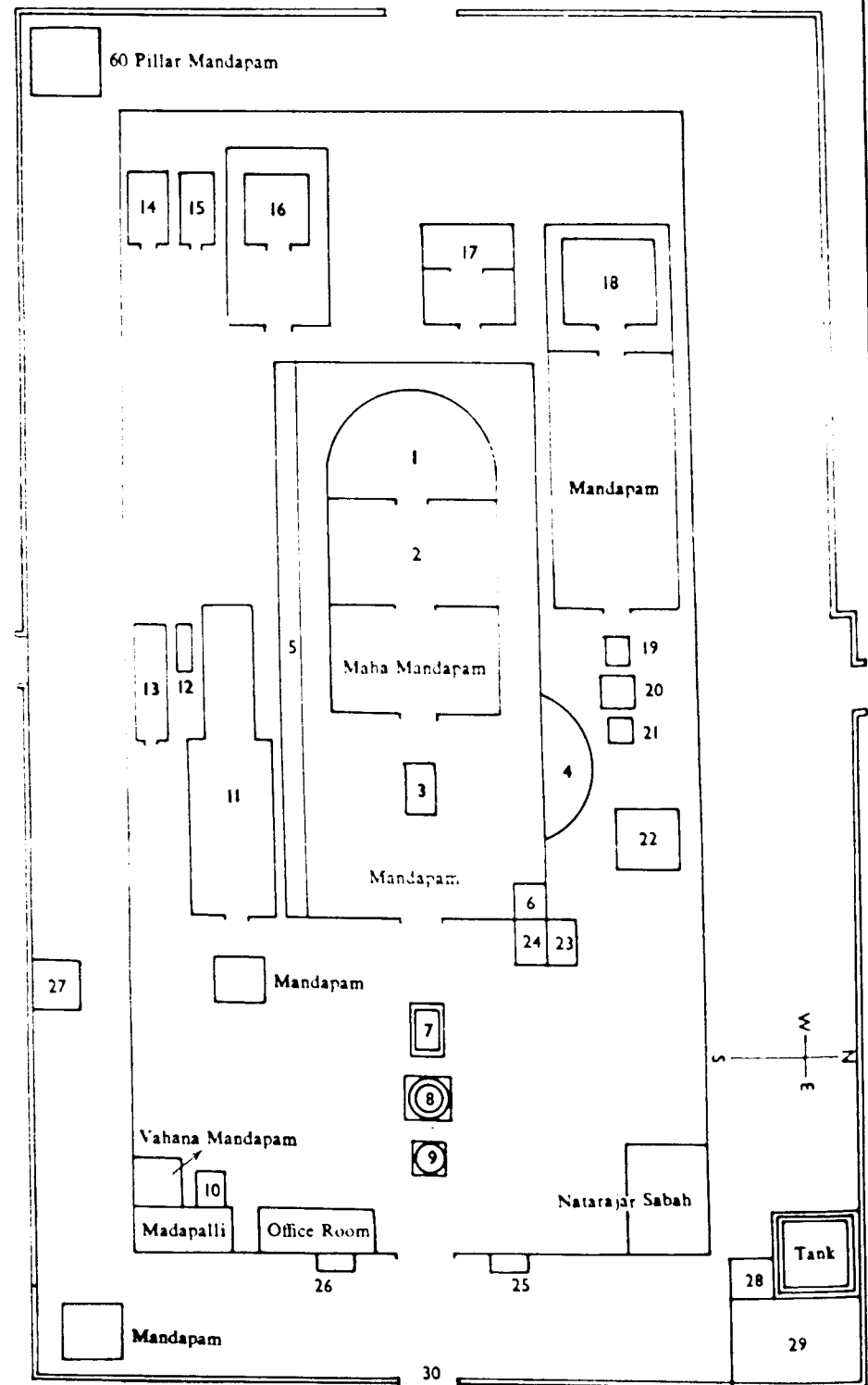
SRI BAKTHAVATCHALAR TEMPLE

THIRUKKALUKUNDRAM

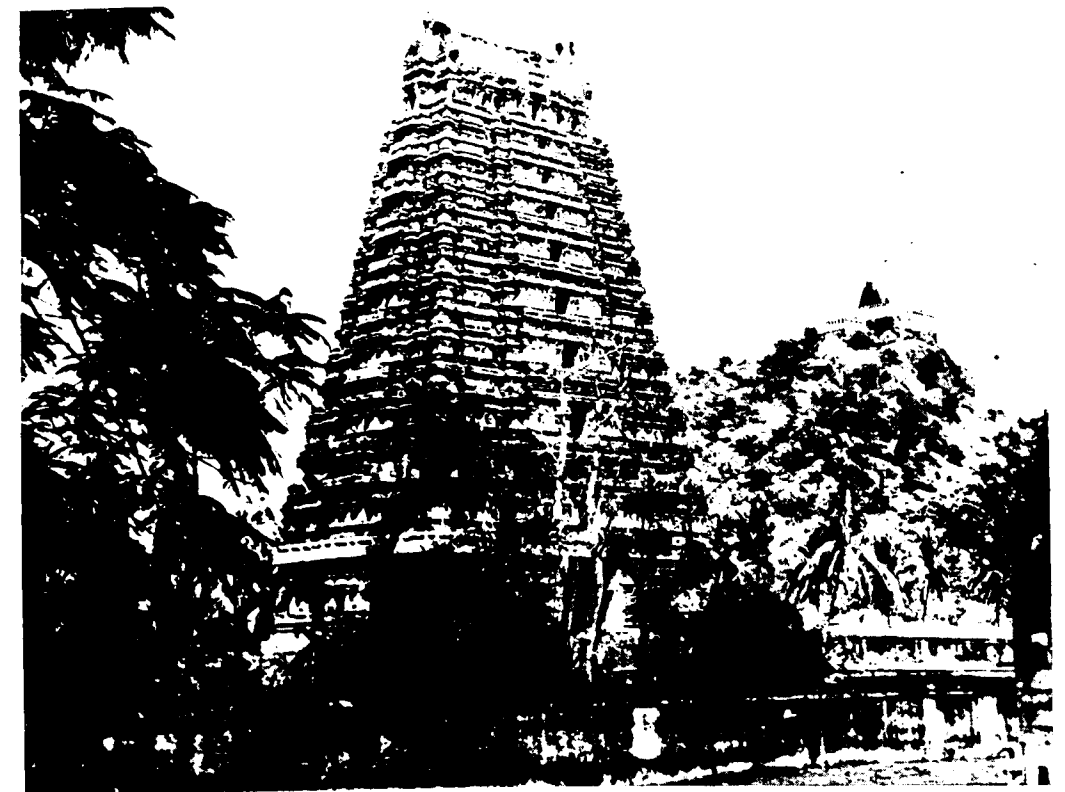
[NOT TO SCALE]

INDEX TO NUMBERS

- 1 Garbagraham-Bakthavatchaleswarar
- 2 Anthralam
- 3 Nandhi
- 4 Jewel Ware House
- 5 Nayanmars
- 6 Bhairavar
- 7 Nandhi
- 8 Balipeedam
- 9 Dwaja Sthan bam
- 10 Manickavasagar
- 11 Bakthavatchalar Sabah
- 12 Ekambaranathar
- 13 Athmanathar
- 14 Vanduvana Pillayar
- 15 Jambukeswarar
- 16 Arumugaswamy
- 17 Arunachaleswarar
- 18 Thirupurasundari An.bal
- 19 Yali
- 20 Balipeedam
- 21 Dwaja Sthan bam
- 22 Vedagireeswarar
- 23 Kalatheeswarar
- 24 Utsava Parivara Moorthys
- 25 Balasubramaniam
- 26 Vinayagar
- 27 Sangeetha Vinayagar
- 28 Nandhi
- 29 Sarva Vathiya Mandapam
- 30 Main Gate



Temple view with the tank
Sri Vedagiri Eswarar Temple (129) THIRUKALIKUNDRAM



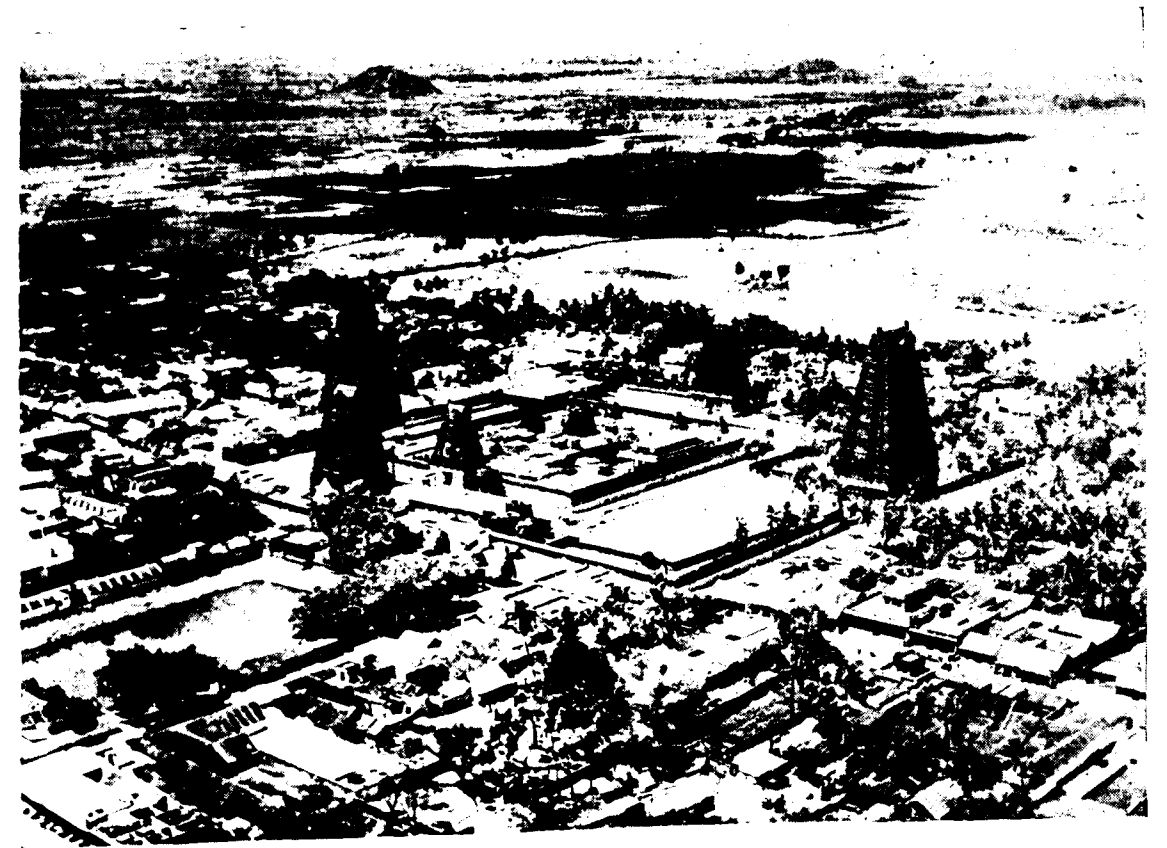
A view of Sri Vedagiri Eswarar and Sri Bakthavatsalar Temples
Sri Vedagiri Eswarar Temple (129) THIRUKALIKUNDRAM



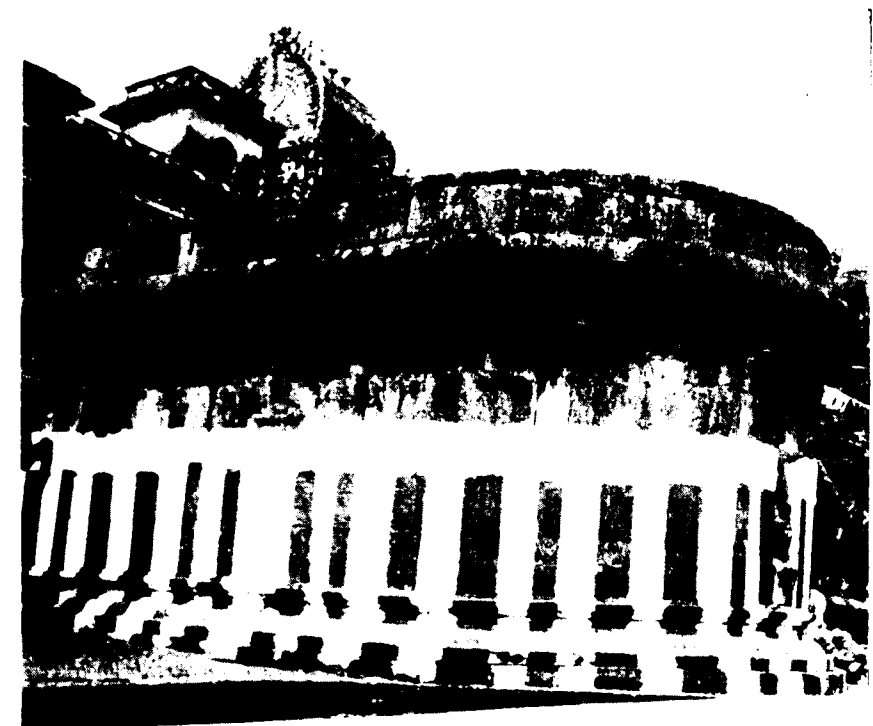
The Pandaram and the bird
Sri Vedagiri Eswarar Temple (129) THIRUKALIKUNDRAM



The Pandaram giving food to the bird
Sri Vedagiri Eswarar Temple (129) THIRUKALIKUNDRAM



An aerial view of Sri Bakthavatsalar Temple
Sri Vedagiri Eswarar Temple (129) THIRUKALIKUNDRAM



Sri Bakthavatsalar Temple view
Sri Vedagiri Eswarar Temple (129) THIRUKALIKUNDRAM



Sri Parvathi's Tapas—Sri Bakthavatsalar Temple
Sri Vedagiri Eswarar Temple
(129) THIRUKALIKUNDRAM

They are white in colour with beaks tinged with a little yellow.

The village is 45 miles from Madras and 9 miles from Chingleput and can be reached by bus. The temple of Siva covering an area of 12 acres is at the top of the hill the height of which is 500 feet which can be reached by ascending a flight of stone steps. The Lingam is a Swayambu in the shape of a tender plantain flower. It is covered with a Kavacha to preserve it in tact. At the foot of the Hill is another ancient temple for Sri Bakthavatsalar and Sri Thirupurasundari Ambal. Unlike other Siva temples, Nandhi is not in front of the Lord, but is installed in the inner Garbagraham. Saint Appar, Thirugnana-sambandar, Sundarar and Manickavasagar have composed songs in praise of this deity.

The Brahmin Gurukkal performs poojas four times daily at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 7 P. M., and 9 P. M. He has no inam lands nor is he paid any salary; he is entitled to a share of the income under archana, abishekam etc. The temple gets the following income:

1. From its lands	Rs. 1,500
2. From hundies which are periodically opened by the Trustee and Executive Officer.	„ 1,697
3. From archana, abishekam etc., for which a schedule of fees has been prescribed.	„ 7,800
4. Government grant.	„ 3,320
	Rs. 14,317

The temple has ornaments worth Rs. 1 lakh. There are three Cars for the Lord, His consort and Sri Vigneswarar. Though some festival or other is celebrated every month, the main festival is Brahmothsavam which is observed in Chithirai. The Lord is taken round in procession on Rishaba Vahanam on the fifth day while the Car festival is held on the seventh day.

The temple is under the management of an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and 5 trustees.

Special Features:—1. The temple tank is considered very sacred. Once in 12 years, a Conch Shell makes its appearance in this tank. A king by name Suraguru who was suffering from white leprosy happened to pass by the tank with his dog which was inflicted with some skin diseases. The dog bathed in the tank and got rid of its ailment. The king also took a bath with his mouth closed; The disease disappeared from all parts of his body except his mouth and he came to be known as *white-mouthed* emperor.

2. The popular belief is that Indra worships the deity once in 12 years when a lightning stroke is seen to get into the Sanctum Sanctorum through the gopuram; it goes round the deity thrice in clock-wise direction and disappears into the ground without doing any damage either to the temple or to the deity. Two instances of such strokes have been recorded in 1889 and 1901.

131. PONPADIRKUTTAM (P)

Sri Kothandaramaswami Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu was built 200 years ago. It is 7 miles from Chingleput. Ottivakkam, the nearest railway station is 2 miles off. The temple was renovated by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board two years back. It occupies 20 cents of land. The Bhattachari offers pooja twice daily. The temple possesses jewels worth Rs. 500 which have been gifted by the devotees. The expenses for poojas and establishment are met out of the income of seven cart loads of paddy derived from the temple lands. Annual festivals are conducted in the month of Purattasi, Thai and Panguni to which local people gather. A Board of 3 trustees manages the temple.

132. P. V. KALATHUR (P)

(1) Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Temple

This village is $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Ottivakkam railway station. The age of the temple is not known. It covers an area of 31 cents. The presiding deity Sri Lakshmi Narasimhar is in a sitting pose with a raised palm of protection (*Abhaya Hastham*) with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on either side. He is 5' high with a crown on His head. The temple possesses jewels to the value of Rs. 6,000 offered by the devotees. Its lands are under lease cultivation and an income of Rs. 2,000 is derived annually. By way of hundi collection and pooja charges, it gets Rs. 100 and Rs. 35 respectively. A schedule of fees has been drawn up for poojas, abishekam etc. Various vahanas made of wood are in use in this shrine. The Vaikunta Ekadasi and Garuda Servai are the main festivals conducted by the Devasthanam. Other festivals also are celebrated, if the expenses are met by devotees. They attract a congregation of hundreds from neighbouring villages. The temple is administered by a Board of three trustees.

(2) Sri Kothandaramaswamy Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu was built 500 years ago and was later renovated by the Jeer of Ahobila Mutt and others. It occupies an extent

of 2 acres of land. Morning and evening poojas are performed by the Bhattachari who is paid a monthly salary. The jewels are worth Rs. 150. The annual income is Rs. 2,000 which is derived from 12 acres of wet and dry lands owned by the temple. It owns one Palanquin and seven vahanas. Brahmothsavam, Navarathri and Parivettai are the main festivals of the temple. It is managed by a Board of trustees.

(3) Sri Kalvi Vinayagar Temple

The temple was built by the villagers themselves some 70 years back. In 1959, a Kumbabishekam was performed by the then trustee. The area of the temple is about half a cent. Vinayagar, the presiding deity of the temple, is in a sitting posture. Poojas are conducted every morning by a priest of poosari caste whose office is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 5.50 from temple revenues.

The immovable properties of the temple include 97 cents of wet and 4 cents of garden lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 250. This is utilised for its maintenance. The temple gets an additional income of Rs. 3 every year by way of hundi collection. The affairs of the temple are managed by a Board of two trustees.

(4) Sri Thiruvaleeswarar Temple

The Sri Thiruvaleeswarar temple in Kalathur village was built by a Chola ruler. In 1946, a Kumbabishekam was done by the then trustees of the temple. Sri Thiruvaleeswarar, His consort Sri Thirupurasundari are the main deities of the temple. The other deities are Lord Muruga and Sri Vinayagar.

The temple covers an area of about one acre. There is a gopuram and a prakaram inside the temple built after the Chola pattern of architecture. The Lingam is a Swayambu and Lord Subramania is the Uthsavar. An Adhi Saiva Gurukkal performs the pooja daily once. His office is hereditary and his services are honorary.

The temple owns landed property to the extent of about 7 acres and this fetches an annual income of Rs. 200 which is utilised for the poojas and for its maintenance. The main festival is Parivettai which is celebrated in the month of Thai. About 500 devotees attend it. It is managed by a single trustee.

(5) Sri Munkudimi Eswarar Temple

This temple also came into existence at the same time as the Sri Thiruvaleeswarar shrine. A Kumbabishekam was performed in 1961. The temple covering

an area of about 3.58 acres has been built after the Chola pattern of architecture. The Lingam is an installed one. There are Moolavar idols for Amman, Subramaniam and Vinayagar and there are also Uthsava or Festival idols for them. It is narrated in the Sthala Puranam of the temple that the special feature of the Lingam here is a tuft of hair in the forehead and hence the deity is named as "Munkudimi" Eswarar. Saint Kootruva Nayanar who is one of the 63 Nayanmars has composed songs in praise of the deity.

Poojas are regularly performed twice daily in the morning and evening by a non-hereditary Adhi Saiva Gurukkal. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20 and 6 measures of rice. The temple owns 3.50 acres of wet lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 350.

The temple owns a Rishabam, a Surya Prabhai and two Kedaya vahanas which are made of wood. The Rishaba vahanam is 40 years old, while the others were made recently. The Brahmothsavam in the month of Vaikasi and Maha Sivarathri in Masi are the main festivals; about 1,000 devotees attend them.

Till 1903, the temple affairs were managed by the hereditary Gurukkal. A single trustee, who is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is now in charge of its management.

133. MANAPAKKAM (P)

Sri Kanniamman Temple

Manappakkam village is 1½ miles from Ottivakkam railway station. The temple built about 200 years ago occupies an area of 2.65 acres. The hereditary priest appointed by an order of Civil Court performs pooja daily. He is also the trustee who manages its affairs. The temple gets Rs. 200 as annual income by way of pooja charges. Fire walking festival is conducted during the Tamil month of Adi.

134. ANUR (P)

Sri Aethapureeswarar Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Siva is 10 miles from taluk headquarters. Devotees can reach the shrine by cart from Ottivakkam railway station. This temple was built 200 years ago and covers an area of 970 sq. ft. Later it was renovated by the hereditary trustees. One pooja is performed daily by the Gurukkal. Roughly 75 bags of paddy from wet lands and Rs. 600 in cash are realised from the dry lands. This amount is utilised for performing daily poojas and

other expenses. During the time of Arudhra festival, people gather in hundreds. A single trustee looks after the temple affairs.

139. THATHALUR (P)

Sri Pidari Selliamman Temple

Thathalur is 11 miles from Chingleput. Devotees should alight at Thirukalikundram and walk 2½ miles to reach this temple. It was constructed about 200 years ago and covers an area of 10 cents. The Poosari attached to this Amman temple performs pooja daily. From its lands the extent of which is 1.50 acres, an income of 3 cart loads of paddy is realised and it is utilized to meet the expenses of the temple. It is managed by a Board of trustees.

154. VILAGAM (V)

Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple

This temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. It is 8 miles from Ottivakkam railway station on the Thirukalikundram—Madurantakam road which is covered by regular bus services. It was built 150 years back by the inhabitants of the village. The temple occupies 15 cents of land. The hereditary Brahmin priest offers pooja once a day. The income derived from the wet and dry lands of the temple is Rs. 1,000 per annum and it is spent for performing daily poojas and temple establishment. It is managed by a single trustee.

164. SADRAS (P)

(1) Sri Thiruvaregawamy Temple

Sadras is 45 miles from Saidapet and 18 miles from Chingleput railway station. There is a regular bus service between Madras and Sadras. The temple was built 200 years ago on 80 cents land. The non-hereditary priest performs pooja daily. There are no jewels in this temple other than "Thirumangalyam". An income of Rs. 1,030 is derived from lands and shops belonging to the temple. The vahanas and Palanquin in this temple are made of wood. Arudhra and Panguni Uthiram are the main festivals; only local inhabitants attend them. The temple is managed by a single hereditary trustee.

(2) Sri Ekambareeswarar Temple

This temple is dedicated to Lord Siva. It was built some 250 years ago on an area of 80 cents. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. The priest performs poojas daily. The temple lands fetch an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum. A sum of Rs. 30 per mensem is collected as rent from the shops. This amount

is utilised for daily pooja and other expenses. The main festival is Panguni Uthiram. A hereditary trustee looks after the temple affairs.

164. MEYYUR (H/o 164 SADRAS)

(1) Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temple

The temple was constructed during the period of the Nawabs in 1862. It extends over an area of about 2 acres. The Moolavar in this temple is in a standing posture. A Brahmin Bhattachari performs the pooja daily once in the morning and his post is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15 and half a measure of rice daily. The immovable properties of the temple consist of 1.75 acres of wet lands and 1.86 acres of dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 200. Masi Maham is the only festival celebrated in the temple and about 500 devotees attend it. Three trustees are now managing its affairs.

(2) Sri Velleeswarar Temple

The temple spreads over an area of about 1½ acres. The presiding deity is Sri Velleeswarar and He is a Swayambu. Since Sukra, one of the Navagrahas worshipped the Lord here, this deity has been named as *Velleeswarar*. Sukra is known as *Velli*. A hereditary Gurukkal performs pooja once daily in the morning. He receives 300 Marakkals of paddy every year towards his remuneration.

The temple owns 4.40 acres of wet lands, 3 acres of dry lands and garden land of about 40 cents, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 725. This sum is utilized for its maintenance. There are a Rishaba vahanam, a Horse vahanam and 4 Kedayams made of wood which are 50 years old. The affairs of the temple are managed by three trustees.

Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board

88. KARUNILAM—KARUMBUR (H)

(1) Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple

The village is 4 miles from Singaperumal Koil railway station and 9 miles from the district headquarters. Bus facilities are available to reach this temple. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Kariamanickaperumal. This temple standing on an area of 2 cents of land was built about a century back.

The villagers themselves are maintaining this temple. Poojas are performed daily. It owns 6 acres of dry lands which fetch an income of 4 cart loads of grain.

(2) Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal Temple

The presiding deity is Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal. This temple covering an area of 2 cents was built about 100 years ago. It has 6 acres of dry lands which fetch an income of 4 cart loads of grain. One pooja is done daily. The temple is managed by the local residents.

131. EDAYUR (H/o 131 PONPADIRKUTTAM)

Sri Prasannavenkatesa Perumal Temple

The village is 3 miles from Ottivakkam railway station and can be reached by bus. The above temple was built about 200 years ago and covers an area of about 15 cents. The Brahmin Bhattachari whose office is not hereditary and who is paid a monthly salary performs one pooja daily.

The temple gets 6 cart load of paddy from its wet lands. No festivals are celebrated. A single trustee is in charge of the temple affairs.

134. ANUR (P) ELUMICHAMPATTU

Sri Kandaswamy Temple

This small temple occupying 4,400 sq. ft. of land was also built about the same time as the Asthapureswarar shrine at Anur and both are under the same

management. This temple is dedicated to Lord Muruga and the presiding deity is offered one pooja daily. Kirthigai is the main festival celebrated here. It is managed by a single trustee.

138. VAZHUVADUR (P)

Sri Agnipureeswarar Temple

This temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and is 6 miles from Ottivakkam railway station on the Chingleput—Tirukalikundram road. A woman named Sri Gandhimathi Ammal built this temple 27 years ago. The temple owns 1.92 acres of wet lands from which an income of 16 Kalams of paddy is realised. Poojas are performed daily.

133. KILPAKKAM (P)

Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple

This small Vishnu temple covering an area of 5 cents was built about 100 years ago. It is 7 miles distant from Padalam railway station. Devotees can reach this temple by buses that ply from Thirukalikundram to Madurantakam. It owns neither jewels nor vahanas. It has 0.74 acres of land from which it gets an income of 6 Kalams of paddy. The hereditary Bhattachari performs one pooja daily. Festivals are celebrated occasionally.

District: CHINGLEPUT (2)

Taluk: CHINGLEPUT (6)

Immovable properties owned by temple

[Under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L. C. No.	Name of temple	Extent of land in acre			House	Shop	Shop and house	Vacant house	Compensation given by Government for lands taken over	Annual income (In Rupees)
		Wet	Dry	Wet and dry						
									Rs.	
1.	Sri Manneeswarar temple	13.26	26.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,000
7.	" Nandheeswarar	22.77	22.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
22.	" Vembadi Vinayagar	...	...	22.44	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
23.	" Kailasanathaswamy	...	...	5.65	...	...	...	...	...	600
	" Anjancyswamy	...	0.61	3.67	...	...	...	...	...	250
				Salt bed						
30.	" Thirunarayanaperumal	16.73	3.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	" Kalyana Ranganayakperumal	...	...	19.38	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
33.	" Adhikesavaperumal	2.00	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
	" Kailasanathar	8.00	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	480
35.	" Lakshminarayanaperumal	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
37.	" Kariamanickaperumal	3.40	6.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
40.	" Kalatheeswarar	5.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
	" Srinivasaperumal	...	...	5.59	...	...	...	...	...	(Income does not accrue to the temple)
45.	" Srinivasaperumal	...	...	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	" Thokkeeswarar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
46.	" Srinivasaperumal	21.01	45.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
48.	" Devanathaperumal	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
49.	" Pataladri Narasimhaswamy	...	...	"	...	...	...	1	2,329	5,000+2,329=7329
50.	" Marundheeswarar	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	2,263	2,263
	" Thyagarajaswamy	11.72	4.83	7.47	...	...	...	...	2,263	2,000+2,263=4,263
				Tamarind thope						
53.	" Veerabadrswamy	...	...	25.22	...	1	...	...	...	Income not stated
54.	" Agastheeswaraswamy	10.84	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
	" Putirankondeeswarar	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
55.	" Jalakanteeswarar	13.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
63.	" Senganmadaleeswarar	10.90	42.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
	" Murugeswaraswamy	...	...	41.25	...	...	...	...	...	"
64.	" Nithyakalyanaperumal	61.00	436.00	3.00* 56.00†	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
68.	" Kandaswamy	249.04	433.79	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...	11,000
77.	" Sivapparakasaswamy	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
81.	" Kailasanathaswamy	...	...	48.58	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
	" Thirukarai Eswarar	11.95	44.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
82.	" Parasurameswaraswamy	2.08	17.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	"

* Salt Bed.

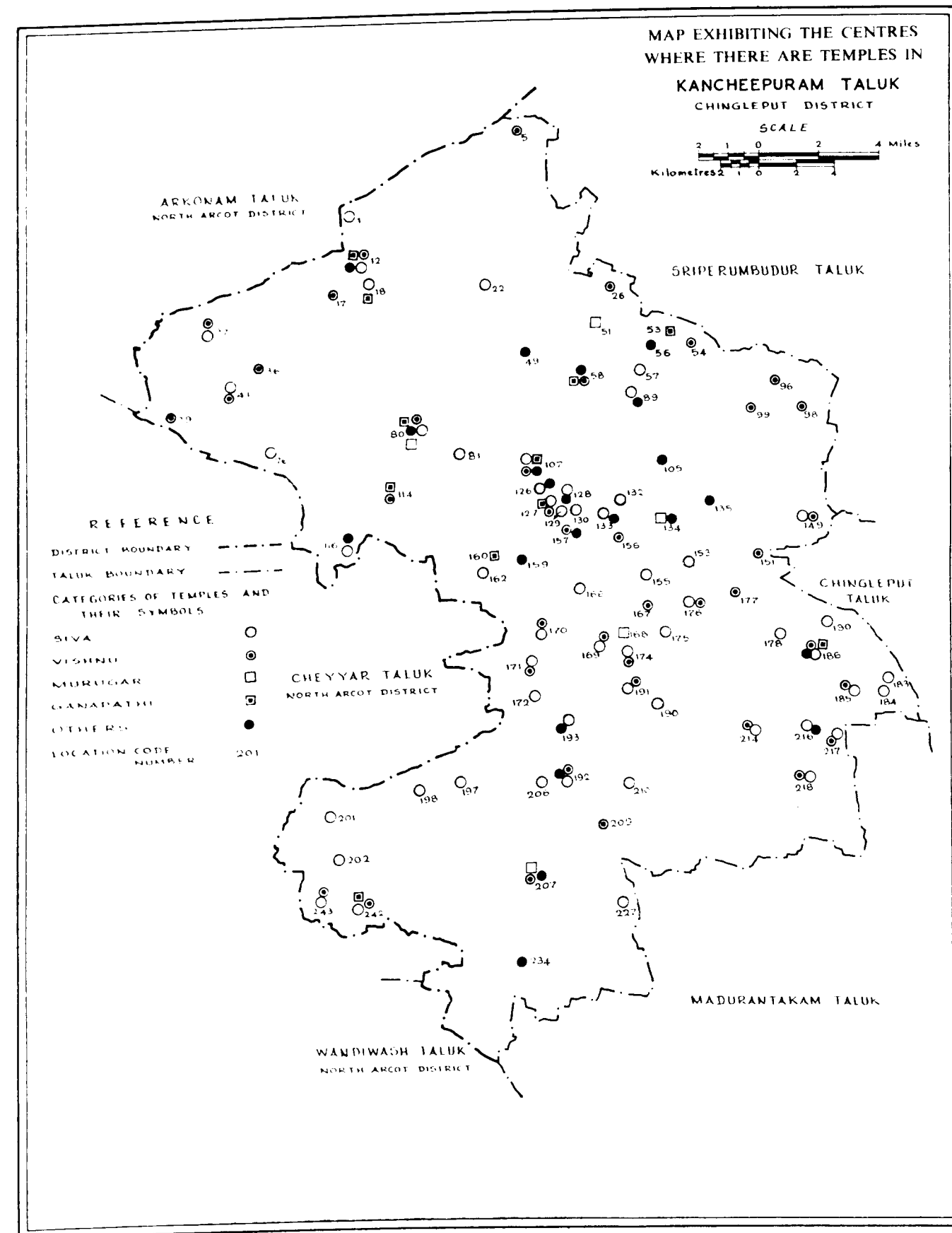
† Garden.

89.	„ Gnanapureeswaraswamy	„	...	100.00*	...	...	...	...	800
97.	„ Vyagarapureeswarar	„	4.04	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	„ Pundareega Varadaraja Perumal	„	2.71	0.80	...	...	...	...	400
99.	„ Varadarajaperumal	„	5.17	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Kailasanathar	„	...	...	Not stated	...	...	...	...
	„ Kothandeswaraswamy	„	...	7.97	...	...	...	...	2,000
	„ Drowpathiamman	„	...	...	2	...	...	...	540
	„ Ekambareswarar	„	8.43	...	3	...	...	...	3,600
	„ Pathangeeswarar	„	23.99	21.71	...	...	...	...	500
	„ Veerabadraswamy	„	...	...	3.00 (House site)	...	...	...	156
	„ Angalaparameswari	„	...	...	No immovable properties	...	...	...	...
104.	„ Agastheeswarar	„	3.18	6.89	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
105.	„ Kalyana Varadarajaperumal	„	2.59	7.00	37 Tamarind trees	...	...	...	450
111.	„ Kothandamaswamy	„	25.00	2.15	57.00	...	...	...	800
122.	„ Sthalasayanaperumal	„	...	...	15.80	...	...	...	1,500
126.	„ Lakshminarayanaperumal	„	...	...	14.00	...	...	...	1,200
128.	„ Lakshminarayanaperumal	„	2.35	1.40	...	...	...	...	750
129.	„ Vedagiri Eswarar	„	...	...	115.01	...	...	3,320	1,500 + 3,320 = 4,820
131.	„ Kothandamaswamy	„	...	...	14.02	...	...	...	1,400
132.	„ Kothandamaswamy	„	10.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	2,000
	„ Lakshminarasimhaswamy	„	12.02	5.50	...	...	...	...	2,000
	„ Thiruvaleeswar	„	...	...	7.00	...	...	...	200
	„ Munkudimi Eswarar	„	3.50	...	...	...	...	...	350
	„ Kalvi Vinayagar	„	0.97	...	0.04	...	...	...	250
133.	„ Kanniamman	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
134.	„ Asthapureeswarar	„	...	...	48.19	...	...	...	3,600
139.	„ Pidari Selliamman	„	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	600
154.	„ Kariamanickaperumal	„	14.09	3.07	0.79	...	...	...	1,000
164.	„ Thiruvaragaswamy	„	...	...	2.00 44.27	...	...	8	1,030
	„ Adhikesavaperumal	„	1.75	1.86	...	...	...	...	200
	„ Ekambara Eswarar	„	...	...	15.37	...	8	...	1,360
	„ Velleeswarar	„	4.40	3.00	...	...	...	...	725

[Outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

36.	„ Kariamanickaperumal	„	...	6.00	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Lakshminarayanaperumal	„	...	6.00	...	...	...	...	800
131.	„ Prasannavenkatesaperumal	„	...	...	7.18	...	...	...	1,200
134.	„ Kandaswamy	„	...	...	5.85	...	...	...	1,500
138.	„ Agnipureeswarar	„	1.93	...	...	...	...	...	768
153.	„ Kariamanickaperumal	„	0.74	...	...	...	...	...	288

* With Forest.



7. KANCHEEPURAM TALUK

[Temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.]

1. GOVINDHAVADI

Sri Dakshinamurthy or Sri Kailasanathar Temple

The Dakshinamurthy temple of Govindhavadi village is fifty miles from Saidapet, the district headquarters, and ten miles from Kancheepuram, the taluk headquarters. To reach the temple, one has to walk a distance of about three-fourth of a mile from Thirumalpur, which is the nearest railway station on the Kancheepuram—Arkonam railway line.

The temple was built during the days of the Pandya kings. The principal deity is Sri Dakshinamurthy. Its name is mentioned in the Kancheepuram Sthala Puranam of 1887. There is an inscription on the walls in the inner prakaram.

The temple is spread over an area of about three acres. There is a gopuram the height and breadth of which are 22' and 14' respectively. Lord Kailasanathar, represented by a Lingam of 2½' in height and 3' in breadth is in the Sanctum of the temple. A Perumal idol of 5' in height and two other Amman idols were dug out of the earth sometime back. Poojas are performed regularly twice a day by a Brahmin priest. His office is not hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary.

The temple has jewellery worth about Rs. 200 which were made six years back. It owns lands to the extent of about 18.46 acres, which are under lease cultivation; an annual income of about Rs. 1,000 is derived from them, which is spent for the day-to-day expenses of the temple and for its maintenance. Archanas are done free of cost without any fee being collected from the devotees. The temple has some vahanas made recently. No special festivals are celebrated in this temple. On Thursdays a large number of devotees visit the temple regularly and perform poojas and archanas.

The administration and management of the temple are in the hands of five trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

5. PURISAI

Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple

Buses plying from Madras are convenient to reach this temple. The district and the taluk headquar-

T. S.—13

ters are 35 and 12 miles away respectively and the nearest railway station Thirumalpur is at a distance of 5 miles. The temple was built 300 years ago and covers an area of 800 sq. ft. It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and the deity Perumal is in a standing posture. A Bhattachari well-versed in pooja rituals and having a knowledge of *Prabhandam*, offers poojas twice a day regularly. The temple is in possession of jewels worth about Rs. 200 which are antique. The immovable property of the temple in the form of lands is about 33 acres and 93 cents. The annual income from these lands is Rs. 1,000. This is spent by the trustees for the maintenance of the temple.

There is no special festival in this temple; but Margazhi month is observed with the recital of *Thiruppavai* and special poojas. Sri Ananthalar Sathumurai day in Tamil month of Chithirai is celebrated when the deity is taken round in procession along the streets of the village. There is an endowment the income of which is earmarked for Sri Ananthalar's *Thirunakshatram* and Sathumurai. Thirukarthigai is also celebrated here. On this day a lamp is lit and sent through the village leader to be kept near a tank about a mile off. This attracts a local crowd of about 500 villagers. This temple is administered by a Board of 3 trustees of whom one is the managing trustee.

12. PUDHUPAKKAM

Sri Kandeewarar and other Temples

A Siva temple, a Perumal temple, two Vinayagar temples and two Amman temples in the above village are managed by one and the same trustees. The village is connected both by bus and train. Injambakkam, which is about 1½ miles distant is the nearest railway station. All these temples were built some 100 years ago by the Naicker community. Each temple covers an area of about 2 cents. There is no pagoda except in the Siva Temple.

The Lingam in the Siva temple is a Pradhista one. In the Perumal temple, the Moolavar is in a standing pose. In the two Vinayagar temples, the deities are in a sitting posture. The idols in the two Amman temples are busts.

A hereditary Gurukkal offers one pooja daily in all the temples, except in the Amman temples, where a hereditary Pandaram performs the pooja. The Gurukkal and the Pandaram are in the enjoyment



The Naga
Sri Kailasanathar Temple
GOVINDHAVADI

of inam lands belonging to the temples. The income is used for their remuneration and for pooja expenses. The temples own some vahanas and a car.

Sivarathri is the annual festival of the Siva temple, while the Vishnu temple observes Purattasi Saturdays and Vaikunta Ekadasi. Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only festival celebrated every year in both the Vinayagar temples.

Adi Vizha which spreads over a period of 3 days is the most important festival observed by the Amman temples, which attracts not less than 500 devotees from the neighbouring villages and taluks. Two trustees are managing the affairs of these temples.

17. KURAM

Sri Adhikesava Perumal and Sri Koorathalwar Temples

Injambakkam railway station is at a distance of 2 miles from the village and this distance can be covered by cart. The Perumal temple was built long ago and the Koorathalwar temple about 700 years ago. Extensions were made by a Chettiar some 30 years back. It is stated that there is a stone inscription. The area occupied by the temple is about four thousand square feet consisting of a gopuram, 2 prakarams, 3 Garbagrahas and more than 50 pillars. There is a pillar known as *Garudakambam* 35' high. On the top of this pillar a lamp is lit on the Kirthigai day in the month of Karthigai.

The seventh verse in '*Sri Ramanuja Nootranthathi*' in '*Nalayira Divya Prabhendam*' mentions about Sri Koorathalwar. Poojas are performed by a Bhattachari who gets a monthly salary. The jewels are worth about Rs. 20,000 and they were gifted by the devotees. The temple owns about a hundred acres of lands, which fetch an income of Rs. 3,000 and this is utilised for the daily poojas, payment of salary to servants, celebration of festivals and administration of the temple. It is in possession of a Car, a Palanquin and a number of vahanas made of wood.

The main festival is Sri Koorathalwar annual festival which is celebrated for 10 days. 400 to 500 devotees attend it. Sri Koorathalwar was the chief among Sri Ramanujar's principal disciples. He lived in this world for 100 years and during this period, he published Sri Bashyam composed by Sri Ramanujar. The temple is administered by 3 trustees.

18. PERIYA KARUMBUR

(1) Sri Kachaleeswarar Temple

Sri Kachaleeswarar temple of Periyakarumbur village which is three quarters of a mile from Injambakkam railway station was constructed some 150

years ago by the Naickers. A Kumbabishekam was done 5 years back by a devotee. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Kachaleeswarar. The Lingam here is an installed one. The area of this small temple is 225 sq. ft.

A Gurukkal offers poojas daily once and his monthly salary is Rs. 25. Sivarathri and Vinayaga Chathurthi are the regular annual festivals observed during which abishekams are performed to the presiding deity. Three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manage the temple affairs.

(2) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

This temple in Periyakarumbur was constructed by the Naickers of the village some 150 years ago; a Kumbabishekam was done by a devotee 5 years back. The temple covers an area of 1,200 sq. ft. and there are stone inscriptions inside the temple. The presiding deity, Sri Sundara Vinayagar is in a sitting posture.

A Gurukkal performs poojas every morning and his monthly salary is Rs. 25. The temple derives an annual income of 1½ cart loads of paddy by way of rent from its 6 acres of wet lands. This is spent towards the salary of the Gurukkal and for its maintenance.

The temple owns the following vahanas viz., Simham, Bandicoot, 4 Kedayams and a Vimanam. All these are made of wood and are 100 years old.

