

**108 Divya Desams**

<b>North India</b>	<b>Malai(yala) Divya Desam</b>	<b>Madurai</b>	<b>Kanchipuram</b>	<b>Chennai</b>
1. <a href="#">Thiruvengadam</a> 2. <a href="#">Ahobilam</a> 3. <a href="#">Muktinath</a> , Saligramam (Nepal) 4. NaimisaaraNyam 5. <a href="#">Mathura</a> 6. <a href="#">Gokul</a> 7. <a href="#">Devaprayag</a> 8. Thiruppirithi 9. <a href="#">Badrinath temple</a> 10. <a href="#">Ayodhya</a> 11. <a href="#">Dwarka</a>	12. <a href="#">Thiruvananthapuram</a> 13. Thiru katkarai 14. Moozhik kalam 15. <a href="#">Tiruvalla</a> 16. Thirukadithanam 17. Sengunroor 18. Thiruppuliyoor 19. ThiruvaaRanviLai 20. Thiru vanvandoor 21. <a href="#">Thiru naavaay</a> 22. ViththuvakkOdu	23. <a href="#">Thirumeyyam</a> 24. <a href="#">Thirukoshtiyur</a> 25. <a href="#">Koodal Azhagar Temple</a> 26. <a href="#">Azhagar Kovil</a> 27. <a href="#">Tirumogoor</a> 28. <a href="#">Srivilliputhur</a> 29. Tiruththangal 30. <a href="#">Thiruppullani</a>	31. <a href="#">Tirukkacchi</a> 32. <a href="#">Ashtabujakaram</a> 33. <a href="#">Tiruvekkaa</a> 34. <a href="#">Tiruththanka</a> 35. <a href="#">Tiruvelukkai</a> 36. Tirukalvanoor (inside The famous <a href="#">Kamachi Amman (Parvati)</a> Temple)  37. Tiru oorakam 38. Tiru neeragam 39. Tiru kaaragam 40. Tirukaarvaanam 41. <a href="#">Tiru parameswara vinnagaram</a> 42. Tiru pavala vannah 43. Tiru paadagam 44. <a href="#">Tiru nilaaththingal thundam</a> (inside The famous Ekambarashwerar ( <a href="#">Shiva</a> ) Temple)  45. <a href="#">Thiruputkuzhi</a>	46. <a href="#">Thiruvallikeni</a> 47. <a href="#">Thiruneermalai</a> 48. <a href="#">Thiruvidadai</a> 49. <a href="#">Thirukadalmallai</a> 50. <a href="#">Thiruninravur</a> 51. <a href="#">Thiruvallur</a> 52. <a href="#">Thirukkadigai</a>
<b><a href="#">Mayiladuthurai</a> and <a href="#">Sirkazhi</a></b>	<b><a href="#">Thanjavur</a></b>	<b><a href="#">Trichy</a></b>	<b><a href="#">Tirunelveli</a></b>	<b><a href="#">Kanyakumari</a></b>
53. <a href="#">Thiruvazhunthoor /Therazhundur</a> 54. Thiruindaloor 55. Kazhicsirama Vinnagaram 56. Thirukkavalampadi 57. Thiruchsempon sey 58. Thiruarimeya Vinnagaram 59. Thiru Vanpurushoththamam 60. Thiruvaikundavinnagaram 61. Thirumanimadam 62. Thiruthevanarththogai 63. Thiruthetrijambalam 64. Thirumanikkoodam 65. ThiruvellakkuLam 66. Thiruppaarththan palli 67. Thalai Sanga Nanmathiyam 68. <a href="#">Thiruchsirupuliyoor</a> 69. Thiru Vali Tirunagari	70. Thiruccithra kootam 71. Thirukkannangudi 72. Thirunagai 73. Thiru Thanjai 74. Tirukkoilur 75. <a href="#">Thirukkoodaloor</a> 76. Thiru Kavith Thalam 77. Thiru Adhanoor 78. ThiruppuLLam Boothangudi 79. <a href="#">Thirukkudandhai</a> 80. Thiruccherai 81. Thiru Nandhipuravinnagaram 82. Thiru Naraiyoor 83. <a href="#">Thiruvinnagar</a> 84. Thiruvelliyangudi 85. Thirukkanamangai 86. Thirukkannapuram 87. <a href="#">Thirukkandiyur</a>	88. <a href="#">Sri Rangam</a> 89. <a href="#">Thirukkozi</a> 90. <a href="#">Thirukkarambanoor</a> 91. <a href="#">Thiruvellarai</a> 92. <a href="#">Thiru Anbil</a> 93. <a href="#">Thirupper Nagar</a> 94. Tiruvayindhirapuram	95. Thiruvaramangai 96. <a href="#">Thirukkurungudi</a> 97. Srivaikundam 98. Thiruvaramangai 99. Thiruppulingudi 100. Thirukkurugoor 101. Thirutthulaivillimangalam 102. Thirukkoloor 103. Thirukkulandhai 104. Thentirupperai	105. <a href="#">Thiruvattaru</a> 106. <a href="#">Thiruvanparisaram</a>

**Vinnulagam (Outside the Earthly realm)**

107. [Thirupaarkadal](#)
108. [Thiruparamapadham](#)

In these 108 Divyadesams, Vishnu faces various directions and giving his seva (blessing), which are as follows:

- Towards East direction - 79 Divyadesams
- Towards West direction - 19 Divyadesams
- Towards North direction - 3 Divyadesams
- Towards South direction - 7 Divyadesams
- Towards Holy direction - 2 Divyadesams

## Thiru Arimeya Vinnagaram

### History

This is one of the 11 temples of Tirunangur Tirupati. Tirumangai Alwar has sung on all these 11 Divya Desams. The 11 Tirunaangur Divya Desam shrines are:

Kavalampaadi, Tiruvanpurushottamam, Arimeya Vinnagaram, Chemponseikoyil, Manimaadakkoyil (Narayanan), Vaikuntha Vinnagaram, Tirudevanaar Togai, Tiruttetriambalam, Manikkoodam, Tiruvellakkulam, and Parthanpalli.

