

Spiritual Tours of Tamil nadu



www.nathiholidays.com



+91 - 909 222 7799



tours@nathiholidays.com





Tamil Nadu, the southernmost state of India, the home of the Tamil People. Tamil is one of the longest surviving classical language in the world, is widely spoken in the state and serves as its official language. "Tamil Nadu" - means The Land of Tamil.

The tourism industry of Tamil Nadu is the largest in India, with an annual growth rate of 16 per cent. Tamil Nadu has all segments of Tourist attractions which invite tourists. It has cerulean mountains, silver waterfalls, verdant vegetation, sandy beaches, mammoth monuments, timeless temples, fabulous wildlife, scintillating sculptures and reverberating rural life. It has picturesque spots, continuing heritage, cultural confluence and aesthetic magnificence.

The State offers multiple attractions for various segments of tourists. It has more than 40,000 temples, 1,076 km coastal line (13% of India's total coastline), 15 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 5 National Parks, 15 Bird Sanctuaries and 5 Tiger Reserves, 5 UNESCO World Heritage sites, 411 Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) monuments.

Tamil Nadu has more temples than any other states of India. Tamil Nadu is aptly called "The Land of Temples". Many are at least 800 years old and are found scattered all over the state. The rulers of various dynasties constructed these temples over centuries. As per Tamil Nadu government, there are 38,615 temples. Most of the largest Hindu temples reside here, Studded with complex architecture, variety of sculptures, and rich inscriptions, the temples remain the very essence of the culture and heritage of Tamil land, with historical records dating back to at least 3,000 years.

Welcome to Land of Culture, Heritage and Temples!



Pancha Bhootha Sthalam (FIVE ELEMENTS TEMPLES)



Pancha Bhootha Thirukoil refers to five temples dedicated to Lord Shiva, each representing a manifestation of the five prime elements of nature: earth, water, fire, air, and ether (sky).

Pancha indicates "five," Bhootha means "elements," and Thirukoil means "Temple." The temples are located in South India, four in Tamil Nadu and one in Andhra Pradesh. The five elements are believed to be enshrined in the five lingams of the temples, with each lingam named based on the element represented. Amazingly, all these 5 temples are located on the longitudes 78 - 79° E, with very minute differences.

- Land - Bhumi Lingam - Ekambareswarar Temple, Kanchipuram
- Water - Varuna Lingam - Jambukeshwarar Temple, Thiruvanaikaval
- Fire - Agni Lingam - Arunachaleswarar Temple, Thiruvannamalai
- Air - Vayu Lingam - SriKalahasti Temple, Kalahasti
- Sky - Indra Lingam - Thillai Natarajar Temple, Chidambaram

Pancha Bhootha Thirukoil also present along banks of Vashista River near Attur, Salem (District).

- Land - Thanthondreeswarar Temple, Belur
- Water – Sambamoortheswarar Temple, Ethapur
- Fire – Kaya Nirmaleswarar Temple, Attur
- Air – Kamanda Easwarar Temple, Aragalur
- Sky – Swarnapureeswarar Temple, Koogaiyur