Vinayaga Chathurthi, Thiruvadhirai, Masi Maham and Oorani Pongal during the month of Adi are the festivals celebrated every year and witnessed by about 300 devotees. The temple affairs are managed by a Board of 2 trustees, who are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

22. SIRUVALLUR

Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

The temple which is situated at a distance of about seven miles from Kancheepuram in Siruvallur village was built by the villagers under the initiative of one Sri Ramaswamy Mudaliar. The temple occupies an area of 3.07 acres with two prakarams. It is dedicated to Lord Siva. The Swayambu Lingam which is two feet in height and two and a half feet in circumference is believed to have been worshipped by Agasthya Munivar and hence probably the name of the temple. Poojas are regularly performed twice by a Brahmin priest and he is paid a monthly salary and a few measure of rice. The temple is in possession of a gold coated Necklace. It owns lands to the extent of about 28.20 acres managed by a trustee

and the income is utilised for performing the daily poojas and for the celebration of the festivals of the temple. Brahmotsavam is the main festival. The administration and management of the temple are in the hands of three trustees.

26. NIRVALLORE (H/o. 26 ARIAMBAKKAM)

Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal (Alias) Sri Veetriruntha Perumal Temple

The Lakshminarayana Perumal temple in Nirvallore village was constructed by the Vaishnava Vadakalai Brahmins of the Nirvallore Agraharam some two hundred and fifty years back. It is 12 miles from Kancheepuram on the Madras—Kancheepuram Grand Trunk road. The principal deity of the temple is Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal. There is an inscription on the inner walls of the front mandapam.

The temple is spread over an area of about 30 cents. There is a prakaram, a front mandapam supported by eight stone pillars, an inner mandapam supported by four stone pillars and a Sanctum. The temple is a Vaishnavite one with the Moolavar and Uthsavar in sitting and standing posture respectively. A special feature regarding this temple is that the two Ammans are seated separately and not on the lap of the Lord. Poojas are performed regularly twice a day by a Bhattachari whose office is not hereditary.

The temple has jewellery worth about Rs. 708 of which the following are noteworthy; viz., silver crown of the Moolavar and Uthsavar, gold and silver sacred threads and a pair of *Sangu-Chakra-Hastham* made of silver. All these jewels have been donated by the people of the Agraharam. The temple has got its own lands managed by a trustee from which an annual income of forty bags of paddy is derived out of which 12 bags are utilised as *prasadam* for the daily poojas, 21 bags as monthly salary for the Brahmin priest, temple musicians and other servants and the remaining seven bags are utilised for performing poojas during the Karthigai and Margazhi months.

Archanas are done free of cost. Thai Poosam and Sathumurai are the main festivals celebrated by the temple regularly, during which hundreds of devotees visit the temple for worship. The administration and management of the temple were formerly in the hands of some respectable individuals of the Agraharam. But, now, the temple is administered by five trustees.

30. THIRUPUKUZZHI

Sri Vijayaraghava Perumal Temple

This place can be reached by getting down at the fiftieth mile stone, while travelling by buses plying on

the Trunk road from Madras to Bangalore. The Kancheepuram railway station is at a distance of 8 miles. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Vijayaraghava Perumal.

The temple was constructed during the period of Sundara Pandyan. In 1955, a Renovation Committee was formed; a sum of Rs. 25,000 received from the Government was utilised for renovating the temple. The stone inscriptions of this temple are preserved by the Archaeological Department. Unlike other Perumal temples, Thayar's shrine is situated on the right side of the Perumal. A story which prevails here is as follows:

As stated in Ramayana, while Ravana, the Ruler of Lanka, carried away Sita from Panchavadi, Jadayu, the Kite-king, tried to rescue Sita from him. Ravana cut off its wings with his sword and it fell down on the ground half-dead. When Sri Rama reached this place, Jadayu informed him of Sita's abduction by Ravana and died. Sri Rama placed the bird in a pit and cremated it here. Hence this place is known as *Thirupukuzhi* (Thiru+Pull+Kuzhi). This is one of the 108 Vaishnavite centres. This is also the place where Sri Ramanujar studied under Sri Yathavaprakasara.

Poojas are done daily in the morning and evening. The priest's office is hereditary and he is selected from the Thenkalai sect. The antique jewels of the temple are worth about Rs. 5,000 and the silver vessels about Rs. 1,000. The temple has 36.57 acres of lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 700; it is utilised for daily poojas and yearly festivals. The money collected from hundi is Rs. 300 annually; charges for poojas are not collected. But for other items like performing marriages in the temple premises and shaving of head, fees are collected.

There is one Palanquin and a few vahanas made 200 years ago one of which is a Horse vahanam which rotates on an axis. When asked to do another one of the same pattern for another temple, the carpenter killed himself as he was unwilling to do so. Hence, during Brahmotsavam in Masi, on the day when the deity is taken out in procession on the horse vahanam, the carpenter's tomb is included in the itinerary of the deity.

The following festivals are conducted in this temple.

1. *Pavithra* Uthsavam in Avani month for five days; 2. Floating festival Uthsavam during Thai Amavasai for three days; 3. Masi Brahmotsavam for 10 days and 4. Sri Rama Navami in Panguni.

About 1,000 devotees attend these festivals. This temple is managed by a Board of 3 trustees.

37. DAMAL

**Sri Varageeswarar and
Sri Damodara Perumal Temples**

This place is situated at a distance of 10 miles from Kancheepuram, the nearest railway station. Bus facilities are available to reach these temples, as they are on the main road. Both the Siva and Vishnu temples were built 200 years ago by the local inhabitants. The presiding deities are Sri Varageeswarar and Sri Damodara Perumal. Stone inscriptions are found on the walls of the Sanctum Sanctorum of Sri Varageewarar temple.

The deity in the Siva temple is a Swayambu Lingam; poojas are offered daily twice in both the temples by a Gurukkal and a Bhattachari who receive a monthly salary from the Devasthanam. Both these temples are managed by three trustees.

39. PERUMBAKKAM

Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

This temple may be reached from Kancheepuram and bus facilities are available. The temple owns lands to the extent of 13 acres and 4 cents and they are enjoyed by the trustees. Out of the produce, a part is distributed in the form of food packets to poor people in Tirupathi. There is no pooja in the temple. It is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

41. MUSARAVAKKAM

(1) Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temple

Kancheepuram, the nearest railway station is 9 miles away. Bus facilities are available to reach the village. This temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. Poojas are performed by a Bhattachari, whose post is hereditary. The temple has lands to the extent of 18.48 acres, the income from which is spent for its maintenance. The temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

(2) Sri Saktheeswaraswamy Temple

This temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and a Gurukkal offers pooja daily. His office is hereditary. The temple owns landed property to the extent of 8.04 acres. It has recently been taken over by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

49. VEDAL

Sri Pīdariamman Temple

Bus facilities are available to reach this temple for the village Goddess and the nearest railway station is

Kancheepuram which is at a distance of four miles. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Ponniamman. The age of this temple is 100 years and it covers an area of two cents. Pooja is done once daily by a Pandaram whose office is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary. The temple has 0.33 acres of lands which fetch an income of Rs. 100 per annum. This is utilised for the daily poojas. The annual festival is celebrated in Avani month and is attended by about 100 persons from the village.

51. ATTUPUTHUR

Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

This temple is at a distance of half a mile from the 38.2 mile stone on the trunk-road from Madras to Kancheepuram. The temple was built by Sri A. Velu Mudaliar on an area of 50 cents in 1899. It is dedicated to Lord Muruga and poojas are done twice daily by a Brahmin priest. The post is not hereditary. He is given 375 Marakkals of paddy for pooja expenses and a salary of Rs. 50 per month.

The jewels are worth about Rs. 220 and were presented by the builder of the temple. It has 24.83 acres of wet and 82.41 acres of dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 950. There are vahanas, namely, Peacock, Elephant, Bootham, Surya Prabhai, Chandra Prabhai, Car and Palanquin made of wood some 12 years back. Every year Sashti Uthsavam is conducted for nine days and on the sixth day "Soorasamharam" festival is celebrated when about 150 devotees from the neighbouring villages attend. The temple is under the management of the hereditary trustee.

54. ALAPAKKAM

**Sri Sundararaja Perumal (Alias)
Alagu Sundara Perumal Temple**

The village Alapakkam is seven miles from Chingleput and this distance can be covered by bus. The Brahmin community of the village constructed the temple some 60 years ago. Renovations were effected 10 years back. The temple covers an area of 20 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Sundararaja Perumal is in a standing pose. His consort is Sri Anandavalli Thayar.

The Bhattachari whose office is not hereditary offers poojas every morning; his monthly salary is Rs. 40. The temple has 10 acres of wet lands from which it gets 32 bags of paddy.

Panguni Uthiram is the only festival observed in the temple and about 100 devotees attend it. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.



Gopuram view
Sri Varageeswarar Temple
(37) DAMAL

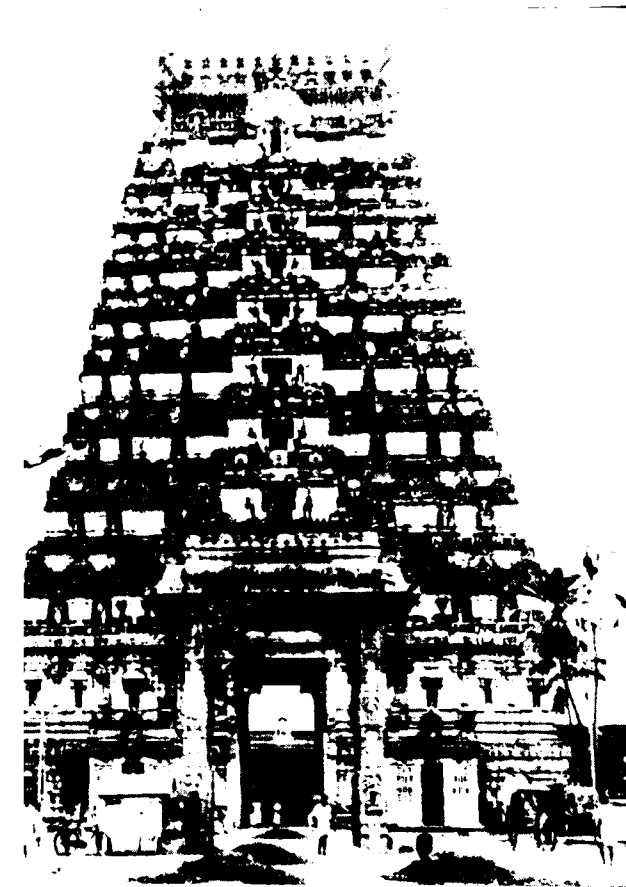
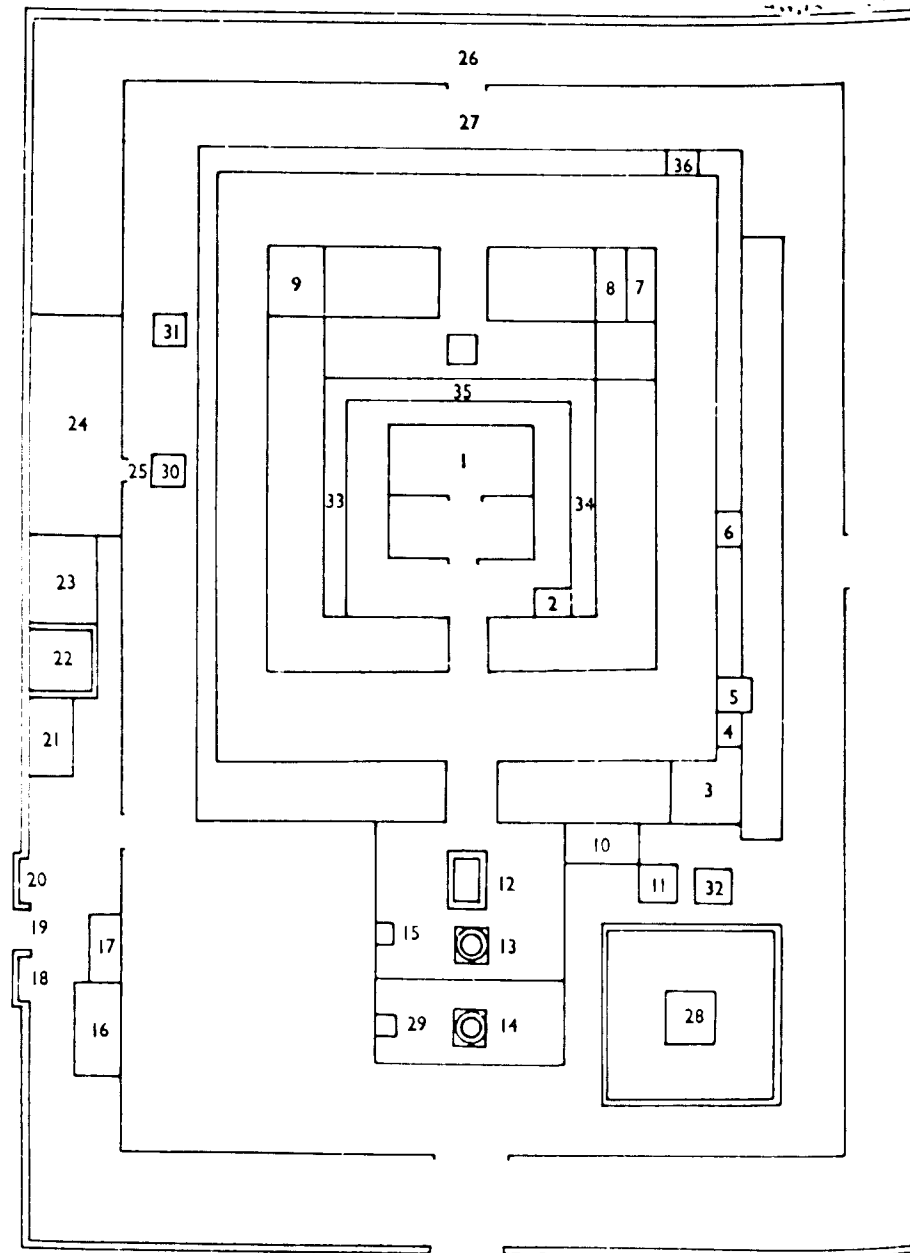
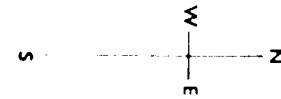
SRI EKAMBARANATHAR TEMPLE

KANCHEEPURAM

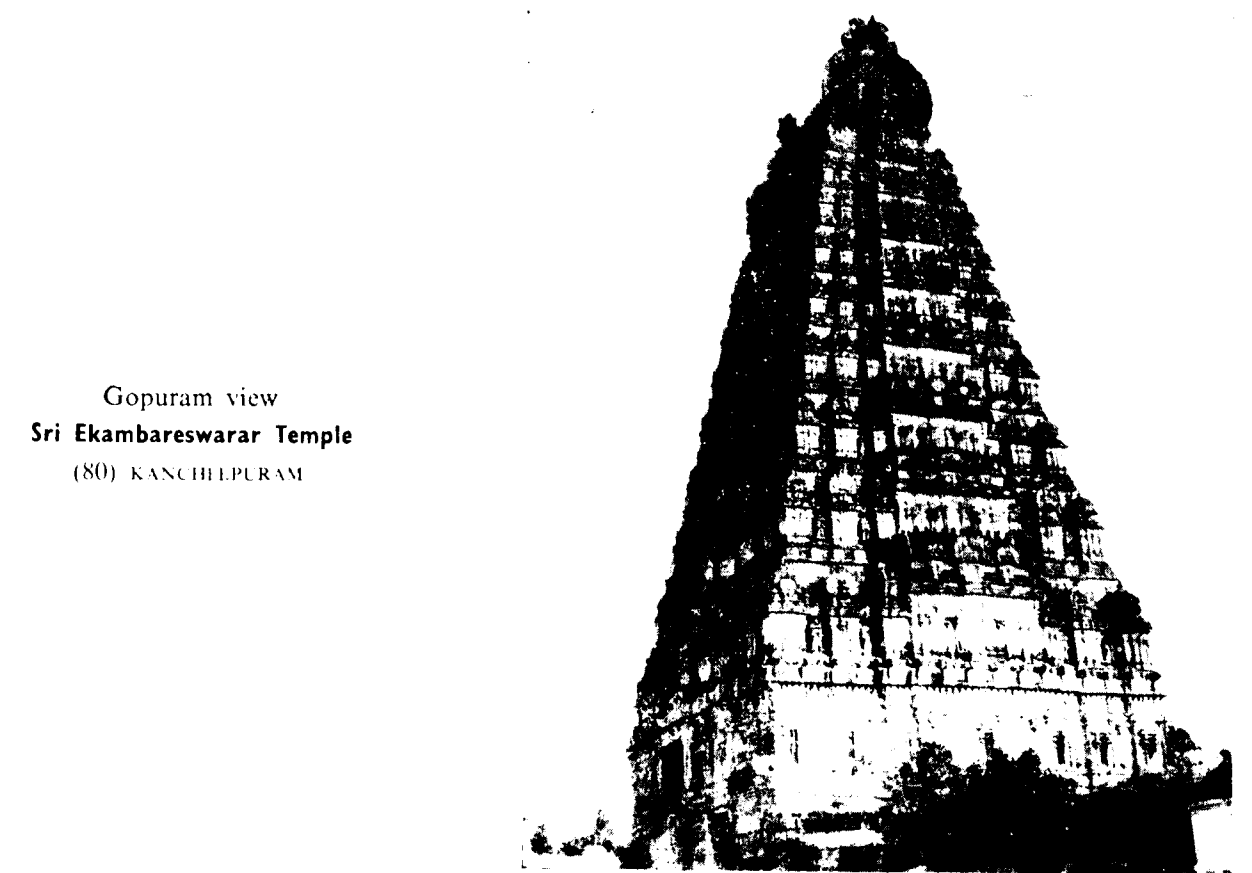
[NOT TO SCALE]

INDEX TO NUMBERS

- 1 Ekambaranathar
- 2 Nilathenganthandam Perumal
- 3 Yagasalai
- 4 Arumugar
- 5 Natarajar
- 6 Palli Arai
- 7 Elavakuzhaliammai
- 8 Mavadikandhar
- 9 Uthsavar Mandapam
- 10 Office Room
- 11 Old Office Room
- 12 Nandhi
- 13 Kodimaram
- 14 Big Nandhi
- 15 Kachimayanam
- 16 Vahana Mandapam
- 17 Siva Siva Oli Mandapam
- 18 Vinayagar
- 19 Raja Gopuram
- 20 Subramaniam
- 21 Garden
- 22 Tank
- 23 Garden
- 24 1000 Pillar Mandapam
- 25 Gopuram
- 26 Garden (Dry Land)
- 27 Prakaram
- 28 Tank
- 29 Valeswarar
- 30 Vinayagar
- 31 Sathianathar
- 32 Rishibeswarar
- 33 63 Nayanmars
- 34 63 Nayanmars(Uthsavar)
- 35 27 Lingas
- 36 Sahasra Lingam



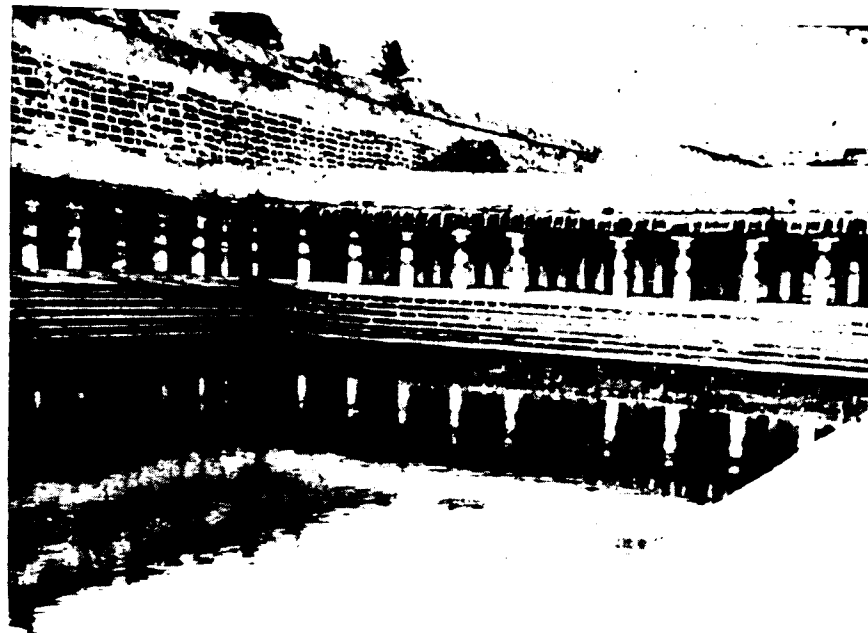
Temple view
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



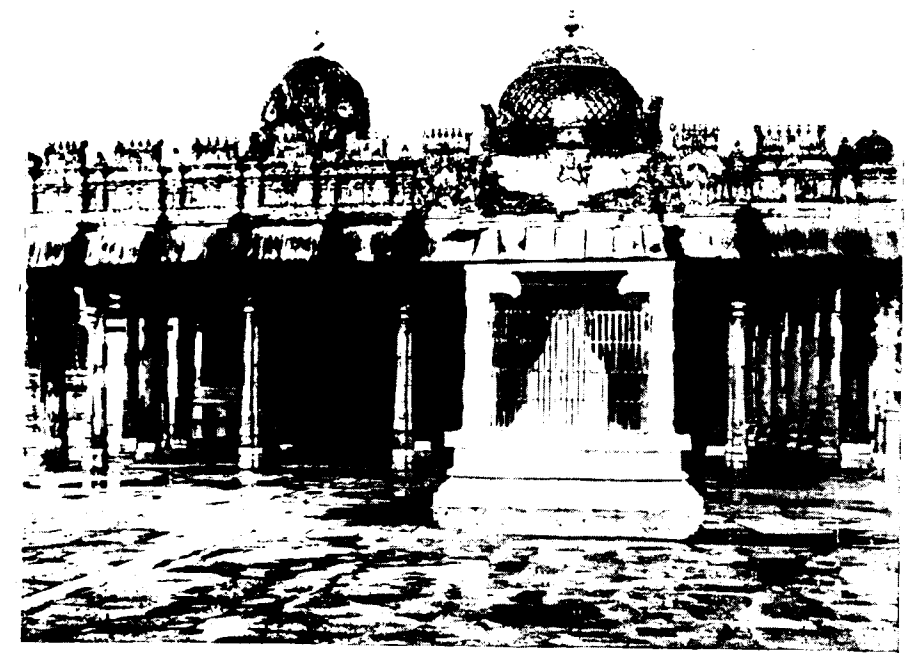
Gopuram view
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



A view of the Gopurams
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple (80) KANCHEEPURAM



A view of the Kamba Tank
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple (80) KANCHEEPURAM



Temple and Nandhi Mandapam view
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple (80) KANCHEEPURAM



Sri Vallabha Ganapathi
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple (80) KANCHEEPURAM



Sri Herambha Ganapathi
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



Sri Sodasahastha Ganapathi
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



Sri Narthana Ganapathi
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM

Sri Ganapathi (Uthsavar)
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM





The divine marriage of
Lord Siva with Parvathi Devi
Sri Ekambareswarar Temp'
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



Sri Uma Devi making ablution to Lingam
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM

Sri Thirumal Eswarar Temple

The village lies at a distance of about 9 miles from Kancheepuram, which is the nearest railway station. Buses and carts offer the means of communications to reach the temple. It was built about 200 hundred years ago and a Kumbabishekam was performed twice some 60 years and 20 years back respectively by the local residents. Sri Thirumal Eswarar is the principal deity of the temple. It covers an area of 2 acres. The Lingam of this temple is a Swayambu. There are festival idols for the following deities, namely, Sri Thirumal Eswarar, Thirupurasundari, Murugar and Vinayagar.

A novel feature regarding this Lingam is that on its forehead there is a "Namam" which is the caste mark of Vaishnavites. According to a story in vogue, a tiller found the Lingam while ploughing the field. His plough hit the Lingam on the head resulting in a flow of blood from the forehead, leaving a scar, in the shape of a "Namam". Therefore, the deity was named as *Thirumal Eswarar*.

A hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas twice daily and receives an annual remuneration of 3 cart load of paddy. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 475 by way of rent from its landed property of 19 acres of wet and dry lands, which is spent towards the salary of the Gurukkal and for the temple's maintenance.

Sivarathri, Arudhra and Vinayga Chathurthi are the regular annual festivals celebrated of which Arudhra is the main one, which attracts about 100 local devotees.

A Board of 5 trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple affairs.

Sri Venugopalaswamy, Vinayagar and Kuthalamman Temples

The village Karur is situated at a distance of about 6 miles from Kancheepuram, which is the nearest railway station. Bus facilities are available to reach it. There are three small temples in the village, namely, Sri Venugopalaswamy temple, Sri Vigneswarar temple and Sri Kuthalamman temple. All these were built some 100 years ago and a Kumbabishekam was performed about 40, 50 and 35 years ago respectively by the people of Vanniar caste. These temples cover an area of 192, 70 and 168 sq. ft. respectively. There is no idol but only a picture in the Sri Venugopalaswamy temple. The idols of Sri Vigneswarar and Sri Kuthalamman are in a sitting posture.

Poojas are done daily once in all these temples by priests who belong to Naicker, Pandaram and Poosari castes respectively. The monthly salary of the Naicker in the Venugopalaswamy temple whose office is hereditary is Rs. 3; the other two priests are getting a cart load of paddy every year. The annual income from the landed properties of these temples is Rs. 10.

Sri Jayanthi, Sri Rama Navami, Vinayaga Chaturthi, Saturdays and Vaikunta Ekadasi are the important annual festivals observed in the Venugopalaswamy temple. Arudhra, Sivarathri and Vinayaga Chathurthi are the usual festivals celebrated every year by the Vinayagar temple. Adi Vizha is the only annual festival observed in the Kuthalamman temple for 5 days during which the deity is taken round the streets in a procession. About 500 devotees attend the festivals. A Board of two trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages these three temples.

Sri Bheemeswarar Temple

The origin of the temple is not known. But a Kumbabishekam was done in 1952. There are stone inscriptions in the temple in Grantham. Sri Bheemeswarar is the presiding deity of the temple. It is located at a distance of 5 miles from Kancheepuram, which is the nearest railway station. Buses and carts are available to reach the temple. It covers an area of half an acre and the Lingam here is a Pradhista one.

Pooja is performed daily once by a Gurukkal, who is paid a monthly salary. The temple owns landed property to the extent of 10 acres of wet and dry lands which are leased out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 700 which is spent for the salary of the Gurukkal, pooja expenses and for the general maintenance of the temple. No festivals are celebrated in this temple. A Board of 2 trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple.

(1) Sri Ekambareswarar Temple

Kancheepuram, the temple city and the foremost among the seven holy cities of India which bestow salvation is a well-known pilgrim centre for Saivites and Vaishnavites alike. Along with Mamallapuram and Thirukalikundram, this city is invariably included in the itinerary of every foreign tourist. It can be reached by buses, cars or train. Of the several temples in this city, Sri Ekambareswarar shrine in the Siva Kanchi or Big Kancheepuram is one of the most famous temples in South India. The temple was in

existence even prior to the Sixth Century A. D. The old temple was pulled down and a new one was built by the Pallavas. The Chola rulers who came after the Pallavas took a special interest in the temple. The main or Raja Gopuram the height of which is 172' was completed by Sri Krishna Devaraya, the well-known Vijayanagar ruler. The Kalyana mandapam in front of the Sanctum was also built by the Vijayanagar rulers. Repairs and renovations were effected by one Sri R. M. M. Lakshmana Chettiar about 200 years ago. The presiding deity Sri Ekambareswarar is a *Prithivi* Lingam which was worshipped by His consort Sri Kamakshiamman.

The temple covers an area of 47 acres. The "*Sthala Viruksham*" which is a Mango tree is said to be 2,500 years old and that the four Vedas have taken the shape of this tree; the fruits in the four branches have the following tastes respectively, sweet, sour, astringent and bitter. Saint Sundaramoorthy Nayanar who became totally blind got back the sight of his left eye after worshipping Sri Ekambareswarar. Four Nayanmars have composed verses about this deity. Daily 6 poojas are performed here by the priests who are the descendants of Sri Sundaramoorthy Nayanar. The poojas are *Usha-kalam*, *Kalasanthi*, *Uchi Kalam*, *Pradosham*, *Sayaratchai* and *Arthajamam*. The priests are entitled to take the offerings of the devotees; they are also paid a monthly salary.

The temple has wet and dry lands to the extent of about 100 acres which fetch an income of Rs. 5,000. The State Government are giving a free grant of Rs. 1,000. This income is utilized for poojas and other expenses. The temple is in possession of jewels, worth about Rs. 2,00,000 donated by rulers and devotees. Of these, the diamond crown *Magarakandigai* and diamond "*Viboothi Pattam*" are of exquisite beauty. The income from hundi which is opened and counted in the presence of the Executive Officer and trustees is Rs. 2,000, per annum. Devotees have to pay six paise as entrance fee, Re. 1 for abishekam and Rs. 2.50 for adorning the deity with Kavacha. The temple is in possession of a silver Car, a silver Mavadi, gold Rishabam and an ivory Palanquin which are used during the Panguni Uthiram festival. They are all antique.

Ani Thirumanjanam, Adi Kirthigai, Avani Moolam, Navarathri, Thai Poosam, Karthigai Deepam, Floating festival, Panguni Uthiram, Chithra Pournami and Vaikasi Visagam are the festivals celebrated; of these, Panguni Uthiram which is celebrated for 13 days is the main one, when Sri Kamakshiamman's marriage with the Lord is celebrated. About 10,000 devotees attend

this festival. The story regarding the divine union of the Lord and Devi is as follows:

Devi who came to the earth owing to a curse by Siva—because she closed His eyes and the world became dark—made a Lingam out of sand and worshipped Him under the Mango Tree to regain her place near her Lord. All of a sudden flood waters of the Vegavathi river overflowed and threatened to destroy the Lingam. The Goddess, though terrified, did not lose her presence of mind and embraced the Lingam; the marks of her bangles and nipples were impressed on it. The God gave her dharsan and fulfilled her desire. The sculptural representation of the Goddess embracing Siva is of exquisite beauty.

There are three other Lingams worshipped by Brahma, Vishnu and Rudra; they are Vellakambar, Kallakambar and Nallakambar respectively.

Two Lingams in which 108 Lingams and 1,008 Lingams respectively are carved are also to be found here. Devotees who desire more details may refer to the *Sthala Puranam* which is available in the *Devasthanam*. An Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and 4 trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Kamakshiamman Temple

The temple is located at a distance of three furlongs from the Kancheepuram railway station. It is in existence from the time of Sri Adhi Sankarar. It was built by the then rulers, through the influence of Sri Adhi Sankaracharyar. The temple was renovated in 1880 and 1940 by his Holiness Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peetathipathigal. There are stone inscriptions in Telugu regarding this. The history of the temple is found in the *Kamakshi Vilasa Puranam*.

The temple is famous for giving boons to devotees. A dumb devotee by name Mookan is said to have got back his power of speech and composed 500 songs in praise of the Ambal. There are many such instances.

The temple occupies an area of five acres and has beautiful gopurams, pillars, mandapams, and tanks. The Moolavar Ambal is in a sitting posture. The festival-idol along with Sri Lakshmi and Sri Saraswathi is in standing pose. The Ambal who is known as *Para Brahma Rupini* is seated on Brahma, Vishnu, Rudra, Eswarar and Sadasivam. Poojas are done for the Sri Chakram in front of the Ambal. The Devi was originally an *Ugramurthy*. Adhi Sankarar made her a *Santhamurthy* by installing the Sri Chakram in front of her. The history of the temple has been published in the form of a book by the Karvettinagar Samasthanam in the name of *Kamakshi Vilasam*. Both Sri



Sri Uma Devi embracing Lord Siva.
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



Lord Vishnu praying Sri Siva
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



Sri Uma Devi closing the eyes of Lord Siva
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



Sri Ramar with Hanumar
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



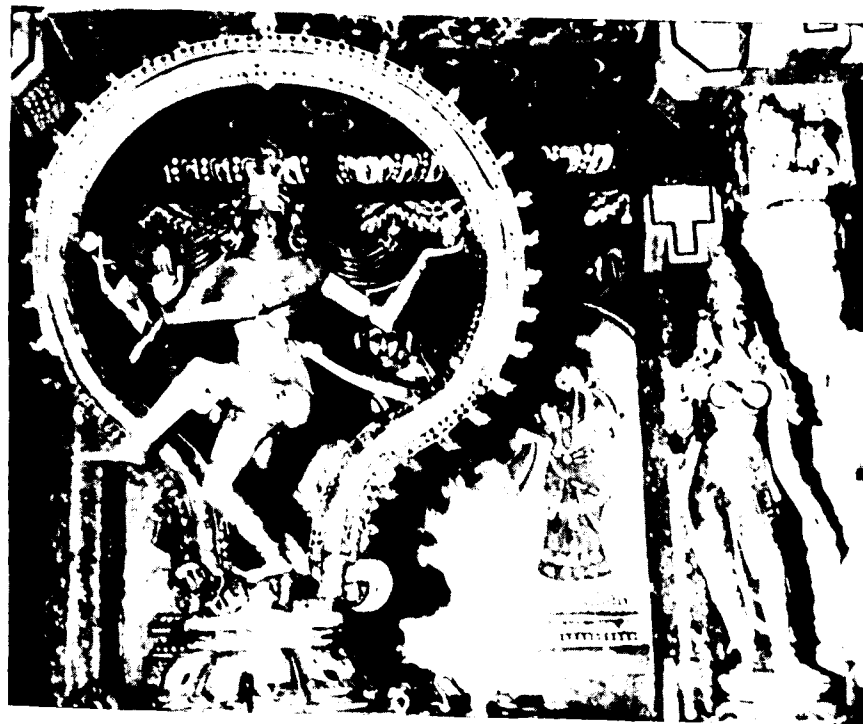
Sri Uma Devi embracing Lingam
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM

The Panchamuga Kali
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM





Lord Siva as Bikshadanamurthi
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple (80) KANCHEEPURAM

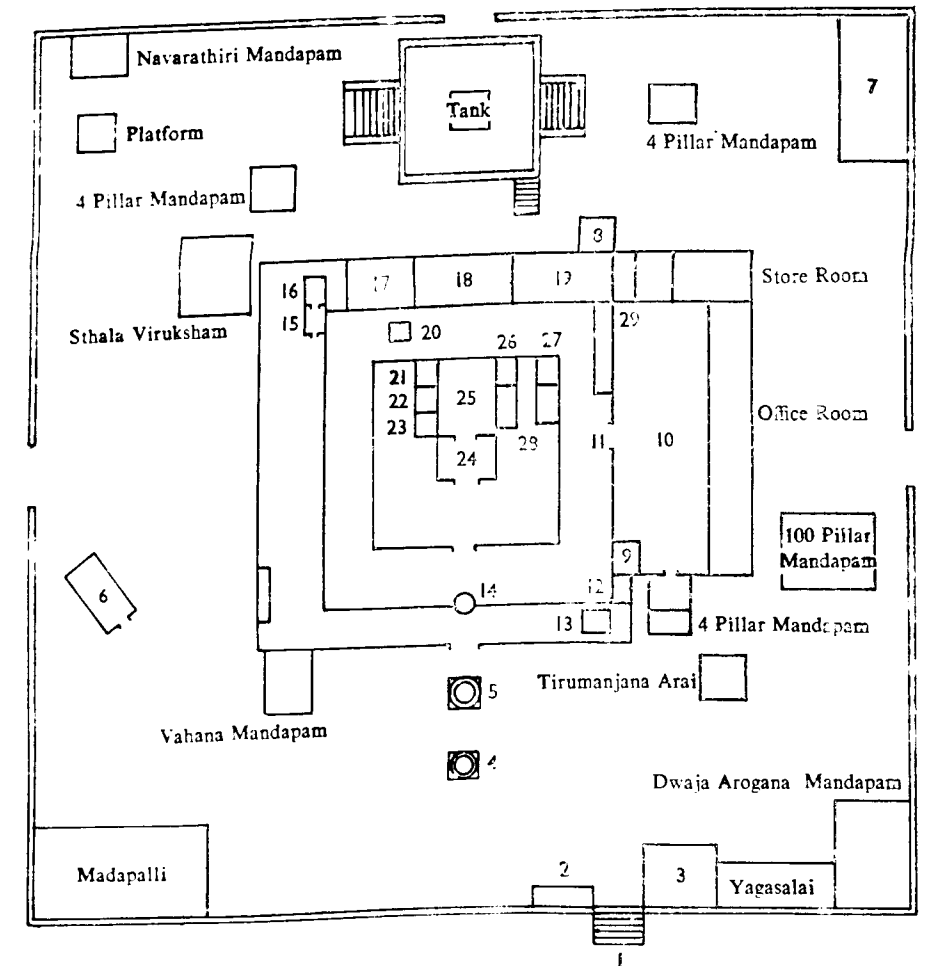


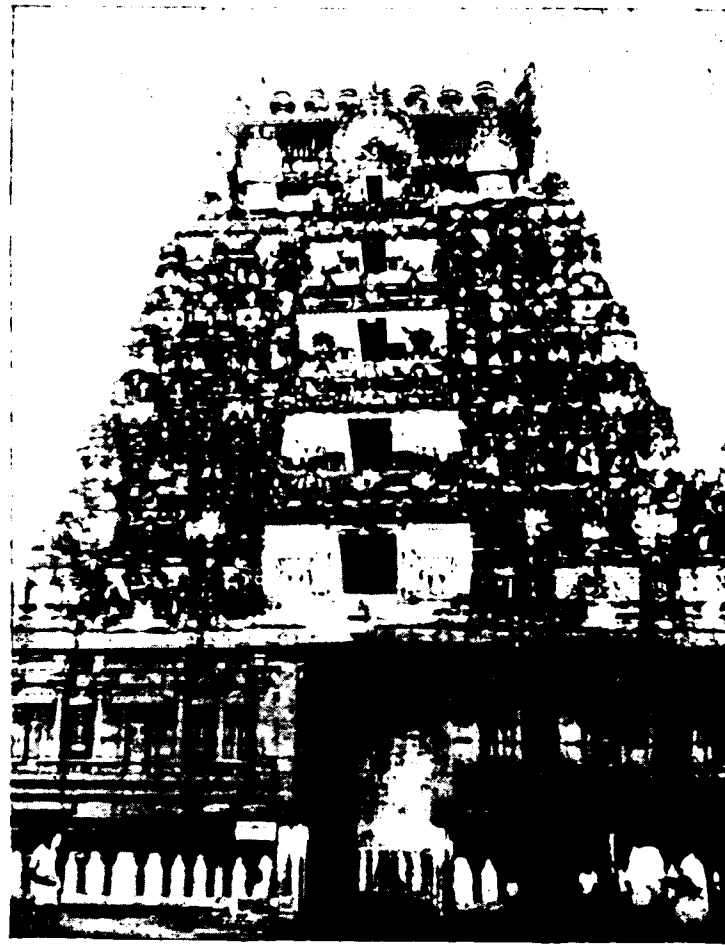
Sri Natarajar with His consort Sivakamasundari
Sri Ekambareswarar Temple (80) KANCHEEPURAM

SRI KAMAKSHIAMMAN TEMPLE KANCHEEPURAM [NOT TO SCALE]

INDEX TO NUMBERS

- 1 Raja Gopuram
- 2 Mahishasura Mardhini
- 3 Kala Bhairavar
- 4 Kodimaram
- 5 Balipeedam
- 6 Kasi Viswanathar
- 7 Thirukkan Uthsava Mandapam
- 8 Bhoothanigraha Perumal
- 9 Adhishesan
- 10 Dwaja Sthambam
- 11 Entrance
- 12 Palli Arai
- 13 Uthsavar
- 14 Lion
- 15 Maha Saraswathi
- 16 Bangaru Kamakshi
- 17 Treasury
- 18 Iyanar
- 19 Adhi Sankarar
- 20 Annapoorani
- 21 Kothalegar
- 22 Soundarya Lakshmi
- 23 Ardhanareeswarar
- 24 Sri Chakkaram
- 25 Kamakshiamman
- 26 Aruba Lakshmi
- 27 Varahiamman
- 28 Vinayagar
- 29 Varasidhi Vinayagar

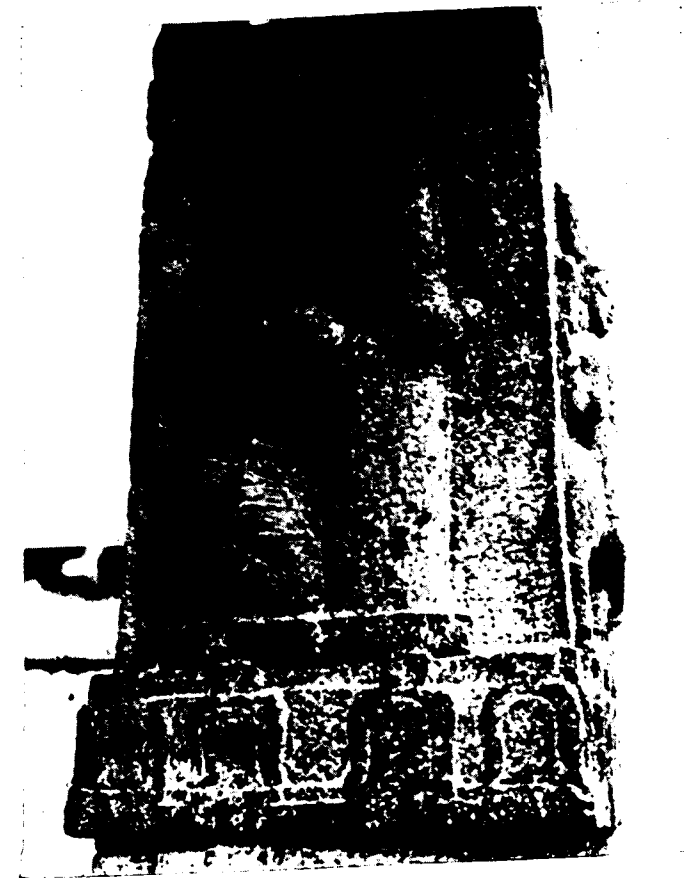




Gopuram view
Sri Kamakshi Amman Temple (80) KANCHEEPURAM



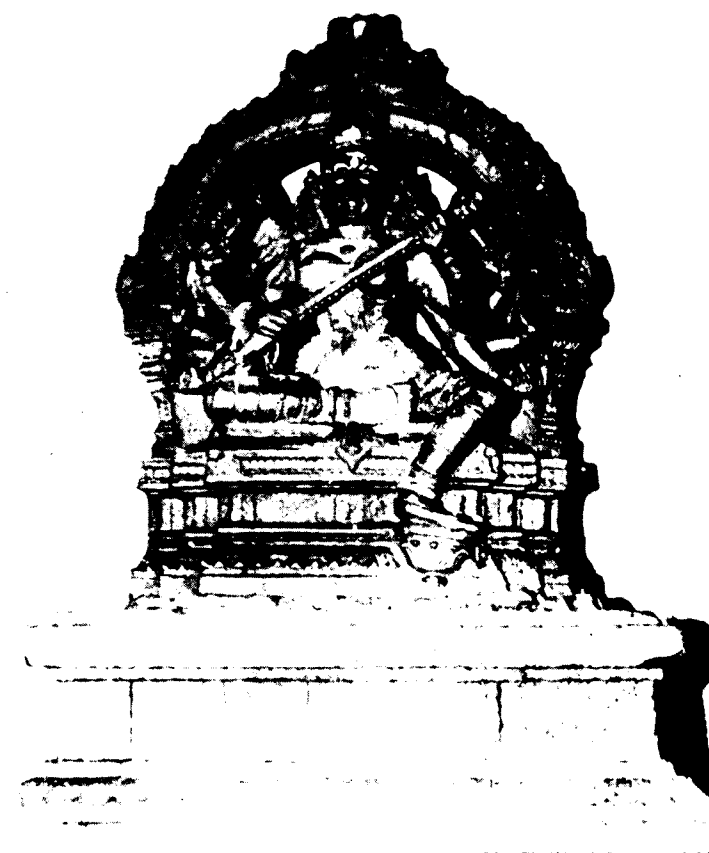
The marriage of Sri Kamakshi Amman with Lord Siva
Sri Kamakshi Amman Temple (80) KANCHEEPURAM