Thaayaar - Amruthakadavalli

Theertham - Kodi Theertham, Amrutha Theertham

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1238-1247

**Total of 10 Paasurams.**

### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Kudamadu Koothan, Amruthagada Valli
<b>Vimanam</b>	Uchchasruna Vimanam
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Koditheertham
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangaiazhwar
<b>Pratyaksham</b>	Udhanga Maharishi
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Sitting Posture and East-faced.
<b>Access to the temple</b>	It lies to at a proximity to the Thirunangoor's South Prakara.

### Moolavar

Kudamaadukooththan.

### Location.

This temple is situated in Thirunagar of Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu. It's about 5 kms away from Seerkazhi. This place is generally known as Kudamaadu Koothar Kovil only. Bus facilities are available.

## Thiru Mani Mada Kovil

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### History –

On every day after Thai Amavasai, all the Main Deities (Perumal) of the eleven Thirunaangur Thirupathis reach Manimaaada Kovil in their in Garuda Vahanams.

On that occasion Thirumangai Alwar with his wife Kumudhavalli would come from Thirunagari. Then the 11 Thirunaangur Divyadesa Perumals are praised with the Paasurams (ie) the Mangalasanam made by him is sung and finally the Thiru Andikaapu is performed.

Then Thirumangai alwar would accept the garlands and honour from each Perumal. Finally all would set in to a grand procession.

2. We can visit all the Six Divyadesams - Thirumanimaada Kovil, Thiruvaikunda Vinnagaram, Thiru Vann Purushothamam, Thiru Arimeya vinnagaram, Thiru Semponnsei Kovil and Thiru Thotriambalam all in just one day.

3. The Grand Garuda sevai along with the 11 Perumals of Thirunaangur Thirupathi's is performed on the day after Thai Amavasai.

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### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1218-1227, 1850, 2674

**Total of 12 Paasurams.**

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### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Nandhivilakku Perumal, Naranarayanar, Pundareegavalli.
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Indra Pushkarini, Rudra Pushkarini
<b>Vimanam</b>	Pranava Vimanam
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangaiazhar
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Sitting Posture and East-faced.
<b>Travel Base</b>	Mayavaram
<b>Access to the temple</b>	Accessible from Vaitheeswaran temple
<b>Pratyaksham to</b>	Indra and Ekadasa Rudras.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Nandavillaku Perumal. The Moolavar is in the *Irundha* (Sitting) *Thirukkolam* facing east direction. Prathyaksham for Lord Indra and Ekadasa Rudhraas.

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### How to Reach Here

This sthalam is one among the Thirunaangur Divyadesam and is situated in Thirunaangur in Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu. It's about 5 kms away from Seerkazhi. Bus facilities are also available.

## Thiru Nandhipura Vinnagaram

### About the Diya Desam

As per sthalapurana, the Lord removed the curse on Nandi and hence called Nandipuram and the Lord Nandinathan. Thirumangai Azhwar says ' Nandi panisaida naga ( place where Nandi performed his duty service or kainkarya). As per sthalapurana, the Lord who initially was facing east turned west to see Sibi Maharaja sacrifice his life to save the life of a Pigeon.

As this palce is like puri Jaganath temple of North Inda, it is called as Dakshina Jaganatham.

Thaayaar - Shenbagavalli

Theertham - Nandhitheertha Pushkarini

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1438 - 1447

**Total of 10 Paasurams.**

### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Vinnagara Perumal, Jegannathan Natha Nathaperumal, Shenbaga Valli.
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Nandhi Theertham
<b>Utsavar</b>	Jagannathan
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangaiazhwar
<b>Pratyaksham</b>	Nandhi, Sibi Chakravarthy
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Sitting posture and East-faced.
<b>Access to the temple</b>	About a mile from Kumbakonam. It is better we hired a car. Bus facilities are scarce here.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Sri Vaikunta Nathan. Other name of the Perumal is *Thamarai Kannudaya Piraan*. The Moolavar is in the Irundha (Sitting) Thirukkalam facing east direction. Prathyaksham for King Uparisaravasu and Udhanga Maharishi.

## Location.

This place is in the Thanjore district of TamilNadu. From Kumbakonam first we have to reach Korukai by bus and from there the temple is situated at a distance of 1 1/2 kms.

## Thiru Parathan Palli

### History

The Thiru Paarthanpalli Temple is situated near Seerkazhi in Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.

The deity is Lord Thamaraiyal Kelvan (Vishnu). The deity is also known by the name Lakshmi Rangar. The idol is in a standing position facing towards the east. There is a separate idol of the deity known by the name 'Kolavalli Raman' which is meant to be taken out of the temple in procession during festivals(Uthsavar). This deity has a shell, a discus, a weapon, a bow and arrow in his hands.