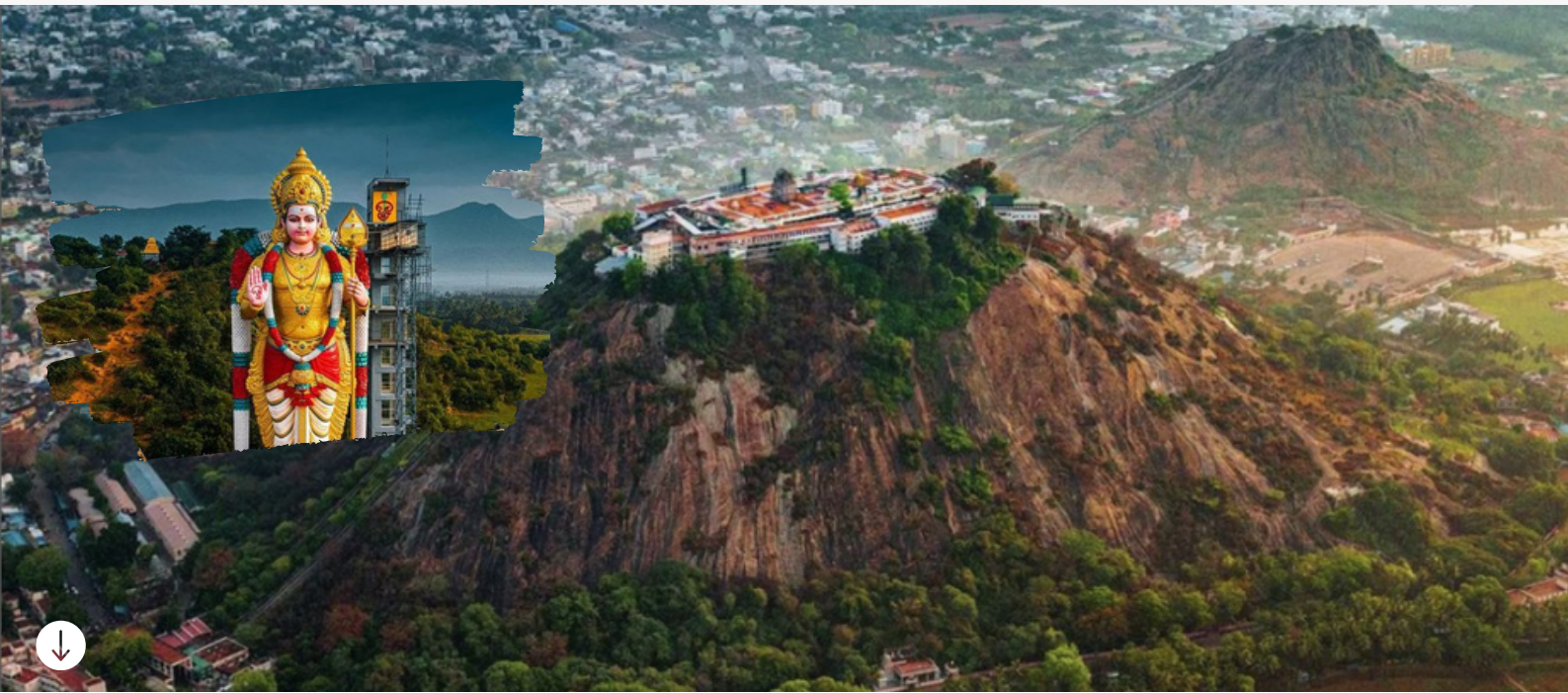


Arupadai veedu (The Six Abodes of Murugan/Karthikeya)

The Six Abodes of Murugan (The God of Tamil) are six temples situated in the state of Tamil Nadu. The god is known by different names such as Kartikeya, Skanda, Vadivela and Murugan at various temples. The six most sacred abodes of Murugan were mentioned in Tamil sangam literature, "Thirumurugatrupadai", written by Nakkeerar and in "Thiruppugazh", written by Arunagirinathar.

- **Pazhani (Palani)** is dedicated to Lord Dandayutahpani. It is a famous pilgrimage town and every year more than 7 million devotees visit the Temple.
- **Pazhamudircholai** origin dates back to several hundred years. Pazhamudircholai is famous for fruits, vegetables and flowers, On a fertile hill with many natural springs and herbs.
- **Thirupparam Kundram:** This abode is noted for its inner sanctum sanctorum that is cut out of single hard rock. The main temple was a cave shrine earlier. Rest of the structure datesback to the Nayak period.
- **Thiruchendur:** This temple is 2000 years old. Tiruchendur means a sacred and prosperous town of victory. There is no other shrine in Tamil Nadu with such a beautiful natural setting. Taking bath in any of the nine teerthams is believed to confer miraculous benefits on the devotee.
- **Swamimalai** The sacred story associated with this temple is that Lord Karthikeya expounds the meaning of pranavam, AUM to his father, Lord Shiva, at this location. Lord Murugan imparts this universal mantra to his father. Lord Muruga is also known as Swaminathan and "Thagappan Swami" literally "Father God" - referring to the fact that Lord Muruga taught Pranava to his father and hence he was his father's Guru. Swamimalai village has the only school that teaches the art craft of making bronze icons.
- **Tiruttani** hill temple has 365 steps indicating 365 days of the year. Here, Lord Muruga is in resplendent splendour with his consort Valli, whom he married after bringing her from nearby Vallimalai.

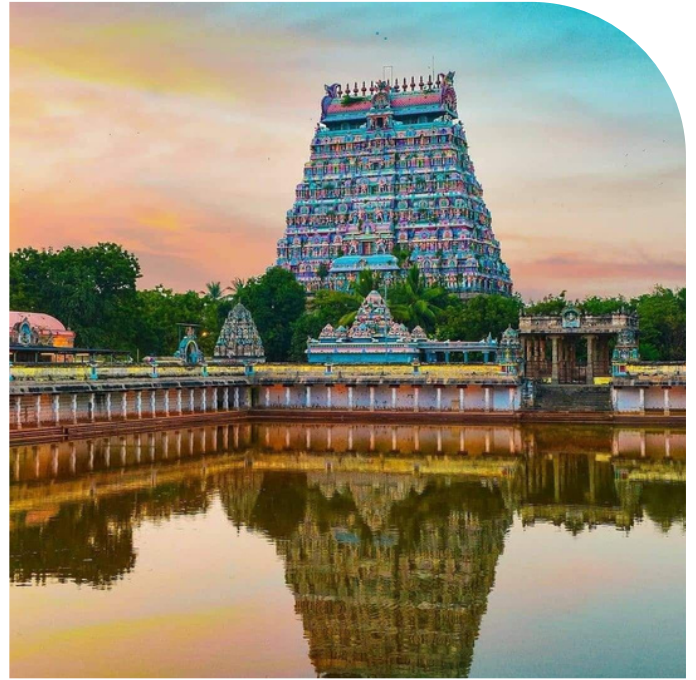
Other than the list of the above Arupadai Veedu Murugan Temples; Tiruporur, Kandakottam, Ettukudi, Enkann, Sikkal, Chennimalai, Kundrakudi, Marudamalai, Mavadipuram, Nallur, Pachamalai, Thindamalai, Vallimalai, Vayalur, Viralimalai, Muthumalai, Vadachennimalai are very important Murugan Temples of Tamil Nadu.



THE NAVAGRAHA TEMPLES

Believers in astrology and the influence of planets over individual destiny will find Tamil Nadu as a Great Destination. Indian Astrology believes that the planetary positions of the nine planets in a geocentric orbit determine the strength and weaknesses of a life, and how it takes its course Nava means Nine and Graha means Planets. Navagraha temples devoted to the Nine Celestial bodies, with incarnation of God for each of those nine planets are found in and around Cauvery delta.