Sri Uma Devi embracing Lingam
Sri Kamakshi Amman Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM

Ayiravadham worshipping Lingam
Sri Kamakshi Amman Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



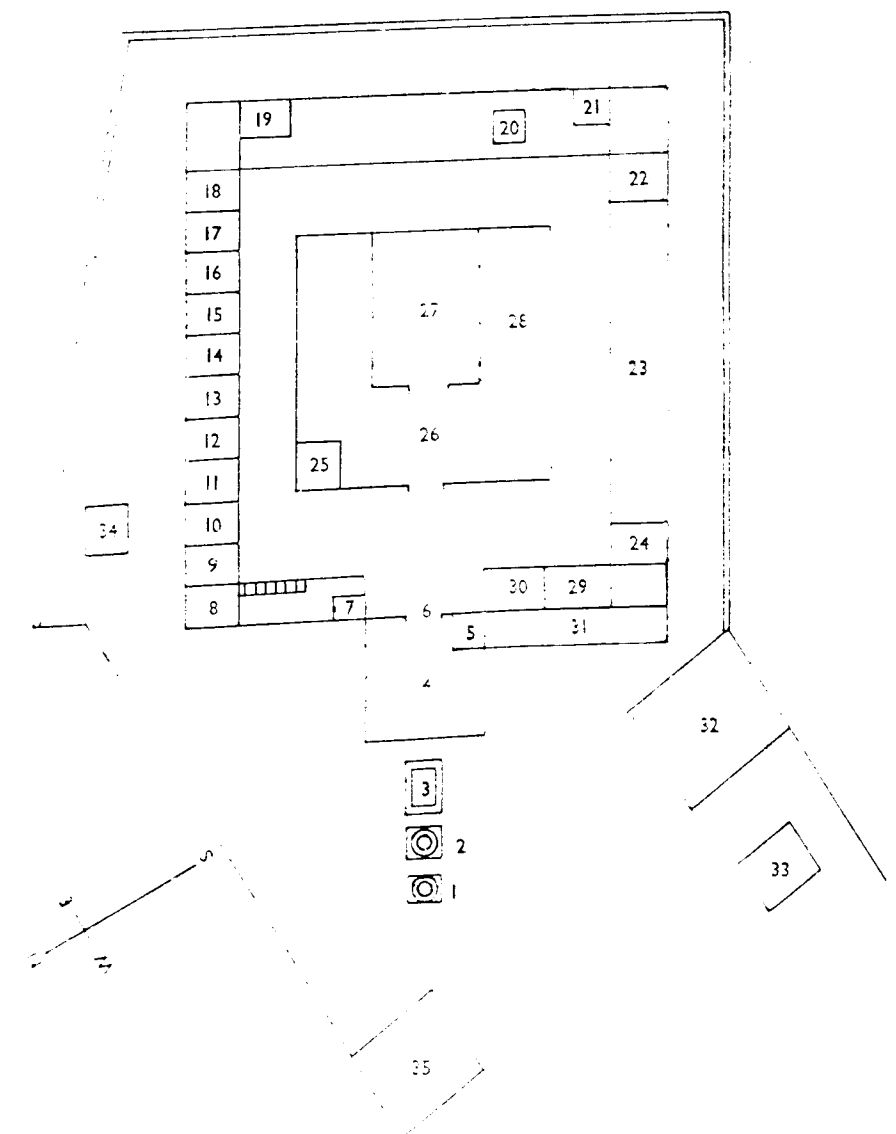
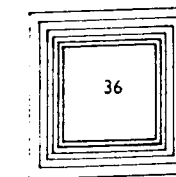


Sri Ashtabuja Saraswathi
Sri Kamakshi Amman Temple (80) KANCHI PURAM

SRI SUBRAHMANIASWAMY TEMPLE KUMARAKOTTAM, KANCHEEPURAM [NOT TO SCALE]

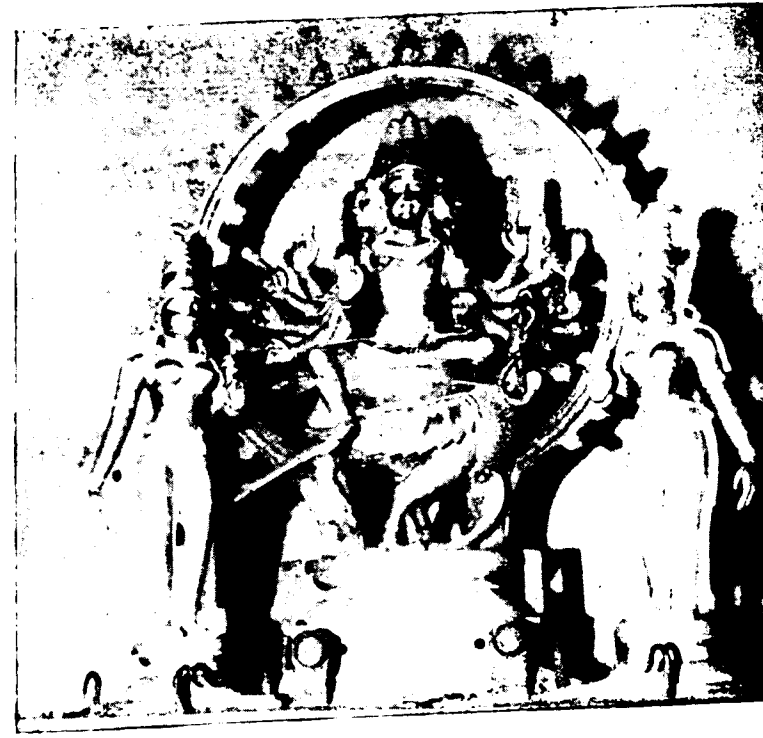
INDEX TO NUMBERS

- 1 Balipeedam
- 2 Dwaja Sihambam
- 3 Peacock
- 4 16 Pillar Mandapam
- 5 Vinayagar
- 6 Front Entrance to the Inner Prabhavali
- 7 Santhana Vinayagar
- 8 Dhandapani
- 9 Arumugaswamy
- 10 Yarasalai
- 11 Palli Arai
- 12 Bhairavar
- 13 Urrukannulla Perumal
- 14 Muthukumaraswamy
- 15 Somaskandhar-Uthaswar
- 16 Nava Veeras
- 17 Gaivalli
- 18 Room
- 19 Valli
- 20 Navaerahas
- 21 Devavanai
- 22 Arunagir
- 23 Vahana Mandapam
- 24 Subramaniam Uthaswar
- 25 Senabatheswarar
- 26 Front Mandapam
- 27 Subramaniam
- 28 Vahana Mandapam
- 29 Bala Subramaniam
- 30 Ramalingaswamikal
- 31 Store Room
- 32 Kandhapurana Mandapam
- 33 } Open Platforms
- 34 }
- 35 Office
- 36 Tank





Kumarakottam Temple view
Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple (80) KANCHIPURAM

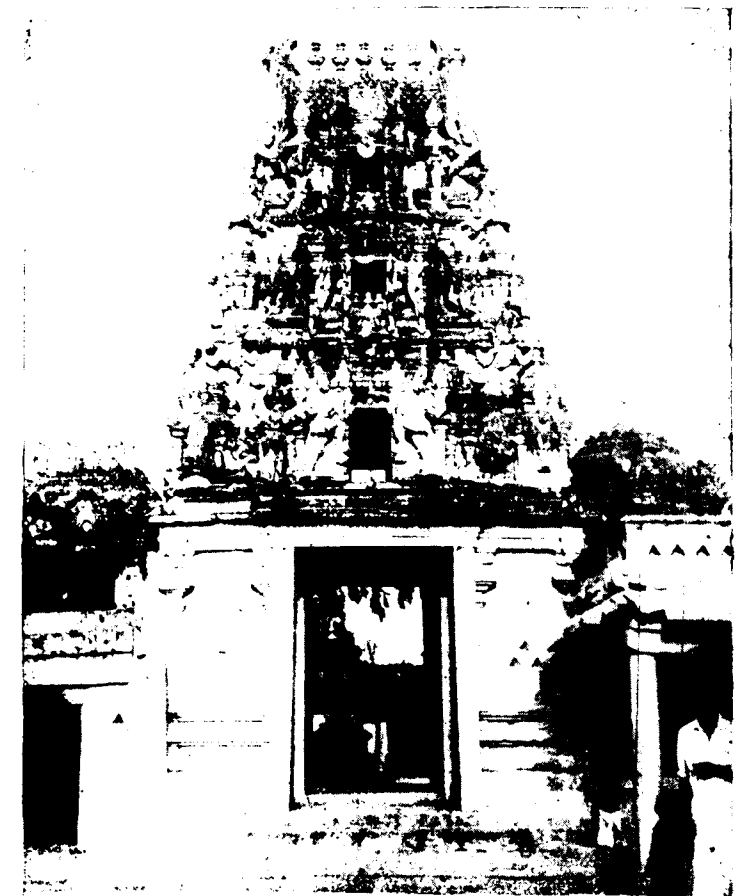


Sri Arumugaswamy
 with Valli and Deivayanai
Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple
 (80) KANCHIPURAM



Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai
Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple (80) KANCHIPURAM

Gopuram view
Sri Thiru Metraleeswarar Temple
 (80) KANCHIPURAM (PILLAYARPALAYAM)





Temple and Vimanam view
Sri Thiru Metraleeswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM (PILLAYARPALAYAM)



Sri Ganapathi
Sri Thiru Metraleeswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM (PILLAYARPALAYAM)

Sundarar and Thirumangai Alwar have composed verses in praise of the deity.

Sri P. V. Jagadeesa Iyer in his “South Indian Shrines” has observed at pages 22—23 as follows:

“In the case of almost all Hindu temples, the image of the Goddess is always associated with *Chakra*, *Yanthra* or *Peetam* and the sculptural representation rest on *Chakra* which is embedded in the earth and which accounts for the pooja or worship being performed at the feet of the image. But in the Kamakshiamman temple the *Chakra* is placed in front of the idol which is peculiar.

At one time when the influence of the deity began to decline, Sri Sankaracharya whose image is worshipped in the temple even to-day, put up a *Peetam* in front of the deity with the *Ashta Lakshmis* cut on the cardinal points and thus brought back thoroughly the power of the deity.”

Poojas are done four times daily by Smartha priests whose office is hereditary. They are Kala-santhi, Uchikalam, Sayaratchai and Arthajamam in the orthodox style. They are given a monthly salary. Besides, they can take the offerings of devotees who do archanai and abishekam. The temple owns diamond, gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 42,071. These have been donated partly by devotees and partly by the Kamakoti Peeta Mutt. They are all antique. The *Magarakandigai*, *Kaligathurai* and the diamond *Addigai* are of great beauty.

The temple owns wet and dry lands to the extent of 60 acres and 4 houses. These fetch an income of Rs. 3,800 per annum which is utilised for the temple. The inam lands are enjoyed by the temple servants. From hundies which are opened twice a year by the trustees, the annual income is Rs. 2,000. A schedule of fees has been prescribed for archanai, abishekam and aradhanai as follows:

Details	Fees Rs. nP.	Share of Priests Rs. nP.
Abishekam	1 00	
Sahasranama archanai	1 25	1 00
Trisati	0 62	0 50
Ashtothiram	0 31	0 25
Deeparadhanai	0 16	0 12
Kattalai archanai	0 16	0 06

- These bring an annual income of Rs. 2,500. The temple owns a silver Car and a number of vahanas. These are all made of wood. The silver Car was presented by Sri Sankaracharyar in 1942; the trustees made the other vahanas about 100 years ago.

The temple celebrates the following festivals every year: Brahmothsavam in Masi, Navarathri, Vinayaga

Chathurthi, Deepavali, Saraswathi Pooja, Karthigai, Adi and Ayyappasi Pooram, Sankara Jayanthi in Chithirai and Vasantha Uthsavam in Vaikasi. The Brahmothsavam in Masi is the main festival. It is celebrated for 11 days. On the seventh day, the Ambal is taken out in a procession in the silver Car. About one lakh of devotees attend the Car festival. All the festivals attract the people from the adjoining villages and towns. The hereditary trustee of the temple is the Kanchi Kamakoti Peetathipathigal. There is an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

(3) Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple of
Kumarakottam

This temple is adjacent to the shrine of Sri Kamakshi Amman. The deities in this temple are Sri Subramaniam, Shanmugar, Valli, Deivayanai and Perumal. The age of the temple is not known, but it was here that the *Kanda Puranam* was first published. It was renovated about 60 years ago by the Nattukottai Chettiar. The temple occupies an area of two acres. It has pagodas, pillars and prakarams. Saint Arunagirinathar has visited this temple and composed the famous “Thiruppugazh”. Poojas are done six times a day by Gurukkals. Their office is hereditary and they are descendants of Sri Kachyappa Sivachariar. The Priests get a monthly salary of Rs. 5 from the Devasthanam together with other allowances in kind such as provisions, grains, etc.

The temple owns gold and silver ornaments worth about Rs. 20,000 which have been donated by the devotees. All of them are modern in pattern. The landed property belonging to the temple is about 2 acres and the annual income is 10 bags of paddy. This is utilised for the temple expenses. It derives an annual income of Rs. 1,000 from hundi collections. The hundies are opened and counted on a day specified by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board in the presence of all the trustees. The temple levies a fee of 25 nP. for archanai and Rs. 13 for each abishekam. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 500. The temple has a Car and several vahanas. The Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi and Skandasashti in Ayyappasi are the main festivals when about 15,000 devotees assemble. The temple is managed by an Executive officer and three trustees.

PILLAYARPALAYAM

(4) Sri Thiru Metraleeswarar Temple

This temple is at a distance of two miles south-west of Kancheepuram railway station. This ancient temple is built on an area of half an acre and the garden

occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There are three Lingams here. Lord Vishnu desiring to attain *Sivasaroopam* i. e., (identity with Siva in form) was doing penance here for a long time. When Saint Thirugnanasambandar composed his Thevaram which is not in existence now, Sri Vishnu became a Sivalingam facing west. Hence the deity is known as Thiru Metralinathar. The other two Lingams are known as Sri *Odha Vrigeeswarar* and *Vituketta Mutheesar*. Saint Thirugnanasambandar's shrine is at the eastern end of that street. An account of the *Thiru Metralipadalam* will be found in *Kanchee Puranam*.

Two poojas are offered daily to Sri Thiru Metraleeswarar, Odha Vrigeeswarar, Mutheeswarar, Thirugnanasambandar, and one pooja to the other deities by the Gurukkal. The temple is in possession of some antique jewels and owns cultivable lands to the extent of 24.57 acres, one house and a vacant piece of land. The income derived from them is Rs. 1,500 which is utilised for the salary of the priests and to meet other expenses of the temple.

There is only a Soora vahanam which is 6 feet high made of wood. Festivals like Soorasamharam, Thirukalyanam, Vinayaga Chathurthi, Thirugnanasambandar Vizha are conducted. Of these, Soorasamharam is the main festival which attracts a crowd of about 1,000 people from the nearby villages. The temple is administered by three trustees.

(5) Sri Pana Mudeeswarar Temple

The above temple is located at a distance of two miles from the Kancheepuram railway station and there is a good road between the station and the shrine. The temple, the age of which is not known, is dedicated to Lord Siva and the Lingam here is an installed one. It extends over an area of one acre. Two poojas are performed daily by the non-hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 600 from its immovable properties. The hundi is opened every month and the collections amount to Rs. 80 per year.

The important festivals celebrated are Vinayaga Chathurthi, Soorasamharam and Karthigai Uthsavam; about 200 devotees attend. The temple is under the management of three trustees.

(6) Sri Santha Valliamman Temple

This temple dedicated to Amman is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Kancheepuram railway station. The other deities are Sri Vinayagar, Subramaniam, Durga, and Pappathi Amman. The age of the temple is not known. It occupies an area of 25,830 sq. ft. At present, a priest

belonging to the Mudaliar community performs poojas in the morning and evening. He is paid a quarter measure of rice daily for neivedhiyam and Rs. 10 annually.

The temple has landed property to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which are under lease cultivation. The annual income of Rs. 120 from these immovable properties is spent for the administration of the temple. It also gets an income of Rs. 100 from hundi collections. The temple has no important festivals. It is under the management of three trustees.

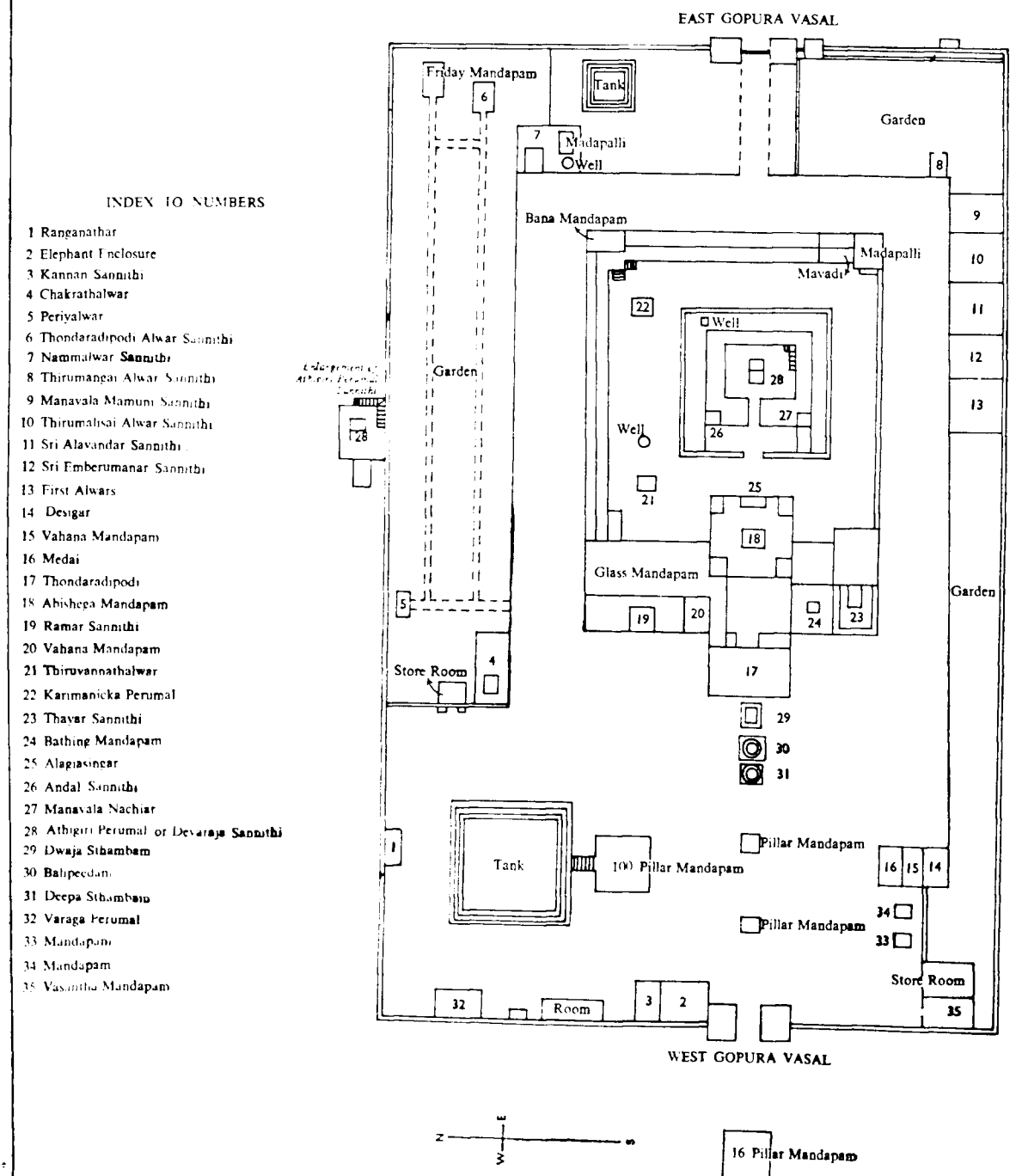
(7) Sri Devarajaswami (Alias) Sri Varadarajaswami Devasthanam

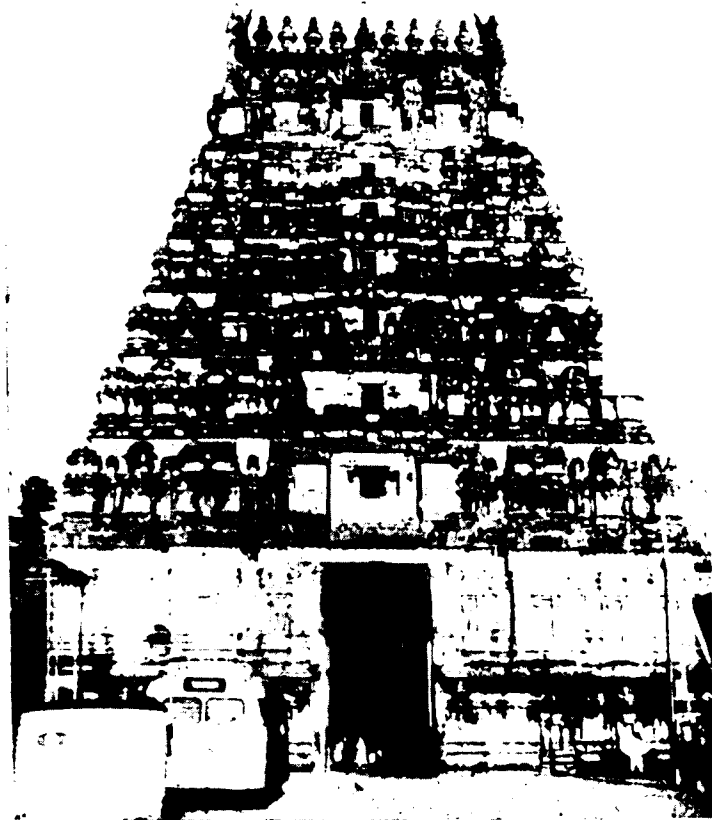
The temple which is two miles from the Kancheepuram railway station at the eastern extremity of the city is as famous as Sri Ekambareswarar temple. It is built on a hillock called *Hasthagiri*. The principal deity in the temple is Sri Devarajaswami (Alias) Varadarajaswamy. Pallava, Chola and Vijayanagar rulers are responsible for the construction of the shrine. The temple was renovated in 1930 by a Calcutta merchant at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. A new 16 pillar mandapam was built; repairs were effected to the vimanam and other parts of this temple.

The temple occupies an area of 20 acres of land. The east gopuram is 180' high and the west gopuram is 160' high. There are 4 prakarams. The Garbhagraham is at a height of 40'. There are beautiful plaster figures in one of the pagodas. The deity in Moolasthanam is in a standing posture. He is 10' high. The Moolavar of Sri Thayar who is 4' high is in sitting pose. There is a mandapam with 100 pillars where there are chains made of stone. Sri Alavandar and Sri Ramanujar have resided here for a while and worshipped the deity. Other Alwars also have visited the shrine.

Poojas are done 4 times daily in the temple by the Bhattacharies who are the descendants of Sri Yagya Valkier. They are in the enjoyment of service inam lands and get a share of the food offerings to the deity. The temple owns 600 ornaments made of gold, diamonds, pearls and other precious stones. They are worth Rs. 8 lakhs. Most of these are antique and offered by devotees. All the ornaments are of excellent workmanship and of great beauty. The temple has wet and dry lands to the extent of 274.79 acres in 12 villages which are under lease cultivation. The total annual income of the temple including hundi collections exceeds Rs. 60,000. The hundi is opened twice a year by the trustees in the presence of the Inspector of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

SRI VARADHARAJASWAMY TEMPLE KANCHEEPURAM [NOT TO SCALE]





Gopuram view
Sri Varadarajaswami Temple
 (80) KANCHI PURAM



Mandapam and Gopuram view
Sri Varadarajaswami Temple
 (80) KANCHI PURAM



Four Pillar Mandapam view
Sri Varadarajaswami Temple
 (80) KANCHI PURAM



Sri Bhuvareha Perumal
Sri Varadarajaswami Temple
(80) KANCHI PURAM



Sri Tatta Desigar
Sri Varadarajaswami Temple
(80) KANCHI PURAM



Vimanam view
Sri Ulagalandha Perumal Temple
80 KANCHEEPURAM

The temple owns a car made of teak wood. It has 15 vahanas made of copper but coated with gold or silver. They have all been made about one hundred years ago. Numerous festivals are celebrated in this temple. Brahmotsavam is the main festival in Vaikasi. The Garudotsavam which is observed on the third day of the festival attracts a large crowd from places far and near. For two other festivals, namely, Chithra Pournami and Pongal, the deity is taken out to the neighbouring villages.

The affairs of the temple were formerly managed by the Vijayanagar kings or their representatives. At present, two hereditary trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manage the affairs of the temple.

Legend: Brahma who was temporarily estranged from his consort Sri Saraswathi decided to perform a horse sacrifice to get a dharsan of Lord Vishnu. When she came to know of this, she took the form of a river and rushed down to destroy the sacrificial mandapam. Brahma prayed to Vishnu to avert this calamity. The latter lay down across the river on Adhishesha. Saraswathi could not proceed further and disappeared under the ground and got reconciled with her Lord. Brahma then completed the sacrifice with Saraswathi by his side. Lord Vishnu appeared from the sacrificial fire with his consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi and agreed to stay on in that form on the Hasthagiri where the Sanctum was built. Lord Vishnu was worshipped by Brahma in *Kretha Yuga*, by Gajendran in *Thretha Yuga* and by Brahaspati in *Dwapara Yuga*. The belief is that Adhishesha is worshipping Him in this *Kali Yuga*. The Devasthanam has published a Sthala Puranam with photographs.

(8) Sri Ulagalandha Perumal Temple

The above temple is at a distance of one mile from the Kancheepuram railway station. It was built by Jayamkonda Cholan as may be seen from the stone inscriptions in the inner prakaram of the temple. Renovations were done in 1926. The temple occupies an area of 60,000 sq. ft. The vimanam is in good condition. The Moolasthana Murthi, for which *Thailakappu* (smearing with oil) is done, is 35 feet in height and 24 feet in breadth in the form of *Trivikrama* with two hands. In the left hand two fingers are spread out, while in the right hand one finger is opened out. Sri Mahabali attained salvation here. The Lord gave dharsan to Anjaneya as Trivikrama with *Sangu* (Conch shell), *Chakram* (Discus) and also as a *Vamana* (dwarf). *Parimelazhagar* who was a priest in the temple wrote his commentary for *Thirukkural*. His

T. S.—14

statue is placed in the northern wall; he is shown as riding on a horse. The saint was a profound scholar in Tamil and Sanskrit. This temple finds a place in *Nalayira Divya Prabhandam*.

Poojas are done twice daily in the morning and evening by the hereditary Bhattachari. The Government have given inam lands to the extent of 1.56 acres to the Bhattachari of this temple. There are no jewels. It owns wet and dry lands to the extent of 13.50 acres. They are managed by the Devasthanam and the income of Rs. 550 is utilised for the temple expenses. It also gets an income of Rs. 60 from the hundi collections. The hundies are opened by the trustees off and on. A small fee is levied from the devotees for archana etc. The revenue derived from abishekam is Rs. 24.

The temple owns a Car, a Chapparam and a Palanquin. There are also several vahanas which are used during festivals. Avani Sukla Panchami Thithi, Thai Poosam for 10 days, Purattasi Sravana Dwadasi, Vamana Avathara Uthsavam, Vaikunta Ekadasi and Garuda Servai are the main festivals. The temple affairs were formerly managed by a Board of 3 trustees from three families. The temple is administered according to a scheme approved by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board in 1934.

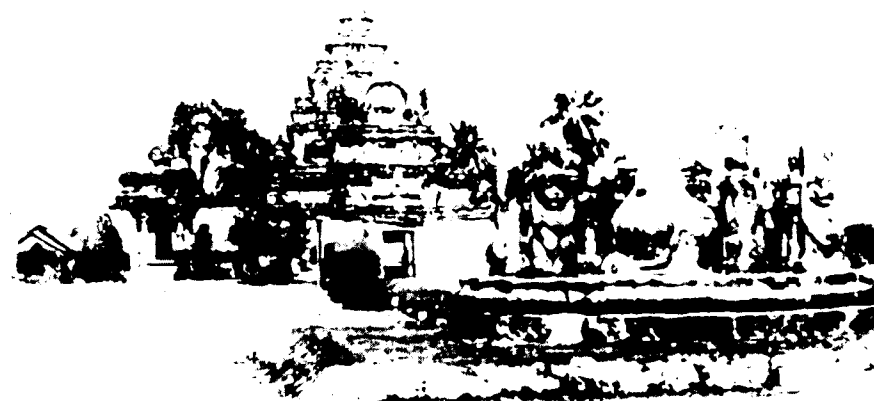
(9) Sri Kailasanathar Temple (Salabogyam)

Sri Kailasanathaswamy temple was commenced by about 700 A. D. by Sri Raja Simha and completed by his son, Mahendra Varman-III. "Except for some later additions to the east of the enclosure, the temple had been conceived as a whole even before construction incorporating all the characteristics native to the Pallava style—the pyramidal tower, a pillared hall and the vestibule all enclosed by a wall." The temple is famous for its exquisite carvings and attracts devotees and tourists alike. It occupies an extent of 2 acres. The presiding deity is a *Pradishta* Lingam. There is a figure of *Arthanareeswarar*. The feminine aspect has a *Veena* in her hand, while the masculine aspect of Siva is seated on a bull. This style is peculiar to this place.

The Gurukkal whose office is hereditary, performs poojas twice daily. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 800 from 6 acres of wet and dry lands owned by it. The collections from hundies which are opened once a year will be about Rs. 150 per annum.

Sivarathri, in the month of Masi and Arudhra in the month of Margazhi are the main festivals; about 1,000 devotees attend them. Two trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

Temple and Vimanam view
Sri Kailasanathar Temple
(Salabogyam)
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



PILLAYARPALAYAM

(10) Sri Veera Mahakaliyamman Temple

This ancient shrine was constructed by the local Sengundhar community. The last Kumbabishekam was performed more than 100 years ago. The temple covers an area of 2,310 sq. ft. The presiding deity is in a sitting pose. The Gurukkal offers one pooja daily. His office is hereditary and his monthly salary is Rs. 20.

The temple owns wet and dry lands and house-sites from which an income of Rs. 950 per annum accrues.

The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi and the Goddess is taken out in procession on all Fridays in the month. A Board of three trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

(11) Sri Soleeswarar Temple

This is an ancient temple; but its age is not known. A Kumbabishekam was performed about 40 years back after some renovations. It covers an area of one acre. Sri Soleeswarar, the presiding deity, is a Pradishta Lingam.

Poojas are performed twice daily by the hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a salary of Rs. 15 per month and three-fourth Madras measure of rice daily. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 2,000 from its immovable properties. It has two vahanas. Skandasashti in Ayypasi and Vinayaga Chathurthi in Avani are the annual festivals observed by the temple; about 400 devotees attend them. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

KOTRAMPALAYAM

(12) Sri Pillaiyar Temple

The presiding deity of this temple covering an area of 4 cents is Vella Pillaiyar who is in a sitting posture. The age of the temple is not known. Poojas are performed twice a day by the Gurukkal who is paid a salary of Rs. 10 per month. It has no properties. The annual festival observed is Vinayaga Chathurthi when 100 devotees assemble. A single trustee is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

REDDIPET

(13) Sri Anjaneyar Temple

The above temple occupying an area of 3,600 sq. ft. was constructed by the local residents about 100 years ago. A Kumbabishekam was performed about 30 years back. The Bhattachari whose office is not hereditary offers poojas twice daily. His monthly salary is Rs. 21. Except a Kedayam it has no movable properties. It owns a garden and two houses from

which an income of about Rs. 900 accrues. The main festival is Hanumantha Jayanthi which is attended by 500 devotees. Three trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

(14) Sri Ashtabhuja Perumal Temple

Sri Ashta Buja Perumal, the principal deity, as the name indicates has eight hands. He is in a standing pose facing west. His consort Sri Pushpavalli is in a sitting posture.

The ancient temple covering an area of an acre has stone inscriptions. Saints Peyalwar and Thirumangaialwar have visited the shrine. There are several vahanas. It has no immovable property. The Bhattachari who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 10 per month offers two poojas daily.

The main festivals are Brahmothsavam in Chithirai and Gajendra Moksham in Adi. 500 people attend them. A single trustee is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

(15) Sri Santhaleeswarar Temple

There is no information relating to the age of the temple. It covers an area of two acres. The presiding deity, Sri Santhaleeswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Thirupurasundari. The hereditary Gurukkal offers two poojas daily. He is not paid any salary but takes the daily offerings. From its 6 acres of wet lands it gets a meagre income of Rs. 100 per annum. A fee of Re. 1 is collected for an abishekam and the annual income under this head is Rs. 10. The main festival is Arudhra in Margazhi, when the deity is taken out in procession in the streets. A single trustee is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

(16) Sri Punya Koteeswarar Temple

This ancient temple covering an area of about an acre is 2½ miles from the Kancheepuram railway station. The last renovation and Kumbabishekam were done about 25 years back. The presiding deity is a Pradishta Lingam with a square pedestal and his consort is Sri Bhuvaneswari. The Gurukkal whose office is hereditary performs two poojas daily in the morning and evening. The two vahanas are not fit for use. The temple owns 4 acres of garden lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 448. Except for special Abishekam on Sivarathri day, no festivals are celebrated. Two trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

(17) Sri Renuka Parameswari Amman Temple

The residents of the locality constructed the temple about 25 years ago on an extent of two cents of land.



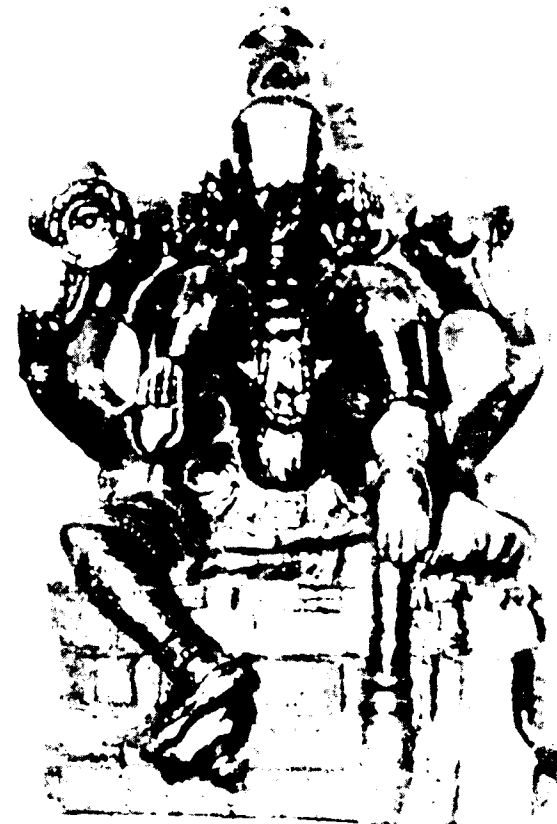
The Garuda Vahanam
Sri Ashtabhuja Perumal Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



Lord Vishnu pouring water on Brahma
Sri Punyakoteeswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



Sri Lingodbhavamurthi
Sri Sidhiswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM



Sri Vishvakshenar
Sri Yadhothakara Perumal Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM

The Moolavar is represented only by the head of the Amman. The temple has no properties. The priest who belongs to Chettiar community performs two poojas daily. No festivals are observed. A single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

**(18) Sri Valadheeswarar (Alias)
Sri Aram Valartha Eswarar Temple**

The age of the temple is about 100 years. Renovations were effected by the trustee in 1960. It covers an area of 13 cents. Sri Valadheeswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. The Gurukkal who is paid a salary of Rs. 10 per month performs two poojas daily. The temple owns 15 houses which fetch an income of Rs. 1,080 per annum.

The Shasti festival is celebrated every year for two days and about 100 devotees attend it. The hereditary single trustee is in charge of the temple.

**(19) Sri Seetheswarar and
Sri Lakshmaneswarar Temples**

There are two Lingams in this temple and the belief is that they were worshipped by Sri Sita and Lakshmana. One Sri Rajam Chettiar effected some renovations and arranged for a Kumbabishekam about 20 years ago. The temple covers an area of 10 cents. Two poojas are performed daily by the Gurukkal who gets a monthly salary of Rs. 15. The temple owns a house which fetches an income of Rs. 300 per annum. No festivals are celebrated. A single trustee is managing its affairs.

(20) Sri Sidhiswarar Temple

This temple is close to the railway station. Renovations were effected five years back. The age of the temple is not known. It covers an area of about 13 cents. The hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 25 performs one pooja to the deity which is a Swayambu Lingam. The Murugan Theatre and a shop are owned by this temple. The annual income that accrues from these properties is Rs. 3,000 which is utilised for its maintenance. Except special poojas and abishekams during Sivarathri, Navarathri, Rathasapthami etc., no festivals are celebrated. Five trustees manage the temple.

(21) Sri Chitragupthaswamy Temple

This temple covering an area of 6,000 sq. ft. was built 60 years ago. Renovations were made 25 years back. The presiding deity, Sri Chitraguptha is in a sitting pose. Two poojas are performed by the priest who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 10. Its annual income is 1½ cart loads of paddy. It gets

Rs. 50 under hundi collections. Except a Kedayam there is no other vahanam. Arudhra is the main festival. Two trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

THUMBAVANAM

(22) Sri Bhargeeswarar Temple

The presiding deity of this small temple whose age is not known is Sri Bhargeeswarar which is a Pradishta Lingam. The Gurukkal whose office is not hereditary performs two poojas daily. The temple has no ornaments or vahanas. Its annual income from its 4 acres of wet and dry lands is only Rs. 80. No festivals are celebrated. Four trustees are in charge of the temple.

(23) Sri Yadhothakara Perumal Temple

The origin of the temple goes back to pre-historic days. Mention has been made of this temple in *Tholkappiyam* and *Silappadhikaram* the two ancient pieces of Tamil literature. Sri Poygaiwar, Boothathalwar, Thirumazhisaiwar, Nammalwar and Thirumangaialwar have composed verses about the deity. The temple covers an area of 4 acres. The Moolavar Sri Yadhothakara Perumal is in a lying pose with his head towards the south. His consort is Sri Komalavalli Thayar.

Legend states that the God was originally lying with his head in the north. One Sri Kanikannan a devotee was greatly attached to the deity. He was the disciple of Sri Thirumazhisaiwar. An old woman was doing service in the temple. At the request of Sri Kanikannan, his preceptor made her a young woman so that her services might be available to the temple for a long period. The then Pallava ruler who was holding sway over the city approached Sri Kanikannan and requested him to make him a young man. On his refusal to do so, he was banished from the kingdom. Sri Kanikannan, his preceptor, Thirumazhisaiwar both left Kancheepuram. The Perumal also followed suit with the result that the city became dark. The Pallava ruler realising the greatness of Sri Kanikannan begged to be forgiven and requested him to return to the city. The latter did so and the God also came back with him and took his lying pose with his head towards the south as He is seen at present.

Vedantha Desigar took his lessons in this temple. Sri Manavalamamunigal gave religious discourses for a year in this shrine.

A non-hereditary Bhattachari who is paid a salary of Rs. 25 per month offers two poojas daily. The temple owns ornaments worth about Rs. 10,000. There are a number of vahanas which are 100 years

old. The Palanquin made of gold deserves special mention. The immovable properties consist of one acre of house sites which fetch an income of Rs. 380 per annum.

The following are the festivals observed in this temple.

Details	Months
1. Maham festival ...	Thai
2. Sri Poygaialwar Avatharam (birth) ...	Ayppasi
3. Vaikunta Ekadasi for 22 days ...	Margazhi.

About 200 devotees attend these festivals. There are four trustees who manage the affairs of the temple.

(24) Sri Katchapeswarar Temple

This is one of the ancient shrines in the temple city of Kancheepuram. It is believed that it was constructed by the Chola rulers. In 1954, the trustees performed a Kumbabishekam after renovating it. The temple covers an area of 7 acres. The presiding deity, Sri Katchapeswarar is a *Pradishta* Lingam and his consort is Sri Sundarambigai. Sri Vishnu in the form of Koorma is shown as worshipping Siva. The hereditary Gurukkal whose monthly salary is Rs. 36 offers poojas six times daily. There are a few ornaments and a number of vahanas. The temple owns 5 acres of wet lands, 60 acres of dry lands and 20 shops which fetch an annual income of Rs. 6,840. The amount is utilised for the maintenance of the temple. It gets from hundies, which are opened once a quarter in the presence of the trustees, a sum of Rs. 1,000; under archana and abishekam charges the income is Rs. 50 per annum. Brahmothsavam is the main annual festival. About 2,000 devotees attend the festival.

The following days of the festival are important:

3rd day ...	Adhikara Nandhi
4th „ ...	Rishaba Vahanam
5th „ ...	Marriage of the Lord with His consort
12th „ ...	Pancha Moorthy Uthsavam

It is believed that sick persons who offer to light lamps in the temple in the month of Karthigai get cured of their illness and become healthy.

Five trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are managing the affairs of the temple.

(25) Sri Pazhaya Karukkinil Amarndha Amman Temple

The temple was constructed some 150 years ago by the ancestors of Sri Appa Rao Mudaliar. The

presiding Amman is in a standing posture. The temple covers an area of 2 acres. After destroying the demon *Soma Asura*, the Goddess settled down in the dark without her wrath being appeased and she, therefore, came to be known as Karukkinil Amarndha (கருக்கினில் அமர்ந்த அம்மன்) Amman. It is believed that those who pray to her in all devotion get their wishes fulfilled.

A poosari performs poojas in the morning and evening and he is entitled to enjoy the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns immovable properties to the extent of 2 acres of wet lands and a house which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 400 which is spent for the pooja expenses of the temple and for its maintenance. The temple derives an additional income of Rs. 50 every year from its hundi collections. The hundi is opened weekly once in the presence of the trustee. It also gets an annual income of Rs. 10 at the rate of Rs. 4.03 for every abishekam, 15 Paise for every archana and 40 Paise for ear-boring.

Adi Pooram, Navarathri, Arudhra, and Laksha Deepam during the month of Panguni are the routine festivals observed every year, of which the Arudhra is the main one, which attracts about 100 local devotees. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple affairs.