Every year during the Tamil month 'Thai', on a day called 'Pushya Natchatiram', a function of the Pushkarini (temple teertham) is celebrated.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1318-1327

**Total of 10 Paasurams.**

### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Tamaraiall Kelvan, Tamarai Nayagi
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Sanga Saras
<b>Vimanam</b>	Narayana Vimanam
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangaiazhwar
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Standing Posture and West-faced.
<b>Travel Base</b>	Mayavaram
<b>Access to the temple</b>	About two miles from Thirunangoor. About two miles from Thiruvankaadu.
<b>Pratyaksham to</b>	Parthan, Varunan, Ekadasa Rudras

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Divyadesam is Thamaraiyal Kelvan. Also known as Lakshmi Rangar. Sevai in Nindra (Standing) Thirukkolam facing East. Prathyaksham for Parthan, Varunan and Ekadasa Rudhraas.

### Location

This temple Situated near Thiruvannkadu of Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu. It's about 7 kms away from Seerkazhi and 2kms away from Thiruvannkadu.



## Thirukkazhiseerama Vinnagaram

### About the Desam

**Trivikramana, the Lord Vishnu, is seen measuring the Space, after measuring earth with his left foot. Here Tirumangai Azhwar was conferred with the title Nalukavai perumal on winning the religious debate with Tirugnana Sambandar (Saivaite Kavi) and also obtained a Vel (spear - Shanmuka's weapon) as prize. A Sannidhi for selva Deivanayaka Perumal is also seen here.**

**The Moolavar is Trivikraman, Thaadaalan, Ulagalanda Perumal seen in standing posture facing east, with his left leg raised to the sky. The Utsavar is Trivikrama Narayanan.**

**Thaayaan - Loganaayaki; Utsavar is Mattavizh Kuzhali.**

**Theertham - Sanga Pushkarini, Chakra Theertham**

### Mangalasanam:

**Thirumangaialwar - 1178-1187**

**Total of 10 Paasurams.**

### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Thadalan, Thiruvikrama Moorthy, Mattavizhunkuzhali
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Chakra Theertham, Changa Pushkarini
<b>Vimanam</b>	Pushkalavarthaka Vimanam
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangaiazhwar.
<b>Pratyaksham</b>	Ashtakona Maharishi
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Standing Posture and East-faced.
<b>Access to the temple</b>	Accessible from the Seerkazhi Station.

### Moolavar

**The Moolavar of this Divyadesam is Thirivikaraman. Also known as Thadalan and Ulagalanthan. He is giving his seva in Ulagalantha sevai. Prathyaksham for Ashta Kona Maharishi.**

### Location.

**This temple is situated in Seerkazhi of Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu. It's about 1/2 kms away from the Seerkazhi station.**



## Thiru Sempon Sei Kovil

### About the Desam

As per the sthalapurana, Srirama stayed with Dridanetramuni after Ravanavadha. As per the muni's advice the Lord made a cow of gold and resided in it for 4 days. The cow was later donated to a brahmin, who used the gold to construct the temple, hence the name Sempon (pure gold) sei kovil. Lord with His Consorts Sridevi, Bhoodevi and Neeladevi, Brahma and other devas graced the occassion during poornauhuti and relieved Shiva from the curse of Brahmahatya. As per Shiva's request Lord Vishnu eternally resides (Nityavasa) in all the 11 temples of Tirunangur and fulfills the devotees' desires. The Garuda seva on the day following Thai Amavasya from all the 11 temples is to fulfill the desire of Shiva.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1268-1277

**Total of 10 Paasurams.**

### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Perarulalar, Allimamalar Nachiyar
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Nithya Pushkarini
<b>Vimanam</b>	Kanaka Vimanam
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangaiazhwar
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Standing Posture and East-faced.
<b>Travel Base</b>	Mayavaram
<b>Access to the temple</b>	Lies to the east prakara of Thirunangoor.
<b>Pratyaksham to</b>	Rudran

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Perarulaalar. Other names are Hema Rangar, Damodharan and Sem Pon Arangar. The Moolavar is in the *Nindra* (Standing) *Thirukkolam*, facing East. Prathyaksham for Rudhiran.

### Location

This sthalam is also one among the Thirunaangur Divyadesams and lies in Thirunaangur in Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu. It's about 5 kms from Seerkazhi. Bus facilities are available. This sthalam is also called as Hema Rangam, Nagapuri and Nangai Nagaram.

## Thiru Sirupuliyur

### History

The name Sirupuliyur as per the sthalapurana, came into usage after Vyagrapadar worshipped the Lord with legs, hands and eyes of tiger and attained Moksha. He obtained these things as a boon from Lord Shiva. The idol of Vyagrapadar is placed at the foot of the Lord. Of all the Deities, the bujanga sayana posture at this place is the smallest.

The temple is located near Kollumaangudi which is near Maayavaram.

The Moolavar is Arulmaakadal, Salasayana Perumal (a small vigraham) seen in bujanga sayanam posture facing south. The Utsavar murtis are Krubaa Samudra Perumal, Dayaanayagi. Vyaagrappaadar had prayed to Lord Siva & had got the legs, hands & eyes of a tiger. He had prayed to Lord Vishnu at this sthalam & attained moksham. Hence the name Sirupuliyur. (in Tamil Puli-Tiger; Siru-small)

Thaayaar - Thirumaamagal Naachiyar,

Theertham - Maanasa Pushkarini, Anandasaras

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1628 - 1637

**Total of 10 Paasurams.**

### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Arumakadal, Thirumamagal Nachiyar, Kripasamudra Perumal(Utsavar), Dhayanayagi.
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Anantha saras, Manasa Pushkarini
<b>Vimanam</b>	Nandhavarthana Vimanam
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangaiazhwar
<b>Pratyaksham</b>	Vyasar, Vyakramar
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Bhujanga Shayanam and South-faced.
<b>Access to the temple</b>	One can reach the Kshetra from Kollumangudi Station(on the line of Mayavaram-Thiruvaroor). It is about 3 kms east of the station.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Maayapiran. Moolavar is found in Nindra Thirukkalam facing East. Prathyaksham for Sapta Rishis (7 Rishis).