- Surya (Sun) Suryanar Koil
- Chandra (Moon) Tingaloor Koil
- Chevaai (Mars) Vaitheswaran Koil
- Budhan (Mercury) Tiruvenkadu
- Guru (Jupiter) Alangudi
- Shukran (Venus) Kanchanoor
- Shani (Saturn) Tirunallar
- Rahu Tirunageswaram
- Ketu Keezhperumpallam

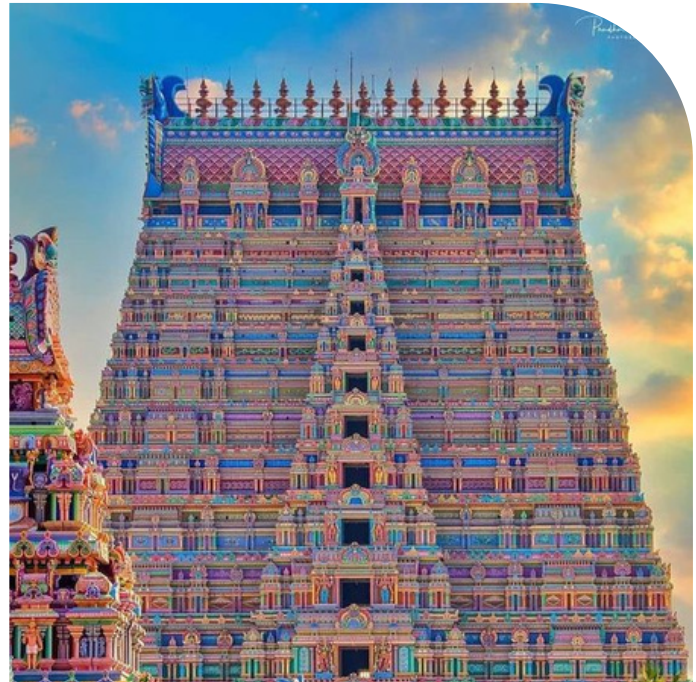


Navagraha Temples near **Chennai**,

- Agastheeswaram (Kolapakkam)
- Somanatheeswarar (Somamangalam)
- Vaitheeswaran (Poonamallee)
- Thirumeyneeswarar (Kovur)
- Ramanadeshwarar (Porur)
- Velleswarar (Mangadu)
- Agastheeswaram (Pozhichalur)
- Thirunageshwaram (Kundrathur)
- Neelakanteswarar (Gerugambakkam)

Navagraha Temples near **Vellore**,

- Karupulleshwarar temple, Nellore, Gudiyatham
- Sri Lingnatha Swamy temple
- Sri Mahadevar temple
- Sri Semmalai temple
- Sri Gurubhagavan temple, Perumbadi.
- Sri Kaalabhairavar temple, Pogalur
- Sri Baalasarthuleswarar temple, Gudiyatham north
- Sri Naganathaswamy temple, near Gudiyatham
- Sri Naganathaswamy temple, near Gudiyatham



Other Navagraha Temples in Tamilnadu are

- Kuchanuraan Temple - Ashtamathu Sani (Saturn), Kuchanur (Theni),
- Saneeswarar Tirukkoil - Sani (Saturn), Tirunaaraiyur -Nachiarkoil (Tanjavur),
- Sri Vasishteswarar Temple -Guru (Jupiter), Thenkudi Thittai (Tanjavur)
- Navapasanam Devipattinam Temple - Navagaragam Nine stone Devipattinam.

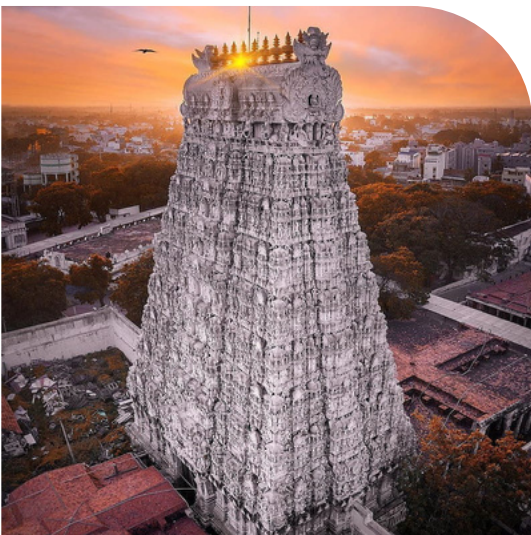
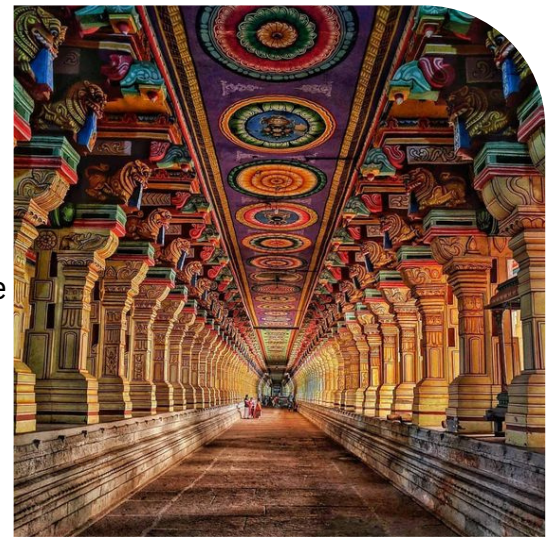


The Nakshatara temples

Nakshatra is the term for lunar mansion in Hindu astrology and Indian Astronomy. A nakshatra is one of 27 (sometimes also 28) sectors along the ecliptic. Their names are related to a prominent star or asterisms in or near the respective sectors.