(26) Sri Valakarutheeswarar or Sri Pathala Eswarar Temple

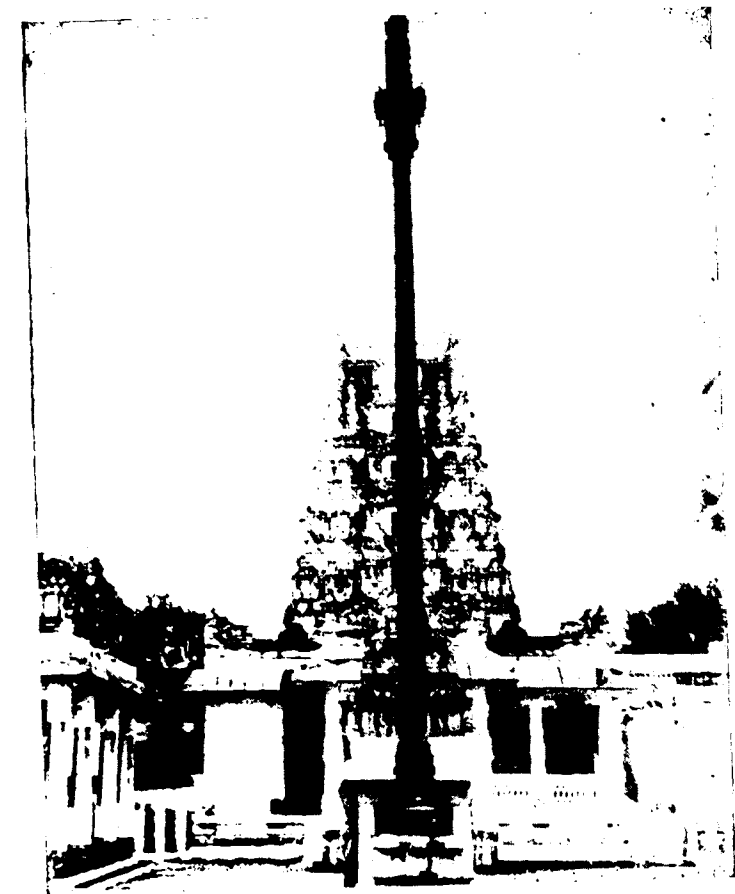
This temple is one of the ancient temples of Kancheepuram and renovations were carried out by a devotee. Sri Valakarutheeswarar is the presiding deity of the temple. It covers an area of 2 acres. The *Pradishta* Lingam in the temple is below the ground level and hence He is also known as Pathala Eswarar. This is mentioned in the Kancheepuram Puranam which is the Sthala Puranam of the temple.

A hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas twice daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 35. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 3,600 from its immovable properties, which include 22 shops and a vacant house site. This is spent for the salary of the Gurukkal and for the maintenance of the temple.

An Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple affairs.

(27) Sri Mandala Eswarar Temple

The above temple in Kancheepuram town was built in the Chola period. It covers an area of



Temple view
Sri Katchapeswarar Temple
(80) KANCHEEPURAM

50 cents. Sri Mandala Eswarar is the presiding deity of the temple. The Lingam here is a Pradishta one.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a Gurukkal whose monthly salary is Rs. 20. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 1,000 by way of rent from its landed property of 17.07 acres of wet and dry lands, which is spent for the salary of the Gurukkal and for other expenses. No festival is observed. An Executive Officer and a single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manage the temple.

(28) Sri Muktheeswarar Temple

Sri Muktheeswarar temple in Kancheepuram town is one of the ancient shrines, built during the days of the Pallava kings. A Kumbabishekam was done by the Nattukottai Chettiars. Sri Muktheeswarar is the presiding deity of the temple. It spreads over an area of 1.50 acres; it has a gopuram and a few stone inscriptions. The Lingam here is an installed one. Mention has been made regarding this temple in the Periya Puranam.

A hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas twice daily and his monthly salary is Rs. 20. The temple owns 10 shops which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,200. From hundi collections the annual income is Rs. 36. The hundi is opened every six months.

There are one Vimanam, a Palanquin and one Chapparam made of wood which are 30 years old. Brahmothsavam during the month of Margazhi is the main festival. It commences on a day so that the tenth day is Arudhra. About 150 devotees attend it. A Board of three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple affairs.

(29) Sri Nageswarar Temple

This temple was built some 100 years ago by the Vysyas of Kancheepuram; a Kumbabishekam was performed some 10 years back by a devotee. The temple covers an area of about one acre. There is no information whether the deity is a Swayambu or a Pradishta Lingam. Mention has been made about this shrine in the Kanchee Puranam, which is the Sthala Puranam of the temple.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 22.50. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 1,500 by way of rent from its immovable properties, which include 3 shops, 4 houses and three acres of wet lands. This is spent towards the salary of the Gurukkal for the conduct

of poojas and festivals of the temple and for its maintenance. The temple also owns some inam lands.

Thiruvadhirai is the only festival celebrated here, which is witnessed by about 100 local devotees. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple affairs.

(30) Sri Pravala Varneeswarar Temple

The ancient temple of Sri Pravala Varnaswamy close to the railway station is no longer a place of worship since the deity is mutilated. The special feature of the temple is that Perumal is shown as worshipping Sivalingam. A new temple for the deity in the heart of the town was constructed about 90 years ago by Sri Alwarayya and Sri Mangayya; a Kumbabishekam was done by the trustee some 50 years back. Sri Pravala Varneeswarar and His consort Pravala Valli are the presiding deities of the temple.

The temple covers an area of 2 acres. The Perumal is sitting on Sesha Vahanam. There is a room in this temple adorned with mirrors all round.

A hereditary Brahmin Bhattachari performs poojas twice daily and his monthly salary is Rs. 30. The temple owns modern jewellery donated by devotees and trustees worth about Rs. 50,000 of which special mention may be made of *Rudrakshamalai* (garland) worth about Rs. 3,000.

The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 1,000 by way of rent from its immovable properties, which include 4 houses, one garden and 10 acres of wet and dry lands. This is utilised for the salary of the Gurukkal for the conduct of poojas and festivals of the temple and for its maintenance.

The temple owns a number of wooden vahanas which are 35 years old.

The annual festivals are :

1. Brahmothsavam In Vaikasi (For ten days)
2. Pavithrothsavam „ Panguni („ five „)
3. Vaikunta Ekadasi „ Margazhi („ one day)

About 1,000 devotees attend them. Two trustees manage this temple.

(31) Sri Deepa Prakasa Perumal Temple

The age of the above temple is not known. A Kumbabishekam was performed in the year 1933. Sri Deepa Prakasa Perumal and his consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi are the presiding deities. The temple covering an area of 3 acres has stone inscriptions. It is half a mile from the railway station. The presiding deity Sri Deepa Prakasa Perumal is in a standing pose,

According to the Kanchee Puranam, which is the Sthala Puranam of the temple, it is learnt that this is the only place, in which the Perumal gives dharsan to devotees, with his consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on each side. Saint Vedantha Desigar has visited this temple and composed songs in praise of the deity.

Poojas are performed twice daily by the hereditary Bhattachari, who is paid a salary of Rs.35 per month. The temple owns antique jewellery donated by devotees worth about Rs. 500. It gets an annual income of Rs. 3,000 from its immovable properties, which is spent for the salary of the Gurukkal and for its maintenance. Apart from a gold plated Palanquin the temple owns the following vahanas viz., Garudan, Elephant, Lion, Yali, Horse and Swan. All these are 20 years old and made of wood.

Brahmothsavam which spreads over a period of 10 days is the main festival and attended by about 1,000 devotees. Vaikunta Ekadasi also is observed here. An Executive Officer and a single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manage the temple.

(32) Sri Vaikunta Perumal Temple

Sri Vaikunta Perumal temple is one of the earliest of the surviving temples in this State. It was constructed by Nandhi Varman-II [about 717—779]. The entrance of the temple was built by the later Chola rulers. A 16 pillar mandapam was added recently. There is no gopuram. There are stone inscriptions in Grantham. Sri Vaikunta Perumal in a sitting pose with His consort Vaikunta Valli is the presiding deity of the temple. It occupies an extent of 3 acres. The vimanam has three storeys. On the first storey the deity is in sitting pose; in the second in lying pose and in the third in standing pose. Saint Thirumangaiar has visited the temple and composed songs in praise of the deity. A non-hereditary Bhattachari offers two poojas daily; his remuneration is Rs. 18 per month and 6 bags of rice. The temple owns diamond, gold and silver ornaments worth about Rs. 9,500 of which the gold gilded *kavacham* and the gold *Thiru Namam* studded with precious stones deserve special mention. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 4,000 by way of rent from its immovable properties. This is spent towards the salary of the temple servants and for its maintenance.

There are a number of wooden vahanas made about 20 years back. Brahmothsavam, Vaikunta Ekadasi, Rathasaphami, Panguni Uthiram, Adi Pooram and Navarathri are the regular annual festivals observed of which the Vaikasi Brahmothsavam for a period of 10 days and Vaikunta Ekadasi are the main

ones. About 1,000 devotees from the adjacent villages and taluks attend them. A Board of four trustees is managing the affairs of the temple.

PILLAYARPALAYAM

(33) Sri Kadukkaliyamman Temple

Sri Kadukkaliyamman temple is 2 miles from the railway station; its age is not known. A Kumbabishekam was done some 4 years back by the local residents. The temple extends over an area of about 120×40 sq.ft. and has a vimanam. The presiding deity, Sri Kadukkaliyamman, is in a sitting posture.

Pooja is performed once daily by a non-hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 6. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 200 from its immovable properties.

Adi Friday is the only important festival celebrated here, which attracts about 100 devotees. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple affairs.

(34) Sri Kaya Aroganeeswarar Temple

This is one of the ancient shrines in the temple City of Kancheepuram. Renovations were made some 40 years back and the expenditure was met out of public subscriptions. The temple covers an area 100×100 sq. ft. and has stone inscriptions.

Sri Kaya Aroganeeswarar, the presiding deity, is a Pradishta Lingam. Sri Mahalakshmi and Jupiter did penance to propitiate Siva. Sri Brahma and Sri Vishnu got cured of their injuries by worshipping Siva. Hence the deity is known as Kaya Aroganeeswarar.

Poojas are performed twice daily by the hereditary Gurukkal, who is paid a salary of Rs. 15 and 48 Markkals of rice per month. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 300. From its 2 acres of dry lands and 8 acres of wet lands, it gets an annual income of Rs. 1,000 which is spent towards the salary of the Gurukkal and for its upkeep. The temple earns an additional income of Rs. 60 per year from the fees collected for performing archana, abishekam etc. No festival is observed in this temple. A single trustee is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

(35) Sri Veerabadrasswamy and Sri Thanthoneeswarar (Alias) Ubamanyeswarar Temples

These two temples in the City of Kancheepuram were constructed some 100 and 200 years ago respectively. In 1950, renovations were carried out in the former temple by the then trustee. The area of the Veerabadrasswamy temple is about 6,000 sq. ft., while

the Siva temple covers an area of 20,000 sq.ft. The idol of Sri Veerabadrar is in a standing posture. The presiding deity of the Siva temple Sri Thanthoneeswarar is a Swayambu Lingam.

Gurukkals whose office is hereditary perform two poojas daily in the Veerabadrar temple and one pooja daily in the Eswarar Temple. The salaries of the Gurukkals are Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 respectively. Both these temples earn an annual income of Rs. 2,240 and Rs. 990 respectively from their immovable properties which are spent for the conduct of the poojas and for their maintenance.

Arudhra is observed in both the temples. In the Siva temple Skandasashti and Sri Manickavasagar festivals are celebrated for 10 days. About 200 to 500 devotees attend them. Three trustees manage the affairs of the Veerabadrasswamy temple, while the Sri Thanthoneeswarar temple is managed by two trustees.

(36) Sri Dharmarajar Temple

The origin of the temple is not known. The last Kumbabishekam was performed in 1959. It covers an extent of 1.5 acres and has stone inscriptions. Sri Dharmarajar, the presiding deity, is in a sitting posture.

The poosari, whose office is not hereditary offers two poojas daily. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 10. There are two ancient Kedaya Vahanas here made of wood.

The Parivettai festival celebrated once in five years attracts about 500 devotees. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

(37) Sri Varasiddhi Vinayagar and Sri Dheepanji Amman Temples

The Varasiddhi Vinayagar temple close to the Kancheepuram railway station was constructed about 50 years ago. The Dheepanji Amman (a bust) is installed under a tree behind the Vinayagar temple which covers an area of 1,200 sq. ft. The Vinayagar is in a sitting posture; though there is no separate building for the Amman, the area where she is installed is referred to as "temple".

A hereditary Gurukkal whose monthly salary is Rs. 21 offers pooja once daily in the Vinayagar temple. There is no daily pooja for the Amman. The Vinayagar temple owns a garden of 50 cents and a house site of one acre, from which it gets an annual income of Rs. 22 by way of rent, while the Amman temple gets only Rs. 15 from its garden as rent.

Thai Poosam, Pongal, Vinayaga Chathurthi and Sivarathri are the regular annual festivals of the

Vinayagar temple, while the Amman temple celebrates only the Adi Uthsavam. A single trustee manages both the temples.

(38) Sri Kali Amman Temple

This is one of the old shrines of Kancheepuram with three towers and it was built even before the construction of the Sri Kamakshi Amman temple. A Kumbabishekam was performed in 1962 by the then trustees. The temple covers an extent of one acre and has stone inscriptions. The Moolavar Amman is in a sitting posture, while the Uthsavar is in a standing pose. A Sree Chakram is put up in front of the Amman, as in the Sri Kamakshiamman temple.

The Gurukkal whose office is not hereditary offers poojas every morning and evening. He is paid a salary of Rs. 15 and 15 measures of rice per month. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 1,000 of which the stone studded *Thirumangalyam* worth about Rs. 500 deserves special mention. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 2,222 from its immovable properties by way of rent which is spent for its maintenance. It gets an additional income of Rs. 10 every year by hundi collections. The hundi is opened once a year in the presence of the trustees. There is an ancient horse vahanam and a *Chapparam* made of wood.

Navarathri, Parivettai, Arudhra and Panguni Uthiram are the regular annual festivals of the temple; of these Navarathri for a period of 10 days is the main one during which the above named Amman is taken round the streets in a procession on the tenth day. It is witnessed by about a 1,000 local devotees. Two trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(39) Sri Pandava Dhootha Perumal Temple

Dedicated to Lord Vishnu, the Pandava Dhootha Perumal temple is about 6 furlongs distant from the Kancheepuram railway station. It was built by King Rajakesari Varman about a 1,000 years ago.

Two stones are found with some inscriptions in the Sanctum Sanctorum. Sri Boothathalwar, Peyalwar, Thirumangaiar and Thirumazhisaiar have visited this temple and composed songs in praise of deity.

The legend regarding this temple is as follows:

"Lord Krishna came to Hastinapur as the Ambassador of the Pandavas. King Duriodhana decided to do away with him. He dug a big trench in his Durbar Hall and secreted some wrestlers in it. He then covered it with bamboos and carpets, placed a throne on it and as soon as Lord Krishna entered the

Hall, he was requested to sit on the throne. When he did so, the false floor made of bamboos collapsed. Lord Krishna assumed *Viswaroopa* and killed all the wrestlers in the trench."

The expenditure towards the cost of the daily poojas and the celebration of the periodical festivals is met out of the annual income of Rs. 1,314 derived from a house in Godown street in Madras which has been let out for rent. In addition, hundi collections amount to Rs. 30 per annum. There is a Garuda vahanam in this temple. The descendants of the family of the late trustee are looking after the temple affairs.

81. THIRUKALIMEDU

Sri Sathyanatha Eswarar Temple

The village is two miles from Kancheepuram which can be covered by cart. This is a very ancient temple and it was renovated by a Vellala Chettiar belonging to Chinna Kancheepuram some 60 years ago. Stone inscriptions are found in the Sanctum. The area of this temple is about 22,500 sq. ft. The outer gopuram is 50' high. There are two prakarams and a Lotus tank in which Indira and Budha took bath and attained salvation. The tank goes by the name of India Theertham or Budha Theertham.

The temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and the Lingam here is a Swayambu. The Uthsavar is made of five metals. The Lingam is given abishekam, with gingelly oil, which will be absorbed by it and will appear as though no abishekam has been done. Sri Thirugnanasambandar has visited this temple and composed verses in praise of the deity, which is found in the eleventh part of the poem as "Varanavumulai Mangai". Sri Sivachariar, a Brahmin priest performs pooja both in the morning and evening. The priesthood is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary out of the temple's income of Rs. 1,750 derived from its lands and buildings. The antique jewels which were donated by the devotees are worth about Rs. 5,000. The temple has lands to the extent of two acres and four buildings in Kancheepuram town. During the Arudhra the deity Sri Natarajar and Sivagami Amman are taken out in procession through the streets. About two hundred people mostly from the Kancheepuram town attend the festival. This temple is managed by an Executive Officer and a trustee.

89. MARUDAM

Sri Perumal Eswarar and Sri Kaliamman Temples

This village is about 7 miles from Kancheepuram, which is the nearest railway station. Buses and carts

offer facilities to reach the temple. There are two small temples in this village, namely, the Perumal Eswarar temple and the Kaliamman temple. They were built by the local residents some 50 years back; a Kumbabishekam was done recently in the Kaliamman temple. The area covered by these temples are 80 and 150 sq. ft. respectively. The Lingam of the Eswarar temple is a Pradishta one. The Moolavar Kaliamman is in a standing posture.

Poojas are done once daily in both the temples by a Gurukkal and a Pandaram respectively, whose offices are hereditary. The Gurukkal of the Eswarar temple is getting an annual income of 1½ cart loads of paddy, while the Pandaram is in the enjoyment of service inam lands.

The Eswarar temple gets an annual income of two cart loads of paddy from its 2·66 acres of wet lands. The Amman temple gets about Rs. 250 every year from its immovable properties. The Amman temple owns a wooden Kedayam and a Simha vahanam. Except special abishekams, there is no festival in the Siva temple. In the Amman temple, during Navarathri the deity is taken out in procession along the streets. About 500 local devotees attend it. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is managing the temples.

96. THIRUVENKARANAI

Sri Pattabiramaswamy Temple

The above temple is located at a distance of 8 miles from Wallajabad railway station. Persons travelling by buses plying from Kancheepuram to Madras via., Thenneri must alight at Iymacheri and proceed 1½ miles to the east in order to reach this temple.

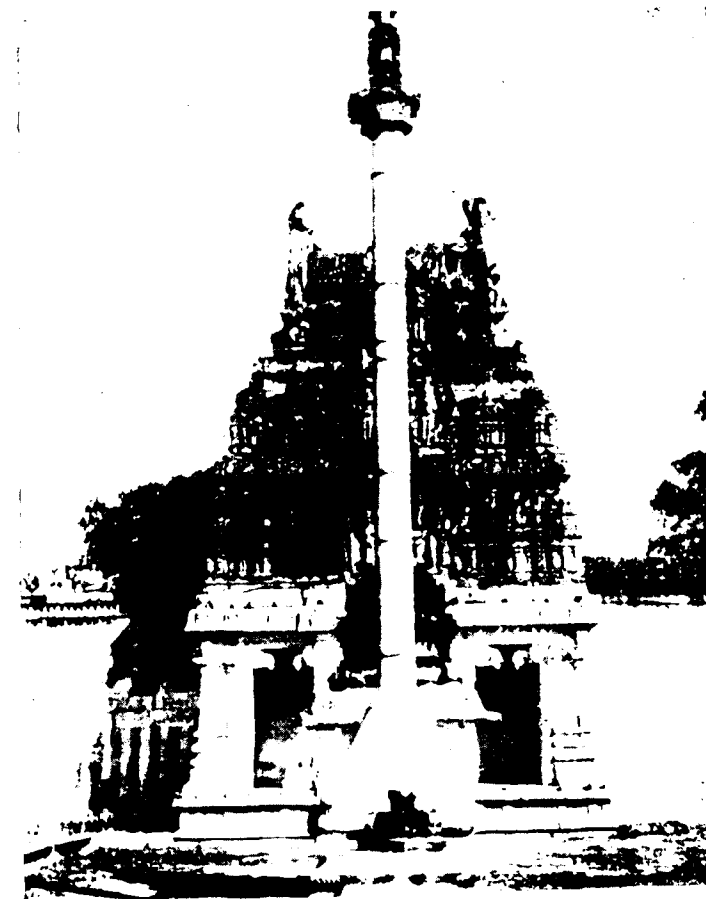
The age of the temple is 300 years; renovations were done recently. It occupies an area of 680 sq. ft. The pillars in the mandapam have fine carvings. The temple is dedicated to Lord Rama and the other deities are Sri Sita, Bhu Devi and Lakshmana. They are offered poojas once daily in the morning. Only lamps are lit in the evening. The annual income of the temple is Rs. 1,500 from its immovable properties.

There is one Palanquin made 2 years back. The main festival is Sri Rama Navami which is attended by 500 devotees. The temple is managed by two hereditary trustees.

98. KUNNAVAKKAM

Sri Adinarayana Perumal Temple

This temple is 8 miles from Walajabad and can be reached by bus. This is a Vaishnavite temple.



Gopuram view
Sri Sathyanatha Eswarar Temple
(81) THIRUKALIMEDU



Budhan praying Lingam
Sri Sathyanatha Eswarar Temple
(81) THIRUKALIMEDU



Sri Venugopalswamy
Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Temple
(114) SEVILIMEDU



Sri Garudalwar
Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Temple
(114) SEVILIMEDU

constructed 200 years ago and renovation was done later by the villagers with the temple funds. The area of the temple is 50×60 sq. ft. The non-hereditary Bhattachari who is paid a monthly salary performs poojas twice daily. The temple has 9½ acres of wet lands which fetch an income of Rs. 1,500 per annum. The main festival is Chithra Pournami. The attendance is 50. The temple is managed according to a scheme approved by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. There is some litigation in the Civil Court regarding the appointment of trustees.

99. AGARAM

Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

The above temple is 6 miles from Walajabad railway station and there are bus facilities to reach it. This Vishnu temple was built about 60 years ago by the Vaishnava Thenkalai Brahmins and it occupies an area of 15 cents. Pooja is performed once daily by the Brahmin priest who is paid a salary from the income of the temple.

The jewels are worth about Rs. 2,972 and silver vessels about Rs. 572. These have been offered by the devotees. The temple owns lands to the extent of 30.59 acres and the income is utilised for the daily poojas, taxes etc. Three trustees manage the temple affairs.

105. UTHUKADU

Sri Ellai Amman Temple

Uthukadu is 3 miles from the Walajabad railway station and can be reached by cart. The temple is an ancient one. It is stated that the Amman's idol was found in a tank by the Chola king who built a temple at the eastern extremity of the village as directed by the Goddess in his dream. The temple occupies an area of 20 cents with a prakaram and a Garbagraham.

Pooja is offered daily to the Amman once in the noon by the hereditary priests who are in the enjoyment of service inam lands. They also receive the offerings of the devotees. The temple owns some ornaments. The income of the temple from its immovable properties is Rs. 200 yearly.

The annual income from hundi collections and pooja charges is Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively. The main festival is Brahmothsavam in Chithirai; on the last day, the floating festival is celebrated. About 800 devotees attend. The temple is managed by two trustees.

T. S.—15

107. NATHAPETTAI (4 TEMPLES)

Sri Nithyakalyana Agastheeswarar Etc. Temples

A Siva temple, a Perumal temple, a Vinayagar temple and an Amman temple in the above village are managed by one and the same trustee. The village is connected by both bus and train, the village, Nathapettai itself, being a railway station. The Siva temple was constructed about 150 years ago, while the others were built about a century back by a few devotees. A Kumbabishekam was performed in the Siva temple in the years 1919 and 1961. The names of deities and the area covered by the four temples are as follows:

Name of temple	Name of Principal deity	Area covered by the temple
1. Sri Nithyakalyana Agastheeswarar temple	Sri Nithyakalyana Agastheeswarar	30' × 17' sq. ft.
2. Sri Athi Arulala Vinayagar	„ Athi Arulala Vinayagar	25' × 17' „
3. Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal	„ Lakshmi Narayana Perumal	20' × 14' „
4. Sri Kanni Amman	„ Kanni Amman	The Goddess is installed under a tree

The deity in the Siva temple is a Pradishta Lingam. The idols of Vinayagar and Perumal are in a sitting posture, while that of the Amman is only upto the chest.

Pooja is performed only once in all the four temples by a non-hereditary Gurukkal, whose annual remuneration is two cart loads of paddy. The annual income of these temples from their landed properties amounts to Rs. 720 which is spent for the salary of the Gurukkal and for their maintenance. The two vahanas are in a state of disrepair. No festivals are celebrated.

114. SEVILIMEDU

(1) Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Temple

This temple in Sevilimedu was constructed during the Chola period and a Kumbabishekam done by the then trustee about 25 years back. Sri Lakshmi Narasimhar and His consort Sri Soundara Valli are the presiding deities of the temple. The Uthsavamurthy is Sri Soundarya Varadar. The shrine covers an area of 1½ acres. The Moolavar in this temple is in a sitting pose. It is understood from the Kanchee Puranam, which is the Sthala Puranam of the temple, that Sri Ramanujar has visited this temple and composed songs in praise of the deity.

Pooja is offered daily once by a Bhattachari, whose office is hereditary. He is in the enjoyment of service inam lands. The temple gets 250 Marakkals of paddy from its lands. This is spent for the pooja expenses and for its maintenance.

Navarathri is the only important festival celebrated which attracts about 50 local devotees. An Executive Officer and a single trustee, who are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, manage the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

The above temple is located at a distance of about 2½ miles from the taluk headquarters and can be reached by both bus and train.

The temple was constructed 60 years ago by the local residents under the leadership of Sri Arumuga Naicker. Renovations and extensions including digging of a well were completed from the hundi collections.

Poojas are conducted once daily. The priest is paid Rs. 5 per month from the temple income. The priesthood is hereditary. The yearly income from the hundi collection amounts to Rs. 480. The temple is administered by three trustees.

116. AYYANGARKULAM

(1) Sri Kailasanathar Temple

This shrine was constructed some 100 years ago by the local Sengundhar community. A Kumbabishekam was performed in the years 1916 and 1952 by the then trustees. It covers an area of 50 cents. Sri Kailasanathar, the presiding deity, is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Kamakoti.

Poojas are performed twice a day by the Gurukkal who is paid a salary of Rs. 40 per month. The temple owns modern jewellery worth about Rs. 1,000. It derives an annual income of Rs. 1,000 by way of rent from its immovable properties of 6 acres of wet and dry lands and 2 houses. This is utilized for the poojas and festivals of the temple and for its maintenance.

The temple owns the following vahanas made of wood, apart from a *Chapparam* viz., Rishabam, Peacock, Suran and Kedayams. Of these, the Rishabam is 30 years old and the rest are 45 years old. Karthigai *Somavaram*, (Mondays) Sashti and Valli Thirumanam during the month of Masi are the regular festivals observed every year of which the Sashti, celebrated for a period of 7 days, is the main one, which attracts about 500 devotees.

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

(2) Sri Sanjeeviroyar or Sri Anjaneyar Temple

Sri Sanjeeviroyar temple was constructed some 360 years ago by one Sri Thathacharyar. The last

Kumbabishekam was performed in 1934 by a devotee. The village is 6 miles from Kancheepuram and this distance can be covered by bus. Sri Sanjeeviroyar (Hanumar) Sri Rama, Lakshmana and Sita are the principal deities of the temple. There are 9 pagodas and a number of stone inscriptions in the temple. It covers an area of 2 acres. There is an interesting story relating to the construction of the temple. It is as follows:

While Sri Thathacharyar, a devotee of Sri Sanjeeviroyar was returning from his pilgrimage on a horse, a band of robbers surrounded him. Being a staunch devotee of Sri Sanjeeviroyar, he prayed to Him; the highway men got frightened and bolted away. He, therefore, built this temple and dedicated it to Sri Sanjeeviroyar in memory of this incident.

The Moolavar Anjaneyar is in a standing posture. A Bhattachari offers one pooja daily. His office is hereditary. His remuneration is Rs. 60 per month and 250 Marakkals of paddy per annum. The temple owns modern jewellery worth about Rs. 4,120 of which the lockets studded with gems, *Mahara Kandigai* and *Karna Pathiram* deserve special mention. The temple owns 17.42 acres of wet and dry lands, a shop and a house from which an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum accrues; this is spent for the maintenance of the temple. It gets an income of Rs. 200 at the rate of 10 Paise per head for the *Nadai Pavai* festival. There are a Horse vahanam and a Chapparam made of wood which are forty years old. Sri Rama Navami, Chithra Pournami, Deepavali, Navarathri and Sri Jayanthi are the routine annual festivals of the temple, when the deity is taken out in procession.

On the Full Moon day in Chithirai the *Nadai Pavai Uthsavam* is celebrated. Sri Varadaraja Perumal of Kancheepuram visits the village on that day. A lakh of devotees attend this festival. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

126. AYYAMPETTAI

(1) Sri Sakthiamman Temple

The above temple constructed four hundred years ago is one and half miles from Nathapettai railway station and this distance can be covered by carts. It occupies an area of four cents and owns lands to the extent of seventy three cents which yield an annual income of Rs. 25. This is utilised for pooja expenses. Pooja is performed once daily by the priest who gets a salary of Rs. 10 per month.

The value of the jewels which are antique is Rs. 6,000. They were gifted by the villagers; there is only one Lion vahanam here. The annual festival is celebrated in Adi month when about three hundred

devotees assemble. This temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

(2) Sri Kailasanathar and

Sri Sandhavelliamman Temples

These are very ancient temples which cover an area of about sixty cents with three prakarams; the Moolavar is in the form of a Lingam. The Brahmin priests who get a monthly salary of Rs. 30 perform poojas twice daily. The modern and antique jewels made with the temple's funds are worth about Rs. 3,000. On Adi Fridays two hundred people visit the temple. One trustee is managing the temple affairs.

127. KORUKKUPETTAI (H/o 127 THIMMAIYANPET)

Sri Kasiviswanathaswamy Temple

The Kasiviswanathaswamy temple of Korukkupettai village was built some five hundred years ago. Sri Kasiviswanathaswamy and Sri Subramaniaswamy are the principal deities of the temple. The shrine is facing south-east and occupies an area of about sixty cents of which the main building covers about thirty cents. There is a gopuram of 22 feet in height, supported by four stone pillars, a prakaram and three Sanctums. The Moolavar is represented by a Swayambu Lingam which is about one foot high and there are also idols for Sri Kasiviswanathaswamy, Sri Subramaniaswamy and Veerabahu.

Poojas are regularly performed twice a day by a Brahmin priest. His office is selective and not

hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 45. The temple has jewellery made of precious stones and gold worth about Rs. 10,000 donated by the villagers. It owns lands to the extent of about 35.00 acres in all located in Vedal and Chinnayampettai villages which are managed by a trustee under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board. The temple gets an annual income of about Rs. 2,000 from the lands and it is utilized for the celebration of periodical festivals and performing daily poojas of the temple. There are two vahanas in the temple, namely, the Peacock and Rishabam.

The main festival of the temple is Skandasashti in the month of Ayyappasi which is attended by about a hundred persons. The temple affairs were managed by the Village Panchayat formerly. It is now administered by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board through a trustee.

127. THIMMAIYANPET

Sri Kasiviswanathar Etc. Temples

A Siva temple, a Perumal temple and two Vinayagar temples in the above village are managed by one and the same trustees. It is five miles from Kancheepuram and town buses are plying between the two places. The village is on the Madras—Kancheepuram bus route via., Walajabad. The temples were built by the villagers about 60 years ago; renovations were made in the Siva and Perumal temples 26 years back. The names of the deities and the area covered by the four temples are as follows:

Name of the temple	Name of the deity	Area covered by temple
1. Sri Kasi Viswanathar temple	Sri Kasi Viswanathar with His consort Sri Visalakshi	8 cents
2. „ Krishnaswamy „	„ Venugopalaswamy with Sri Radha and Rukmani	3 „
3. „ Pillaiyar „	„ Vinayagar	1½ „
4. „ „ „	„ „	1½ „

There is no gopuram except in the Siva temple. The deity in the Siva temple is a Pradishta Lingam. In the Perumal temple, the Moolavar is in a standing pose. In the two Pillaiyar temples, the deities are in a sitting posture.

The Brahmin Gurukkal offers two poojas daily in the Siva and Pillaiyar temples; the Bhattachari performs one pooja daily in the Perumal temple. The former gets a salary of Rs. 17 per month and 54 Marakkals of paddy per annum. The monthly salary of the Bhattachari is Rs. 12. The annual income of the temple is 632 Marakkals of paddy which is utilised for its maintenance. The important festivals are Vinayaga

Chathurthi and Vaikunta Ekadasi which attract a 1,000 devotees. Three trustees manage the temple affairs.

128. EKANAMPET

(1) Sri Thiruvalléeswaraswami Temple

The nearest railway station Nathapettai is at a distance of 1½ miles which can be covered by cart or foot. The presiding deity is an installed Lingam; the other deities are Sri Subramaniaswamy, Natarajar, Somaskandar, Chandrasekarar, Vinayagar and Sundaramoorthy Nayanar. The age of the temple is about 500 years and it covers an area of 70 cents with a prakaram, a gopuram and 3 Garbagrahas. The deities are offered

2 poojas daily by the Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 45 from the temple's income of Rs. 1,000 derived from its landed property the extent of which is 20 acres. The main festival observed by the temple is Skandasashti which attracts a crowd of about 1,000 people. This temple is administered by a Board of 3 trustees.

(2) Sri Mariamman Temple

The age of this small temple for the village Goddess is 50 years and it occupies an area of 3 cents. The Moolavar is 2' high. Poojas are not conducted but only lamps are lit in the evening by a Poosari. The temple owns lands to the extent of 5.76 acres which fetch an income of Rs. 500 and this sum is divided among the villagers themselves. Adi festival is conducted and about 120 persons attend it. Some of the devotees prick Sedal in fulfilment of a vow. Sedal is a pointed arrow shaped small weapon, pierced in the tongue or cheeks. The temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

129. NAICKENPET

Sri Amirthakandeeswarar Temple

This temple which is 6 miles from Chingleput occupies an area of 5 cents and it was built 500 years ago. The village has bus facilities and the nearest railway station is at a distance of 2½ miles. The Moolavar is a Lingam and poojas are offered once daily by a Brahmin priest who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15. The priesthood is not hereditary. The expenses are met by the villagers, as the temple has no properties. It has no important festivals and is administered by a trustee.

130. THANGI

Sri Kailasanatha Eswarar Temple

The Mudaliar community of the Thangi village constructed a small temple about 100 years ago. A Kumbabishekam was performed 5 years back by the then trustee. Walajabad and Nathapettai are the nearest railway stations, which are at a distance of 3½ and 2½ miles respectively. Buses and carts also offer transport facilities to reach this temple. Sri Kailasanathar and His consort Sri Kamakoti are the presiding deities of the temple. The Lingam here is a Swayambu.

The temple extends over an area of 500 sq. ft. A Gurukkal performs poojas once daily and his monthly salary is Rs. 17.50. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 2,000 from its landed properties of 44.96 acres of dry lands and 3 acres of wet lands. This is spent towards the salary of the Gurukkal and for the

maintenance of the temple. No festival is observed in this temple. A Board of 2 trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the temple affairs.

132. THIMMARAJAMPET

Sri Ramalingaswamy Temple

Walajabad, the nearest railway station is at a distance of 2½ miles from the village, Thimmarajampet. Bus facilities are available to reach this temple. It is dedicated to Lord Siva, the Moolavar being a Swayambu Lingam; the Amman is known as Sri Parvathavardhini. The age of the temple is 300 years; it was renovated by an individual about 100 years ago. It occupies an area of 7,000 sq. ft.

The Brahmin priest who gets a monthly salary performs two poojas daily. The temple gets an income of Rs. 500 from its lands the extent of which is 17.25 acres. This is spent for its maintenance. There is one Palanquin and a vimanam. Thai Poosam, Masi Maham and Adi Pooram are the important festivals of the temple. About 5,000 devotees attend. Sri Subramaniaswamy festival is also celebrated along with these festivals. This is conducted on the banks of the Palar river in Seeyamangalam. The temple is administered by a single trustee.

133. VENGUDI (H/o KILOTTIVAKKAM)

Sri Agastheeswarar and Sri Selliamman Temples.

The village Vengudi is 6 furlongs from Walajabad which is the nearest railway station. There are two temples in this village, namely, the Agastheeswarar temple and the Selliamman temple. Both these temples were built by the local residents. The former is 100 years old and the latter 60 years old. There are stone inscriptions inside the Siva temple. The area covered by these temples is 60 cents and 20 cents respectively. There is a gopuram in the Siva temple. The presiding deity, Sri Agastheeswarar, is a Pradishta Lingam.

Sri Selliamman is in a sitting posture. Poojas are done twice daily in these temples by a hereditary Gurukkal and Poosari respectively. The monthly salary of the Gurukkal is Rs. 15 while that of the Poosari in the Amman temple is Rs. 9. The landed property owned by the Siva temple is 10 acres of wet and dry lands. The Amman temple has half an acre of dry land. The annual income derived by both these temples by way of rent is Rs. 300. The Amman temple derives an additional annual income of Rs. 10 from its hundi collections. The hundi is opened twice a year in the presence of the trustees. It owns a

Kedayam and a Simha vahanam. They are made of wood and are 50 years old. Thiruvadhirai and Sivarathri are the important festivals observed in the Siva temple. Adi Vizha is the only important annual festival celebrated by the Amman temple for a period of 2 days; these attract about 1,000 devotees.

A Board of 5 trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages these temples.

134. WALAJABAD

(1) Sri Sivasubramaniaswamy Temple

The Sivasubramaniaswamy temple of Walajabad in Kancheepuram taluk was built in the year 1903 i.e., about 60 years ago, by one Sri Muthukumaraswamy Chettiar at his own expense. The principal deities of the temple are Lord Subramaniam, Valli, and Deivayanai. The area covered by the temple is 2,400 sq. ft. Poojas are performed regularly twice a day by a Brahmin Gurukkal who receives a monthly salary. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 500. The Devasthanam owns some immovable properties in the shape of agricultural lands and buildings, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,000. This is utilized for expenses incurred for poojas, festivals and the salary of temple establishment. The temple is in possession of Peacock and Elephant vahanas made of wood. The main festivals celebrated by the temple are Adi Kirthigai, Skandasashti, Tiruvadhirai and Thai Poosam. The affairs of the temple were managed by the Donor's family till 1926 and thereafter by his near relations.

(2) Sri Dharmaraja and Sri Drowpathiamman Temples

Both bus and train facilities are available for reaching these temples. They were built 100 years ago and occupy an area of 1,800 sq. ft. One pooja is performed daily by the poosari who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15. The temples have 4.91 acres of lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 150. No festivals are conducted. The temples are managed by a single trustee.

(3) Sri Angalamman Temple

This temple is in existence for over 100 years and was built by the villagers. It is situated in an area of 5 cents. The presiding deity is Sri Angalamman. Poojas are performed daily at noon and night by the Brahmins who get a salary of Rs. 10 every month from the income of Rs. 1,500 derived from shops and a coconut thope owned by the temple. There is a Lion vahanam made of wood 50 years ago. Masi Maham

festival is celebrated on the Amavasai day, when the Angalamman Uthsava Murthi is taken to the burial place and some ceremonies are performed. Devotees from nearby villages numbering 1,000 attend it. At present, the temple is managed by 3 trustees.

135. NATHA NALLORE

Sri Pidari Adanjiamman Temple

This temple was constructed 50 years ago and covers an area of 250 sq. ft. It may be reached by getting down on the 36/6 mile-stone while travelling by Walajabad—Vandalur route. Walajabad railway station is at a distance of 4 miles. Pooja is performed daily once to the Moolavar by the Poosari who is in the enjoyment of the temple lands. The income of Rs. 300 is spent for the daily poojas and the conduct of periodical festivals.

The main festival conducted here is Kappukattu between Vaikasi and Adi months and lasts for 5 or 7 days and deeparadhanai is offered in every house. Only local people numbering about 200 attend this festival. The temple is administered by 5 trustees.

149. ULLAVOOR

Sri Agastheeswarar and Sri Venkatesa Perumal Temples

Pazhayaseevaram between Chingleput and Kancheepuram is the nearest railway station at a distance of 2 miles from the village. Carts are available to reach these temples from the station.

These Siva and Vishnu temples were built 300 years ago. Lord Siva is in the form of a Lingam and Perumal in the form of an idol. The Siva and Vishnu temples occupy an area of 45 cents and 30 cents respectively. Poojas are conducted once daily in both these temples by a Gurukkal in the Siva temple and by a Bhattachari in the Perumal temple. The annual income of the temples is about Rs. 1,300 which is utilized for their maintenance. No festivals are observed. These temples are managed by a single trustee.

151. PAZHAYASEEVARAM

Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple

The temple which is 4 furlongs from the railway Station was constructed 400 years ago and renovations were done in 1932 for which a sum of Rs. 15,000 was spent. The gopuram was repaired by the Devasthanam in 1957 for which an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 was incurred. Stone inscriptions are found on the compound walls of the temple. The length and breadth of the temple are 200' and 100' respectively.

Poojas are performed by a Brahmin Bhattar who is paid salary in kind. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 10,000 from its immovable properties, the extent of which is 172 acres. A sum of Rs. 15 is collected from hundi every year. There are 9 vahanas which are used during the Brahmothsavam festival (conducted in Ani month) and Thai pongal. About 10,000 devotees attend the festivals. The temple is administered by three trustees.

153. ANGAMBAKKAM

Sri Ambalavana Eswarar Temple

Walajabad railway station is about 2 miles away and the devotees must cross the bridge over Palar by foot or cart to reach the village from the railway station. Bus facilities are also available upto Walajabad. The presiding deity Sri Ambalavana Eswarar is an installed Lingam. His consort is Sri Sakthi Sivakama Sundari. The existing temple was built 300 years back in the place of an old temple which was constructed 900 years ago. Though it is not known who built them, the prevalent opinion in the village is that they were built by the local inhabitants. There are 3 prakarams, one outside the compound walls and two inside. The area covered is 15,552 sq.ft.

Poojas are performed 3 times daily. During evening poojas, there is Nathaswaram music and songs from Thevaram are recited. The Gurukkal who performs poojas has service inam lands. The jewels in the temple are worth about Rs. 3,000; they were made from the income of the temple. They are all antique in pattern. The immovable property of the temple is 64 acres of lands and one shop in Walajabad, which fetch Rs. 4,000 per annum. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been deposited in the Savings Bank.

The main festival is celebrated in Chithirai for 10 days and the last day falls on Chithra Pournami. There are a few other festivals, the expenses of which are met either by Ubhayakars or out of the income derived from lands endowed by devotees for this purpose. The temple is administered by 3 trustees and an Executive Officer.

155. THAMMANUR

Sri Ekambaranatha Eswarar Temple

This temple is 300 years old; renovations have been carried out by an individual. It is 2½ miles from Walajabad railway station and this distance can be covered by cart. The area occupied by the temple is 21,850 sq. ft. including the Sri Kandappa temple.

The presiding deity, Sri Ekambara Eswarar is a Swayambu Murthy. Sri Sankaracharyar of Kama Koti

Peetam visited this shrine 60 years back. Poojas are performed twice daily by the Gurukkal who is in the enjoyment of inam lands. The temple is in possession of 17 items of jewels worth about Rs. 450 made 47 years back out of the income of the temple.

The immovable property fetches an income of Rs. 900 and it is spent for the pooja and other expenses. Two years back, the gateway of the gopuram was repaired out of this income. An extent of 0.45 cents of land is enjoyed by the *Melakkaran* (piper) for his services to the temple and the tax is paid from the temple's income. There is no income under hundi collections and pooja charges. There are 31 vahanas here, out of which the Rishaba vahanam made 40 years back and the Peacock vahanam which is 15 years old deserve special mention. The main festivals celebrated in the temple are Thai Kirthigai and Vinayaga Chathurthi the expenses of which are met by two devotees. These festivals are witnessed by the villagers only. The temple is administered by a single trustee.