### Location.

This temple is situated in the Tanjore district of TamilNadu. It's about 2 kms from Kollumankudi which is on the Aranthangi - Maayavaram

railway route.

## Thiruvaramgam - Sri Ranganam

### History

Srirangam is the foremost of the eight self-manifested shrines (Swayam Vyakta Kshetras) of Lord Vishnu . It is also considered the first, foremost and the most important of the 108 main Vishnu temples (Divyadesams). This temple is also known as Thiruvaramgam Tirupati, Periyakoil, Bhoologa Vaikundam, Bhogamandabam. In the Vaishnava parlance the term "KOIL" signifies this temple only. The temple is enormous in size. The temple complex is 156 acres in extent. It has seven prakaras or enclosures. These enclosures are formed by thick and huge rampart walls which run round the sanctum. There are 21 magnificent towers in all prakaras providing a unique sight to any visitor. This temple is situated on an islet formed by the twin rivers Cauvery and Coleroon

Once at the base of Himalayas, River Ganga, Cauvery, Yamuna and Saraswathi are playing, a ghandharva (person who belong to Deva logam) happened to cross them, worshipped them from a distance.

Each of the 4 rivers acclaimed themselves that she was only worshipped. When other two stopped on this, Ganga and Cauvery took it to Lord Sriman Narayana.

River Ganga told the Lord since she was originated from the feet of Narayanan, she is more deserving and mightier than Cauvery. Sriman Narayanan accepted it.

But, Cauvery getting upset did tapas on Sriman Narayanan. Finally, Narayanan yielding to her prayers, promised that he will sleep on the bank of Cauvery and at that time, river Cauvery will be the garland in his chest, which will be better in position than Ganga, who is found in his feet. This reason and significance of Sri Ranganam situated between two tributaries of River Cauvery.

Emperumaan gave the Vimaanam of Srirangam to Lord Brahma Devan. Lord Brahma gave this to "Itsuvaghu" the Pioneer King of Sooriya dynasty(Surya Kula). From Itsuvaghu till Lord Rama's reign, this Vimaan was worshipped and belonged to Ayodhya Kings.

After Lord Rama's pattabishekham (crowned as king), Rama gave the Thiru Aranga Vimaanam to King Vibheeshana.

On his way to Sri Lanka, he had to keep the vimaanam down on the bank of the Cauvery river, to worship the river. During the worship, Chozha King, Dharmavarman, and lots of Rishis also joined. After finishing all the poojas, when he tried to take the vimaanam to proceed to Lanka, he was unable to take it and he could not even move.

At that time, Sri Aranganathan pronounced that based on the promise (varam) to River Cauvery he would stay back here. But on hearing this, King Vibeeshana was upset. Consoling him, Lord said, though He could not come upto Lanka, He would station Himself there, such that He would

face the Lanka, always. Hence the main Sannidhi of Thiruvarangan, faces south. Unlike other shrines where, Main Deity is always East Facing.

When explaining about Sri Ranganathar and the temple, one more specialty to be noted is Sri Ramanujar.

Sri Ramanujar attained mukti from this place. His body(thirumeni) is still maintained fresh with herbs and medicines, similar to Lenin's in Russia and Saint Francis Xavier in Goa.

Sri Rangam is more special than Paarkadal/ Vaikundam, that its called as "Bhooloka Vaikundam" (Abode of Lord Narayana on the earth).

The temple of Sri Ranganathaswami at Srirangam boasts an historic past of great kingdom and a civilization thousands of years old. The reign of the Pallavas was marked by the creation of a solid religious foundation, for example the encouragement given by the dynasty appears to have contributed to the growth of Aryan institutions in Southern India more particularly in the Carnatic. Cholas reigned for about three hundred years over the Coromandel Coast and the greater part of Eastern Deccan, where they helped an advanced Hindu Culture to flourish.

The cholas were defeated in the thirteen century by the Pandyas of Madurai and Hoysalas of Mysore. Hoysalas had taken particular interest in the building of the Temple of Srirangam, leaving behind both the inscriptions and buildings. The Hoysalas were then driven away by the Pandyas in the early part of fourteenth Century. Later, the Mohammedans began frequently raiding the Deccan facing strong resistance from the Hindu Kingdom, which was established in Vijayanagar in 1336. The Kingdom maintained its independence until 1565.

During this time, the Europeans had appeared in the south of India. In the sixteenth century a number of foreign travelers and traders passed through but taking least interest in the hinterland except for the routes it provided for their trade with the Kingdom of Vijayanagar. In 1600, the English East India Company was formed, and 1664 the French company.

In 1680, the last Great Moghul, Aurangazeb (1658-1707), launched a campaign in western Deccan. After long sieges and a great loss of life, the fortress cities of Bijapur and Golconda fell to him, and the campaign lasted until his death.

In Europe, however, the war of Austrian succession set the English and the French at each other's throats. Duplex captured Madras (1746), which was given back to the English two years later. The French were forced to surrender in 1752 and Duplex was disavowed and recalled in 1754.

In 1760, a further French attempt, led by Lally-Tollendal, was unsuccessful and the French trading post was dismantled in 1763. From then on, the English Company gradually annexed the whole of the territory of India. Though the French came near to victory, later on they were defeated in 1798 by the English led by Wellesley and who invaded Mysore and in 1799 captured the fortress of Srirangapatnam. There after all of the Southern India came under the supremacy of England. The Carnatic was included in the direct administration of the Madras

Presidency where it remained.