This is a list of Natchathara (Stars) Temples of Hindus. These temples are also called Nakshathiram Temples or Birth Star Temples

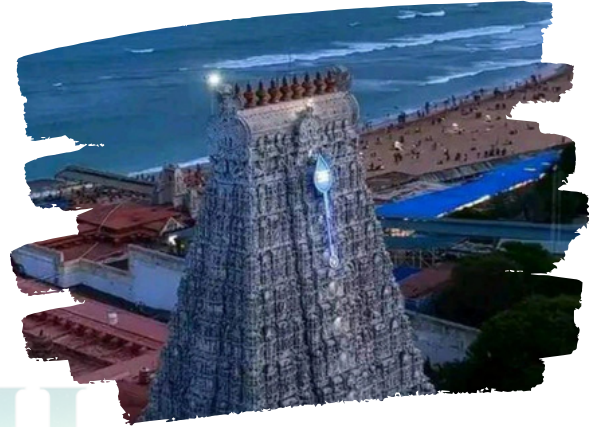
- Ashwini - Tiruthuraipoondi Piravi Maundeeswarar temple
- Bharani - Nalladai Agneeswarar temple
- Karthigai - Kanjanagaram Kathra Sundareswarar temple
- Rohini - Kancheepuram Sri Pandava Dhoodha Perumal temple
- Mirugasesam - Enkan Aadhinarayanaperumal temple
- Thiruvathirai - Athirampattinam Sri Abhaya Varadeeswarar Temple
- Bunarpoosam - Vaniambadi Athitheeswarar temple
- Poosam - Vilankulam Akshayapureeswarar temple
- Ayilyam - Tirundhuthievankudi Karkadeswarar temple
- Maham - Medai Mahalingeswarar temple
- Pooram - Tiruvarankulam Hari Theertheswarar temple
- Uthiram - Idayattru Mangalam Mangalyeswarar temple
- Astham - komal Kirubakubareshwarar temple
- Chithirai - Kuruvithurai Chitraradha Vallaba Perumal temple
- Swathi - Chithukadu Thatheeswarar temple
- Visakam - Panmozhi Muthukumaraswami temple
- Anusam - Tirunindriyur Mahalakshmiswarar temple
- Ketai - Pasupathikovil Varadarajaperumal temple
- Moolam - Mappedu Singeeswarar temple,
- Pooradam - Kaduveli Akashapureeswarar temple
- Uthiradam - Keezha Poongudi Brahmmapureeswarar temple
- Thiruvonam - Tiruparkadal Prasanna Venkateswara Perumal temple
- Avitam - Keezha Korukkai Brahammagnana Pureeswarar temple
- Sathayam - Tirupugalur Agnipureeswarar temple
- Pooradathi - Ranganathapuram Tiruvaneshwar temple
- Uthiradathi - Theeyatur Sahasra Lakshmeeswarar temple
- Revathi - Karukudi Kailasanathar temple



Nava Kailasam & Nava Tirupathi Temples

Nava Kailasam refers to nine individual ancient temples of Lord Shiva in Tamil Nadu. These nine Siva temples are located uniquely on the river bed of Thamirabarani River. They are:

- o Papanasam - Papanasa Nathar Temple - Suriyan
- o Cheran Mahadevi - Kailasa Nathar Temple - Chandran
- o Kodaganallur - Kailasa Nathar Temple - Chevvai
- o Kunnathur - Kotha Parameswarar Temple - Raghu
- o Murappanadu - Kailasa Nathar Temple - Guru
- o Thiruvaikundam - Kailasa Nathar Temple - Sani
- o Thenthirupperai - Kailasa Nathar Temple - Buthan
- o Raajapathy - Kailasa Nathar Temple - Kethu
- o Saendha Poomangalam - Kailasa Nathar Temple – Sukran



Navathirupathi Temples is a set of nine Hindu temples dedicated to Lord Vishnu located in Tamil Nadu in the banks of Thamiraparani River. All these 9 temples are classified as "Divya Desams", the 108 temples of Vishnu revered by the 12 poet saints (Alvars).

- Srivaikuntanathan Perumal Temple – Sun - Srivaikuntam
- Vijayaasana Perumal Temple - Moon - Natham
- Vaithamanidhi Perumal Temple - Mars - Thirukolur
- ThiruPulingudi Perumal Temple – Mercury - Thirupulingud
- AlwarThirunagari Temple - Jupiter - Alwar Thirunagari
- Makara Nedunkuzhai Kannan Temple – Venus - Thenthiruperai
- Srinivasa Perumal Temple, Tirukulandhai – Saturn - Thirukulandhai
- Irattai Thiruppathy, Aravindalochanar temple – Rahu - Tholavillimangalam
- Irattai Thiruppathy, Devapiran temple – Ketu – Tholavillimangalam.

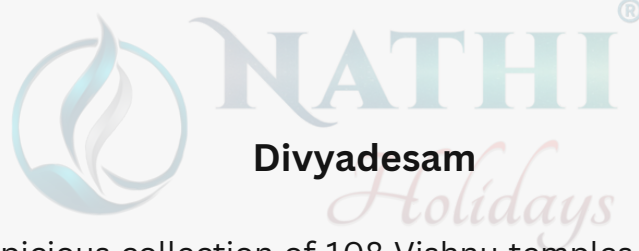


Paadal Petra Koil (Thevara Koil)

The Paadal Petra Koilkal, also known as Thevara Koilkal, are 275 temples that are revered in the verses of Saiva Nayanars in the 6th-9th century CE and are amongst the greatest Shiva temples of the continent. The Divya Desams by comparison are the 108 Vishnu temples glorified in the poems of the contemporary Vaishnava Alvars of Tamil Nadu, India.

There are around 276 temples that are revered by the verses of Shaiva Nayanmars and are amongst the greatest Shiva Temples of Tamil Nadu.