156. AVALUR

Sri Kalyana Varadarajaswamy Temple

The village Avalur is 8 miles from Kancheepuram. Bus facilities are available to reach it. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Kalyana Varadarajar. This temple was built about a hundred years ago and it extends over an area of about 8 cents. It has 6 acres of lands which fetch an income of Rs. 600 per annum. Three trustees are managing the temple.

157. VILLIVALAM

(1) Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple

The village Villivalam is four miles from Walajabad, the nearest railway station. Buses, jutkas, rickshaws and bullock carts are available by which this distance can be covered. This temple was built about 70 years back and extends over an area of about twenty cents.

Three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manage the temple. Daily poojas and annual festivals are celebrated and the expenditure is met out of the annual income of Rs. 1,000 from the temple lands.

(2) Sri Anjaneyar Temple

The Anjaneyar temple of Villivalam village was constructed some seven years back. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 1,000 from its lands. Three trustees who are appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are in charge of its management.

(3) Sri Muchandhi Amman Temple

Buses, jutkas, bullock carts and rickshaws for hire are available to reach the Muchandhi Amman temple. This temple for the village Goddess was built about 70 years back. It gets an annual income of Rs. 1,000 from its lands. The administration of this temple is in the hands of a Board of trustees consisting of three members.

162. VEDAL

Sri Perumaleeswarar Temple

This temple in Vedal village is about 5 miles from Kancheepuram railway station. Bus facilities are available to reach it. This temple with a Swayambu Lingam was built about a century ago. It occupies an area of about 240 sq. ft.

The shrine owns landed property to the extent of about 1½ acres. An annual income of Rs. 412 is derived from these lands, which is utilized for the conduct of the daily poojas and special poojas. Three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manage the temple affairs.

166. ASUR

Sri Ekambareswarar Temple

The village Asur is 6 miles from Walajabad; bus facilities are available to reach this village. Sri Ekambaranathar is the principal deity of this temple. It was built about 25 years ago by the villagers. It covers an area of about 30 cents.

The temple owns landed property to the extent of about 11 acres, which are under lease cultivation. These fetch an annual income of about Rs. 1,000 which is utilized for the maintenance of the temple. Annual festivals are celebrated and about 500 devotees assemble. A Board of trustees, consisting of two members is managing the temple affairs.

166. NELVELI (H/o ASUR)

Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

Sri Agastheeswarar temple of Nelveli village is located at a distance of about five miles from Walajabad, the nearest railway station. Buses plying from Kancheepuram to Uthiramerur leave the passengers at Kalakattoor, wherefrom a mud road leads to this village.

Sri Agastheeswaraswamy and His consort Sri Akilandeswari are the presiding deities of the temple. The area of this temple is about 21 cents and it was built about a century ago.

The temple owns landed property to the extent of about 4 acres from which an annual income of Rs. 600 is derived. The amount is spent for its maintenance. A trustee manages the temple affairs. He is taking steps to renovate this temple. There are two other small temples for Sri Selva Vinayagar and Ellaiamman close to the Siva temple which are managed by one and the same trustee.

167. KAMBARAJAPURAM

Sri Abhayapradhana Varadarajaswamy Temple

The above temple is five miles from Walajabad which is the nearest railway station and this distance has to be covered by foot. It owns 40 acres of lands which fetch an annual income of about Rs. 1,500.

An Executive Officer and a trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manage the affairs of the temple.

168. ELAYANAR VELUR

Sri Balasubramania Murthy Temple

The above village is five miles from Walajabad, the nearest railway station and 13 miles from the taluk headquarters. Bus facilities are available to reach the temple. It was built some 100 years ago. This temple is dedicated to Lord Muruga. The gopuram of this temple was built about a decade back.

The temple owns lands to the extent of about 56½ acres which fetch an annual income of about Rs. 4,000 which is utilized for its maintenance. Hundi collections approximate to Rs. 30 per annum. There is an old car in this temple. The value of the jewels is about Rs. 10,000. An Executive Officer and a Board of Trustees consisting of three members, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are administering the affairs of the temple.

169. KAVANTHANDALAM

Sri Choleeswaraswamy Temple

Sri Choleeswaraswamy temple of Kavanthandalam village is five miles from Walajabad, the nearest railway station. It can be reached by bus from Kancheepuram, the taluk headquarters which is 11 miles distant. This is an ancient temple and covers an area of about 50 cents. It owns landed property to the extent of about 37½ acres, which are under lease cultivation; the annual income is Rs. 2,000. This is spent towards the cost of the daily poojas and special poojas. The temple owns modern type of jewellery, worth about Rs. 1,000 and it has also some vahanas. It is managed by a trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

170. ARPAKKAM

(1) Sri Thiruvalleeswaraswamy Temple

The village which is on the Kancheepuram—Uthiramerur bus route at a distance of 9 miles from Kancheepuram can be reached by bus. The temple is dedicated to Lord Siva and the Lingam is a Swayambu. The temple extends over an area of about 1 acre and there are numerous stone inscriptions in this shrine. The priest performs poojas thrice daily. The temple owns jewellery worth about Rs. 11,500. The annual income is Rs. 2,000 which is utilized for the maintenance of the temple. There are 12 vahanas and one Ratham in the temple. Five trustees are managing the temple.

(2) Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temple

The above Perumal temple is about 1,000 years old. It covers an area of 75 cents. It was renovated about 50 years ago by the devotees. There are some stone inscriptions in this temple. The presiding deity Sri Adhikesava Perumal is offered with two poojas daily by the Bhattachari. It has jewellery worth Rs. 1,500. It gets an annual income of Rs. 1,000 from the lands. The said amount is utilized for performing the daily poojas and special poojas. Adi Pooram and Masi Maham are the important annual festivals celebrated by this temple. A Board of five trustees manages the temple affairs.

171. MAGARAL

Sri Veetriruntha Perumal Temple

This ancient temple which is 8 miles from Kancheepuram railway station and Walajabad railway station is constructed on 50 cents of land. The priest performs poojas twice daily. It has ornaments worth Rs. 1,000. Out of the wet and dry lands, the temple derives an annual income of Rs. 10,000. During the Tamil month Chithirai, the Brahmothsavam festival is celebrated for a period of 10 days. Special aradhanas are conducted on New Moon day. The temple's administration vests with a single trustee.

(2) Sri Thirumagaraleeswarar Temple

The above temple lies on the Uthiramerur—Kancheepuram road; bus facilities are available to reach it. It is dedicated to Lord Siva. It was built some 600 years ago. It is said that the Lord gave dharsan to the then Chola ruler. Saint Thirugnana-sambandar paid a visit to this temple and composed songs praising this deity. The Gurukkal performs poojas four times daily. Jewels worth about Rs. 10,000 made of gold and studded with precious stones are owned by this temple. It gets an annual income of Rs. 1,000 from its immovable property. Masi Maham

is the main festival celebrated by this temple and it lasts for 10 days. People gather in thousands for worship. An Executive officer and a trustee look after the temple affairs.

172. KADAMBARKOIL (H/o 172 ADAVAPAKKAM)

Sri Kadambanathar Temple

This is an ancient temple; but its origin is not known. The village is connected by both bus and train. Kancheepuram which is 9 miles is the nearest railway station. Sri Kadambanathar, the presiding deity, is a Pradishta Lingam. The temple covers an extent of one acre.

Poojas are performed twice daily by the non-hereditary Gurukkal, who is paid a salary of Rs. 30 per month. The temple owns antique jewellery worth about Rs. 1,000. It gets an annual income of Rs. 3,000 from its landed properties of 48-67 acres of wet lands and 68-90 acres of dry lands. This is spent towards the salary of the Gurukkal and for the maintenance of the temple. The following are the vahanas of the temple viz., Lion, Surya Prabhai, Chandra Prabhai, Ravanam, Nagam (Serpent), Nandhi, Pradosha Rishabam (bull), Ram, five Kedayams and three Palanquins. All these are 40 years old and made of wood.

Brahmothsavam, Navarathri, Sivarathri and Vinayaga Chathurthi are the annual festivals of the temple, which are witnessed by about 500 devotees. An Executive Officer and a Board of two trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are in charge of the temple affairs.

174. NEIYADIVAKKAM

- (1) Sri Pradhiganga Eswarar
- (2) Sri Marudhaganga Eswarar and
- (3) Sri Pattabiramar Temples

Neiyadivakkam is about 50 miles from Saidapet. The nearest railway station, Kancheepuram is about five miles away. Buses ply from Kancheepuram to Kavanthandalam and devotees alighting here should walk a short distance towards south to reach the village. These Siva and Vishnu temples were built 6 centuries ago. There are stone inscriptions in these temples. They cover an area of about one acre in all. The priests perform poojas twice daily. From wet and dry lands these temples derive an annual income of Rs. 1,000. A single trustee manages the temples.

175. VOYALAKAVOOR

Sri Vacheeswarar Temple

The village is 4 miles from Walajabad railway station and this distance can be covered by bus or



Temple and Vimanam view
Sri Thirumagaraleeswarar Temple
(171) MAGARAL



Indra on Ayiravadha
Sri Thirumagaraleeswarar Temple
(171) MAGARAL

foot. The temple is an ancient one and it was renovated recently. There are stone inscriptions in archaic Tamil. The area occupied by the shrine is 1.50 acres. The presiding deity which is a Pradishta Lingam is Sri Vacheeswarar. There are a number of Uthsavamurthys. The hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a salary of Rs. 10 per month and 375 Marakkals of paddy per annum offers two poojas daily. The temple gets an annual income of 1,000 Marakkals of paddy from its lands.

The annual festivals are Arudhra in Margazhi, Vinayaga Chathurthi in Avani and Deepam in Karthigai. They attract about 500 devotees. Three trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

176. PULLAMBAKKAM

Sri Rudravalleswarar and Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temples

The village Pullambakkam is three miles from Walajabad railway station and carts are available to cover this distance. There is no information as to when the two temples were built. The Siva Temple was renovated by the trustee six years back.

The presiding deity, Sri Rudra Valleswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Bala Gnanambigai. The area covered by the temple is 0.75 cents. In the Vishnu temple, the presiding deity, Sri Adhi Kesava Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhudevi is in a standing pose. The extent occupied by the temple is 0.75 cents. A Gurukkal offers 2 poojas daily in the Siva temple and one pooja in the Perumal temple by a Bhattachari. The two shrines own 8 acres of wet and 9 acres of dry lands which fetch an annual income of 24 bags of paddy and Rs. 200 in cash. This is utilized for their maintenance. There are no movable properties. No festivals are celebrated. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is in charge of the affairs of the two temples.

177. THIRUMUKKODAL

Sri Venkatesa Perumal Temple

This Vishnu temple constructed by Pallava rulers is 45 miles from the district headquarters and 16 miles from the taluk headquarters. The nearest railway station, Pazhayaseevaram is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. Buses ply from Chingleput to Thirumukkoodal. The temple extends over an area of about 1.80 acres. It was renovated by one Sri Kandaswamy Mudaliar. The Brahmin priest performs poojas twice daily in the morning and evening. The temple owns ornaments worth about Rs. 400. From its immovable properties, it gets an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum which is utilized for its maintenance. One wooden Palanquin and three vahanas made of wood are owned by this

temple. Garuda Servai and Vaikunta Ekadasi are the main festivals. 10,000 devotees assemble during these festivals. A single trustee is in charge of its management.

178. PALAVERI

Sri Kailasanathar Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Siva is 3 miles away from Palur railway station and can be reached by train. The inhabitants of this village constructed this temple some 60 years ago. It is a small temple and covers 2 cents in area. There are no daily poojas. Its annual income is Rs. 200. Four trustees manage the temple affairs.

180. SEETHANCHERI (H/o 180 GURUMANCHERI)

Sri Thirukaleeswarar Temple

The village Seethancheri is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Palur railway station; carts are available at the station to take the devotees to the temple. It was built by the Pandya rulers and covers an area of 2 acres. There are 7 towers altogether. The presiding deity Sri Thirukaleeswarar is a Swayambu Lingam. His consort is Sri Sivakami Ambal. According to legend, the deity was worshipped by Lord Krishna.

There are three hereditary Gurukkals in the temple. They are paid 2 cart loads of paddy per annum and a daily allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Madras measures of rice. Poojas are offered four times a day. The temple owns antique ornaments worth Rs. 20,000 which were made out of its income. There are a number of vahanas. The annual income of the temple from its immovable properties is 100 cart loads of paddy.

Among the several festivals observed by the temple, the main one is Brahmothsavam which is celebrated for 12 days in the month of Chithirai. Three trustees are in charge of the temple affairs.

183. ORAKATTUPETTAI

Sri Gunam Thanthanathar or Sri Gunamthandeeswarar Temple

The village is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Reddipalayam railway station; this distance has to be covered by foot. The local residents built the temple some 100 years ago; after some renovations a Kumbabishekam was performed about 10 years back. It covers an area of 2 acres. The presiding deity, Sri Gunam Thandeeswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Thirupura Sundarambal. The hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal performs three poojas daily. He is paid 40 bags of paddy and Rs. 60 per annum. The income of the temple from its immovable properties is 80 bags of paddy.

The servants who are in the enjoyment of service inam lands are discharging their duties properly. The temple has no jewels; it owns three wooden vahanas which were donated by the devotees about 50 years ago. Among the several annual festivals observed by the temple, Skandasashti in Ayypasi is the main one when the deity is taken out in procession along the streets. About 2,000 devotees assemble on the occasion. Four trustees are managing the affairs of the temple.

184. KAVITHANDALAM

Sri Kailasanathar Temple

The village Kavithandalam is close to Reddipalayam railway station. The local residents built the temple about a hundred years ago. Renovations were effected about sixteen years back. It covers an area of about twenty three cents. Sri Kailasanathar, the principal deity, is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Karpagambal. The hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal whose annual remuneration is thirty six bags of paddy offers two poojas daily. The temple has eleven acres of wet lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,000. It has no ornaments; it owns three vahanas made of wood which were donated by the devotees ten years back. Arudhra is the main festival observed in the temple when the deity is taken out in procession along the streets. About a hundred devotees attend the festival. Five trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

185. THIRUVANAICKOIL

Sri Thiruvallieswarar Temple

The village is three miles from Reddipalayam railway station and this distance has to be covered by foot. The temple is an ancient one and renovations were effected by the hereditary trustee about forty years back. It occupies an area of three acres. The presiding deity, Sri Thiruvallieswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. The non-hereditary Gurukkal whose annual remuneration is six cart loads of paddy offers two poojas daily. The temple owns thirty acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,500. The temple has neither ornaments nor vahanas. No festivals are observed. Three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

185. VICHOR (H/o 185 THIRUVANAICKOIL)

Sri Vandu Parapara Perumal Temple

The temple was built by the local residents about forty years ago and renovated in 1960. There are stone inscriptions to this effect in this shrine. Sri Vandu Parapara Perumal, the presiding deity, is in a

standing pose. The Uthsavamurthy is Sri Kannapiran. The area occupied by the shrine is one acre. The Bhattachari who is paid a salary of Rs.25 per month offers one pooja daily. His office is hereditary. The annual income of the temple is five bags of paddy. Except a Garuda vahanam made of wood, there is no other movable property. No festivals are observed in the temple. A single trustee manages its affairs.

186. ARUMBULIYUR

(1) Sri Vaikunta Perumal Temple

The village can be reached by alighting at Palur railway station which is two miles distant. Carts are available to cover this distance. The age of the temple is not known. The area of the temple is about fourteen cents. The presiding deity, Sri Vaikunta Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi is in a standing pose. The Bhattachari whose office is hereditary offers two poojas daily. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 12 and a daily allowance of one Madras measure of rice. Except for a Garuda Vahanam and two Chapparams, the temple has no movable properties.

It has twelve acres of wet lands which fetch sixteen cart loads of paddy per annum. The main festival Navarathri in Purattasi which is celebrated for ten days attracts about five hundred devotees. Three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Nanjundeswarar Temple

This is a small temple occupying an area of two cents. Its age is not known. Sri Nanjundeswarar is a Pradishta Lingam. Pooja is offered once a day by the Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 6 and an allowance of one Madras measure of rice daily. The temple has no properties. Its expenses are met out of the income of the Perumal temple. Three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

186. PERANAKKAVUR (H/o 186. ARUMBULIYUR)

Sri Alageswarar Etc. Temples

Four temples close to one another are under the management of three common trustees. They are:

Name of the temple	Name of the presiding deity
1. Sri Alageswarar temple	Sri Alageswarar with His consort Sri Annapurani
2. .. Vinayagar ..	.. Poyya Vinayagar
3. .. Chennakesava Perumal ..	.. Chennakesavaperumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi
4. .. Pidari Velliamman ..	.. Pidari Velliamman

All these temples came into existence within the last sixty years and were built by the local people. The area covered by the temple is thirty cents, twenty cents, three cents and three cents respectively. In the Siva temple the deity is a Pradishta Lingam. Sri Adhikesava Perumal is in a standing pose. Sri Vinayagar and the village Goddess are in a sitting posture.

Poojas are done once daily. The temples own nine acres of lands which fetch an annual income of twenty six bags of paddy. They do not own either ornaments or vahanas. Arudhra in the Siva temple, Vinayaga Chathurthi in the Vinayagar temple and Adi festival in the Amman temple are celebrated every year. About two hundred devotees attend them.

180. KATTANKULAM

Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

This village is about 18 miles from Kancheepuram which is the nearest railway station. It can be reached by bus or cart. The temple was constructed some 200 years ago. Sri Agastheeswarar and His consort Sri Agilanda Nayagi are the presiding deities of the temple. A Kumbabishekam was performed some 50 years back by the villagers.

The temple extends over an area of one acre; the Lingam here is an installed one. Pooja is performed once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal whose annual salary is 1½ cart loads of paddy. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 200 from its immovable properties of 1.33 acres of wet lands, 5.00 acres of dry lands and 5.00 acres of garden lands. There is a 70 year old Thotti made of wood.

Thai Poosam, Sivarathri and Karthigai Deepam are the regular festivals observed here; of these the Thai Poosam is the main one which attracts about 200 devotees. Three trustees manage the temple affairs.

181. MALAYANKULAM

(1) Sri Veetriruntha Perumal Temple

The village Malayankulam is 10 miles from Kancheepuram. Devotees alighting from the bus at Kavanthandalam should walk 2 miles or engage a cart to reach this temple. It was built 6 centuries back. Some stone inscriptions are found in this temple. It measures 120' in length and 55' in breadth. The deity is in a sitting posture. Poojas are performed in the morning and evening; Sahasranamam is recited every evening. The jewels are worth Rs. 100. An annual income of more than Rs. 3,200 is derived annually from the lands of the temple. There is a wooden Palanquin made about 50 years ago. During

Vaikunta Ekadasi and other festive occasions, people gather in hundreds from the neighbouring villages. Two trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Kumareswarar Temple

There is no information regarding the age of this small temple which covers an area of 375 sq. ft. Sri Kumareswarar and Vinayagar are the principal deities of the temple. The Lingam here is an installed one. The temple derives an annual income of 60 Marakkals of paddy from its landed property of 4 acres of wet land. No festival is observed in this temple. A single trustee manages the temple affairs.

182. MARUTHAM

The Perumal and Eswarar Temples

These two temples dedicated to Siva and Vishnu were built 150 years ago on 5 cents of land each. The presiding deities are Sri Somanatha Eswarar and Sri Venugopalaswamy. The Moolavar of the Siva temple is not a Swayambu Lingam. The priests of these temples conduct poojas daily once. Both the temples get an annual income of Rs. 100 and this is utilized for the renovations of the temple. A single trustee manages these temples.

183. PULIVOY

Sri Ponniamman Temple

The village is located at a distance of about 12 miles from Kancheepuram which is the nearest railway station. Bus facilities are available to cover this distance. There is no information as to when the shrine came into existence. Renovations were carried out in 1915 by the villagers. Sri Ponniamman, the presiding deity of the temple, is in a sitting posture. The temple covers an area of 5 cents.

The temple owns 3 acres of wet lands and the income from these is utilized for payment of remuneration to the hereditary poosari who offers one pooja daily. The pooja expenses are met by the villagers. The main festival is celebrated in the month of Adi which is witnessed by about 500 devotees. A Board of 3 trustees manages the temple affairs.

187. ALISOOR

Sri Allaleeswarar Temple

The above temple in Alisoor village was constructed some 200 years ago; a Kumbabishekam was done in 1960 after some renovations by the then trustee. The nearest railway station Kancheepuram is about 16 miles. Bus facilities are available to reach the village. Sri Allaleeswarar and His consort Ambal

are the presiding deities of the temple. It covers an area of 6 cents. The Lingam here is an installed one. There is a festival idol for Lord Subramaniam. Pooja is performed daily once by a Gurukkal whose monthly salary is Rs. 5 with an allowance of 21 Marakkals of paddy. The temple owns about 6 acres of wet and dry lands and a tank which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of 16 Kalams of paddy and Rs. 275 in cash respectively. No festival is observed in this temple. A single trustee manages the temple affairs.

198. MELAPAKKAM

Sri Varutheeswarar Temple

The above temple in Melapakkam village was built some 200 years ago. A Kumbabishekam was performed by the present trustee about 10 years back. It is about 17 miles from Kancheepuram which is the nearest railway station and this distance can be covered by bus. Sri Varutheeswarar is the presiding deity of the temple. It covers an area of one acre and has some stone inscriptions. The Lingam here is a Pradishta one.

Pooja is performed once a day by the trustee himself whose services are honorary. The temple gets an annual income of 20 Kalams of paddy from its landed property of 2 acres of wet land which is spent for the poojas of the temple and for its maintenance. The temple also owns some Kattalai lands. A single trustee manages the temple affairs.

201. PERUNAGAR

Sri Brahma Pureeswarar Temple

The temple in Perunagar was built by Chola rulers. Renovations were effected by the Vellala caste people. It is about 13 miles from Kancheepuram and this distance can be covered by bus. Sri Brahma Pureeswarar and His consort Sri Pattambigai are the presiding deities of the temple.

The temple covers an area of 5 acres and stone inscriptions are found inside the temple. It has a vimanam, 2 gopurams, 2 prakarams, 1 Maha mandapam and 55 stone pillars with carvings which are built after the Chola pattern of architecture.

The Lingam is a Pradishta one. There are festival idols for Eswarar, Ambal, Arubathumooval, Vinayagar and Arumugar with Valli and Deivayanai. There is an idol of Jyeshta Devi which is a peculiar feature of this temple. It is learnt that Saint Kachiappar has visited this Shrine.

A hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas daily twice and his annual salary is 803 Marakkals of paddy. The temple owns both antique and modern jewellery worth about Rs. 5,000. The temple derives an annual

income of Rs. 3,000 by way of rent from its landed properties which include 38.31 acres of wet and 20.54 acres of dry lands. This is spent towards the salary of the priest for the conduct of poojas and festivals of the temple and for its maintenance.

In addition to a Car and two Chapparams the following are the vahanas of the temple: Lion, Surya Prabhai, Chandra Prabhai, Peacock, Rishabam, (big one, small one), Serpent Nagam, Elephant, Horse, Ravana, Suran and Bandicoot.

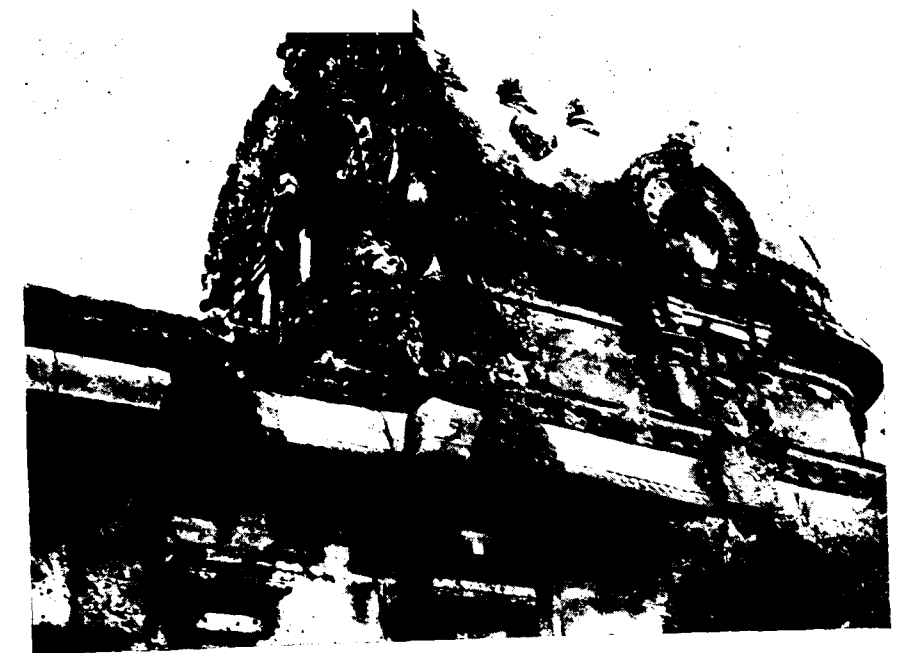
All these are 200 years old and are made of wood except the silver Prabhai. Brahmothsavam, Nalvar Uthsavam, Navarathri, Sivarathri, Kirthigai, Thiruvadhira, Maham, Sashti and Adi Kirthigai are the usual annual festivals celebrated of which the Brahmothsavam which spreads over a period of 15 days during the month of Thai is the most important one. On the Thai Poosam day i.e., the 10th day of the Brahmothsavam all the deities from 17 villages meet here and are taken out in a procession along the street; about 10,000 devotees from the adjoining villages, taluks and districts attend the festival. Two trustees manage the temple affairs.

202. MANAMPATHY

Sri Balasundareswarar (Alias) Sri Vanasundareswarar Temple

This temple in Manampathy village was built by the Rulers of Vijayanagar; a Kumbabishekam was done some 25 years back by the villagers. Kancheepuram, the nearest railway station is about 15 miles. There is frequent bus service between Kancheepuram and the village; through buses from Madras to Manampathy are also available. Stone inscriptions in archaic Tamil are found inside the temple. Sri Balasundareswarar and His consort Perianayagi are the presiding deities of the temple. It covers an area of 3 acres and has a vimanam and 2 prakarams. The 16 pillar mandapam is in a state of disrepair. The Lingam here is a Pradishta one. Since the deity was worshipped by Vanama Devi (Indirani) He is also known as Vanasundareswarar. Since Vanamadevi worshipped the Lord here the place was first named as Vanamadevipuram which corrupted into Vanamadhi and subsequently as Manampathy.

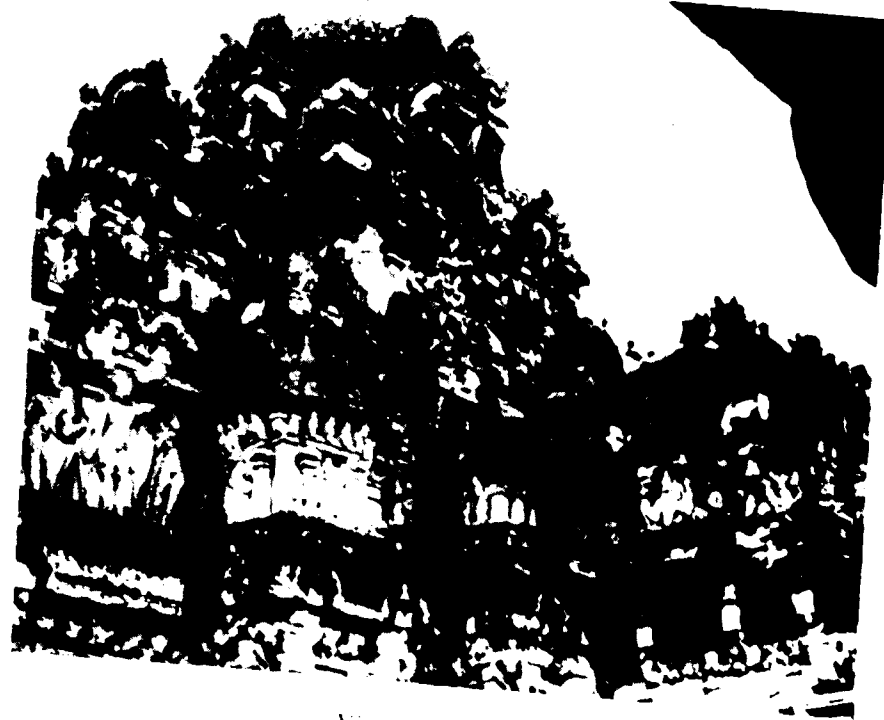
A hereditary Gurukkal whose monthly salary is Rs. 25 performs pooja once daily. The temple owns modern jewellery donated by devotees worth about Rs. 1,000. An annual income of Rs. 500 is derived by the temple by way of rent from its landed property of six acres of wet lands. This is spent towards the salary of the priest and for the maintenance of the temple.



Vimanam view
Sri Vyagrapureeswarar Temple (206) THIRUPULIVANAM



Sri Arumugaswamy
Sri Vyagrapureeswarar Temple (206) THIRUPULIVANAM



Vimanam view
Sri Sundara Varadaraja Perumal Temple (207) UTHIRAMERUR



Sri Uthiraraja and his Princess
Sri Sundara Varadaraja Perumal Temple (207) UTHIRAMERUR

KANCHEEPURAM TALUK

The temple owns the following vahanas; Rishabham (big one and small one) Peacock, Elephant, Pradosha Rishabam, Bandicoot, Ram, vimanam and a Car which are made of wood. All these are more than 100 years old except the big Rishabam and the Elephant which were recently made.

Thai Poosam, Masi Maham, Panguni Uthiram, Vasantha Uthsavam, New Year's day, Appar Uthsavam (Chithirai), Sambandar Uthsavam (Vaikasi), Manickavasagar Uthsavam (Ani), Sundarar Uthsavam (Adi), Adi Kirthigai, Vinayaga Chathurthi, Sashti, Deepam and Thiruvadhira are the regular annual festivals observed by the temple. Of these Thai Poosam is the main festival, when the presiding deity is taken to Cheyyur in a procession; about 1,000 devotees from the neighbouring villages and taluks attend it. Two hereditary trustees manage the temple affairs.

206. THIRUPULIVANAM

Sri Vyagrapureeswarar Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Siva was built by the Chola kings. It is 13 miles from Kancheepuram. Bus facilities are available to reach it. Some fifty years ago the trustees of the temple renovated it. Stone inscriptions are abundant in the temple walls. It is learnt that a tiger worshipped this deity and hence He is called Vyagrapureeswarar. The temple covers an area of 4 acres. The Lingam is a Swayambu. The disciple of Sri Thirugnanasambandar, viz. Sri Sivagnana Vellalar paid a visit to this village and composed 64 songs in praise of this deity. Morning and evening poojas are conducted by the Gurukkal. An annual income of Rs. 1,000 is derived from the lands. A Ratham and some wooden vahanas are kept for use during the festive occasions. Laksha deepam is the main festival of the temple and thousands of people gather here at that time. Three trustees manage the temple affairs.

207. UTHIRAMERUR

(1) Sri Sundara Varadaraja Perumal Temple

The above temple is 46 miles from the district headquarters and can be reached by bus. It was constructed by the Chola rulers. A compound wall was built by a devotee some 50 years ago. There are some stone inscriptions in this temple. The presiding deity is offered with two poojas daily. Jewels worth about Rs. 2,200 are owned by this temple. The immovable properties fetch an income of 200 Kalams of paddy and Rs. 50 in cash. The temple owns a Ratham and some vahanas made of wood. They were all made some 60 years back. Brahmotsavam in the month of Chithirai and Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi

month are the main festivals celebrated by the temple and they attract about thousand people from the neighbouring villages. A hereditary trustee looks after the temple affairs.

(2) Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple

The above temple in Uthiramerur was built some thousand years ago and a Kumbabishekam was done in 1937 by the villagers. Sri Balasubramaniaswamy, the presiding deity of the temple, is in a standing posture. The temple covers an area of forty cents and stone inscriptions are found inside the temple. Saint Arunagirinathar has composed songs in praise of this deity.

A hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas daily thrice. The temple owns modern jewellery worth about Rs. 1,000 among which are the silver Kava-chams, Vel, Sevalkodi, Vilvamalai and two gold lockets. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 700 by way of rent from its immovable properties which include 11.36 acres of wet and dry lands, six shops, one house and 1.50 acres of house sites. This is utilized for the conduct of poojas of the temple and for its maintenance.

Elephant, Horse, Suryan, Nagam, Bootham Peacock and a Car made of wood are the vahanas of the temple. All these were made before the year 1900.

Brahmotsavam during the month of Masi (ten days) and Pavithrotsavam (five days) during the month of Purattasi are the main festivals. The fifth day of the two festivals is considered important. Five hundred devotees attend them. Two trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manage the temple affairs.

(3) Sri Madirathamman Temple

The presiding village deity is in a sitting posture. The temple spreads over an area of four cents. Pooja is performed daily once by the trustee himself whose office is hereditary. The temple derives an annual income of three Kalams of paddy by way of rent from its landed property of half a kani of wet land. Navarathri is the only festival observed by the temple. Two trustees manage the temple affairs.

207. VEDAPALAYAM (H/o UTHIRAMERUR)

Sri Dharmarajar Temple

The village is about seventeen miles from Kancheepuram which is the nearest railway station. It can be reached by bus. Sri Dharmarajar, Drowpathi- amman and Arjunan are the principal deities of the temple, which covers an area of about four cents. Sri Dharmarajar is in a sitting posture.

Poojas are performed daily once by poosari. The temple owns a rice mill and an oil mill which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 168 which is spent for the conduct of the poojas of temple. The administration of the temple vests with a Board of two trustees.

207. UTHIRAMERUR

Sri Marimersakthi Amman Temple

Sri Marimersakthi Amman temple of Uthiramerur was built by Chola rulers. Some thirty five years ago, a Kumbabishekam was done by the villagers. Sri Mari-amman is the presiding deity of the temple which covers an area of forty cents. Stone inscriptions are found inside the temple. Saint Arunagirinathar has composed verses in praise of the Amman.

Poojas are performed by the trustee himself thrice daily. The temple owns about two acres of land and there is no income from it since it is under mortgage. A single trustee manages the temple affairs.

209. KADAL MANGALAM

Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple

This temple was constructed by the villagers some one hundred years ago. It is at a distance of about twelve miles from Karunguzhi which is the nearest railway station. Devotees can reach this temple by bus or cart. Sri Venugopalaswamy with His consorts Radha and Rukmani is the presiding deity of the temple. The temple extends over an area of five cents. The Moolavar Perumal is in a standing posture.

Pooja is done by a Bhattachari once daily; his monthly salary is Rs. 30. The temple gets an income of Rs. 500 per annum by way of rent from its landed property of eight acres of wet and eight cents of dry lands. This is spent for the salary of the priest for the conduct of poojas and for the maintenance of the temple. The only festival of this temple is Sri Jayanthi. Three trustees are looking after the temple affairs.

210. VADAVUR

Sri Kailasanathar Temple

The above temple in Vadavur village is an ancient one. It can be reached by both bus and train. Kancheepuram which is about 10 miles distant is the nearest railway station. In 1920 a Kumbabishekam was performed by the villagers.

Sri Kailasanathar and His consort Sri Kamalambal are the presiding deities of the temple. It covers an area of half an acre. The Lingam here is an installed one.

TEMPLE SURVEY

A Gurukkal performs one pooja daily and his remuneration is 375 Marakkals of paddy per annum. The annual income of the temple from its immovable properties of 6 acres of wet land and one house is utilized for the salary of the Gurukkal and for the maintenance of the temple. There are three Kedaya vahanas 44 years old made of wood.

Arudhra is the main festival celebrated here which attracts about 500 devotees. A Board of 2 trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

211. EDAMICHI

Sri Muktheeswarar and Sri Sowmya Narayana Perumal Temples

The Siva and Perumal temples in the village of Edamichi are under the management of one and the same trustee. The village is six miles from Chingleput railway station on the Chingleput—Thirumukkoodal road and bus facilities are available to reach the village. The Siva temple was built about 200 years ago and the Perumal temple about 100 years back. Stone inscriptions are found in the outer walls of the Siva temple and the northern wall of the Perumal temple. The area occupied by the two temples is 22 cents and 20 cents respectively. There are no pagodas. The presiding deity in the Siva temple Sri Muktheeswarar is a Swayambu Lingam. In the Perumal temple the Moolavar is in a standing pose with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi. The Gurukkal and Bhattachari perform poojas daily. Their offices are not hereditary; they are paid a salary from the revenues of the temples. The two temples get an annual income of Rs. 1,400 each from their immovable properties; this is utilized for their maintenance. No festivals are celebrated.

216. KEEZH THANDARAI (H/o CHITHANAKAVOOR)

Sri Kailasanathar Etc. Temples

The Sri Kailasanathar temple and two other temples for the village deities close to one another are managed by one and the same trustee. Mari Ellaiamman and Pidari Chelliamman are the names of the village deities. There is no information regarding the age of the temples. Minor repairs were done by the trustees 4 years back. While the Siva temple covers an area of 50 cents, the other temples occupy 0.02 and 0.04 cents respectively. Sri Kailasanathar, the principal deity, in the Siva temple is a Pradishta Lingam. The village deities are in a sitting pose. The Gurukkal of the Siva temple whose office is not hereditary and who is paid a salary of Rs. 15 per month offers one pooja daily; the Pandaram of the other two temples who is paid Rs. 60 per annum performs poojas only on some important days in the month. There are no jewels or

KANCHEEPURAM TALUK

anas in the temples. The temples jointly own 13 es of lands which fetch 500 Marakkals of paddy d Rs. 270 in cash per annum. No festivals are ebrated. Two trustees appointed by the Hindu ligious and Charitable Endowments Board look after affairs of the temples.

21. ANNADUR

Sri Sundararaja Perumal and Sri Koppeeswarar Temples

Annadur is five miles from Chingleput railway station. Jutkas are available at this station to cover is distance. While there is no information as to en the Perumal temple was built, the Siva temple is constructed about 100 years ago and renovations are effected recently. Each temple covers an area of 50 cents. The presiding deity in the Siva temple is a adishta Lingam. In the Perumal shrine the oolavar is in a standing pose.

There is no pooja in the Perumal temple. In the va temple the Gurukkal offers one pooja daily in e morning. His office is not hereditary and he is in e enjoyment of some service inam lands. Both the mples own 3 acres of wet lands which fetch 120 arakkals of paddy. No festivals are celebrated in ese two temples. Three trustees are managing the fairs of the two temples.

28. SALAVAKKAM

Sri Venkatesa Perumal and Sri Swarna Pureeswarar Temples

The village which is six miles from the Chingleput ilway station can be reached by bus. The age of the mples is not known. The Perumal temple covers an rea of 50 cents and the Siva temple 75 cents. The eity in the latter shrine is a Pradishta Lingam. The erumal is in a standing pose. The Bhattachari in the erumal temple offers one pooja daily while the urukkal in the Siva temple offers two poojas daily. he Bhattachari is paid a salary of Rs. 7 and 15 fadras measures of rice per month; the Gurukkal ets Rs. 15 and 80 Madras measures of rice per month. he two temples own 10 acres of wet lands which etch 24 bags of paddy per annum. No festivals are elebrated. Five trustees are in charge of the temple ffairs.

27. PERUNKOZHI

Sri Kumareswarar Temple

Sri Kumareswarar temple of Perunkozhi village was constructed some 200 years ago by the Brahmin community of the village. It is located about 12 miles

from Karunguzhi which is the nearest railway station. The distance can be covered by bus or cart. Sri Kumareswarar with His consort Kamakshiamman is the presiding deity of the temple. It covers an area of 25 cents. The Lingam here is an installed one. A hereditary Gurukkal who is in the enjoyment of inam lands offers poojas once daily. The landed property of the temple consists of 6.72 acres of wet and 3 acres of dry lands which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of 80 Kalams of paddy. No festival is observed in this temple. A Board of 5 trustees manages the temple affairs.

234. KAVANUR PUDHUCHERRY

Sri Mari Ellai Amman Temple

This temple in Kavanur Pudhucherry was built during the Nawab rule. Renovations were made some ten years back by the then trustees. It is at a distance of about nineteen miles from Kancheepuram which is the nearest railway station. Bus facilities are available to cover this distance. Sri Mari Ellai Amman whose bust only has been installed is the presiding deity of the temple.

The temple extends over an area of sixteen cents and it has only a Royar gopuram. A hereditary Poosari who is also the trustee lights the lamp daily and offers pooja once a week. He is in the enjoyment of service inam lands. The temple gets an annual income of eight Kalams of paddy by way of rent from its landed property. The annual festival is celebrated in Adi month, if funds permit. Two trustees manage the temple affairs.

242. THANDARAI:

- (1) Sri Kundheswarar Temple
- (2) Sri Thanthoni Pillaiyar Temple
- (3) Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal Temple

The village Thandarai is about eighteen miles from Kancheepuram which is the railway station and this distance can be covered by bus. There are three temples in this village, viz. Sri Kundheswarar temple Sri Thanthoni Pillaiyar temple and Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal temple.

Sri Kundheswarar, Kamakshi Amman and Balasubramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai are the principal deities in the former temple; Sri Vigneswarar is the presiding deity in the Thanthoni Pillaiyar temple. Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi is the principal deity in the Perumal temple. The age of the temples is not known. Stone inscriptions are found in the first two temples. The area of the three temples is five cents, two cents and five cents respectively. Vimanams and Prakarams are found only in

the Eswarar and Perumal temples. The Lingam in the Eswarar temple is a Pradishta one. The idols of the Perumal and Pillaiyar are in a sitting posture.

Poojas are performed daily once by a hereditary Gurukkal in the Eswarar temple, by a Golalar in the Pillaiyar temple and by a Bhattachari in the Perumal temple. The Gurukkal and the Bhattachari are in the enjoyment of service inam lands, while the service of the priest in the Pillaiyar temple is honorary.

The property and income of the three temples are ;

Temple	Extent of wet lands	Income in land
1. Siva temple	4 acres	1½ cart loads
2. Perumal ..	4 ..	1½ cart loads
3. Pillaiyar ..	Nil	Nil

There is one Rishaba vahanam which is ten years old in the Siva temple made of wood. Thai Poosam is the only important festival observed in the temple. No festival is celebrated in the other two temples; The villagers directly manage the temples. Trustees have not yet been appointed, though the temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

243. VISUR

(1) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

This temple came into existence about a hundred years ago; a Kumbabishekam was performed fifteen years back by the villagers themselves. Kancheepuram which is about seventeen miles is the nearest railway station and this distance can be covered by bus; Sri Agastheeswarar and His consort Akhilandamman are the presiding deities of the temple which has no gopuram but a vimanam. It covers an extent of thirty cents. The Lingam here is a Pradishta one.

Pooja is performed daily once by a Gurukkal. The temple derives an annual income of about fifty Kalams of paddy by way of rent from its landed property of one and half acres of wet land which is utilized for its maintenance. There is a thirty year old Rishaba vahanam made of wood. Masi Maham and Thiruvadhirai in Margazhi are the two important festivals observed which attract about sixty local devotees. A single trustee manages the temple affairs.

(2) Sri Pundarikatcha Perumal Temple

This temple was constructed about a hundred years ago; a Kumbabishekam was performed some twenty years back by the villagers themselves. Sri Pundarikatcha Perumal is the principal deity of the temple. It covers an area of twenty five cents and has

TEMPLE SURVEY

a vimanam and a prakaram. The Moolavar in this temple is in a standing posture.