### Architecture

This temple is the foremost temple in the 108 divya desam of Lord Vishnu. It is considered as the Temple of all the Vaishnavite temples as it also called as Adhi Rangam. As far of Vaishnavites are concerned this temple is big in all aspects. (a) Temple Name : Periya arangam (b) Mulavar Name : Periya Perumal (c) Thayar Name : Periya Piraati (d) Only temple having Seven inner Circles. (e) The South Tower towering 236 feet is supposed to be the highest tower in South-East Asia. (f) The Garudalwar in this temple is the biggest Garudar in Vaishnavite temples. There are Seven inner circles in this temple. They are (a) Boologam (Circle surrounded by Maadangal) (b) Bugarlogam (Circle in memory of Thiru Vikrama Cholan) (c) Suvarlogam (Circle in memory of Killi Cholan) (d) Maharlogam (Circle in memory of King Thiru Mangai) (e) Janoologam (Circle in memory of King Kulasekaran) (f) Thaboologam (Circle in memory of King Rajamahendra Cholan) (g) Sathyalogam (Circle in memory of King Dharmavarma Cholan).

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 183, 189, 212, 245, 402-432

Aandaal - 607-616

Kulasekaralwar - 647-676, 728

Thirumazhisaiarwar - 772, 800-806, 844, 870, 2384, 2411, 2417, 2441

Thondaradipodialwar - 872-926

Thirupaanalwar - 927-936

Thirumangaialwar - 1019, 1213, 1378-1427, 1506, 1571, 1664, 1829, 1978, 2029, 2038, 2043, 2044, 2050, 2062, 2063, 2065, 2069, 2070, 2073-2076, 2673, 2674

Poigaiarwar - 2087

Boodathalwar - 2209, 2227, 2251, 2269

Peyalwar - 2342, 2343

Nammalwar - 2505, 3348-3358

**Total of 247 Paasurams**

### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Sri Ranganathan, Namperumal, Sriranga Nachiyar
<b>Vimanam</b>	Pranavakaara Vimanam
<b>Theerthangal</b>	River Cauvery, Chandra Pushkarini
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Andal, And all Azhwars.
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Bhujanga Shayanam and South-faced.
<b>Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Pattar, Vadakkuth Thiruveethipillai were born here.</li><li>This temple has 7 prakaras. The main sanctum sanctorum alone spans about half a mile.</li></ul>
<b>Access to the temple</b>	One can reach Srirangam from Trichi Junction. Trains from main metros of the country to Trichy

are available in plenty.

## Moolavar

**Sri Ranganathan. Other names of the Lord is Periya perumal, Nam Perumal, Azagiya Manavalan. Moolavar in Kidantha Kolam facing south direction. Prathyaksham for Dharmavarma, Ravindharman, chandiran and Vibeerhanan.**

## Location.

**Situated in Trichy district near Trichy in Tamil Nadu. 3/4 kms away from SriRangam railway station which is in between Vizhupuram - Trichy railway lane. Plenty of buses and lodging facilities.**

## Thalaisanga Nanmadiyam

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### History

There is a very Precious Sangu (Shell) for the Perumal. The idol of Sri Andal which is small, is very beautiful. The temple is located near Sirgazhi. The place is known popularly as Thalaisangaadu. The Moolavar is Naanmadhiya Perumal, Vennsudar Perumal seen in standing posture facing east. The Utsava murti - Viyomajothipiraan, Venjudarpiraan, Loganathan

Thaayaar - Thalaisanga Naachiyar. Utsavar - Sengamalavalli Thaayaar.

Theertham - Chandra Pushkarini.

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### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1736, 2674

**Total of 10 Paasurams.**

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### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Nanmathiyaperumal, Thalaichanga Nachiyar, Sengamala Valli
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Chandra Pushkarini
<b>Vimanam</b>	Chandra Vimanam
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangaiazhwar
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Standing Posture and East-faced.
<b>Access to the temple</b>	About 15 Kms from Mayavaram on the Mayavaram-KaveriPoompatinam(the world famous " Poompuhar " ).

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### Moolavar

**The Moolavar is Naanmadhiya Perumal.**

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### Location

This temple is situated in the Tanjore district of Tamil Nadu. First, we have to travel to Aakur from Mayavaram, and then it's about 2 kms away in the route towards Seerkazhi. It's 7 Km away from Kaviripoompatinam. Has no proper arrangements for stay.

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### About the Desam Thiru Thanji Manai Kovil

This is one of the 11 temples of Tirunangur Tirupati. Tirumangaialwar has sung of these 11 Divya Desams. The Tirunaangur Divya Desam

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shrines are Kavalampaadi, Tiruvanpurushottamam, Arimeya Vinnagaram, Chemponseikoyil, Manimaadakkoyil (Narayanan), Vaikuntha Vinnagaram, Tirudevanaar Togai, Tiruttetriambalam, Manikkoodam, Tiruvellakkulam, and Parthanpalli.

As per the sthalapurana, Srirama stayed with Dridanetramuni after Ravanavadha. As per the muni's advice the Lord made a cow of gold and resided in it for 4 days. The cow was later donated to a brahmin, who used the gold to construct the temple, hence the name Sempon (pure gold) sei kovil. Lord with His Consorts Sridevi, Bhoodevi and Neeladevi, Brahma and other devas graced the occassion during poornauhuti and relieved Shiva from the curse of Brahmahatya. As per Shiva's request Lord Vishnu eternally resides(Nityavasa) in all the 11 temples of Tirunangur and fulfills the devotees' desires. The Garuda seva on the day following Thai Amavasya from all the 11 temples is to fulfill the desire of Shiva.