267 temples in Tamil Nadu, 2 temples in Andhra Pradesh, 1 temple in Kerala, 1 temple in karnataka, 2 temples in Uttarakhand, 2 temples in Sri Lanka, 1 temple in Nepal, and Tirukailayam in Mount Kailash.



Divya Desams are an auspicious collection of 108 Vishnu temples. It is mentioned and praised in the Divya Prabandha, a collection of 4,000 Tamil verses by the Alvars, the ultimate devotees of the Hindu Supreme God Vishnu.

Out of the 108 Divya desams, 105 Divya desams are spread in across the states of the Indian subcontinent - Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. While one is located in Nepal and the last two resides beyond earthly realms namely, Thirupalkadal (the ocean of milk) and Paramapadam (Vaikuntha where Lord Vishnu resides).

Among the Divya desams in India, a collection of 84 Divya desams are located in Tamil Nadu, while 11 Divya Desams are spread out in the northern and southern parts of Kerala.

Vaishnava Hindus after the completion to the visits of the 106 Divya desams ultimately hope to reach the god's feet through the remaining two Divya desams - thirupparkadal and thiruparamapadham to acquire pure holiness.

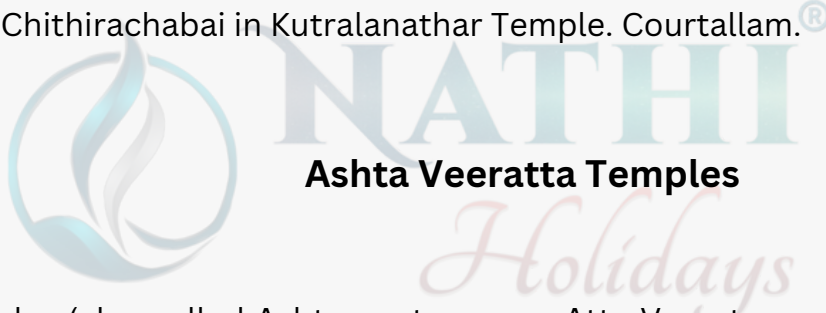


Pancha Sabhai Sthalangal

Pancha Sabhai Thirukoil refers to the temples of Nataraja, a form of the Hindu god Shiva where he performed the Cosmic Dance Tandava. Pancha indicates Five, Sabhai means hall. All these temples are located in Tamil Nadu, India.

The five dance performances were

- Kali Tandava at Rathinachabai in Vada Aaranyeswarar Temple, Thiruvallangadu.
- Ananda Tandava at Porchabai in Natarajar Temple, Chidambaram.
- Sandhya Tandava at Vellichabai in Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madurai.
- Muni Tandava at Thamirachabai at Nellaiappar Temple, Tirunelveli.
- Tripura Tandava at Chithirachabai in Kutralanathar Temple. Courtallam.



Ashta Veeratta Temples

Ashta Veeratta Temples (also called Ashtaveertanam or Atta Veeratanam) are the eight temples of Hindu god Shiva that commemorate his eight acts of valour and fury where he became victorious over demons or divinities. Seven out of these temples are also classified as Paadal Petra Sthalam, the temples of Shiva that are revered in Tevaram (7th century canonical work by the Shaiva Nayanar saints). The presiding deity in all the temples is called Veerateeswarar.

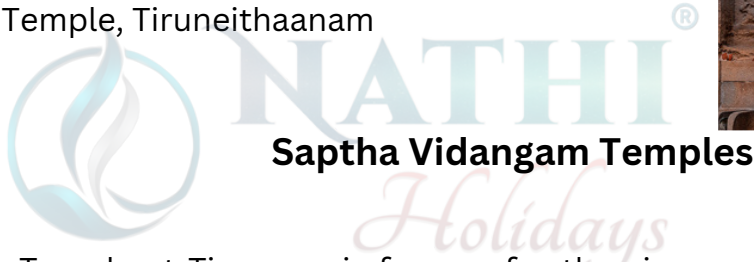
- Veerateeswarar temple, Thirukovilur, Tiruvannamalai district
- Veerateeswarar temple, Thiruvathiga, Cuddalore
- Veerateeswarar temple, Korukkai, Mayiladuthurai district
- Kandeaswarar Temple, Thiru Kandiyur, Thanjavur district
- Amritaghateswarar-Abirami Temple, Thirukkadaiyur, Mayiladuthurai district
- Veerateeswarar temple, Thirupariyalur, Mayiladuthurai district
- Veerateeswarar temple, Vazhuvur, Mayiladuthurai district
- Veerateeswarar temple, Thiruvirkudi, Mayiladuthurai district



Saptha Stanam

The sapthasthanam festival is conducted at Tiruvaiyaru during April every year. Hundreds of people witness the convergence of seven glass palanquins carrying principal deities of respective temples from seven places at Tiruvaiyaru. After the Poochorithal, the palanquins leave for their respective places. The seven temples are

- Aiyarappar temple, Thiruvaiyaru
- Apathsahayar Temple, Tirupazhanam
- Odhanavaneswarar Temple, Tiruchotruthurai
- Vedapuriswarar Temple, Thiruvadhikudi
- Kandeewarar Temple, Thirukkandiyur
- Puvananathar Temple, Thirupanturuthi
- Neyyadiappar Temple, Tiruneithaanam



Saptha Vidangam Temples

The Thyagarajar Temple at Tiruvarur is famous for the ajapa natanam (dance without chanting), that is executed by the deity itself. According to legend, a Chola king named Mucukunta obtained a boon from Indra (a celestial deity) and wished to receive an image of Thyagaraja Swamy (presiding deity, Shiva in the temple) reposing on the chest of reclining Vishnu. Indra tried to misguide the king and had six other images made, but the king chose the right image at Tiruvarur. The other six images were installed in ThiruNallaaru, Nagapattinam, Tirukarayil, Tirukolili, Thiruvaimur and Tirumaraikadu. All seven Thyagaraja images are said to dance when taken in procession. The temples with dance styles are regarded as Saptha Vidangam (seven dance moves) and the related temples are as under:

- Thyagarajar Temple, Tiruvarur – Vidhividangar - Ajaba Natanam
- Dharbaranyeswarar Temple, Tirunallar – Nagaravidangar - Unmatha natanam
- Kayarohanaswamy Temple, Nagapattinam - Sundaravidangar – Vilathi natanam
- Kannayariamudayar Temple, Thirukarayil - Adhividangar - Kukuda natanam
- Brahmapureeswarar Temple, Thirukkuvalai - Avanividangar - Brunga natanam
- Vaimoornaathar Temple, Tiruvaimur – Nallavidangar - Kamala natanam
- Vedaranyeswarar Temple, Vedaranyam - Bhuvanivividangar - Hamsapatha natanam



Saptha Mangai Temples

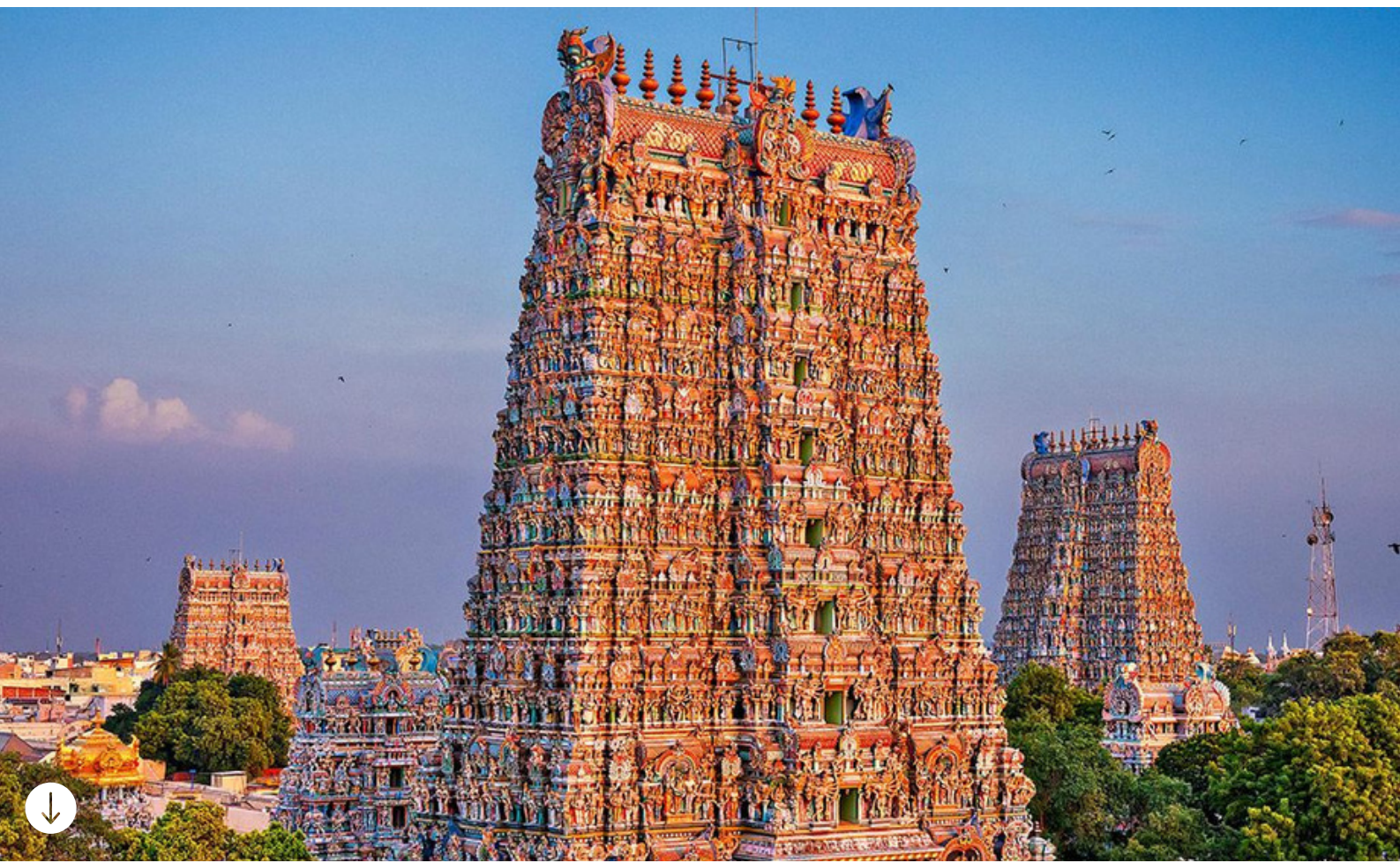
The Seven Saptha Mangai Temples are

- Chakravageshwarar Temple - Chakramangai, Chakkarapalli, Thanjavur
- Arimutheeswarar Temple – Harimangai, Ariyamangai, Thanjavur
- Krithivageswarar temple – Soolamangai, Soolamangalam, Thanjavur
- Jambugeswarar Temple – Nandimangai, Tirupullamangai, Thanjavur
- Pasumangai Temple - Pasumangai, Thirukkandiyur, Thanjavur
- Chandramouleeswarar Temple – Thazhamangai, Thazhamangai, Thanjavur
- Tirupullamangai Temple – Pullamangai, Pullamangai, Thanjavur.