A hereditary Bhattachari performs poojas once daily and he is in the enjoyment of service inam lands to the extent of 1.33 acres. Vaikunta Ekadasi and Sri Jayanthi are the festivals observed which attract about fifty devotees. A single trustee manages the temple affairs.

Temples outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board

53. ATHIWAKKAM

Sri Pillaiyar Temple

Sri Pillaiyar temple of Athiwakkam village is located at a distance of about thirty two miles from the district headquarters, and about nine miles from the taluk headquarters. Kancheepuram is the nearest railway station. Passengers travelling by Madras—Kancheepuram bus should get down at Chinnian choultry, wherefrom a distance of half a mile has to be covered by foot. This temple extends over an area of about 900 sq. ft. and was built about a century back.

The temple owns landed property to the extent of about five acres, which is under lease cultivation. This fetches an annual income of Rs. 150 which is utilized towards the cost of the daily poojas and for the conduct of the yearly Vinayaga Chathurthi festival. The temple is managed by the villagers.

56. MUMMALPATTU

Sri Pidari Amman Temple

Sri Pidari Amman temple of Mummulpattu village is thirty two miles and nine miles from the district and taluk headquarters respectively. Kancheepuram is the nearest railway station. Devotees travelling by Madras—Kancheepuram bus should get down at Chinnian choultry and walk half a mile to reach this shrine. This temple was built about a century back.

The temple owns lands to the extent of about five acres from which an annual income of Rs. 150 is derived. This is spent for poojas to the deity. The temple is managed by the villagers.

159. PERIANATHAM

Sri Ponniamman Temple

Sri Ponniamman temple of Perianatham village is seven miles from Walajabad, the nearest railway station. It is situated on the road leading from Kancheepuram to Uthiramerur via; Kalakattur. This temple is a very ancient one.

KANCHEEPURAM TALUK

It owns lands to the extent of about 0.45 cents which fetch an annual income of Rs. 95. This temple is run by the villagers themselves.

160. KALUR

Sri Karpaga Pillaiyar Temple

The above temple is situated at a distance of five miles from the nearest railway station. Bus facilities are available to reach it. It was built about two centuries ago and extends over an area of about three cents of land. An individual by name Sri Muthuswamy Mudaliar renovated this temple later on.

It owns landed property to the extent of forty cents. This fetches an annual income of Rs. 100. The residents have arranged for daily poojas and festivals in the temple.

169. KAVANTHANDALAM

Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu is eleven miles from Kancheepuram. The nearest railway station is Walajabad at a distance of about five miles. Bus facilities are available to reach the village. This temple was built long ago and it extends over an area of about fifty cents of land.

Poojas are performed daily twice by a priest in the morning and evening. The temple owns jewellery worth Rs. 1,000. It also has a few acres of lands, which are under lease cultivation. This fetches an annual income of Rs. 700 which is utilized for the maintenance of the temple. It owns some vahanas, which were made out of the funds of the temple. Krishna Jayanthi is the main festival observed by the temple. Its affairs are managed by a single trustee.

192. MARUDHAM

Sri Kanniamman Temple

Sri Kanniamman temple of Marudham village in Kancheepuram taluk was built some three hundred years back. The principal deity of the temple is Sri Kanniamman. The shrine occupies an area of about ten cents.

Pooja is performed regularly once a day by a Poosari selected from the Thevar caste. The office of the Poosari is hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary in the form of paddy. The temple owns wet lands to the extent of five acres and fourteen cents which fetch an annual income of Rs. 300. This is spent for the day-to-day expense of the temple and for its maintenance. Kappu and Parivettai are the main festivals celebrated by the temple. The management of the temple vests in a trustee.

193. PULIVOY

(1) Sri Mahamuneeswarar Temple

Pulivoy is ten miles from Kancheepuram and connected by bus service. This Siva temple was built fifty years ago by the Vellala community people.

The shrine extends over an area of about an acre. The Moolavar is a Swayambu Lingam. The priest of this temple performs poojas twice daily. From its lands the temple gets an annual income of Rs. 1,000 which is utilized for its maintenance. Three trustees manage the temple.

(2) Sri Kanneeswarar Temple

The above Siva temple was constructed about two hundred and fifty years ago by the Vellala people. The Lingam here is a Swayambu. Poojas are performed by a priest in the morning and evening. The temple covers an area of about one acre. The annual income of the temple from its landed property is Rs. 500. A single trustee looks after the temple affairs.

(3) Sri Sathyanathaswamy Temple

This temple is dedicated to Lord Siva, who is a Swayambu lingam. It extends over an area of about 1.5 acres. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Sathyanathaswamy and He is offered with two poojas daily in the morning and evening. The annual income from the immovable property belonging to the temple is Rs. 1,000. A single trustee manages the temple affairs.

District: CHINGLEPUT

Taluk: KANCHEEPURAM

Immovable properties owned by temples

(Under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board)

L. C. No.	Name of temple	Extent of land in acre			Gardens	House	Shop	House sites	Compensation given by Government for lands taken over	Annual income (In Rupees)
		Wet	Dry	Wet and dry						
									Rs.	
1.	Sri Dakshinamurthy temple	...	...	18.46	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,000
5.	„ Kariamanickaperumal	...	...	33.93	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
12.	„ Kandeewarar	}	2.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Adhikesavaperumal									
	„ Sundara Vinayagar									
	„ Velangattu Pillaiyar									
	„ Anaiamman	}	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Mariamman									
17.	„ Adhikesavaperumal	}	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
	„ Koorathaiwar									
18.	„ Sundara Vinayagar	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
	„ Kachaleeswarar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	„ Agastheeswarar	21.65	6.55	...	...	1	...	...	...	Income not stated
26.	„ Veetrirunthaperumal	14.37	0.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
36.	„ Vijayaraghavaperumal	15.19	21.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
37.	„ Varageeswarar	}	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Damodaraperumal									
39.	„ Srinivasaperumal	12.00	1.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
41.	„ Adhikesavaperumal	...	...	18.48	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Saktheeswaraswamy	...	...	8.04	...	...	...	...	...	
49.	„ Pidariamman	0.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
51.	„ Subramaniaswamy	24.83	82.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	950
54.	„ Sundararajaperumal	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
57.	„ Thirumal Eswarar	...	...	19.00	...	...	...	...	...	475
58.	„ Venugopalaswamy	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
	„ Vinayagar	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
	„ Kuthalamman	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
76.	„ Bheemeeswarar	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	700
80.	„ Thirumetraleswarar	...	...	24.57	...	1	...	...	...	1,500
	„ Panamudeeswarar	...	...	Unspecified	1	...	...	...	...	500
	„ Santha Valliamman	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	120
	„ Pandavadhoothaperumal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,314
	„ Ulagalandhaperumal	...	...	15.07	1	...	...	...	...	550
	„ Dhanmaraja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

„ Veeramahkaliaswamy	„	2.97	2.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	950
„ Anjaneyar	„	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	878.50
„ Veerabadraswamy	„	6.00	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2,240
„ Thanthoneeswarar	„	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	990
„ Chitrakupthaswamy	„	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
„ Kadukkaliaswamy	„	0.71	2.00	...	...	...	2	...	...	200
„ Kamakshiamman	„	...	...	60.00	...	4	...	...	...	3,800
„ Subramaniaswamy	„	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	250
„ Ekambareswarar	„	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	...	1,000	6,000
„ Varadarajaswamy	„	77.23	197.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,636
„ Punyakoteswarar	„	...	...	...	4.00	...	...	...	...	448
„ Renukaparameswari	„	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
„ Valadheeswarar	„	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1,080
„ Seetheswarar	„	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	300
„ Kaliyamman	„	7.00	...	Unspecified	2	...	10	...	...	2,222
„ Varasiddhi Vinayagar	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	22
„ Dheepanjiamman	„	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	15
„ Sidheeswarar	„	...	...	...	...	...	1 Theatre	1	...	3,000
„ Deepaprakasaperumal	„	13.00	1.50	...	...	...	House sites	8	...	3,000
„ Vaikuntaperumal	„	5.00	...	...	...	2	...	75	...	4,000
„ Kaya Arogameeswarar	„	8.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
„ Vella Pillaiyar	„	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
„ Muktheeswarar	„	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1,200
„ Nageswarar	„	3.00	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1,500
„ Pravalavarneeswarar	„	...	...	10.00	1	4	...	...	...	1,000
„ Pazhayakarukkinil Amarntha Amman	„	2.00	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	400
„ Valakarutheeswarar	„	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	3,600
„ Mandala Eswarar	„	...	...	17.07	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
„ Katchapeswarar	„	5.00	60.00	...	...	...	20	...	...	6,840
„ Yadhothakaraperumal	„	...	...	...	...	...	House site	1 acre	...	380
„ Bhargeeswarar	„	...	...	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	80
„ Kailasanathar	„	...	...	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	800
„ Soleeswarar	„	...	16.00	...	...	1	...	...	...	2,000
„ Ashtabhujaperumal	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Santhaleswarar	„	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
81. „ Sathyanatha Eswarar	„	...	...	35.00	1	4	...	...	...	1,750
89. „ Perumaleeswarar	„	2.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
„ Kaliyamman	„	4.00	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	250
86. „ Pattabiramaswamy	„	11.97	21.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500

132

TEMPLE SURVEY

98.	Sri Adhinarayanaperumal	..	9:50	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,500
99.	.. Srinivasaperumal	..	27:33	3:26	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,127
105.	.. Ellaiamman	..	11:74	8:16	...	...	...	...	...	..	200
107.	.. Nithyakalyana Agastheeswarar	..	...	...	6:00	...	...	...	...	..	250
	.. Athi Arulala Vinayagar	..	3:00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	200
	.. Lakshminarayanaperumal	..	1:00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	140
	.. Kanniamman	..	1:00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	130
114.	.. Selva Vinayagar	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	.. Lakshminarasimhaswamy	..	5:00	1:50	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000
116.	.. Kailasanathar	..	5:00	1:00	...	...	2	...	...	..	1,000
	.. Sanjeeviroyar	..	1:42	16:00	...	...	1	1	1 Tank	..	1,000
126.	.. Kailasanathar Santhavelliamman	..	...	6:04	...	...	...	...	...	..	200
	.. Sakthiamman	..	...	0:73	...	...	...	...	...	..	25
127.	.. Kasiviswanathar	..	...	12:07	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,500
	.. Krishnaswamy Pillaiyar	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	.. Kasiviswanathaswamy (H)	..	...	...	35:00	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
128.	.. Thiruvaleeswaraswamy	..	20:00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000
	.. Mariamman (H)	..	...	5:76	...	...	...	...	...	..	500
129.	.. Amirthakandeeswarar	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
130.	.. Kailasanatha Eswarar	..	3:00	44:96	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
132.	.. Ramalingaswamy	..	12:75	4:50	...	...	...	...	...	..	500
133.	.. Agastheeswarar	..	...	...	10:00	...	...	...	...	..	200
	.. Selliamman	..	...	0:67	...	...	...	...	...	..	100
134.	.. Sivasubramaniaswamy	..	21:89	2:87	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
	.. Dharmaraja Drowpathiamman	..	3:38	1:53	...	...	...	...	...	..	150
	.. Angalamman	..	...	...	...	1	...	Yes. Nos. not given	...	..	1,500
135.	.. Pidari Adanjiamman	..	1:50	0:41	...	...	...	...	...	..	300
149.	.. Agastheeswarar Venkatesaperumal	..	...	...	...	...	...	Unspecified	...	..	1,300
151.	.. Lakshminarasimhaswamy	..	52:00	120:00	...	...	...	...	...	..	10,000
153.	.. Ambalavana Eswarar	..	54:00	10:00	...	...	...	1	...	..	4,000 & cash balance in bank Rs. 30,000
155.	.. Ekambaranatha Eswarar	..	...	...	...	...	...	Unspecified	...	..	900
156.	.. Kalyanavaradarajaswamy	..	2:85	3:17	...	...	...	...	...	..	600
157.	.. Varadarajaperumal Anjaneyar Muchandhiamman	..	...	...	...	...	...	Unspecified	...	..	1,000 1,000 1,000
162.	.. Perumaleeswarar	..	...	...	1:64	...	...	...	...	..	412
166.	.. Ekambareswarar	..	4:00	7:00	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000
	.. Agastheeswarar (H)	..	4:13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	600

KANCHEEPURAM TALUK

167.	.. Abhayapradhana Varadarajaperumal	..	...	...	40:00	...	...	...	...	..	1,500
168.	.. Balasubramaniamurthy	..	12:14	44:52	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,000
169.	.. Choleeswaraswamy	..	6:53	31:18	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
170.	.. Thiruvaleeswaraswamy	..	17:39	8:22	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
	.. Adhikesavaperumal	..	7:29	6:61	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000
171.	.. Veetrirunthaperumal	..	12:78	85:75	...	...	...	...	...	..	10,000
	.. Thirumagaraleeswarar	..	28:46	67:65	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000
172.	.. Kadambanathar	..	48:67	68:90	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,000
174.	.. Pattabiramar Pradhiganga Eswarar Marudhaganga Eswarar	..	3:00	16:00	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000
175.	.. Vacheeswarar	..	10:00	20:00	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,000
176.	.. Rudraveleswarar Adhikesavaperumal	..	8:00	9:00	...	...	...	...	...	..	800
177.	.. Venkatesaperumal	..	22:79	44:24	...	60 trees	...	...	...	..	1,000
178.	.. Kailasanathar	..	0:75	4:82	...	...	...	...	...	..	200
180.	.. Thirukaleeswarar	..	...	...	300:00	...	...	...	...	..	20,000
183.	.. Gunamthanthanathar	..	6:00	2:00	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
184.	.. Kailasanathar	..	11:00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000
185.	.. Vanduparaparaperumal	..	...	...	8:00	...	...	...	...	..	125
	.. Thiruvallleswarar	..	15:00	15:00	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,500
186.	.. Vaikuntaperumal	..	12:00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,200
	.. Alageswarar Poyya Vinayagar	..	...	...	6:00	...	...	...	...	..	400
	.. Chennakesavaperumal	..	0:50	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100
	.. Pidari Velliamman	..	2:50	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	150
	.. Nanjundeswarar	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
190.	.. Agastheeswarar	..	1:33	5:00	...	...	...	...	...	..	200
	.. Kumareswarar	..	4:00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	150
191.	.. Veetrirunthaperumal	..	8:54	8:98	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,200
192.	.. Venugopalaswamy Somanatha Eswarar	..	2:00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100
193.	.. Ponniamman	..	3:00	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	..	Income not stated
197.	.. Allaleeswarar	..	3:00	3:00	...	...	...	...	Lake	..	275
198.	.. Varutheeswarar	..	2:00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100
201.	.. Brahmapureeswarar	..	38:31	20:54	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,000
202.	.. Balasundareswarar	..	6:00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	500
206.	.. Vyagrapureeswarar	..	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000
207.	.. Sundaravaradarajaperumal	..	...	...	71:74	...	...	10	...	..	10,612
	.. Marimersakthiamman	..	...	...	2:00	...	...	...	...	..	Income not stated
	.. Dharmarajar	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Flour & Oil Mill	..	168
	.. Madiriathamman	..	0:67	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	150

..	Balasubramaniaswamy	..	...	...	11-36	...	1	6	1-50	...	..	700
209.	.. Venugopalaswamy	..	8 00	0 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	500
210.	.. Kailasanathar	..	6 00	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	Income not stated
214.	.. Muktheeswarar	..	Unspecified	7-26	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,400
..	.. Sowmyanarayana Perumal	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
216.	.. Kailasanathar	..	...	...	13-00	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,500
..	.. Mari Ellaiamman	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4 0
..	.. Pidari Chelliamman	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	300
217.	.. Sundararajaperumal	..	1-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	150
..	.. Koppeeswarar	..	1-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	150
218.	.. Venkatesaperumal	..	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	600
..	.. Swarnapureeswarar	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
227.	.. Kumareswarar	..	6 72	3 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,000
234.	.. Mari Ellaiamman	..	1 00	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	400
242.	.. Kundheswarar	..	...	...	4-00	...	...	...	...	...	..	300
..	.. Thanthoni Pillaiyar	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
..	.. Lakshminarayanaperumal	..	...	...	4-00	...	...	...	...	...	..	300
243.	.. Agastheeswarar	..	1-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	225
..	.. Pundarikatchaperumal	..	...	...	1-33	...	...	...	...	...	..	(Income does not accrue to the temple)

[Outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

53.	.. Pillaiyar	..	...	...	5 00	...	...	...	...	...	..	150
56.	.. Pidariamman	..	...	...	5 00	...	...	...	...	...	..	150
159.	.. Ponniamman	..	...	...	0-45	...	...	...	...	...	..	95
160.	.. Karpaga Pillaiyar	..	0-40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	100
169.	.. Lakshminarayanaperumal	..	4-43	30-31	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	700
192.	.. Kanniamman	..	5-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	300
193.	.. Mahamuneeswarar	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000
..	.. Kanneeswarar	..	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	..	500
..	.. Sathyanathaswamy	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000

8. MADURANTAKAM TALUK

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.]

1. ATHIYUR (H/o SITHANDI)

Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal Temple

Athiyur village lies 3 miles from Chingleput railway station. This temple covers an area of 66 cents and was built 150 years ago. It owns 2-99 acres of lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 100. The amount is utilized for pooja expenses and towards the Gurukkal's remuneration. The temple has no ornaments or vahanas nor are any festivals celebrated.

4. MAMANDUR (P)

Sri Picheeswarar Temple

This ancient Siva temple which is 10 miles from the taluk headquarters can be reached by buses. The Lingam is not a Swayambu and the temple covers an area of 70 cents. The priest performs poojas twice daily. The temple has ornaments worth Rs. 500. An income of Rs. 1,500 is derived from the temple lands from which the expenses are met. The festivals celebrated are :

1. Tamil New Year's day.
2. Arudhra dharsanam in Margazhi month.
3. Kirthigai in Karthigai month.

About 200 local people assemble for the above festivals. A Board of 3 trustees is in charge of its affairs.

4. VADAPATHI (H/o 4. MAMANDUR)

Sri Brahmapureeswarar Temple

Vadapathi is a hamlet of Mamandur which is five miles from the Chingleput railway station. Devotees from Madras can reach it by alighting at the 39th mile stone on Madras—Trichy Trunk road and walk a mile towards west. It is not known when the temple was built. It covers an area of 60 cents. The Lingam in this Siva temple is not a Swayambu. The priest performs poojas twice daily. The temple owns 9-73 acres of dry and 17-0 acres of wet lands which fetch an income of Rs. 1,000 per annum ; this is utilized for its expenses. During Arudhra which is the main festival, the deity is taken out in procession on the wooden Rishaba vahanam of the temple. Three trustees manage the affairs of this temple.

16. MALAIVAIYAVOOR (H/o 16. VAIYAVOOR)

Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal Temple

Being situated five miles off Padalam railway station the village can be reached by bus and train.

This temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu, who is known as Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Perumal and it is built on a hillock covering an area of 80 acres. It was constructed about 1,000 years ago. Two poojas are performed daily. The temple expenses are met out of the income of Rs. 500 derived from its lands. A sum of Rs. 100 per annum is got from hundi collection and pooja charges. It has ornaments worth about Rs. 1,000. Brahmothsavam and Sri Kulasekara Alwar Sathumurai are the main festivals of the temple and they attract a congregation of about 3,000 people from the neighbouring villages. Three trustees look after the routine work of the temple.

18. PALAYANUR (P)

Sri Mahakaleeswarar and Sundararaja Perumal Temples

These two temples for Siva and Vishnu are situated at a distance of one mile from the Padalam railway station and can be reached both by buses and trains. The temples were built some 700 years ago. Some stone inscriptions are found in the Mahakaleeswarar Devasthanam but they are not legible. These temples cover an area of 300' x 200'. The Lingam in the Siva temple is a Swayambu. The priests of these temples perform poojas once a day. There is a Palanquin. Arudhra dharsanam is the only festival observed in the Siva temple; no festival is celebrated in the Vishnu temple. It is stated that the temple lands are under the enjoyment of some local Mirasdars who are not rendering proper accounts. A trustee is looking after the affairs of both the temples.

19. PULIPARKOIL (H/o 19. PADALAM)

Sri Vyagrapureeswarar Temple

The village lies at a distance of 1½ miles from Padalam railway station. It is believed that this temple was built during the reign of Cholas and it is mentioned in the Sthala Puranam of Thirukalikundram. The temple covers an area of 40 cents. The Moolavar is a Swayambu. One pooja is performed daily. An extent of 9-82 acres of wet and dry lands belonging to the Devasthanam is under lease cultivation from which an income of Rs. 300 is got annually. The important annual festival is celebrated on the day following the Pongal and about 1,000 devotees attend it. Four trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

20. LAKSHMINARAYANAPURAM (P)

Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple

The above Perumal temple which is two miles from the Padalam railway station can be reached by train and bus. It was built about 700 years ago and renovations were effected about 1900 A. D. There are stone inscriptions in this temple, which covers nearly an acre. The priest performs pooja once a day. Its lands which are under varam cultivation fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,500 from which its expenses are met. There are jewels worth Rs. 1,000 in the temple. During Panguni Uthiram day and Chithra Pournami day, the deity is taken round in procession on a wooden Palanquin. A Board of three trustees manages the temple.

29. THEETALAM (P)

(1) Sri Mari Ellamman Temple

This is a newly built temple dedicated to the village Goddess. It was built 63 years ago by two individuals. This village is 10 miles from the taluk headquarters. Poojas are conducted daily by a priest. A single trustee is in charge of its management.

(2) Sri Venugopalaswamy Etc. Temples

There are altogether six temples in the village of which the main one is that of Sri Venugopalaswamy. The other temples are for Pillaiyar and four village deities namely Sri Selliamman, Sri Mari Ellamman, Sri Drowpathi Amman and Sri Gangavalli Amman. The age of the temples is not known; enquiries show that they are of recent origin and were constructed by the local residents. The trustee made renovations to the temples for Sri Drowpathi Amman and Sri Mari Ellamman a year back. The area covered by these six temples is 72 cents. There is a gopuram for the Sri Venugopalaswamy temple. The presiding deity in this temple is in a standing pose.

Priests belonging to the Gounder and Reddi communities offer one pooja daily in all the six temples. Their office is hereditary. Their remunerations are paid in kind. Except a Car and Garuda vahanam, there are no other movable properties. The immovable properties comprise 22.18 acres of wet and dry lands and one house which fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,500.

Annual festivals are celebrated in all the four temples for the village deities. In the Pillaiyar temple, Vinayaga Chaturthi is the main festival. Vaikunta Ekadasi, Krishna Jayanthi and Sri Rama Navami are observed in the Sri Venugopalaswamy temple. The deities are taken out in procession during the

Mariamman and Car festivals. About 500 devotees attend them. Two trustees are managing the affairs of these temples.

35. MADURANTAKAM (P)

(1) Sri Kothandaramar Temple

The above temple is one mile from the Madurantakam railway station. King Uthama Chola alias Madurantakan, the predecessor of Raja Raja The Great, gave away the village as a gift to Brahmins for reciting the Vedas. It is, therefore, known as Madurantakam Chaturvedi Mangalam. The temple should, therefore, have been in existence even then. The name of the deity is Sri Kothandaramar and His consort is Sri Janakavalli Thayar. The temple for Thayar was, however, built only in 1798 by Col. Lionel Place who was then the Collector of Chingleput. The story as to how an European District Officer built a Hindu temple is very interesting. It is as follows:

There is a big irrigation tank in this village which irrigates about 3,000 acres of land. Every year due to heavy rains, there were breaches in the tank and the flood waters damaged the crops; during 1795-1798 A.D. the Collector of Chingleput decided to take suitable steps to prevent such breaches. In 1798, he camped at Madurantakam with the Engineers of the Public Works Department in the rainy season. During his rounds, he came to the temple. He received a warm welcome from the residents and the temple authorities and was invited to see the temple. After removing his shoes he went inside the shrine; he saw heaps of stones being kept in its precincts. When questioned, the Archagar of the temple replied that they were collected for building a separate shrine for the consort of Sri Rama and that on account of damage to crops, the villagers have been unable to give donations for this purpose. On hearing this, the Collector challenged that if their God Rama would prevent breaches in the tank, he would himself build a separate temple for Sri Janakavalli. Later, he returned to the Travellers Bungalow. On the said night and next day there were heavy and continuous rains. To satisfy himself that the Public Works Department authorities had made proper arrangements to prevent breaches, he walked along the tank bund. When he was near the sluice where breaches usually occurred, he saw two divine persons with bows and arrows guarding the bund. At once he threw down his hat and umbrella and knelt down and prayed to the Lord. As his followers did not see the divine vision, they thought that Mr. Place had slipped and fell down. He proclaimed that he had a vision of Sri Rama and Lakshmana guarding the tank's bund. There were no breaches that year.



Gopuram view
Sri Kothandaramar Temple
(35) MADURANTAKAM

Mr. Place kept up his promise and arranged to build a separate temple for Sri Janakavalli. Even now we can see a slab on the wall of Sri Janakavalli with the following inscriptions:

“இந்த தர்மம் கும்பினி கலெக்டர் கர்னல் ஸயன்ஸ் பிளேஸ் துரை அவர்களது.”

The temple possesses both antique and modern jewels to the value of Rs. 5,000. It owns 0.80 cents of wet lands. Poojas are performed twice daily. A fee of Rs. 25 for abishekam and Rs. 100 for celebrating Uthsavam is levied and the income under these heads is Rs. 500 per annum. ‘Kalyana Uthsavam’ in the month of Panguni is the main festival of the temple. About 500 people from neighbouring villages attend it. An Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is in charge of its management. There are also five trustees.

(2) Sri Pidari Selliamman Temple

This temple was built about 300 years ago; it covers 900 sq. ft. It is dedicated to the village Goddess and the Poosari performs pooja daily. Its income from 0.60 acres of land is 15 Kalams of paddy. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi when the deity is taken out in procession. About 200 devotees attend it. A Board of three trustees looks after its affairs.

(3) Sri Pidari Mariamman Temple

This 200 year old temple is 60 sq. ft. It is dedicated to the village Goddess. Poojas are conducted regularly by the Gurukkal daily. The temple was renovated 2 years back by the local residents. It gets 15 Kalams of paddy from its lands and Rs. 200 as pooja charges annually. The annual festival is celebrated during the Tamil month of Chithirai. It is administered by a Board of trustees consisting of three members.

(4) Sri Drowpathi Amman and Dharmarajar Temple

The above temple in Madurantakam town was built by the local residents some fifty years back. The area of the temple is about 25 cents and the presiding deities Sri Dharmarajar and Drowpathi Amman are in a standing posture. A hereditary poosari of Naicker caste performs pooja daily and he receives a few measures of paddy as salary, apart from the offerings of the devotees. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 300 from its landed property of one acre of wet land managed by the present trustee. This is spent for the poojas and festivals of the temple. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Ani, when the deity is decorated and taken

T. S.—18

through the streets in a procession; about 500 devotees attend it. The administration of the temple is vested in a Board of three trustees.

35. MOCHERI. (H/o 35. MADURANTAKAM)

(1) Movuthi Amman Temple

Sri Movuthi Amman temple of Mocheri village was built by the villagers themselves and renovations were carried out by the present trustees. It spreads over an area of about three cents and the presiding deity, Sri Movuthi Amman is in a sitting posture.

A poosari from the Pandaram caste performs pooja every morning; his office is not hereditary. He is given a few measures of paddy. The temple owns one acre and fifty cents of wet lands from which an annual income of Rs. 300 is derived. It is spent for the poojas and festivals of the temple.

There is a ten year old Car made of wood, which was donated by the present trustees. The Amman festival during the month of Ani for a period of 8 days attracts about 3,000 devotees from the neighbouring villages and taluks. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

(2) Sri Drowpathi Amman and Dharmarajar Temple

The above temple in Mocheri was constructed twenty years back by the local residents. The presiding deities Sri Dharmarajar and His consort Drowpathi Amman are in a standing posture. The temple covers an area of about five cents.

A poosari of Vanniar caste performs pooja once in the morning and he is paid a monthly salary both in cash and kind. The temple owns 2 acres and 10 cents of wet and dry lands, which are managed by the present trustees. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 150 which is spent for the temple repairs and for the conduct of poojas. The annual festival of the temple is celebrated during the month of Ani; about 1,500 devotees from the near by villages attend it. The temple is administered by a Board of 3 trustees.

36. KARUNGUZH (P)

(1) Sri Gnana Vinayagar Temple

This is one of the five temples at Karunguzhi which is a railway station. It is connected by bus service also. This temple built about hundred years back covers an area of fifty cents. The Gurukkal performs pooja daily. Some stone inscriptions are found on the stone pillars of the mandapam. Special poojas are offered on Panchaparvam days during Margazhi month. Hundreds of people gather during such poojas.



Sri Ramar with Jatamakuta
Sri Kothandaramar Temple
(35) MADURANTAKAM

(2) Sri Vijaya Vinayagar Temple

This Vinayagar temple was built about 70 years ago. It covers an area of 5 cents. The priest performs poojas daily. The temple gets an income of Rs. 3,600 per annum from which its expenses are met. Vinayaga Chathurthi in Avani month is the annual festival celebrated here.

(3) Sri Drowpathi Amman Temple

This 40 year-old temple was constructed by the local residents. It covers an area of twelve cents. Poojas are conducted daily by the hereditary poosari. The temple has ornaments worth Rs. 100 and a Palanquin. Paddy worth Rs. 300 is realized from the temple lands annually. The Drowpathi Amman festival lasts for 18 days and thousands of people gather during this period. A single trustee is in charge of its affairs.

(4) Sri Ranganathar Temple

This small temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu was built six decades ago. The area of the temple is one cent. A Pandaram offers pooja in the morning. The management of the temple vests with a single trustee who is in the enjoyment of 3.47 acres of lands owned by the temple. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 200 from which the expenses are met. During the Tamil month of Thai, a festival known as Parivettai is celebrated which is attended by 300 to 400 devotees. An Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is in charge of its management.

(5) Sri Gnanagireeswarar Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Siva was built some 150 years ago by the forefathers of the present trustees. Sri Gnanagireeswarar, the principal deity, is an installed Lingam. Renovations were carried out in 1955 by the present trustee. The shrine covers an area of about one acre.

A Brahmin Gurukkal offers pooja once in the morning daily. His Office is not hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary in the form of paddy. The temple owns about sixteen acres of wet and dry lands which are under the management of the trustees. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 700.

Arudhra, Parivettai Uthsavam and Panguni Uthsavam are the regular festivals observed by the temple of which the Arudhra is the main one, when the deity is taken round the streets in a procession; about 400 devotees attend the festival. The temple is administered by a Board of 3 trustees.

36. MELAVALAM (H/o KARUNGUZH)I

Sri Pidari Ponniamman and Muthumari Amman Temples

This village is a hamlet of Karunguzhi. Some seventy years ago, the local residents belonging to the Vellala and Sengunthar communities built these temples on two cents of land. The priests of the two temples offer special abishekams and archanas every Tuesday and Friday. Out of the temple lands an income of Rs. 400 is derived in kind annually. There is a common Car for both the temples. An annual festival is celebrated when the deities are taken out in procession in the Car. There is a Board of 3 trustees to look after its affairs.

37. KINARI (P) (H/o THOTTANAVAL)

Sri Muktheeswarar Temple

This temple dedicated to Lord Siva is half a mile from Karunguzhi railway station. It was built some 150 years ago by the local Vysyas and occupies fifty seven cents of land. The priest performs pooja once a day. The annual income of the temple from its lands is Rs. 500. Two trustees manage its affairs.

37. KINARI (P)

Sri Veeravarathanaswamy Temple

The taluk headquarters is four miles from this village and the nearest railway station Karunguzhi is two miles distant. This temple is an ancient one. The inscriptions are in archaic Tamil script. It is believed that it was here that Ahaliya was turned into stone by the curse of her husband Sri Gowthama. During the exile the Pandavas worshipped the Lord here. As they were warriors, the deity came to be known as Sri "Veera Varanathan." The temple covers an area of four acres. The Moolavar is a Swayambu Lingam and the famous Saivite Saint Sambandar has eulogised this deity. Two poojas are done daily. The temple has thirty acres of lands which are under lease cultivation. Though it is possible to get Rs. 3,000 as income from these lands, on account of neglect the income is not appreciable. Hence for the past thirty years no festivals have been celebrated. Two wooden vahanas are in good condition. The Gurukkal is the trustee of the temple.

43. KAVATHUR (P)

Sri Adhi Kesava Perumal Temple

This Perumal temple is six miles from the taluk headquarters which is also the nearest railway station. It can be reached by bus from the railway station. The temple is one thousand years old and is built on two acres of land. There are stone inscriptions in Sanskrit.

It is learnt that Sri Ramanujar paid a visit to this temple. The Bhattachari performs poojas regularly daily. An annual income of Rs. 500 is realised from the temple lands and is utilized for its expenses. It possesses some wooden vahanas. Sri Rama Navami festival is observed for ten days. On the last day, the Uthsavar is taken out in procession. About 2,000 people gather for the festival. A Board of three trustees is in charge of its management. The other deities in the temple are Sri Mariamman, Selliamman and Vinayagar.

43. MARIPUTHUR (H/o 43 KAVATHUR) (P)

Sri Pidari Selliamman Temple

Mariputhur village is 6 miles from Madurantakam railway station. The residents of this village built this temple some 80 or 90 years ago. There is also a Perumal temple close to the Selliamman temple. Renovations were made by the villagers later. The area covered by the temple is 540 sq. ft. The priests for both the temples offer pooja once daily. 40 Kalams of paddy are realised annually from the temple lands which are under lease cultivation. The Selliamman temple gets Rs. 200 per annum from hundi collections. There is a Car in this temple and the deity is taken out in procession during the festival conducted in the Tamil month Adi. About one thousand people attend this festival. The affairs of the temple are managed by a Board of three trustees.

51. MORAPAKKAM (P)

(1) Sri Valavettamman and Sri Ponniamman Temples

The village is 3 miles from the Madurantakam railway station. The Valavettamman temple was built 500 years ago and the Ponniamman temple about 100 years back. Both the temples cover an area of 5 cents. The priest lights the lamps daily after an abishekam. The annual income from lands is Rs. 100. There is a fifty year-old Simha vahanam. No regular festivals are celebrated; but when devotees desire and are prepared to meet the expenditure, festivals are conducted.

(2) Sri Prasanna Varadarajaswamy Perumal Temple

This temple dedicated to Sri Maha Vishnu was built about 500 years ago. Some stone inscriptions are found in this temple. It occupies an area of about 50 cents. The priest performs pooja daily. The jewels are worth Rs. 100. Paddy worth Rs. 1,000 is obtained from the temple lands from which the expenditure of the temple is met. It owns wooden Garuda and Horse vahanas which were made 50 years back. Panguni Uthiram and Navarathri Uthsavam are

celebrated every year. A Board of three trustees manages its affairs.

55. PASUVANKARANAI (V)

Sri Solai Vazhiamman Temple

This village lies one mile south of Endathur which is on the Acharapakkam—Uthiramerur High road. Devotees can go upto Endathur by bus and walk a mile from there to reach the temple. Pakkam railway station is 6 miles away while it is 8 miles from the taluk headquarters. This temple was built some 50 years back by one Sri Jayarama Naidu. The deity is known as Sri Solai Vazhiamman.

Parvathi Devi while on her way to Kanchi to worship Sri Ekambaranathar made a halt in a grove in this village which is 24 miles from Kancheepuram and hence the deity was named "Solai Vazhiamman". It is a small temple and covers an area of three cents. The priest lights lamps daily and performs abishekams on Fridays. During festive occasions special aradhanas are conducted. The temple owns some dry lands, which fetch an income of Rs. 200 annually. Two festivals are conducted every year in Thai and Vaikasi according to the availability of funds in the temple. A trustee is managing its affairs.

57. PADIRI (P)

Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple

Padiri village is 12 miles from Madurantakam; the nearest railway station Sothupakkam is 7 miles off. Pilgrims should alight from bus at Ramapuram on the Cheyyur—Wandiwash road and walk 2 miles to reach this temple. It is dedicated to Sri Maha Vishnu and covers an area of half an acre. There are separate temples for Sri Varadarajaperumal and His consort Sri Perundevi Thayar. The Thayar Sannidhi was built by one Sri Dorairaja Ayyangar in 1924. Two poojas are performed daily. The temple lands fetch 100 bags of paddy per annum. Vaikunta Ekadasi is the main festival of this temple. A single trustee manages its affairs.

61. MATHUR (V)

Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple

This Perumal temple on the Cheyyur—Wandiwash road is 3 miles from Pakkam railway station. It is 6 miles from the taluk headquarters. It was built about 100 years ago and covers an area of four cents. The income from temple lands is 30 Kalams of paddy and this is utilised for the daily poojas and other expenses. Special poojas are conducted during Margazhi month. Garuda Servai in Vaikasi is the main festival of the temple. A Board of two trustees manages its affairs.

71. DHARMAPURAM (H/o KILAKHANDAI (P)

Sri Kundheeswarar Temple

This village is 9 miles from the Madurantakam railway station on the Madurantakam—Cuddalore road and can be reached by bus. This 200 year old-temple was renovated in the year 1960. The temple which is square in shape occupies 22,500 sq. ft. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. Poojas are performed daily. An income of Rs. 200 is derived from the temple lands annually. Two priests who are its trustees are in charge of its management.

79. KALKULAM (V)

Sri Govindaraja Perumal Temple

The village is 5 miles from the junction where the Cheyyur road branches off from the Grand Trunk road. It is 13 miles from Madurantakam railway station and can be reached by bus. The temple dedicated to Vishnu was built in Chola style a thousand years ago and covers an area of 80 cents. The Bhattachari performs poojas every morning and evening. The temple has 35.88 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 1,500 per annum. This sum is utilized for its expenses. A wooden Garuda vahanam is owned by this temple. Vaikunta Ekadasi festival is celebrated every year; about 200 people attend it. An Executive Officer and a Board of trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

89. PERUVELI (P)

Sri Dharmarajar and other Temples

The village is 7 miles from taluk headquarters which is also the nearest railway station and can be reached by bus. Altogether there are 4 temples close to one another for the following deities:

1. Sri Drowpathiamman—Dharmarajar;
2. „ Vigneswarar;
3. „ Pidariamman;
4. „ Mariamman;

The temples came into existence some 300 years ago. Poojas are performed daily. From the dry and wet lands they get an income of Rs. 350 per annum. There is a wooden Car. Annual festivals are celebrated in the following months.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Drowpathiamman | Chithirai month |
| 2. Pidariamman | Vaikasi „ |
| 3. Mariamman | Adi „ |
| 4. Vigneswarar | Avani „ |

Two trustees manage the temples.

94. SOTHUPAKKAM (V)

Sri Anjooramman Temple

This temple is close to the Sothupakkam railway station, the distance being only one furlong. The inhabitants of this village and four other villages built the temple some 300 years ago. On festival days, the deity is taken round all the five villages and is therefore called "Anjooramman" (Devatha for 5 villages). The temple covers an area of three cents. Pooja is done daily. Gold and Silver jewels worth Rs. 320 are owned by the temple. It has 5 acres of dry and 0.30 cents of wet lands which fetch an income of Rs. 500 per annum. A wooden Car and Simha vahanam are among the properties of the temple. During the Tamil month Vaikasi, the deity is taken round in procession on the Car and vahanas. The festival attracts a crowd of about 1,000 devotees from the neighbouring villages. A Board of three trustees manages this temple.

98. AGILI (V)

(1) Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple

The village is 8 miles from Madurantakam and can be reached by bus. This temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and was built about 100 years ago. It covers an area of 2 cents. Poojas are done once daily. The temple lands fetch an income of 20 Kalams of paddy which is utilized for its expenses. A trustee is in charge of its affairs.

(2) Sri Kailasanathar Temple

Sri Kailasanathar temple of Agili village was built by the local residents. The age of the temple is not known. It covers an area of about one cent and the Lingam here is an installed one.

A hereditary Telugu Gurukkal performs pooja once a day and he is paid a monthly salary both in cash and in kind. The landed property of the temple is about 2 acres and 50 cents of dry lands, which are under lease cultivation. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 150 which is utilized for the salary of the priest and for the conduct of the poojas. Sivarathri is the main festival, which attracts a crowd of not less than 100 devotees. A single trustee manages the temple affairs.

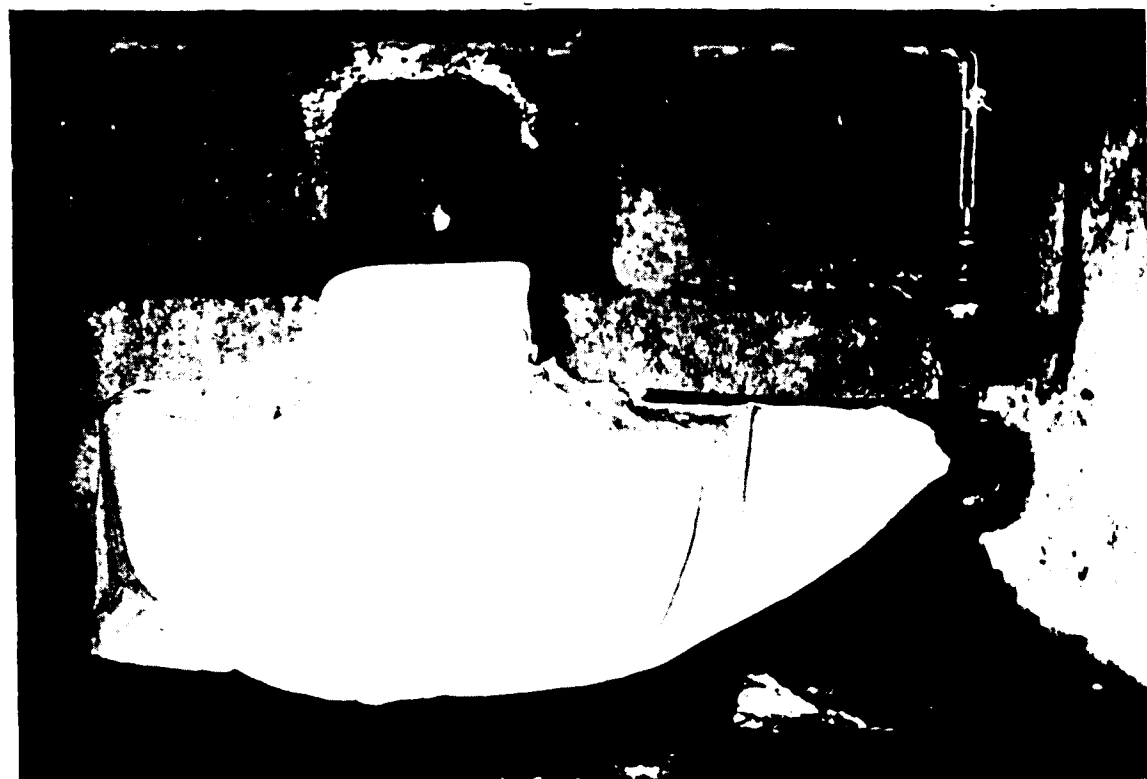
114. SEETHAPURAM

Sri Balasundara Vinayagar Temple

The village is 3 miles from Acharapakkam railway station which can be covered by country carts. The presiding deity of this temple is Sri Sankara Bala Sundara Vinayagar.