### Mangalasanam:

**Thirumangaialwar - 1268-1277**

**Total of 10 Paasurams.**

### Special Information - Thanjai Maamanni Koil

<b>Dieties</b>	Neelamega Perumal, Senkamalavallith Thayar
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Kannika Pushkarini, Amrutha Theertham
<b>Vimanam</b>	Soundarya Vimanam
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangai Azhwar, Bhoothathazhwar, Nammazhwar
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Sitting posture and East-faced.
<b>Travel Base</b>	Thanjavur
<b>Access to the temple</b>	Accessible from Tanjore Station en route Thiruvayaru. Alight at Vennarrangarai, wherefrom this is located at about 2.5 miles.
<b>Pratyaksham to</b>	Parasara

### Special Information - Mannikkundram

<b>Dieties</b>	Manikkundra Perumal
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Siraama Theertham
<b>Vimanam</b>	Manikkooda Vimanam
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Sitting pose facing East
<b>Travel Base</b>	Thanjavur
<b>Access to the temple</b>	The kshetra is accessible from Tanjore Station enroute Thiruvayaru. About 2.5 miles from Vennarrangarai.

### Special Information - Thanjaialli Nagar

<b>Dieties</b>	Narasinga Perumal, Thanjai Nayagi
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Surya Pushkarini Theertham



<b>Vimanam</b>	Veda Sundara Vimanam
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangaiazhar
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Sitting posture and East-faced.
<b>Travel Base</b>	Thanjavur
<b>Pratyaksham to</b>	Markendayar

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### **Moolavar**

**The Moolavar of this sthalam is Neelamegha Perumal. The Moolavar is giving his seva in Sitting position facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Parasara Maharishi.**

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### **Location**

**This temple is in Tanjore district of Tamil Nadu. It's in the banks of the river Vennaaru and its about 2 1/2 kms away from the Tanjore railway station. Bus facilities are provided and staying facilities are furnished**

## Thiru Anbil

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### History

Once there was a conversation between Lord Bramha and Saint Valmiki about beautifulness of Lord Vishnu in Sayana pose. This conversation led to fight between the two. Lord Vishnu appeared before them and said "In Sayana pose I am beautiful here". So Lord Vishnu was called as "Vadhivazhagiya Nambi".

Once when Manduga Maharishi was in penance under water. Saint Dhuruvaasar waited for him on the water shore long time. Since Saint Mandugar has not turned up, Saint Dhuruvaasar cursed him to become frog. So Saint Mandugar came to this place and did penance on Lord Vishnu. Lord Vishnu appeared before him and whipped off the curse given Saint Dhurvaasar and Saint Mandugar regained his form. So this place was previously called as "Mandugaapuri". The pond here is also called as "Manduga Theertham".

Once when Thirumezhisai Alwar came here, he was teased to a great extent by the people. He taught of teaching them a lesson and sung a song on Lord Vishnu to appear on him and make the people know that he is Lord Vishnu's ardent devotee, and Lord Vishnu came out of Thirumezhisai Alwar and appeared here as "Vadhivazhagiya Nambi" to make Thirumezhisai Alwar to teach them a lesson.

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### Mangalasanam:

Thirumazhisai Alwar has sung in praise of this sthalam - 2417.

#### 1 Paasuram

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### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Sundararajan, Azhagiyavallinachiyar
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Mandooka Pushkarini
<b>Vimanam</b>	Dharaga Vimanam
<b>Pratyaksham to</b>	Valmiki
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumazhisai Azhwar
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Bhujanga Shyanam and East-faced.
<b>Access to the temple</b>	About 15 miles from Trichy. We can reach Anbil from Lalgudi Station, from which Anbil is located four miles eastward.

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### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Sthalam is Vadivazhagiya Nambi. Moolavar in Kidantha Kolam and in Bhujanga sayanam and facing East direction. Prathayaksham for Lord Brahma and Vaalmiki.

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## Location

**This temple is around 7 kms from Lalgudi on Trichy - Kallanai Road. There is no much frequent buses from Trichy. Or if we just cross the river Kollidam from another vaishnavite temple called "Koviladi" we can reach "Anbil". It is approximately 2 kms from "Koviladi". There is no much facilities available here. So we should stay either at Trichy or at Koviladi and reach this temple.**

## Thiru Aathanoor

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### History

**The temple is located near Swaamimalai, maintained by the Ahobila Mutt.**

**The Moolavar is Andalakumaiyan seen in bujanga sayanam posture facing East. There are the idols of Thirumangaialwar & Kaamadenu at the feet of the Lord.**

**Thaayaar - Ranganayaki.**

**Theertham - Soorya Pushkarini.**

### Mangalasanam:

**Thirumangaialwar - 2674**

**Total of 1 Paasuram.**

### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Andalakkumaiyan, Sriranga Nayagiaar
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Soorya Pushkarini
<b>Vimanam</b>	Pranava Vimanam
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangaiazhwar
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Bhujanga Shayanam and East-faced.
<b>Features</b>	The Rajagopuram of the temple was commissioned and built by the 44th Jeer of Sri Ahobila Mutt.
<b>Travel Base</b>	Kumbakonam
<b>Access to the temple</b>	The kshetra is about three-fourths a mile from Pullamboothangudi.
<b>Pratyaksham to</b>	Thirumangaiazhwar

### Moolavar

**AanduAlakkumAyyan (Aandallukumayan). Moolavar in Kidantha Kolam bujanga sayanam facing east direction. Prathyaksham for Thirumangai**

## Alwar and Kamadhenu, the Cow.

### History

As per sthala purana, the vedas were protected in a pot made out of the tough mud at this place during pralaya. On Thai(Jan/feb) Pushyam day, the Lord is taken in Procession on temple car with five Thayars (Sridevi, Bhoodevi, Neeladevi, Mahalakshmi & Saranayaki.). It is believed that worshipping this Lord after a bath in sara pushkarni removes all difficulties and curses. A Sannadhi for Rajagopaldaswamy is inside this temple.