Aathara Stalam

Aathara Stalam indicates the places which are considered to be divine impersonations of Tantric chakras, associated with human anatomy. Five temples are located in Tamil Nadu, and one at Varanasi.

- Ajna - Brain directly behind eyebrow - Natarajar Temple, Chidambaram
- Visuthi - Neck region near spine - Sri Kalahastheeswara Swami Temple, Kalahasthi
- Anahata - Central channel behind spine - Kashi Vishwanath Temple, Varanasi
- Manipooragam - Spine directly behind the navel- Arunachaleshwarar Temple, Thiruvannamalai
- Swathistanam - One's own abode – Thiruvanaikaval, Trichy
- Moolatharam - Basal end of the spinal - Thyagaraja Swamy Temple, Tiruvarur



Jain Temples in Tamil Nadu

The exact origins of Jainism in Tamil Nadu are unclear. However, Jainism flourished in Tamil Nadu at least as early as the Sangam period. Tamil Jain tradition places their origins are much earlier. some of Jain Temples in Tamilnadu are listed.

- Karandai Digambar Jain Temple complex
- Kumbakonam Jain Temple
- Poondi Arugar Temple, Arani
- Thirakoil Hill and the Digambara Jain Temple
- Trilokyanatha Temple
- Mallinathaswamy Jain Temple, Mannargudi
- Mel Sithamur Jain Math
- Andimalai Jain Caves, Chalapandiyapuram
- Deepanayakaswamy Jain Temple
- Ennayira Malai - Ennayiram
(Ancient Jain cave, beds and inscriptions)
- Jambaimalai caves, Jambai
- Kalugumalai Jain Beds
- Adukkankal Jain Beds, Nehanurpatti
- Kurathimalai, Koosamalai Beds – Onampakkam
- Vallimalai Jain caves
- Vijayamangalam Jain temple
- Keezh Villivanam, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Keezh Edayalam, Villupuram Dt.
- Kilsathamangalam, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Koliyanur, Villupuram Dt
- Kolathur, Chennai Dt.
- Kovilampoondi, Thiruvannamalai Dt
- Kumbakonam, Thanjavur Dt.
- Mannargudi Mallinatha Swamy Jain Temple.
- Melapandal, Vellore Dt.
- Melmalaiyanur, Villupuram Dt.
- Mel Sithamur Jain Math, Villupuram Dt.
- Mettu Street, Kanchipuram
- Mudalur, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Nallavanpalayam, Thiruvannamalai Dt
- Nallur, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- George Town, Chennai Dt.
- Gingee, Viluppuram Dt.
- Ilayangudi, Sivagangai Dt.
- Kannalam, Villupuram Dt.
- Kallapuliyur, Villupuram Dt.
- Kallakullathur, Villupuram Dt.
- Karanthai, Kanchipuram Dt.
- Karanthai Jain Temple, Thanjavur Dt.
- Kalugumalai Jain Beds Dt.
- Kanchiyur Jain cave and stone beds Dt
- Kattumalaiyanur, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Sitharaal, Nagercoil Dt.
- Sittanavasal, Pudukottai Dt.
- Sitthamur, Villupuram Dt.
(Oldest Jain temple and Jain math)
- Somaasipadi, Thiruvannamalai
- Thellar, thiruvannamalaiDt.
- Thirunarunkundram, Villupuram Dt.
- Thiruparuthikundram temple.
- Thirupanamoor, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Thachambadi, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Thatchur, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Thayanur, Villupuram Dt.
- Thennathur, Thiruvannamalai Dt
- Thirakoil, Thiruvannamalai Dt
- Thirupparankunram, Madurai Dt.
- Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Vellimedupetta, Villupuram Dt
- Vempoondi, Villupuram Dt.
- Venbakkam, Kanchipuram Dt.
- Vilangadupakkam, Chennai Dt.
- Vizhukkam, Villupuram Dt.



- Renderipet, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- R.Kunnathur, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Vasupujya Temple, Sathuvachari, Vellore
- Sathuvachari, Vellore Dt.
- Sevur, Vellore Dt.
- Thondur, Villupuram Dt
- Tindivanam, Villupuram Dt
- Tirumalai, Polur Dt
- Trilokyanatha Temple, Kanchipuram Dt
- Valathi / Valathy, Villupuram Dt.
- Vandavasi, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Valapandal Vellore Dt.
- Veedur, Villupuram Dt.
- Veeranamur, Villupuram Dt.
- Aadhinath Jain Temple, Cuddalore (old)
- Anumanthakudi, Sivagangai dt
- Adi Nath Digambar Jain Temple Chennai
- Agalur, Villupuram Dt.
- Agarakorakottai, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Alagramam Jain Temple, Villupuram Dt.
- Arahanthgiri Jain Math, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Arani (S.V.Nagaram), Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Arani (Pudukamur), Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Arani (Saidapet), Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Arani (Palayam), Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Arani (Kosapalayam) Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Arani (sevoor) Thiruvannamalai
- Arungulam Kanchipuram Dt.
- Arpaakkam, Kanchipuram Dt.
- Arugavur, Solai, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Avadi, Chennai Dt
- Ayalavadi, Thiruvannamalai Dt
- Chitharal Jain Temple: 9th century temple
- Chitharal malaikovil: before 425 CE
- Cheyyar, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Othalavaadi, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Parshwa Padmavathi Jain Temple, Sundampatti, Orappam Krishnagiri Dt.
- Pammal, Chennai
- Peranamallur, Thiruvannamalai Dt
- Perani, Villupuram Dt.
- Peravoor, Villupuram Dt.
- Periyakozhappalur, Thiruvannamalai D
- Perumandur, Villupuram Dt.
- Perumbogai, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Poondi Arugar Temple,
- Ponnur Malai, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Puzhal, Chennai Dt
- Nanganallur, Chennai Dt.
- Naval, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Nedimolliyanur Villupuram Dt.
- Nelliyankulam, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Vijayamangalam, Erode Dt.
- Virudur, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Nasiyan Jain Temple, ooty.
- (dedicated to Rishabhdevji.
- Vaupujya Swamy Swethambar Jain Temple.
- Deepangudi, Nagapattinam Dt
- Easaakolathur, Thiruvannamalai Dt
- Elangadu, Thiruvannamalai Dt.
- Adisvaraswamy Jain Temple, Thanjavur
- Eyyil, Villupuram Dt.
- Erumbur, Thiruvannamalai Dt