Temple view
Sri Aksheeswaraswamy Temple
(119) ACHARAPAKKAM



Sri Aksheeswaraswamy (Moolavar)
Sri Aksheeswaraswamy Temple
 (119) ACHARAPAKKAM



Sri Balasukambal (Moolavar)
Sri Aksheeswaraswamy Temple
 (119) ACHARAPAKKAM

The temple covering an area of 12 cents was built about three decades back by Srimathi Peria Bangarammal.

One pooja is performed daily by a Desigar and the expenditure is met out of the income of Rs. 200 which the temple lands fetch. No festivals are celebrated. A single trustee manages its affairs.

118. THIRUMUKKADU

Sri Muktheeswaraswamy Temple

The village Thirumukkadu is 2 miles distant from Acharapakkam railway station. The district headquarters and taluk headquarters are 25 and 12 miles distant respectively. Sri Muktheeswarar, a Swayambu Lingam, is the presiding deity of this temple which was built on 20 cents of land by the local residents of the village about a century back. It was renovated later by a Chettiar in Athivakkam. For the past ten years, there is no pooja daily. Apart from the inam lands which are under the enjoyment of the Gurukkal, the temple has 3.65 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 250 per annum. The only festival celebrated is Arudhra dharsanam in Margazhi month. A trustee is in charge of its affairs.

119. ACHARAPAKKAM

(1) Sri Moongiliamman Temple

This ancient temple is half a mile distant from the Acharapakkam railway station. Train and bus facilities are available to reach this village. Sri Moongiliamman is the presiding deity of the temple which was built by the local residents on 5 cents of land. Subsequent renovations were made by the villagers.

Legend states that as there was a thicket of bamboos near the temple the deity was named as Moongiliamman. (Bamboo means "Moongil" in Tamil).

The poosari performs pooja once a week. Out of 23.07 acres of lands gifted to the temple, only 4.56 acres are in its possession from last year. The temple had no regular income all these years. Two trustees administer the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Aksheeswaraswamy Temple

Sri Aksheeswaraswamy is the presiding deity of this temple which was built by the Pandya kings. The Lingam is a Swayambu; His consort is Sri Bala-sukambal. It covers an area of 1.21 acres. There are some stone inscriptions in this temple. There is a well in the Artha-mandapam in front of the deity which is now closed with a stone slab. The legend relating to the temple is as follows:

"During the period of the Pandya kings, stones were brought from the Himalayas to Madura to build a temple for Kannaki. The carts containing stones made a night halt in this village. When they started again on their journey next morning, their axle, gave way and as directed by a divine voice, the Pandya king built a temple for Sri Aksheeswarar with the stones brought from the Himalayas".

There are two Sthala Puranams published by Sri Kalyanam Pillai and Meikandar Kazhagam, Kancheepuram. Saints Appar and Thirugnanasambandar have visited this temple and composed verses in praise of the deity.

The temple owns antique jewels worth Rs. 2,000 and 14 vahanas apart from 2 Cars and a Palanquin. All these are made of wood. The Cars are 20 years old, while the others were made 50 years back. Poojas are performed thrice daily by the hereditary Gurukkal. The temple owns wet and dry lands in 6 villages which fetch an income of Rs. 1,800 per annum. The recipients of service inams perform their duties properly.

The Brahmothsavam is celebrated on a grand scale in Chithirai. The Thirukalyanam takes place on the fifth day. About 10,000 devotees assemble for this festival. An Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board and a trustee are in charge of the temple.

(3) Sri Angalamman Temple

The presiding deity in this 1,000 year-old temple is Sri Angalamman made of copper. She is one foot high and has four hands; weapons are held in two of the hands, a drum in the third hand, while the fourth hand holds a skull. The Poosari performs one pooja daily. The annual income of the temple from lands and shops is Rs. 900 which is utilized to meet the expenses of the temple and for other temples in the village. Brahmothsavam is celebrated in Masi month when 500 people assemble. It is managed by two trustees.

120. CHINNAVENMANI

Sri Bheemeswarar Temple

The village is 10 miles distant from Madurantakam railway station on the Cuddalore road. It can be reached by bus. The temple was built about 100 years ago and the deity is Sri Bheemeswarar. It covers an area of 10 cents; poojas are done daily. The temple has 7.64 acres of wet and dry lands which fetch an income of Rs. 200 per annum. The salary of the Gurukkal and other expenses of the temple are met from this income. Arudhra dharsanam in Margazhi



Saints Sambandar, Appar and Sundarar
Sri Aksheeswaraswamy Temple
(119) ACHARAPAKKAM

and Uthiram in Panguni are the two festivals celebrated every year. Except a few local people others do not take part in these festivals. A trustee is in charge of its affairs.

149. PARAMESWARIMANGALAM

Sri Champakeswaraswamy Temple

The village is 22 miles from Madurantakam railway station and can be reached by bus. The presiding deity which is a Swayambu Lingam is Sri Champakeswaraswamy. The temple was built about 500 years ago and covers an extent of one acre. Copper plates with inscriptions relating to the temple are available. The hereditary Gurukkal performs two poojas daily in the morning and evening. He is in the enjoyment of 3.33 acres of temple lands and is entitled to take the offerings of the devotees. The income from these lands is Rs. 600. The recipients of service inams perform their duties properly. Festivals are celebrated on Chithra Pournami and Arudhra dharsanam in Margazhi. About a hundred persons attend these festivals. A trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

150. ANAIKATTU

(1) Sri Selva Vinayagr Temple

The village is 22 miles from Madurantakam railway station and can be reached by bus. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Selva Vinayagar whose height is 2'. This temple covering 900 sq. ft. was built about 80 years back by Sri Chokkalinga Nayakar. The gopuram and the compound wall were repaired recently by the trustee. The Gurukkal who performs pooja once daily is paid Rs. 30 per mensem. The temple gets an income of Rs. 500 per annum from its dry and wet lands to the extent of 16.10 acres. Except a Bandicoot vahanam there are no other movable properties. Vinayaga Chathurthi festival is celebrated annually on a modest scale. It is under the management of a trustee.

(2) Sri Aramvalartha Eswarar Temple

This Siva temple covering an area of about 11 cents was built in 1913-14 by Sri Narayana Reddyar of Parasanallur. The stone inscription specifies the properties owned by the temple. The Lingam is an installed one. The Gurukkal who performs one pooja daily is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 30. The temple has wet lands to the extent of 2.85 acres from which it gets an income of Rs. 200 annually. Except a Rishabha vahanam there is no other movable property in the temple. Panguni Uthiram, Thai Poosam and Chithra Pournami festivals are celebrated annually for

which there is a congregation of 200 people. The temple is under the management of a single trustee.

(3) Sri Pidari Kavathamman Temple

The above temple was constructed by two devotees some 80 years ago. It covers an area of about 33 cents and renovations were carried out recently by the present trustee. Sri Pidari Kavathamman, the presiding deity, is in a standing posture.

Pooja is performed daily once by a priest of Naicker Caste, whose office is hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary both in kind and cash; he is entitled to take the offerings of the devotees.

The temple owns about 3 acres of wet lands, which fetch an annual income of about Rs. 80. There is a 8 year-old Simha vahanam made of wood. The annual festival attracts about 100 devotees. The temple is administered by a Board of four trustees.

(4) Sri Dharmaraja Temple

This temple in Anaikattu village was built by an individual in 1948. It covers an area of about 20 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Dharmaraja is in a sitting posture.

A hereditary Gurukkal performs pooja once a day and is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20; he can take the offerings of the devotees. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 10 from its hundi collections. It has no other source of income. The annual festival of the temple is celebrated during the month of Ani; about 100 devotees attend it. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

161. SENGATTUR

Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal Temple

The above temple in Sengattur was built by the villagers themselves some 200 years ago and later on renovations were made by a devotee by name, Sri Ranganatha Mudaliar. The village is 16 miles from Madurantakam railway station and can be reached by bus.

The temple covers an area of about 8 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Chennakesava Perumal is in a standing posture. A non-hereditary Bhattachari performs pooja every morning and he is paid a monthly salary both in cash and kind. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 1,000 from its landed property of about 19.02 acres of wet and dry lands, which are managed by the present trustees. This is utilized towards the annual repairs and for the conduct of poojas.

The main festivals are Krishna Jayanthi in Avani and the third Saturday in Purattasi, when the presiding deity is taken round the streets in a procession; about 100 devotees will be present. The temple affairs are managed by a Board of two trustees.

179. THENBAKKAM

Sri Pasupatheeswarar Temple

The village is about 2 miles from Acharapakkam railway station and this distance has to be covered by foot. The temple was built 20 years back by the residents. It covers an area of about 20 cents. The Lingam in this temple is said to be a Swayambu.

A Poosari from vanniar caste performs pooja every morning; his office is not hereditary. He is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 5. The temple owns about 4 acres of wet lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 300. This is spent for the poojas of the temple and for its annual repairs. The temple affairs are managed by a Board of three trustees.

180. PERUMBAlRKANDIGAI

(1) Sri Ellammam Temple

This is one of the four temples in the village, which is close to the Tozhuppedu railway station. The temple covers an area of 2 acres and was built about 500 years ago by the villagers. The gopuram is 60 feet high. The Uthsavar is 2' high and the Moolavar is like Mariamman. A non-hereditary Gurukkal performs two poojas daily and he is paid a monthly salary from the temple's income. It gets an annual income of Rs. 250 from a little over two acres of wet and dry lands owned by it. The only ornament is a Mango Necklace worth four sovereigns. Devotees have to pay Rs. 2.50 for abishekam and 0.31 nP. for shaving off the hair. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi when 2,000 people congregate. The temple is managed by a Board of two trustees.

(2) Sri Thanthonreeswarar Temple

The temple occupying an area of 15 cents was built by Chola kings about 1,000 years ago. As the Lingam made its appearance by itself, it was originally known as "Thanai Thonri" (தானைத் தோன்றி) which later on became Thanthonree. The gopuram is 60' high. It has no jewels or vahanas. It has three acres of wet lands which are under the personal cultivation of the Gurukkal who performs poojas twice a day. His office is not hereditary. The annual festival is celebrated on Chithra Pournami day; the Lord and Devi are adorned as bridegroom and bride and give dharsanam to Sage Agasthyar. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

(3) Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

Sri Subramaniaswamy temple standing on a hillock covers an area of 2 acres and was built by the villagers about 500 years ago. Sage Arunagirinathar has visited the temple. The Moolavar which is four feet high has six faces and His two consorts Valli and Deivayanai are installed on either side. The Moolavar is facing south which is unique since in no other temple is he facing this direction. From the six acres of lands owned by it, it gets an annual income of Rs. 700. The other items of income are Rs. 300 from hundies and Rs. 200 from archana and deeparadhanai. The pay of the Gurukkal and the expenditure on festivals are met out of the above income. It has no jewels or vahanam. The hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary performs two poojas daily. On all Kirthigai days in every month devotees visit the temple in large numbers. The Brahmothsavam is celebrated in Vaikasi when 400 people congregate. A single trustee is managing its affairs.

(4) Sri Kari Varadaraja Perumal Temple

This Vishnu temple was built about 260 years ago by the Janappas of Baburayanpettai. It covers an area of 2 acres. The Moolavar is Sri Kari Varadaraja Perumal and His consort is Sri Ambhujavalli Thayar. The Uthsavamurthy is Sri Adhikesava Perumal with Sri Devi and Bhudevi.

The temple has five acres of wet lands which are under the personal cultivation of the trustee. From the annual income of Rs. 900 he pays the salary of the hereditary Bhattachari who performs two poojas daily. There are neither vahanas nor jewels in the temple. It is under the management of a single trustee.

182. BABURAYANPETTAI

Sri Vijaya Varadaraja Perumal Temple

The village is four miles from Tozhuppedu railway station. After proceeding three miles in the Orathi road, one has to turn north and cover one mile on foot or cart to reach the village. One Sri Baburayar son of Sri Krishnaji Pandit who was a Minister in the Hyderabad Samasthanam built a temple here and the village therefore came to be known as Baburayanpettai. The old name of the village was Pooratheri. The story regarding the selection of the village for the construction of the temple is as follows;

Sri Baburayar was the Tahsildar at Kancheepuram. He used to visit Sri Varadaraja Perumal temple at Kanchi daily before taking his meals. One day before he could visit the temple, the God was taken out in procession and he could not worship the deity as usual and therefore decided not to take his meals. He

remained without food for three days. God appeared in his dream and directed him to build a temple in a village lying South of Kancheepuram. Sri Baburayar proceeded south and came to Sithamur which he found suitable for the purpose and commenced the construction of a temple. The local residents of the village objected to the raising of a temple in the village and Sri Baburayar was much worried. The God again appeared in his dream and stated that on the following morning he would see a *Garuda* (kite) flying in the sky and that he should build a temple in the area covered by the *Garuda*. The dream came true and he saw a kite circling in the sky. As the area covered by the kite was a forest, it was cleared and a temple was built there. All the necessary materials for the construction of the temple, namely, bricks, mud, sand, iron etc., were available in the forest. Sri Baburayar was not sure as to where he should locate the *Garbhagraham*. The God appeared in his dream for a third time and informed him that he would find an ant-hill where a cow would of its own accord give up its milk and that it was there that he should be installed. On the following morning the ant-hill was destroyed and while digging the ground two Hanuman idols were found which were removed and the Sanctum was built there. Four streets were designed so that people could come and reside in the new village. The design is similar to that of Srirangam in Trichi district. The deity of the Kanchi temple also was brought to this village in a procession and a Kumbabishekam was performed. The temple is thus about 400 years old. The Nawab visited the temple and gave the entire village as inam lands to the shrine and this was confirmed by the British Government in 1860. During the reign of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, there was vandalism in the temple but the damage was subsequently repaired. As the Moolavar was damaged, it was removed and thrown into the tank. A new idol was installed. A new Sanctum for Sri Andal and Thayar were also built. The Siva temple which was at the Southern end of the village was also shifted to the precincts of the Perumal temple. As Sri Kanchi Varadar visited this temple, the deity was named as Sri Vijaya Varadaraja Perumal which is in a standing pose. Its height is 6'.

The consort is Sri Perundevi Thayar. There are 14 other Moola vigrahams and 19 festival idols in the Perumal temple. The Siva temple where the presiding deity is Vijaya Prasanna Eswarar has 9 Moolavars and 12 Uthsavamurthys. The entire temple covers an extent of 10 acres of land. Poojas are performed four times daily by the Bhattachari. The temple has no ornaments, but has three beautiful vahanas, namely, Horse, *Garuda* and Elephant.

Their size, style etc. are as follows :

Horse	6' x 5' x 2'—Gallop posture—Red colour;
Garuda	5½' x 4'—Yellow colour with wings spread;
Elephant;	6' x 3' x 2½'—White colour—sitting posture.

Even though the entire village belongs to the temple, the tenants - at - will who are in the enjoyment and possession of the lands have been retaining the yield for themselves. The Assistant Settlement Officer gave a decision in 1960 that out of 420 acres of lands only 120 acres belong to the Devasthanam and the remaining 300 acres are the property of the ryots. Against this decision an appeal is pending in the District Court. Owing to the above litigation, the temple is getting an annual income of Rs. 350 only.

Though there are several service inam lands, except the piper, the other servants have ceased to do service to the temple. Of the several festivals celebrated, the important are :

1. *Garuda* Servai in Vaikasi.
2. Vijaya Dasami when the deity is taken out in procession on the horse.
3. Pongal (Third day in month of Thai)
4. Pushyam festival in Thai when the deity is taken out in procession on the Elephant.

The hereditary trustee is in charge of the temple.

Stories:

1. In 1937—38, when the Principal of the Pachayappas College, Kancheepuram visited the shrine, he was given holy water which he poured down without drinking it. On the night of his visit to the temple, when he came out to answer the calls of nature he slipped, fell down and broke his leg. Thereafter he used to visit the temple regularly and got cured of his foot injury. During his last days, he settled down in the village to worship the deity frequently; he died there.

2. One Sri Alwar Chetti had a fruit shop in Madras; from the time he started his business, he was sending flower garlands worth Rs. 100 for the Pongal festival every year. In 1960 on account of disputes between the Devasthanam and the ryots, the festival was not celebrated and Sri Alwar Chettiar stopped sending the garlands. As a result, he fell sick and also incurred losses in his trade. From 1962 he resumed sending garlands as usual and he is reported to be happy now:



Sri Subramaniam as Samharamurthi
Sri Kandaswamy Temple
(229) CHEYYUR

184. ORATHI

Sri Varadarajaswamy Temple

The village Orathi which is 6 miles from Tozhupedu railway station can be reached by bus. This ancient Vishnu shrine covering an area of fifteen cents was built by the local residents. The name of the deity is Sri Varadarajaswamy. Both the Moolavar and Uthsavamurthy are made of copper. The hereditary Bhattachari performs two poojas daily. The temple gets an income of Rs. 350 per annum from its lands and it is utilized for the temple expenses.

There are antique jewels to the value of Rs. 1,500. Though there are two vahanas and a Palanquin, they are in a state of disrepair. The main festival is Vaikunta Ekadasi. Only about 30 local residents attend the festival. The management vests with a trustee.

215. KADAPERI

Sri Venkateswarar Temple

The village is within four furlongs from Madurantakam railway station. The temple is an ancient one, but it is not known when it was built. It occupies an extent of 6.38 acres. The gopuram is 150 feet high. There are two prakarams, Artha-mandapam, Maha-mandapam and a front-mandapam. There are 151 stone pillars in all. It is stated that the Moolavar was installed by one of the Pandya Kings. Saint Arunagirinathar has sung in praise of Lord Shanmugar which is also installed in this temple. It has 19.32 acres of wet and dry lands which are under lease cultivation. The State Government are giving a grant of Rs. 300 per annum, as they have taken over the Shrotrium lands of the temple. The annual income is Rs. 5,000 from which the expenditure of the temple is met. The Gurukkal who is in the enjoyment of two acres of service inam lands performs four poojas daily. His office is hereditary.

Antique jewels worth Rs. 500 and several vahanas form the movable property of the temple. All the vahanas were made about 60 years ago. Formerly the Brahmothsavam was celebrated in the month of Vaikasi. This festival is not celebrated now, as renovation has not yet been completed. There is a paid Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board who is in charge of its management.

LEGEND:

There is a tank in front of the temple which is known as Visha-hara Theertham. A Pandya King and his dog suffering from Leprosy bathed in this tank and got relief from the disease. Even now this tank is considered holy.

T. S.—19

229. CHEYYUR

(1) Sri Kandaswamy Temple

This is one of the three temples at Cheyyur which is at a distance of 16 miles from Madurantakam and can be reached by bus. The temple covers 70 cents of land and was built about 800 years ago. There is no gopuram at the entrance, but there are vimanams over the Sanctum of the Lord and His consort. The principal deity is Sri Kandar or Murugar. Among the several other deities installed in the temple are Brahma and Vishnu. There is also a Lingam in the temple which is a Swayambu. The hereditary Gurukkal performs three poojas daily. He has been given service inam lands. He is also entitled to take the offerings of the devotees. The temple has jewels worth Rs. 540. There is a Car, which is forty feet high. The annual income from the lands is Rs. 500 which is spent for the festivals. The Skandhasashti Uthsavam in Ayppasi is celebrated for six days. The Brahmothsavam in Panguni is observed for 12 days. About 500 devotees attend these festivals. In addition to the hereditary trustee, there is an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board to manage the affairs of this temple.

(2) Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple

The temple was built about 800 years ago and covers an area of 65 cents. There is a small gopuram at the entrance. There is also a Swayambu Lingam in this Perumal temple. There are a number of other Gods and Goddesses. The hereditary Bhattachari who has been given service inam lands performs three poojas daily. The temple has jewels worth Rs. 800 but no vahanas. The annual income from lands is Rs. 340 which is spent for the day-to-day expenses. The hereditary trustee and the Executive Officer manage its affairs.

(3) Sri Valmikanathaswamy Temple

This Siva temple was built 800 years ago by the Chola kings on about 65 cents of land. The presiding deity is a Swayambu Lingam. The hereditary Gurukkal conducts three poojas daily. He has been given service inam lands; he can also take the offerings of the devotees. A Palanquin and a gold chain worth three sovereigns are among the movable properties. It gets an annual income of Rs. 400 from its immovable properties. The Brahmothsavam celebrated in the month of Thai attracts a crowd of about 200. The temple is under the management of a hereditary trustee and the present trustee is Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

The Archaeological Department has published a book about inscriptions in this temple. It is gathered



Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai
Sri Kandaswamy Temple (229) CHEYYUR

that in ancient times this place was known as Valmiki-puram and that the Swayambu Lingam here was worshipped by Devendran.

235. MADAYAMBAKKAM

(1) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

The village Madayambakkam is 16 miles from Madurantakam. Devotees can travel by bus upto Nelvoipalayam and from there proceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwards by cart or foot to reach the temple. It covers an area of 90 cents and the Lingam is a Swayambu. Though the temple has 9.07 acres of land, they are under the enjoyment of the tenants and at present there is no pooja in the temple. It has neither jewels nor vahanas. This is one of the temples, which has fallen into neglect.

(2) Sri Kandaswamy Temple

Sri Kandaswamy temple of Madayambakkam is in a dilapidated condition and no pooja or festival is observed. Though it owns about 4 acres of wet lands the income does not accrue to it.

241. UDALKARAKUPPAM

Sri Shanbaga Eswaraswamy Temple

This temple is a very ancient one; the belief is that it was built by the Pallava kings. It is 24 miles from Madurantakam, which is the nearest railway station and this distance can be covered by bus. Sri Shanbaga Eswarar, Sri Subramaniaswamy and Lord Ganapathy are the principal deities of the temple. Stone inscriptions are found inside the temple. It covers an area of one acre.

Poojas are performed by a hereditary Brahmin Gurukkal twice a day. He is paid a monthly salary both in cash and in kind. The temple owns about 6 acres and 65 cents of lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 375. Of the two annual festivals, namely, Chithra pournami and Thiruvadhirai celebrated by the temple, the latter is the main one, when the deity is taken round the streets in a procession attended by about 100 devotees. The temple affairs are managed by a single trustee.

253. MADAVILAGAM

Sri Thirukameeswarar Temple

The village is 12 miles from Madurantakam and 5 miles from the Cheyyur Junction road. It can be reached by bus. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Thirukameeswarar which is not a Swayambu. His consort is Sri Kohilambigai. The temple covers an area of one acre. There are a number of festival idols. There is also an image of Sage Vyagrapathar. The

temple which is about a 1,000 years old has extensive immovable properties from which it gets an annual income of Rs. 8,000 which is spent for the pooja expenses, Gurukkal's salary and festivals. The hereditary Gurukkal performs poojas daily in the morning and evening and he can take the offerings of the devotees.

Apart from the 2 Palanquins there are 5 vahanas all made of wood. There is a silver covering for the Ambigai. The important festivals are Arudhra dharsan in the month of Margazhi and Panguni Uthiram. A large number of devotees attend these festivals. At the time of Arudhra dharsan, the festival of Sri Manickavasagar is also observed. On all Full Moon days, discourses by pandits on religious subjects are arranged. A Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are managing the affairs of the temple.

261. SEEKINANKUPPAM

(1) Sri Vigneswarar Temple

The above temple in Seekinankuppam village was built by the local residents about hundred years ago. The nearest railway station, Madurantakam is 24 miles off and this distance can be covered by bus. The temple occupies an area of about one cent and is square in shape. The presiding deity Sri Vigneswarar is in a sitting posture.

A poosari from Naicker caste, whose monthly salary is 2 Kalams of paddy, performs pooja once daily. The temple owns about 1 acre and 33 cents of wet lands. Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only important festival celebrated here, which attracts about 300 devotees. The temple affairs are managed by a single trustee.

(2) Sri Mannadeeswaraswamy Temple

The above temple in Seekinankuppam village was built by two devotees about 35 years back; recently renovations were done by the present trustee. Sri Mannadeeswaraswamy and His consort Sri Pachai- amman are the presiding deities of the temple. It covers an area of about 30 cents. The temple has a Sthala Puranam written by Sri Kottai Naicker of Kancheepuram.

A poosari from Naicker caste, whose office is not hereditary performs pooja every morning. He is paid a salary of about 12 bags of paddy per annum. The temple owns a silver headwear worth about Rs. 100.

The landed property of the temple is 15 acres of dry and 1 acre of wet lands from which an annual income of Rs. 150 accrues. The temple gets an

additional income of Rs. 10 every year at the rate of 4 annas per archana from the devotees. The annual festival of the temple is observed during the Adi month, which attracts about 1,000 devotees from the neighbouring villages and taluks. A single hereditary trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

268. PONDHUR

Sri Adhikesava Perumal Temple

The village Pondhur is 11 miles from Acharapakkam railway station. Buses ply upto a point which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village and this distance can be covered in a bullock cart. The temple which occupies an extent of 72 cents was built about 250 years ago. It was also renovated later. The temple has 20 acres of wet and 40 acres of dry lands which fetch 70 Kalams of paddy and Rs. 150 in cash. The State Government give an annual grant of Rs. 800. The pay of the temple servants, pooja and festival expenses are met from this income. The Bhattachari who holds the post hereditarily performs two poojas daily and is paid a monthly salary. The movable properties are jewels worth Rs. 1,000 and five vahanas. Brahmothsavam, Sri Rama Navami, Sri Jayanthi and Navarathri festivals are celebrated every year. About 1,000 people congregate. A single trustee is in charge of its management.

276. THURAIYUR (H/o 276 IRUR)

Sri Ellaiamman Temple

Thuraiyur is seven miles from Tozhuppedu railway station and can be reached by bus. The temple was built 100 years ago on 40 cents of land. There is a gopuram 20' high. The Moolavar is made of stone. The hereditary Pandaram performs pooja daily. The temple has 1.80 acres of wet lands from which it gets an income of Rs. 50 only per annum. The temple has no jewels but has a wooden car. The Brahmothsavam is celebrated annually for 10 days and the Goddess is taken out in procession in the Car. The hereditary trustee is in charge of the temple.

282. PUTHIRANKOTTAI

(1) Sri Govindaraja Perumal Temple

The village is 9 miles from Acharapakkam on the Madurantakam—Chunampet road on which buses ply frequently. The above Vishnu temple is at a distance of half a mile from the main road. It was built 100 years back and covers an area of 50 cents. The gopuram is 30' high. Daily, one pooja is performed by the Bhattachari, who is paid Rs. 360 per annum. The temple has no jewels or vahanas. It gets an income of Rs. 1,250 per annum from 12.36 acres of wet and dry lands. Sri Rama Navami festival is celebrated

annually, when 200 devotees assemble. A trustee is in charge of the temple.

(2) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

The temple was built 100 years ago. In 1917, repairs were done and the Navagrahas and Ambal idol were installed. The inscriptions are written in a foreign language. The temple covers an area of 96 cents. The gopuram is 30' high. The shrine gets an annual income of Rs. 250 from 3.76 acres of wet and drylands owned by it. The non-hereditary priest who is paid a salary of Rs. 360 per annum performs one pooja daily. There are neither jewels nor vahanas. A trustee is in charge of the temple.

289. CHUNAMPET

(1) Sri Agastheeswarar Temple

The village is 18 miles from Madurantakam and buses ply between the two places. The temple was built about 1,000 years ago and covers an area of 53 cents. The presiding deity is Sri Agastheeswarar which is a Swayambu Lingam. There are several Uthsavamurthys. Many saints seem to have visited this temple. Full details are not available. The annual income from its immovable properties is Rs. 3,870. It has jewels worth Rs. 2,836. There are four vahanas which are jointly owned by this temple and the other Perumal temple in the village. The Gurukkal performs four poojas daily and he is paid a monthly salary from the temple income. There is no festival at present. The temple is managed by two trustees.

(2) Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple

This temple was built some 50 years ago by Diwan Bahadur Muthukumaraswamy Mudaliar. It occupies an extent of 38 cents of land. Its annual income is Rs. 900 from the wet and dry lands owned by it. It has jewels worth nearly Rs. 3,000 and a Garuda vahanam. The Bhattachari conducts four poojas daily and is paid a monthly salary from the income of the temple. His office is not hereditary. Of the several festivals, the main one is Sri Kannan festival. About 300 people gather. Two trustees are in charge of the Temple.

Temples outside the Hindu religious and Charitable Endowments Board

128. NETRAMPAKKAM

Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple

The village Netrambakkam is 10 miles distant from Madurantakam railway station on the Madurantakam—Cheyyur road and can be reached by bus. This temple which was built 100 years ago covers an

area of 2 cents. Poojas are performed daily. The income of the temple is only Rs. 60. Except Sri Rama Navami, no other festival is observed. The management is in the hands of a trustee.

128. SITHAMUR (H/o 128. NETRAMBAKKAM.)

Sri Nandagopalaswamy Temple

The village Sithamur is a hamlet of Netrambakam. The deity is Sri Nandagopalaswamy. This temple occupying 10 cents of land was built about a century back. The Bhattachari performs poojas daily. The temple has 6.26 acres of lands from which it gets an income of Rs. 150. Sri Rama Navami is the only festival celebrated here. A single trustee is in charge of the temple affairs.

219. KUVATHUR

Sri Chidambareswaraswamy Temple

The village which is 22 miles from Madurantakam can be reached by bus. The temple was built 300 years ago and subsequently renovated by the local residents. It occupies two acres of land. The Lingam is not a Swayambu. The Uthsavamurthy is Sri Natarajar, three feet high. The pagoda is 25' high. The temple owns 2½ acres of wet lands which fetch an income of Rs. 500 per annum. The hereditary Gurukul who is paid a monthly salary performs one pooja daily. The important festival is Arudhra dharsan in the month of Margazhi, which is attended by local people. It is managed by a trustee.

District: CHINGLEPUT (6)

Taluk: MADURANTAKAM (8)

Immovable properties owned by temple

[Under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

L. C. No.	Name of temple	Extent of land in acre			Garden Fire-wood shop	House	Shop	Shop and house	Compensation given by Government for lands taken over	Annual income (In Rupees)
		Wet	Dry	Wet and dry						
									Rs.	
1.	Sri Lakshminarayanaperumal temple	...	...	2.99	...	...	...	...	...	100
4.	„ Picheeswarar	...	...	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
	„ Brahmapureeswarar	17.00	9.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
16.	„ Prasanna Venkatesaperumal,		Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
18.	„ Mahakaleswarar	2.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
	„ Sundararajaperumal		Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
19.	„ Vyagrapureeswarar	9.45	0.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
20.	„ Varadarajaperumal	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
29.	„ Mari Ellamman									
	„ Venugopalaswamy	1.34	20.84	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,500
35.	„ Pidari Selliamman	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
	„ Drowpathi & Dharmarajar	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
	„ „	1.50	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
	„ Movuthiamman	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
	„ Kothandaramar	0.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Pidari Mariamman	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
36.	„ Gnana Vinayagar									
	„ Vijaya Vinayagar	...	...	...	...	...	Shops	...	...	3,600
	„ Drowpathiamman		Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
	„ Ranganathar	0.04	3.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated
	„ Gnanagireeswarar	6.00	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
	„ Pidari Ponniamman	0.57	5.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
	„ Muthumariamman									
37.	„ Muktheeswarar	5.55	2.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
	„ Veeravarathanaswamy	...	...	30.00	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
43.	„ Adhikesavaperumal	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	500
	„ Pidari Selliamman	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	1,920
51.	„ Valavettamman	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	100
	„ Ponniamman	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	100
	„ Prasanna Varadarajaswamy perumal	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
55.	„ Solai Vazhiamman	...	...	13.12	...	...	...	...	...	200
57.	„ Varadarajaperumal	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
61.	„ Varadarajaperumal	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	1,440
71.	„ Kundheeswarar	3.00	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
79.	„ Govindarajaperumal	7.62	28.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500

89.	„ Dharmarajar	„	8'91	11'73	...	...	...	...	...	„	350
94.	„ Anjooramman	„	0'30	5'00	...	Tamarind trees 50	...	...	...	Rs.	500
98.	„ Varadarajaperumal	„	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	„	400
	„ Kailasanathar	„	...	2'50	...	...	...	...	...	„	150
114.	„ Balasundara Vinayagar	„	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	„	200
116.	„ Muktheeswaraswamy	„	...	...	3'65	...	...	...	...	„	250
119.	„ Moongiliamman	„	1'96	21'11	...	...	...	...	...	„	110
	„ Aksheeswaraswamy	„	23'77	11'91	...	...	...	...	...	„	1,800
	„ Angalamman	„	...	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	„	900
129.	„ Bheemeeswarar	„	3'72	3'92	...	...	...	...	...	„	200
149.	„ Champakeswaraswamy	„	3'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	600
150.	„ Selva Vinayagar	„	12'19	3'91	...	...	...	...	...	„	500
	„ Aramvalartha Eswarar	„	2'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	200
	„ Pidari Kavathamman	„	3'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	80
	„ Dharmaraja	„	No Immovable Properties								
161.	„ Chennakesavaperumal	„	7'86	11'16	...	...	...	...	...	„	1,000
179.	„ Pasupatheeswarar	„	4'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	300
180.	„ Thanthonreeswarar	„	3'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	492
	„ Subramaniaswamy	„	...	...	6'00	...	...	...	...	„	700
	„ Karivaradarajaperumal	„	5'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	900
	„ Ellamman	„	1'13	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	„	250
182.	„ Vijaya Varadarajaperumal	„	...	...	500'00	...	...	...	350	„	350
184.	„ Varadarajaswamy	„	12'61	29'57	...	...	...	...	...	„	350
215.	„ Venkateswarar	„	...	...	19'32	...	1	...	300	„	5,000
229.	„ Kandaswamy	„	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	„	500
	„ Kariamanicaperumal	„	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	„	340
	„ Valmikanathaswamy	„	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	„	400
235.	„ Agastheeswarar	„	5'59	3'58	...	...	...	...	...	Income not stated	
	„ Kandaswamy	„	4'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	
241.	„ Shanbaga Eswaraswamy	„	...	...	6'65	...	...	...	...	„	375
253.	„ Thirukameeswarar	„	115'18	175'66	...	...	...	...	...	„	8,000
261.	„ Mannadeeswaraswamy	„	1'00	15'00	...	...	...	...	...	„	150
	„ Vigneswarar	„	1'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	750
268.	„ Adhikesavaperumal	„	2'00	40'00	...	...	...	...	800	„	4,310
276.	„ Ellaiamman	„	1'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	50
282.	„ Govindarajaperumal	„	11'23	1'13	...	...	...	...	...	„	1,250
	„ Agastheeswarar	„	1'72	2'04	...	...	...	...	...	„	250
289.	„ Agastheeswarar	„	...	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	„	3,870
	„ Varadarajaperumal	„	...	...	„	...	...	...	...	„	900

[Outside the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board]

128.	„ Venugopalaswamy	„	0'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	60
	„ Nandagopalaswamy	„	3'98	2'28	...	...	...	...	...	„	150
249.	„ Chidambareswaraswamy	„	2'53	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	500

PART II

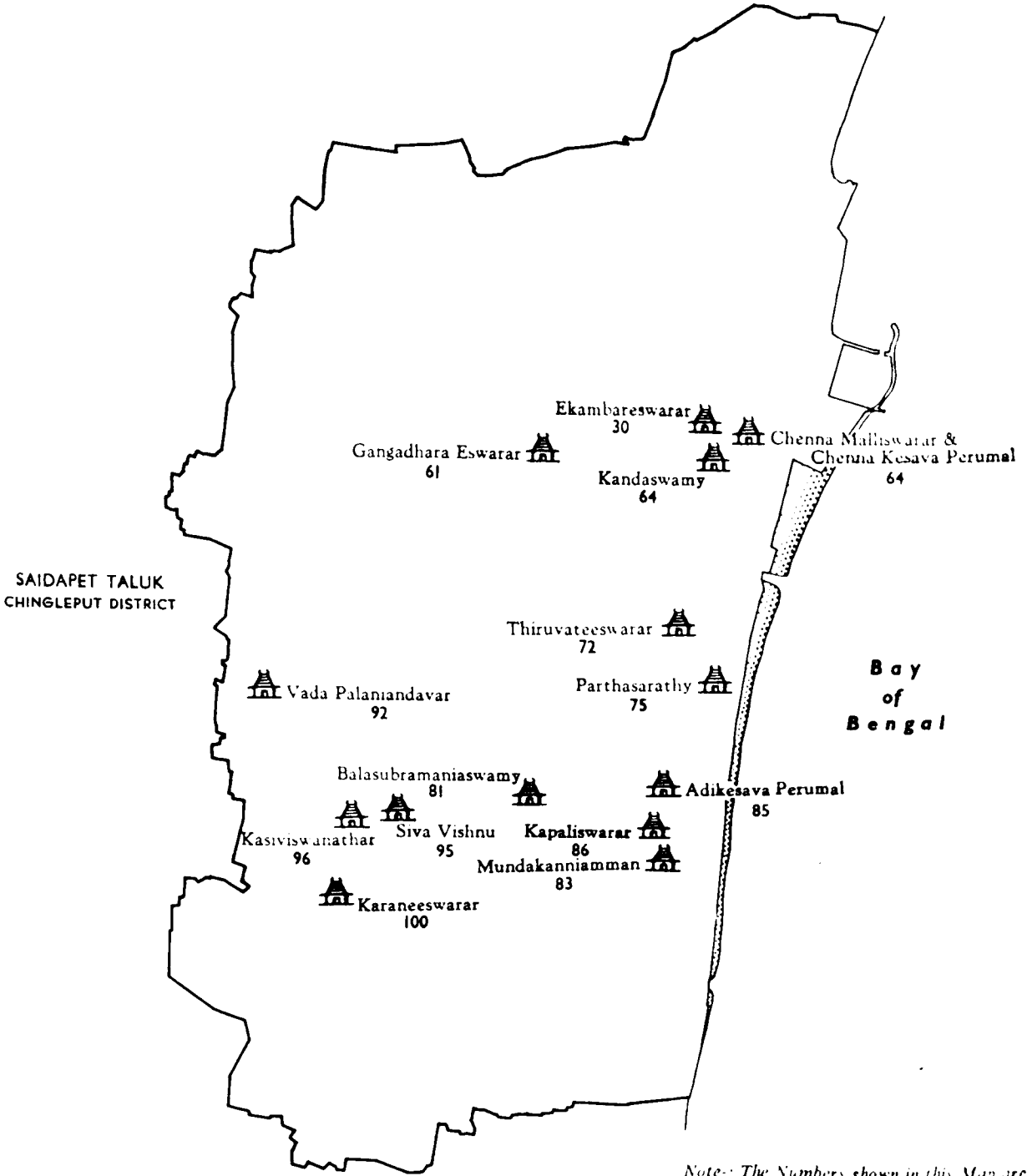
THE TEMPLE DIRECTORY

OF

MADRAS CITY

LOCATION OF IMPORTANT TEMPLES
IN
MADRAS CITY

Scale 3.3 Inches = 5 Miles



Note: The Numbers shown in this Map are
the Corporation Division Numbers

CENSUS - MADRAS

TEMPLE SURVEY

PART II
MADRAS CITY

Introduction

Among the many attractions of Madras City to tourists are the two ancient shrines of Sri Kapaleeswarar, Mylapore and Sri Parthasarathy, Triplicane. Though less known, Sri Gangadhara Eswarar in Purasawalkam and Sri Thiruvateeswarar in Thiruvateeswaranpet are two other temples of antiquity. A few temples have some special features. Muslims also worship the presiding deity in Sri Thandu Mariamman temple, Muthialpet (13). The Goddesses in the Sri Elanthai Muthu Mariamman temple, Kondithope (25) and Sri Adhi Thrisadai Amman in Pudupet (68) are known to possess the power to cure blindness. The Sivalingam which has been installed in the Komaleeswarar temple, Komaleeswaranpet (69) was found under a bush on which a cow milked herself. In the Pachaiamman temple, Komaleeswaranpet where there is a separate Sanctum for Sri Mannar Eswarar, He is represented by a stone idol instead of a Lingam. As the Srinivasa Perumal temple in Korukkupet was built by an Adi Dravida family, Sri Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to it.

Of the 100 divisions of the Madras Corporation, temples under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are spread over 63 divisions. More than fifty per cent of these temples are concentrated in 12 divisions namely:

Division No.	Name of the division	No. of temples
8.	Royapuram	11
10.	Old Washermanpet	11
11.	Muthialpet	21
15.	Mannady	7
26.	Peddunaickenpet	17
31.	Perambur	7
39.	Choolai	20
50.	Purasawalkam	7
64.	Park Town	9
75.	Triplicane	7
86.	Mylapore	27
100.	Saidapet (South)	7
Total		151

Mylapore division has the largest number of temples.
Division—wise particulars of temples are given below :

Division No.	Name of the division	No. of temples
1.	New Washermanpet	2
2.	Tondiarpet	1
4.	Sanjeeviroyanpet	1
5.	Mottai Garden	1
6.	Narayanappanaick Garden	1
8.	Royapuram	11
10.	Old Washermanpet	11
11.	Seven wells (North)	2
13.	Muthialpet	21
15.	Mannady	7
17.	Seven wells (South)	6
18.	Sowcarpet	5
19.	Kothawalchavadi	4
21.	Korukkupet	3
24.	Basin Bridge	2
25.	Kondithope	2
26.	Peddunaickenpet	17
27.	Perumalkoil Garden	5
28.	Trevelyan Basin	2
29.	Elephant Gate	4
30.	Edapalayam	2
31.	Perambur	7
32.	Vyasarpady	1
33.	Pulianthope	1
36.	Pattalam	2
39.	Choolai	20
41.	Sembyam	1
43.	Agaram	1
45.	Ayanavaram	5
47.	Otteri	1
48.	Kosapet	4
49.	Perumalpet	2
50.	Purasawalkam	7
52.	Kilpauk	2
53.	Chetput	5
54.	Nungambakkam	4
58.	Pudupakkam	1
59.	Amir Mahal	2
60.	Royapettah	6
62.	Dr. Ambedhkar Nagar	1

Division No.	Name of the division	No. of temples
63.	Periamet	2
64.	Park Town	9
66.	Chintadripet	6
67.	Egmore	4
68.	Pudupet	1
69.	Komaleeswaranpet	3
71.	Nehru Nagar	1
72.	Thiruvatteeswaranpet	4
75.	Triplicane	7
76.	Jam Bazaar	4
80.	Krishnampet	3
81.	Teynampet	4
83.	Madhavaperumalpuram	1
84.	Karaneeswarapuram	3
86.	Mylapore	27
88.	Alwarpet	1
90.	Adayar	3
91.	Aminjikarai	2
92.	Vadapalani	6
93.	Thiagaroyanagar	3
97.	Saidapet (North)	3
99.	Guindy	1
100.	Saidapet (South)	7
Total		288

The distribution of temples according to the presiding deity is given below:

Siva and His Consort (41+3)	44
Vishnu (53+2)	55
Murugar	20
Vinayagar	73
Goddesses	75
Others	21
Total	288

In fifty per cent of the shrines the presiding deities are Ganesa and village Goddesses. 137 temples are small ones covering less than 5 cents; only two temples occupy an extent of 5 acres and more. The following statement shows the area covered by the temples.

Area covered	No. of temples
Below 5 cents	137
5 cents and above but below 20 cents	75
20 cents " 1 acre	41
1 acre " 2 acres	10
2 acres " 5 acres	4
5 acres " 10 acres	1
10 acres and above	1
Total	269

The 19 shrines which have not furnished the information under this head may be treated as small ones. Thus more than 50 per cent of the temples are those which cover an area of less than one ground (60' x 40').