Lord Sri Rama gives us a very special dharshan here. Along with Devi Sita and Lakshmana, all Alwars and Sri Rama's kolam (ie) he poses as he was found in forest for 14 years.

Mudikondan river flows on the west and Kudamuruti river in the south. Lord Hanuman (Aanjaneya) blesses from the west end of the pushkarani and Lord Vianayaka from the North eastern side.

Thaayaar - Saaranayagi ( Saara Nachiyaar).

Theertham - Saara Pushkarini.

### Location

**It is located at 6kms from Swami Malai, 1 km from Thirupullamboodhangui & 2 kms from Thiruvaikavur. The buses from Swami Malai to Thiruvaigavur will stop here. The buses are very rare. No much facilities available here. Stay either at Kumbakonam or Swami Malai and visit this temple.**

## Thiruccherai

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1578-1587, 1853, 2673, 2674

Total of 13 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Saranathan, Saranayagi
Theerthangal	Sara Pushkarini
Vimanam	Sara Vimanam
Pratyaksham	Cauvery
Mangalasanam	Thirumazhisai Azhwar

Direction and Posture	Standing posture and east-faced.
Features	This Kshetra is also called as " Panchasara Kshetra " .There are five nachiyars here. River Cauvery flows South of Sara Pushkarini.
Travel Base	Kumbakonam
Access to the temple	About 3 miles from Thirunaraiyoor. About 16 Kms from Kumbakonam on the Kumbakonam - Thiruvaroor Road.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this kshetram is Saranathan Perumal. The Moolavar is giving his seva in standing posture with his face facing the east direction. Prathyaksham for River Cauvery and Markandeya Maharishi.

### Location

This temples is at the 7th mile from Kumbakonam on Kumbakonam-Thiruvarur route. The temple is on road-side and no much facilities are available here. Either we had stay at Kumbakonam or at Oppiliyapar Temple and visit this temple.

## Thiruchitrakudam

### History

The temple is located 1 mile from Chidambaram railway station.

The Moolavar is Govindarajan seen in boga sayanam posture facing east. The Utsavar is Devaadidevan, Paarthasaarathy seen in seated posture. There is another utsava murthi - Chitrakoodatthullaan with his ubaya Naachiyaar. The Lord is said to have enjoyed the dance of Natarajar. The fishes in the temple pushkarini come up to the banks to accept the offerings of the devotees.

Thaayaar - Pundareegavalli

Theertham - Pundareega Pushkarini

### Mangalasanam:

Kulasekaralwar - 741-751

Thirumangaialwar - 1158-1177,2674

**Total of 32 Paasurams.**

### Special Information

<b>Dieties</b>	Govindarajan, Pundareega Valli
<b>Theerthangal</b>	Pundareega Saras
<b>Vimanam</b>	Saathveeka Vimanam
<b>Mangalasanam</b>	Thirumangaiazhwar, Periyazhwar, Kulasekarazhwar.
<b>Direction and Posture</b>	Bhoga Shayanam and East-faced posture.
<b>Travel Base</b>	Mayavaram
<b>Access to the temple</b>	About one mile west of Chidambaram Station.
<b>Pratyaksham to Kattumannar Koil</b>	<p>Siva, Kanva Maharishi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This Kshetra is 16 kms south west of Chidambaram.</li><li>This is the birthplace of Sriman Nadhamuni -- The significant Acharya of Sri Vaishnavism.</li><li>Sriman Nadhamuni and Alavandhar could be worshipped at this kshetra.</li></ul>
<b>Sri Mushnam</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This is one of the eight Swayam Kshetras</li><li>This Kshetra is about 25 miles west of Chidambaram</li><li>Sri Boovaraha could be worshipped here.</li><li>The Utsava murthy is known by the</li></ul>

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name, " Yagna Varaha ".

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### **Moolavar**

**AanduAlakkumAyyan (Aandallukumayan). Moolavar in Kidantha Kolam bujanga sayanam facing east direction. Prathyaksham for Thirumangai Alwar and Kamadhenu, the Cow.**

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### **Location**

**It is located at 6kms from Swami Malai, 1 km from Thirupullamboodhangui & 2 kms from Thiruvaikavur. The buses from Swami Malai to Thiruvaigavur will stop here. The buses are very rare. No much facilities available here. Stay either at Kumbakonam or Swami Malai and visit this temple.**

## Thirukavalapadi

### History

The temple is located near Vaideeswaran Koil.

The Moolavar is Gopaalakrishnan (Raaja Gopaalan) seen in standing posture with Rukmini & Sathyabama facing east. The avadhaara sthalam of Thirumangaialwar is near this place. The Lord from this temple on Garuda Vahanam will also be a part of the Garuda Sevai festival in Thirunangoor (the day after Thai Amavasai).

Thaayaar - Madavaral Mangai, Sengamala Naachiyar (no separate sannadhi).

Theertham - Thadamalar Poigai

Here Lord Gopala Krishnan give dharsan along with his wives Rukmani and Satyabhama. Vishwaksenar the chief of the Nithyasuri's was the son of Kundalai and Lord Varuna (Rain god). Kundalai was sent to disturb the penance of Saint Dhuruvasa by Lord Indra was gained his curse. So, she was born as a hunter's daughter and married pathiran a hunter. One day Lord Varuna loved her and as a result she bore Vishwaksenar as her child.