Siddhar Temples in Tamilnadu

The Siddhar in Tamil tradition is a perfected individual, who has attained spiritual powers called siddhi. Historically, Siddhar also refers to the people who were early age wandering adepts that dominated ancient Tamil teaching and philosophy. They were knowledgeable in science, technology, astronomy, literature, fine arts, music, drama, dance, and provided solutions to common people in their illness and advice for their future. There are 18 siddhars in the Tamil Siddha tradition. They are

- Agastiyar - Adi Kumbeswarar Temple, Kumbakonam
- Thirumoolar - Komuteeswara Temple in Thiruvaduthurai
- Sivavakkiyar / Nandi Devar - Masilamaneeswarar temple in Thiruvaduthurai
- Bhogar / Boganathar - Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy Temple, Palani
- Vamadevar / (Vanmeegar) Valmiki - Ettukudi Murugan Temple in Nagapattinam
- Idaikadar - Arunachala temple, Thiruvannamalai
- Sattamuni - Thiruvetagam, west Madurai & in the Ranganathaswamy Temple
- Kamalamuni / Kamala munivar - Thiyagarajar temple, Thiruvarur
- Machamuni - Kasi Vishwanathar temple, Tiruparankundram hill, Madurai
- Konganar - Gomuteeswarar Temple, Thiruvavaduthurai,
- Pathanjali - Brahmapureeswarar Temple - Thirupattur Trichy
- Pambatti - Sankaran Koil near Puliyankudi behind Gomathi Amman

Second location Marudamalai in the Arulmigu Subramaniaswami Thirukovil

- Sundaranathar - Meenakshi Amman temple, Madurai
- Kuthambai - Periya Koyil, Mayiladuthurai (Mayavaram),
- Karuvloorar - On the southern side of Sri Kalyana Pasupatheeswarar temple, Karur
- Goraknath / Korakkar - Shiva temple, north Poigainallur (near Nagapattinam)
- Thanvanthri - Vaitheeswaran Temple, west Pullirukkuvelur
- Ramadevar (Yakub siddhar) Alagar malai (near Pazhamuthircholai Murugan Temple)

Apart from 18 Siddhars other siddhars are

- Agapaei (Nayanaar) Siddhar - Yettakudi
- Kumbamuni (Agastiyar) - Kumbakonam
- Pulathiyar - Papanasam



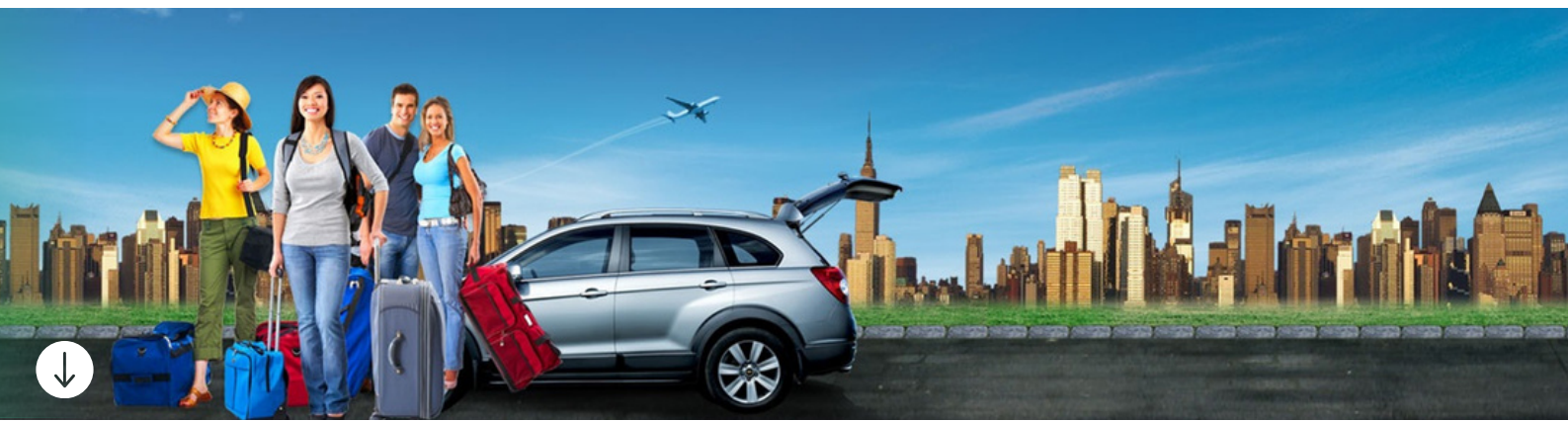


“The perfect blend of spicy, tangy, and sweet – that’s what Tamilnadu Cuisine food is all about!”





“Where Quality Meets
Convenience, Travel with
Confidence”





..Experience Tranquility. Tamil Nadu