In 6 out of 41 Siva temples, the Lingam is said to be a Swayambu. There are only pictures in 3 shrines. In one of the Vishnu temples, the deity is in a lying pose. Out of 75 temples for Goddesses, only the Head has been installed in 24 temples, while in two temples, a stone is worshipped. An ant-hill adorned with clothes, jewels and flowers is worshipped as the Goddess in one shrine. The number of temples in which the deity is in a standing or sitting pose is as follows:

Standing	113
Sitting	103*
Total	216

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

There are no priests in seven shrines. In 202 temples, poojas are performed by Brahmins. The following deity-wise statement for 281 temples where there are poojas will be of interest.

	No. of temples with poojas	No. of temples where the priest is	
		Brahmin	Non-Brahmin
1. Siva	44	42	2
2. Vishnu	54	51	3
3. Murugar	20	17	3
4. Vinayagar	72	69	12
5. Goddesses	71	67	54
6. Others	20	18	5
Total	281	267	79

In a majority of temples for village Goddesses, poojas are performed by priests who do not belong to the Brahmin community. Excluding these temples, there are Brahmin priests in 185 out of 210 shrines. The remuneration paid to the priests is generally low.

In the bigger Siva temples after the Gurukkals recite vedas in Sanskrit, Thevaram is sung in Tamil by Pandarams who are known as Othuvars. In Vishnu temples the Bhattacharies recite vedas in Sanskrit and Thiruvoymozhi in Tamil.

There are no ornaments in 111 temples. Excluding the 23 temples which have not furnished information

* Of these, the deity in one temple is seated on a lion.

under this head, the classification of the remaining 154 shrines according to the value of jewellery is given below:

Value of jewellery	No. of temples
Rs. 500 and below	80
" 501 — 1,000	8
" 1,001 — 5,000	29
" 5,001 — 10,000	8
" 10,001 — 50,000	20
" 50,001 — 1,00,000	1
" 1,00,001 — 5,00,000	7
" 5,00,001 — 10,00,000	...
Above Rs. 10 lakhs	1
Total	154

The Sri Parthasarathy temple, Triplicane has jewels worth Rs. 14 lakhs. The following are the shrines having ornaments worth more than Rs. 1 lakh.

Name of temple	Name of place	Amount worth
1. Sri Kandaswamy temple	Park Town	Rs. 2 lakhs
2. " Kapaleeswarar	" Mylapore	" 4½ "
3. " Chenna Malleeswarar	" Park Town	} " 5.82 "
4. " Chennakesava perumal	" "	
5. " Kannika parameswari	" George Town	" 1.84 "
6. " Vedantha Desikar (Srinivasa Perumal)	" Mylapore	" 2 "
7. " Venkatesaperumal	" Peddunaickenpet	" 1.03 "

All except 45 temples own immovable properties in the shape of houses, house-sites, shops, godowns, wet and dry lands, gardens etc. The rental value of houses, shops and house-sites in the City varies from locality to locality and from street to street. There is no temple which has only wet and dry lands. As such, I am not making any comments regarding the income from immovable properties. A statement of immovable properties and income of the temples as furnished in the schedules is given as an annexure. Excluding 8 temples for which the annual income has not been furnished in the schedules, details for the remaining 235 temples are given below:

Annual income	No. of temples
1. Rs. 500 and below	51
2. " 501 — 1,000	48
3. " 1,001 — 5,000	90
4. " 5,001 — 10,000	18
5. " 10,001 — 50,000	23
6. " 50,001 — 1,00,000	4
7. Above Rs. 1 lakh	1

The following are the five temples having an income of above Rs. 50,000 per annum from their immovable properties.

Name of temple	Name of place	Income
1. Sri Kapaleeswarar temple	Mylapore	Rs. 1,02,714
2. " Chenna Malleeswarar "	Park Town	" 1,75,000
3. " Chennakesavaperumal "		
4. " Karaneeswarar	Saidapet	" 50,300
5. " Parthasarathyswamy	Triplicane	" 53,843

The Sri Parthasarathy temple gets a "Mohini" allowance of Rs. 1,793 for lands taken over by the Government.

The Sri Vadapalani Andavar temple gets an income of Rs. 30,000 per annua under hundi collections and Rs. 80,000 under *archanas* and *abishekams*.

The following temples maintain public institutions;

(i) Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and Chennakesava Perumal Temples, Park Town

The Devasthanam is running a free hostel at Guindy constructed at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs for the benefit of 110 poor students studying in various Arts Colleges and the Central Polytechnic in the City.

(ii) Sri Prasanna Vinayagar Temple, Park Town

A Thevara Patasala and a Kalyana Mandapam are maintained.

(iii) Sri Vadapalani Andavar Temple

The temple maintains a Library.

Annual festivals are celebrated in all except 38 temples. The classification of temples on the basis of number of festivals observed is as follows:

No. of festivals in a year	No. of temples
One festival	82
Two festivals	41
Three "	36
Four "	30
5 to 10 "	53
11 to 20 "	6
Above 20 "	2
Total	250

The size of the crowd that gathers for the festivals exceeds 1,000 in 38 temples. Of the 288 temples, there are Executive Officers for 25. There are no trustees for 8 temples; there is a single trustee for 125 temples. A Board consisting of more than one trustee is managing the affairs of 155 temples. Except in 7 temples where there are no priests, poojas are performed in all the other temples.

According to the details given in the schedules, the classification of temples according to their age is as follows:

7th to 10th Century	2
15th to 18th „	54
After 18th „	185
Details not given	47
Total	288

The two ancient temples are: Sri Kapaleeswarar, Mylapore and Sri Parthasarathy, Triplicane. According to the stone inscriptions in the Sri Parthasarathy temple, it belongs to the Pallava period. As for Sri Kapaleeswarar shrine, as Sri Sambandar and Appar have composed songs praising the deity, the temple should have been in existence even in the 7th century A. D. Again it is here that Saint Sambandar brought back to life Poombavai, daughter of Sri Sivanesan Chettiar, a Saivite devotee who died of snake-bite. But the present structure does not contain any features of Dravidian style of architecture. The carvings in the pillars are poor specimens compared with other ancient temples. When there was a sea erosion about the end of the last century, there was a landslip in the Santhome Beach. It revealed carved stone pillars and broken stones of mandapams found only in Hindu temples. The Portuguese who came to India in the 16th Century had established one of their settlements at Santhome, Mylapore. They razed some Hindu temples to the ground. It is probable that Sri Kapaleeswarar temple referred to in Thevaram Hymns was built on the sea-shore and was destroyed by the Portuguese about the beginning of the 16th Century. The present structure is 300 years old, though the Sri Kapaleeswarar temple as such is an ancient one.

Two other temples in the City have a claim to antiquity. They are:

- (i) Sri Thiruvateeswarar temple, Tiruvateeswaranpet.
- (ii) Sri Gangadhara Eswarar temple, Purasawalkam.

As Saint Sundarar has sung about the latter, the temple should have been in existence in the 8th Century A. D., though the present structure is only 150 years old. In the Sanctum, the idol of Sri Pankajavalli is also installed by the side of the Lingam. The practice of building separate temples for the Amman or Devi came into vogue only in the Middle Chola period (985-1070). Perhaps this shrine was in existence prior to this period. Regarding Sri Thiruvateeswarar shrine, as Saint Appar has composed verses about this deity, the temple belongs to the 7th Century A. D. But the present structure was put up by a gentleman, who was a Minister under the Nawab of Arcot.

Precise information is available regarding the age of the following well-known temples.

Sri Kandaswamy temple,	Park Town	1846 A. C.
Sri Chenna Malleeswarar and	„	} 1762 A. C.
Sri Chenna Kesava Perumal	temples „	

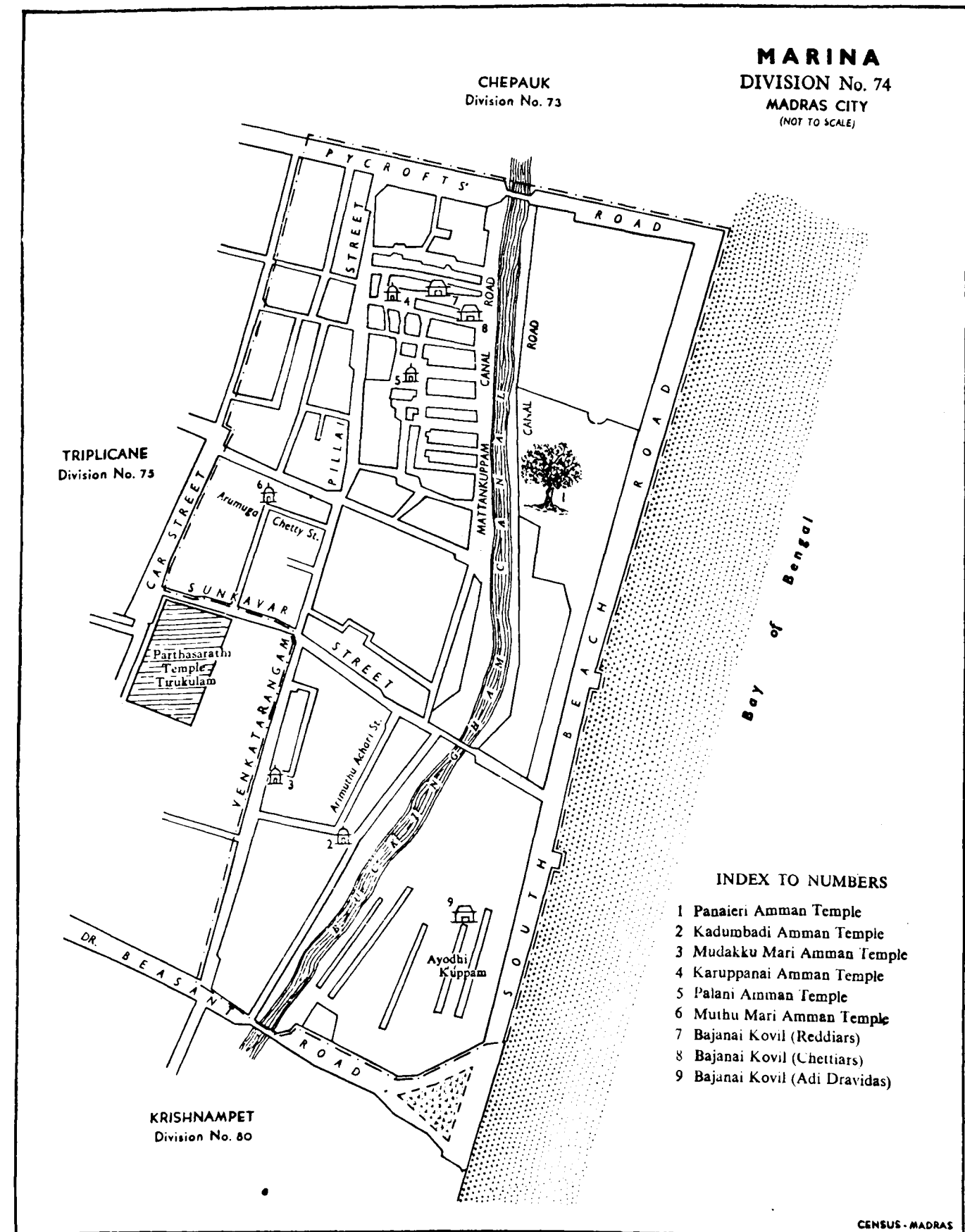
It will not be incorrect to come to the conclusion that all the other shrines came into existence after the country settled down to a peaceful era under the British regime. It is gathered that the Temple Survey section of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India has not yet covered the temples in the city.

The Bajanai koils and temples for Goddesses play an important role in the religious life of a section of the residents in the Madras City. A sample survey conducted in the Marina division where there are no temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board shows that there are three Bajanai koils, five structural shrines and one temple under a Palmyrah tree for village Goddesses. The three Bajanai koils are worshipped by Reddiars, Chettiars and Adi-Dravidas respectively. Members of other communities do not visit them. A picture of Sri Ramar is installed in the Bajanai koil of Reddiars while pictures of Sri Venkatesa Perumal are found in the other two. A person selected from the above three castes visits the temples every Saturday, morning and evening, and offers to the deity coconuts, plantain fruits and brown sugar with parched rice and peas. On the other days of the week only a lamp made of clay is lit every evening. In the Ramar Bajanai koil, worshipped by the Reddiars in Karuppannam street, Sri Rama Navami, Vaikunta Ekadasi and the last Saturday in the month of Purattasi are the annual festivals. The other two Bajanai koils in Mattankuppam street and Ayodhi kuppam street observe the above festivals except Sri Rama Navami. During these festivals the picture of Sri Rama or Perumal, as the case may be, is taken round the streets in procession and mass worship is offered by those present.

The presiding deities of the six temples for the Goddesses are:

1. Sri Panaieri Amman
2. „ Kadumbadi Amman
3. „ Mudakku Mari Amman
4. „ Karuppanai Amman
5. „ Palani Amman
6. „ Muthu Mari Amman.

The Panaieri Amman represented by a rectangular stone slab, two feet in height, is installed under a Palmyrah tree. On the stone are carved the figures of a serpent and a Sivalingam. Three vertical bricks close to one another are fixed by the side of this stone



Map of Marina (Division No. 74) of Madras city exhibiting the distribution of temples for Village deities

idol and both the stone and the bricks are anointed with saffron and sandal paste. In front of the deity a sacrificial stone with a lion on it and a trident with lime fruits on all its three prongs are placed. The deity is given a bath every Friday morning and camphor is burnt by devotees who are present there. Then coconuts, plantain fruits and betel leaves are offered to the deity. The popular belief is that the deity has the power of curing sterility. When a devotee's wish is fulfilled, she offers a toy cradle with a clay doll in it which is hung on the Palmyrah tree under which the deity is installed. All communities—caste Hindus and Harijans—offer worship to the Goddess. Occasionally some devotees sacrifice a goat or a fowl in fulfilment of their prayers.

The other five shrines are in small terraced structures. The presiding deities are represented by an idol in a sitting pose; a head of the Goddess is also installed in front of the idol. The idol has four hands. In one hand there is a trident, in the second a sickle, in the third a small drum encircled by a serpent and in the fourth a casket containing saffron.

The Kadumbadi Amman temple which is located in Arimuthu Achari street is chiefly patronised by Kammalas. A hereditary priest belonging to the Desigar caste offers poojas every morning. Only a lamp is lit in the evenings and camphor is offered to the deity. An annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi for 10 days, when special abishekams and archanas are done. The Goddess is adorned with clothes, jewels and flowers placed on a Palanquin and taken round in a procession on the last day of the festival.

Sri Mudakku Mari Amman in Narayana Krishna Rajapuram is worshipped by the Yadhavas and artisans belonging to Kammala caste. A priest belonging to the Kammala community performs poojas every morning. Only a lamp is lit in the evenings. No festival is celebrated in this temple.

The Karuppanai Amman temple is located in the Canal street in a small terraced structure. The deity is worshipped by the Reddiar community. By the side of the presiding deity is also found an idol of Sri Thulukkanathamman, the sister of Karuppanai Amman. The priest who belongs to Reddiar community performs three poojas daily. The annual festivals are celebrated during Navarathri in Purattasi and in the month of Adi, when the deity is taken round the streets in procession at the conclusion of which rice-gruel is distributed to poor people.

Chettiar and Reddiars offer their worship in the Palani Amman temple in Mattankuppan lane. Poojas are done daily in the evening by a Pandaram. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Ayyappasi when the deity is taken out in procession in the streets. Rice-gruel is served to poor people who attend the festival.

The Muthu Mari Amman temple in the Arumuga Chetty street is patronised by the Naickers and Chettians of the locality. A priest belonging to Nayakar community offers two poojas daily. During the annual festival in the month of Adi, there is poor feeding and the Goddess is taken round in procession in the streets.

There is no animal sacrifice in these five temples of the village Goddesses. It is, however, the practice that the goats or fowls intended to be sacrificed are whirled round thrice before the Goddess and then thrown away beyond the wall. The Poosari picks up the animals and kills them in his house instead of killing them on the sacrificial stone in front of the deity in the temple as was the practice in the past.

All these deities are worshipped with a view to prevent the spread of epidemics like small-pox, cholera plague etc. The communities worshipping these deities have great faith in their efficacy and believe that failure to worship them will bring them calamity.

MADRAS CITY

[Temples under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.]

1. NEW WASHERMANPET

(1) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

Sri Sundara Vinayagar temple located in Thiruvotriyur High road of New Washermanpet was built by a devotee; but its age is not known. It covers an area of about 5 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Sundara Vinayagar is in a sitting posture.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 15 performs two poojas daily. The immovable properties of the temple include a dilapidated house and some house-sites, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 480. No festivals are celebrated. An Executive Officer and a single hereditary trustee are managing the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Arunachaleswarar Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Siva in New Washermanpet was built 185 years ago by one Sri Arunachala Mudaliar at his own expense. The presiding deity is a Pradishta Lingam. The other deities are Sri Vinayagar, Subramaniam, Sun and Durgai. The temple covers an area of 11 cents.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a salary of Rs. 15 in cash and 30 Madras measures of rice per mensem offers two poojas daily; he is also given free quarters. The temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 300. It gets an annual income of Rs. 1,800 from its properties comprising of 4 acres of house sites. This is utilized for the maintenance of the temple.

The temple has 6 Cars and 8 vahanas which are made of wood. Brahmothsavam is the regular annual festival observed in this temple which attracts about 500 devotees. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is managing the affairs of the temple.

2. TONDIARPET

Sri Kumbalamman Temple

Sri Kumbalamman temple in Tondiarpet was built by Yadhava community; its age is not known. The presiding deity, Sri Kumbalamman, is in a sitting posture.

A non-hereditary priest who is paid a monthly salary offers one pooja daily. The temple owns about 6 acres of house-sites and vacant lands which are

rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 660 which is utilized for the daily poojas. No festival is observed in this temple but special poojas are performed on important days such as Vinayaga Chathurthi, Navarathri, Saraswathi Pooja, Sivarathri and Sundays in the month of Adi. A hereditary trustee is in charge of the temple.

4. SANJEEVIROYANPET

Sri Bakthavatsala Perumal Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu in Sanjeeviroyan Koil Street, Washermanpet was built by the public some 100 years ago. It is 4 furlongs from the Korukkupet railway station. The temple covers an area of about 6,000 sq. ft. The presiding deity, Sri Bakthavatsala Perumal is 1½ feet high. His consort is Sri Perundevi Thayar. Sri Andal, Venugopalar, Manavalamamunigal, Nammalwar, Thirumangaialwar and Udayavar are the other deities of the temple.

Poojas are performed twice daily by a non-hereditary Bhattachari; he is paid a monthly salary. The temple owns antique jewellery worth about Rs. 300. From its immovable property—one house—it gets an annual income of Rs. 1,600 as rent, which is utilized for its maintenance.

The temple owns seven vahanas, one Car and one Palanquin. Brahmothsavam, Udayavar Uthsavam, Vaikunta Ekadasi, Adi Pooram and Navarathri are the regular annual festivals celebrated for a period of 10 days each and witnessed by about 3,000 devotees. The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees.

5. MOTTAI GARDEN

Sri Thiru Veedhiamman Temple

The Amman temple in old Washermanpet was built a hundred years ago by the local residents. Renovations were made by the trustees. The temple covers an extent of 240 sq. ft; and its presiding deity is Sri Thiruveedhiamman in a sitting Posture.

Poojas are performed twice a day by a non-hereditary Nayakar priest whose monthly salary is Rs. 2 only. The temple owns house-sites, which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 144. No festival is celebrated in this temple. The temple is administered by a single trustee.

6. NARAYANAPPANAICK GARDEN

Sri Bala Vinayagar (Alias) Pillaiyar Temple

One hundred years back, Sri Bala Vinayagar (Alias) Pillaiyar temple in Perambalu Chetty Street, Old Was-hermanpet was built by the Devanga Chettiar community and renovations were made by the trustee. It covers an area of 51.50 cents. Sri Bala Vinayagar is in a sitting posture. The other deities in the temple are Sri Subramaniam, Chamundeeswari, Venkatesa Perumal, Anjaneyar etc.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal whose salary is Rs. 15 per mensem offers two poojas daily. The temple owns modern and antique jewellery of both gold and silver worth about Rs. 4,615 which have been donated by devotees. The immovable property of the temple consists of 3 houses and 10 shops which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 3,000 which is spent for its maintenance. The temple earns an additional income of Rs. 100 per year from the hundi collections and Rs. 132 from the fees collected for performing archanas, abishekam etc. The temple owns a wooden Ratham and the following vahanas made hundred years back: A Rishabam, three Lions, a Horse, an Elephant, a Kite and one Sooran.

Arudhra, Vijaya Dasami, Thai Poosam are the important annual festivals which are witnessed by about 200 devotees.

There is a temple for Sri Venkatesa Perumal as an adjunct to the Pillaiyar Temple. A Bhattachari whose office is not hereditary offers two poojas daily. His monthly salary is Rs. 25. Vaikunta Ekadasi is the main festival observed in the temple. A Board of three trustees is in charge of both the temples.

8. ROYAPURAM

(1) Sri Uchi Kaliyamman Temple

Sri Uchikaliyamman temple situated in Gouse Mohideen street, Royapuram was built by one Sri Ellappa Chettiar about 50 years back. The temple covers an area of 1½ cents. The presiding deity Sri Uchi Kaliyamman is in a sitting posture.

No pooja or festival is observed in the temple. It owns a house, the income from which does not accrue to it.

(2) Sri Thulukkanathu Muthu Mariammam Temple

Sri Thulukkanathu Muthu Mariammam temple in Ramanaicken Street, Royapuram was built in the year 1885. It covers an extent of 1½ cents and the two presiding deities of this temple, namely, Sri Thuluk-

kanathu-amman and Muthu Mariamman have been installed upto the neck.

Pooja is performed twice a day by a hereditary poosari of Nainar community whose office is honorary. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 516 from its immovable property. The annual festival is celebrated in Adi and it is attended by about 300 devotees. A Board of four trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board is in charge of the temple affairs.

(3) Sri Periyapalayathamman Temple

Sri Periyapalayathamman temple in East Mada Street, Royapuram was built some three hundred years ago. The temple occupies an area of 8 cents. Stone inscriptions are found in this temple. The presiding deity of this temple is installed only up to the neck.

The Pandaram whose office is hereditary offers two poojas daily. He is paid a salary of Rs. 32 per month. There is a modern *Naga* (Serpent) vahanam and a Kedayam made of wood. Adi festival and Navarathri are the important annual festivals observed in this temple; about 100 devotees attend them. The temple is administered by three trustees appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

(4) Sri Mannarswamy Temple

Some 200 years ago Sri Mannarswamy temple in Royapuram was built by the ancestors of the present hereditary trustee. The principal deity is Sri Pachai-amman; the festival deity (Uthsavar) is Sri Subramaniam with Valli and Deivayanai. The temple covers an area about 20 cents.

The hereditary trustee is performing one pooja daily. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 302 from its immovable properties by way of rent which is spent for the daily poojas. No festival is observed in this temple, but special abishekams are performed on important festival days. A hereditary trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

(5) Sri Nagavalliamman Temple

The above Amman temple in Adam Sahib Street, Royapuram was constructed 100 years ago. A Kumbabishekam was performed in 1955. The principal deity, Sri Nagavalli Amman is in a sitting pose. The temple covers an area of about 2½ cents.

A Brahmin priest, whose monthly salary is Rs. 35 performs poojas thrice a day. The temple owns a silver kavacham worth about Rs. 1,000 which was made from its funds. It has a house which fetches an annual income of Rs. 720 by way of rent. It is spent for daily poojas.



Temple view
Sri Angala Parameswari Temple
(8) ROYAPURAM



Sri Angala Parameswari (Moolavar)
Sri Angala Parameswari Temple
(8) ROYAPURAM

The temple possesses 6 wooden vahanas which were made 75 years back. Adi Brahmothsavam and Navarathri are the main festivals observed in this temple for 10 days. About 500 local devotees attend. A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board manages the affairs of the temple.

(6) Sri Kamala Vinayagar Temple

Sri Kamala Vinayagar temple located in Mannar-swami Koil Street, Royapuram was built 50 years back. The area of the temple is 200 sq. ft. The Moolavar, Sri Kamala Vinayagar, is in a sitting pose. Poojas are performed twice daily by a Gurukkal; he is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20 and 15 measures of rice.

The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 700 from its hundi collections. Vinayaga Chathurthi and Navarathri are the annual festivals celebrated in this temple, which attract about 50 local devotees. A single trustee manages the temple.

(7) Sri Angala Parameswari Temple

The temple located in Adam Sahib street, Royapuram was built about 300 years ago by one Sri Uthukadu Kuttiappa Achari. It occupies an area of 16 cents. The presiding deity, Sri Angalaparameswari, is in a sitting pose. The other deities are Sri Viswanathar with His consort Sri Visalakshi, Subramaniam and Vinayagar. A Kumbabishekam was performed about 60 years back. There are some stone inscriptions in this shrine.

A Gurukkal offers poojas twice a day. His monthly salary is Rs. 35; he is also paid an allowance (*Paditharam*) of Rs. 15 per mensem. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 7,000 from its immovable properties comprising house-sites and houses which are rented out. It is utilized for paying the salary of the priest and for the maintenance of the temple.

The temple gets an additional income of Rs. 300 from the hundies which should be opened every year in the presence of trustees. The income from archanas and abishekams is about Rs. 300 per annum.

Brahmothsavam for 12 days and Navarathri for 10 days are the main festivals observed by the temple; these are witnessed by about 2,000 devotees from the neighbouring villages. A Board of five trustees is in charge of the temple affairs.

(8) Sri Ramar Temple

This temple located at door No. 1, Anjaneyapuram (Old Slaughter House) in Royapuram was built some 34 years back. It covers an area of 600 sq. ft.
T. S.—21

There is no idol and only a picture of Lord Rama is worshipped.

A hereditary priest of Adi-Andhra caste performs two poojas daily. His services are purely honorary. There are two shops owned by the temple, which are rented out. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 240 which is spent for poojas etc. No festivals are observed in this temple. Three trustees are in charge of the temple.

(9) Sri Badrakali Amman Temple

The above Amman temple located in Kumaraswamy lane, Royapuram was built about 30 years back. The temple covers an area of 23 cents. The presiding deity in a sitting posture is Sri Badrakali Amman.

Poojas are performed twice a day by the hereditary trustee. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 720 from its immovable properties. The above income is utilized for poojas and maintenance of the temple. Skandasashti is the important annual festival observed in this temple which attracts about 200 devotees. A hereditary trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

(10) Sri Chinna Senni Amman Temple

The above temple in Singarathottam, Royapuram was built about 100 years back by the Nadar community and renovations were made recently. It extends over an area of 16 cents. The principal deity is Sri Chinna Senniamman in a sitting pose. The other deities are Sri Vinayagar and Kalliamman. A hereditary poosari, whose monthly salary is Rs. 35 offers two poojas daily. The temple owns house-sites which fetch an annual income of Rs. 600 by way of rent.

The temple has a Lion vahanam and two Kedayams which are made of wood. The main annual festival is celebrated in the month of Adi. A Board of five trustees is in charge of the temple affairs.

(11) Sri Sivasubramaniam Temple

The above temple located in East Mada Street, Royapuram was built about 100 years back by the Fishermen community; a Kumbabishekam was celebrated in 1950. The principal deity of this temple Sri Sivasubramaniaswamy is in a standing pose. Sri Dakshinamurthy, Neeladatchayini and Kaya Aroganeswarar are the other deities installed here. The temple covers an area of 11 cents.

Poojas are performed daily by a non-hereditary Brahmin priest whose monthly salary is Rs. 24; he gets an allowance of half a measure of rice daily. The temple owns one house and a shop which are let out

for rent. The annual income of Rs. 1,800 which accrues from them is spent for its maintenance.

Sashti, Karthigai and Navarathri are the important annual festivals observed in this temple which attract about 400 devotees. A Board of three trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

10. OLD WASHERMANPET

(1) Sri Sathu Kamakshi Amman Temple

The above temple in old washermanpet was built about 200 years ago by one Sri Venkatachala Chettiar. While sinking a well for the construction of a house, a granite idol of Sri Kamakshi Amman was found. A shrine was built and the idol was installed there. The presiding deity is Sri Sathu Kamakshi Amman. The other idols are Sri Saraswathi, Anjaneyar, Vinayagar and Eswarar. The temple covers an area of 8 cents.

Poojas are performed by the two hereditary trustees whose grand-father built the shrine. They take Rs. 20 per month as salary. The temple owns 6 shops which fetch an annual income of Rs. 984 by way of rent. It also gets an annual income of Rs. 18 from its hundi collections. Special poojas are performed in the month of Margazhi and the deity is taken round in procession and returns to the temple on the third day. Two hereditary trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Lakshmi Amman Temple

The temple for Sri Lakshmi Amman located in Monegar Choultry road was built 300 years ago by Sri Meenakshi Sundaresa Gurukkal, an ancestor of the present hereditary trustee; renovations were made about 100 years back by the then trustee. The temple occupies an area of 621 sq. ft. The principal deity Sri Lakshmi Amman is in a standing pose.

Poojas are performed by the hereditary trustee himself. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 36 from its hundi collections. No festival is observed in this temple. A hereditary single trustee manages the affairs of the temple.

(3) Sri Periya Palayathamman Temple

The above Amman temple in Washermanpet was built 100 years ago. It covers an area of 900 sq. ft. The presiding deity, Sri Periya Palayathamman has been installed up to the neck.

A hereditary poosari, whose monthly salary is Rs. 35 offers two poojas daily. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 100 from its immovable property. The income from hundi collections is about Rs. 600 per annum.

On all the Sundays in the month of Adi, special poojas are offered. About 200 people visit the temple on these days. The affairs of the temple are managed by a single trustee

(4) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

The Sri Selva Vinayagar temple in Washermanpet was built 60 years back. It extends over an area of 1½ cents. The presiding deity, Sri Vinayagar is in a sitting pose.

Poojas are performed twice a day by a poosari whose monthly salary is Rs. 31. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 1,500 from its immovable properties. Special poojas are performed on the Vinayaga Chathurthi day and on all Sundays in the month of Adi. A Board of three trustees manages the affairs of the temple.

(5) Sri Ullaramman Temple

The above Amman temple located in Washermanpet was built about 200 years back. The deity has been installed only upto the neck. The temple occupies an area of about 3 cents. A poosari offers poojas twice daily. His office is honorary. The temple owns house-sites (3 grounds) which are rented out. It gets an annual income of Rs. 400 from the property which is utilized for its maintenance. The temple also gets Rs. 100 per year from its hundi collections.

Except for special poojas on all Sundays in the month of Adi, no festivals are observed. About 300 devotees visit the temple on these sundays. A single trustee is in charge of the temple.

(6) Sri Siva Sundara Vinayagar Temple

The above small temple in Andiappa Mudali Street, old Washermanpet near the Washermanpet railway station was built some 100 years ago. The temple covers an extent of about 144 sq. ft. Sri Siva Sundara Vinayagar is the principal deity of the temple. He is in a sitting posture.

Poojas are performed daily once by a hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 10. No festival is observed in this temple.

(7) Sri Sundara Vinayagar Temple

The Vinayagar temple in Washermanpet was constructed by one Sri Thiruvengada Mudaliar. It covers an area of about 2,000 sq. ft. and has a pagoda. Sri Vinayagar, the presiding deity is in a sitting posture.

A non-hereditary Brahmin priest performs poojas twice daily. He is paid a salary of Rs. 10 per month. The temple has one house and 15 house-sites (grounds),

which fetch an annual income of Rs. 780; this sum is utilized for the maintenance of the temple.

Sri Vinayaga Chathurthi is the annual festival celebrated in this temple which attracts about 200 local devotees. A Board of three trustees is in charge of the affairs of the temple.

(8) Sri Sakthi Vinayagar Temple

This temple is situated in Washermanpet. It was built some 300 years ago and covers an area of 12,000 sq. ft. and has a tower. Sri Sakthi Vinayagar is the principal deity of the temple. He is in a sitting posture.

Poojas are performed three times daily by a hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 30. The temple derives an annual income of Rs. 800 from its hundi collections. The hundi is opened once a year, before the trustees. Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only important annual festival celebrated by the temple. A single trustee manages the temple.

(9) Sri Agastheeswarar and Sri Senniamman Temple

The above temple in Washermanpet was constructed some 300 years ago. It covers an area of 1,200 sq. ft. The presiding deities are Sri Agastheeswarar and Senniamman. Sri Agastheeswarar is in the form of a Pradishta Lingam. The Amman is in a standing posture.

A non-hereditary poosari, whose monthly salary is Rs. 5 offers one pooja daily. The temple owns a few vacant plots which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 900. The temple does not observe any festival. A Board of three trustees is in charge of the temple.

(10) Sri Siddhi Ganesar Temple

The above shrine in old Washermanpet on the Thiruvotriyur High road was constructed in 1920 by a devotee. A Kumbabishekam was done in 1959. It covers an extent of 11 cents and has 3 towers. The presiding deity is Sri Siddhi Ganesar in a sitting pose; the other Gods are Sri Subramaniam, Sri Ekambaranathar with His consort Sri Kamakshi, Ayappar and Durga Lakshmi.

A Gurukkal whose monthly salary is Rs. 35 offers one pooja daily. The temple owns a godown and 3 houses, which are let out for rent. These fetch an annual income of Rs. 1,200 which is spent for its maintenance. There are 4 hundies, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 150. They are opened once a year in the presence of the trustees. The temple owns a vimanam and a few vahanas.

Vinayaga Chathurthi, Navarathri, Skandasashti and Saint Manickavasagar Uthsavam are the regular annual festivals of the temple, which attract about 100 local devotees. Three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(11) Sri Swarna Vinayagar (Alias) Sri Irattai Vinayagar Temple

The above small Vinayagar temple in Washermanpet covers an area of 150 sq. ft. Its age is not known. The Moolavar is in a sitting pose. There is a festival idol of Lord Ganesa.

The hereditary trustee of the temple offers two poojas daily; his office is honorary. There is an ancient bandicoot vahanam made of wood. Vinayaga Chathurthi is celebrated annually during which special poojas are offered to Lord Ganesa.

11. SEVEN WELLS (NORTH)

(1) Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple

The above small temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu in 20, Narayanan Street, Seven Wells was built about 150 years ago by the local residents. It is one mile from the Washermanpet railway station. The presiding deity, Sri Venugopalaswamy is in a standing pose with Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on either side.

A Bhattachari performs poojas twice a day. His post is not hereditary and he is paid a monthly salary. The temple gets an annual income of Rs. 690 from a house owned by it. The above income is spent for its maintenance.

Vaikunta Ekadasi is the important festival celebrated in this temple when the deity is taken round the streets in procession. About 300 devotees attend it. A single trustee is in charge of the temple affairs.

(2) Sri Santhana Venugopalaswamy Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu in Pidariyar Koil Street, Seven Wells (North) was built by one Sri Gopala Naidu some 300 years ago. It covers an area of 1,750 sq. ft. and has one prakaram and 3 Sanctums. The Uthsavars, Sri Santhana Venugopalaswamy and His consorts Sri Rukmani and Satya Bhama in standing pose are the main deities of the temple. The idols are made of copper. Sri Ramar, Andal, Udayavar, Nammalwar, Manavalammunigal, Thirumangaialwar, Vigneswarar and Anjaneyar are the other deities in this temple.

A non-hereditary Brahmin Bhattachari, whose salary is Rs. 15 per month offers two poojas daily. The temple owns some vahanas viz., Garudan, Hanuman and Horse. All these are 60 years old and made

of wood. Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi month is the main festival, which is celebrated for 20 days. About 200 devotees attend. It is managed by a single trustee.

13. MUTHIALPET

(1) Sri Kachapeswaraswamy Temple

The above Siva temple in Muthialpet near the Beach railway station was built about 250 years ago. The presiding deity Sri Kachapeswaraswamy is a Pradishta Lingam. His consort is Sri Soundarambigai who faces south. The temple covers an area of 1.40 acres and has three towers.

Poojas are offered four times daily by the non-hereditary Gurukkal who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 40 and 70 measures of rice. He is entitled to take the offerings of devotees. There are ornaments worth Rs. 6,000 in the shrine; these were donated by devotees. The temple owns 8 houses, 20 gardens and godowns and 74 house-sites which fetch an annual income of Rs. 20,400. This is utilized for its maintenance. The income from hundies is Rs. 600 per annum. There are a number of vahanas of which the Ravanaeswara vahanam deserves mention. Of the several festivals, the Brahmothsavam in Chithirai is the most important. It is celebrated for 10 days when the deity is taken round the streets in procession both in the morning and evening. About 1,000 persons attend it. Three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(2) Sri Mallikeswarar Temple

The Swayambu Lingam in the above temple at 108, Lingi Chetty Street is below the ground level. The shrine was constructed about 100 years ago and covers an area of 11 cents. Renovations were made in 1920 and 1955. The presiding deity is Sri Mallikeswarar and His Consort is Sri Maragadhambal. The other deities are Sri Natarajar, Vinayagar, Arumugar and Nava-grahas.

Poojas are performed four times daily by a hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 7; he is eligible for an allowance of 1½ Madras measure of rice daily. The temple owns jewels worth about Rs. 11,000 which were donated by devotees. They are all antique. It has five houses and thirty house-sites which fetch an annual income of Rs. 6,000. The sum is utilized for its maintenance. Of the several vahanas, the silver Rishabam deserves special mention.

Brahmothsavam for 16 days and Saint Manickavasagar Uthsavam for 10 days are the main festivals which are attended by about 300 devotees. Three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

(3) Sri Mukkur Nallamuthu Vinayagar Temple

Sri Mukkur Nallamuthu Vinayagar temple situated in Muthialpet was built about 60 years ago. The principal deity Sri Vinayagar is in a sitting pose. The temple covers an area of about 3 cents.

Poojas are performed twice a day by a Gurukkal, who is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20. The temple owns 3 shops, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 720 by way of rent.

Vinayaga Chathurthi is the only annual festival observed in this temple. A single trustee is managing the affairs of the temple.

(4) Sri Shanmuga Pillaiyar (Alias) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

The temple in 121 122, Lingi Chetty street was built by one Sri Shanmuga Achari. Its age is not known. While Sri Shanmuga Pillaiyar is the principal deity, the other deities are Sri Subramaniam, Vilvanatha Eswarar, Dhana Viruthambal and Angala Parameswari. The area of the temple is 11 cents. The Moolavar is in a sitting pose.

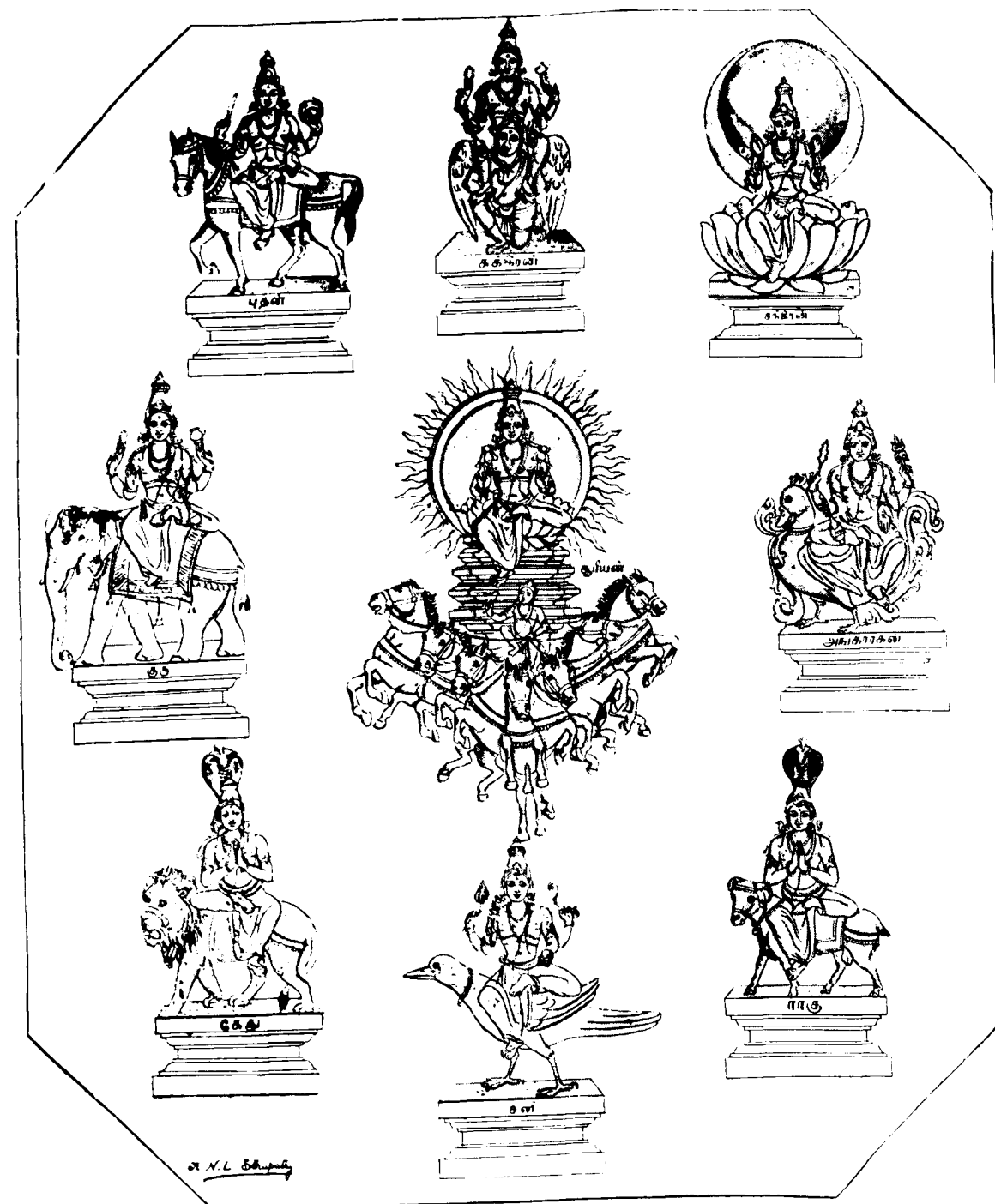
A Gurukkal offers poojas twice a day. His monthly salary is Rs. 30. Except for a copper kavacham coated with silver, there is no other ornament. It is worth about Rs. 50. The immovable properties comprise a house and 8 shops which are let out for rent. An annual income of Rs. 3,300 is derived from them. It is spent for daily poojas.

The temple owns 3 vahanas which are made of wood. Vinayaga Chathurthi, Navarathri for 10 days, Sashti for 6 days, Arudhra, Floating festival and Sivarathri are the regular annual festivals celebrated in this temple; they are witnessed by about 2,000 devotees. The temple is administered by a single trustee.

(5) Sri Selva Vinayagar Temple

The above Vinayagar temple in 99, Thambu Chetty Street was constructed about 100 years ago by the local residents. The principal deity Sri Selva Vinayagar is in a sitting pose. The other idols are Sri Natarajar, Sivakami, Manickavasagar and Subramaniam with His consorts. The temple covers an area of 2 cents.

A non-hereditary Gurukkal, whose monthly salary is Rs. 35 performs two poojas daily. The temple owns modern silver kavachams worth about Rs. 1,500. It has immovable property consisting of 8 shops and one house which are rented out. They fetch an annual income of Rs. 3,600 which is utilized for the maintenance of the temple. It gets an additional income of Rs. 150 per year from hundi collections. There are a few vahanas which are made of wood.



The Navagrahas (Moolavar)
Sri Mallikeswarar Temple
(13) MUTHIALPET