Later by his hard penance he was made the chief of Nithyasuri's the good spirit's who live in Pramapatha and who are always near Lord Narayana. He wished to have dharsan of Lord Narayana as Lord Krishna and fulfilled his wish here. Rudran was caught by Brahma Hathi dhosam, an evil spell as he killed Lord Brahma. To over come this he prayed the Lord at Kadamba kshetram, Kantiyur and here at this place got rid of his problem.

To gain the love of god, its enough if we do our duties correctly. Vishwaksenar and Rudran both were fully satisfied before having dharsan of this Lord and did not requested him anything. So Lord gave his blessing happily as he had said in Bhagavat git that if you do your duties without expecting anything from me, I would give all the necessary for you without your request.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1298-1307

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Kannan, Gopalakrishnan, Madavarmangai, Sengamala Nachiyar
Theerthangal	Thadamalar Poigai
Vimanam	Swayambhu Vimanam
Pratyaksham	Senaithalaivar, Mitradevan, Rudran.
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Direction and Posture	Standing posture and east-faced.
Travel Base	Mayavaram
Access to the temple	About 2 miles south of Thirunagari.



### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar is Sri Gopala Krishnan. Also known as Rajagopalan. He is giving his seva Nindra (Standing) Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Vishwaksenar (Senai Thalaivar) and Rudran.

### **Location**

This temple is situated in the Tanjore district of Tamil Nadu. It's about 7 kms east from Seerkazhi and 5 kms away from the Vaihteeswaran Kovil railway station. Bus facilities are provided but staying facility are not provided.

## Thirukkanna Mangai

### About the Desam

The temple is located 25 miles from Kumbakonam & 15 miles from Thiruchaerai.

The Moolavar is Bakthavatsala Perumal, Batharaavi Perumal seen in standing posture facing east. The speciality in the temple is the daily pooja to a bees nest like structure in the Thaayaar's sannadhi. It is also known as Lakshmivanam for Goddess Lakshmi is said to have done tapas here. Lord Siva in four forms guards the Kshetram from four sides.

Thaayaar - Abhishekavalli

Theertham - Darshana Pushkarini

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1638-1647, 1848, 2008, 2673, 2674

Total of 14 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Bhaktavatsalapperumal, Abisheka Vallith Thayar
Theerthangal	Darshana Pushkarini
Vimanam	Udhbala Vimanam
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar
Direction and Posture	Standing Posture and East-faced.
Travel Base	Thiruvaarur
Access to the temple	About 4 miles from Thiruvaroor Station.
Features	There was found a bee-hive in the sanctum sanctorum of the Goddess for many years but not now.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this kshetram is Bakthavatsala Permal. He also known as Bhaktaraavi perumal. The Moolavar is giving his seva in standing posture with his face facing the east. Prathyaksham for Lord Varuna and Romasa Munivar.

### Location

This temple is situated in the Tanjore district of Tamil Nadu. It is about 25 kms from Kumbakonam, 15 kms from Thirucherai and 4 kms Northwest from Thiruvarur Railway station. But facility and facility to stay are also available.

## About the Desam Thirukannapuram

Thirukannapuram, near Thirupugalur, which lies between Nagapatinam, Nannilam and Kumbakonam, is one of the 108 Vaishnava sthalas (Divya Kshetrams). The moolavar's name is Neelamegam and the utsavar is Savuriraja Perumal.

The idol appears in an unusual posture here in this temple. Instead of blessing the devotees, he appears to be in a receiving posture, meaning that he is accepting the sorrows and difficulties of the devotees.

The utsavar is known as Savuriraja Perumal as he appears with 'savuri' (hair) on his head. There is a story related to the 'savuri'. The temple priest presented a garland, as was the practice, that had adorned the deity, to the Chola king who visited the temple. But the priest had actually given the garland to a dancer attached to the temple, who had arrived before the king.

When the king arrived, the priest, who had no garland to give him, sent for the one he had given to the dancer. The king who received the garland noticed a strand of hair in the garland and became furious. To escape from his wrath, the priest told the king that the Lord had a tuft of hair and that strand of hair was from the tuft. To save the priest, the Lord too appeared with a black 'savuri' in front of the king. From that day on, He has been known as 'Savuriraja Perumal'.

Apart from this, one can see a scar on the utsavar's right brow. The scar is said to be the outcome of Thirukannapurathu Araiya's anguish when the temple walls were demolished by foreigners. In a fit of sorrow, he threw the plate and it struck the idol on his brow and fell. This left a scar on the deity, we are told.

As Tirupati is famous for its 'laddu' and Srirangam is famous for 'payasam', Thirukannapuram is famous for 'muniyodharan pongal'. There is a story behind this too. Collecting the tributes and handing it over to the Chola king was the job of Muniyodharar. Once, instead of giving the money to the king, Muniyodharar spent it on some temple work.

This made the king angry and Muniyodharar was imprisoned. His wife was struck with grief and she approached the Lord and said if her husband was not get released within five days, she would jump into the fire and die. The Lord appeared in the king's dream and ordered him to release Muniyodharar. The king did so. Later, Muniyodhara, when his wife served him 'pongal', offered it to God and then ate the delicacy.

The next day, the temple priests were surprised to see pongal rolling down with ghee on the body of the Lord. When they came to know about what had happened and why, they praised and thanked the Lord for his mercy and grace. From that day, it has become a tradition to offer 'pongal' to the lord at midnight in this temple.

There is no 'Swarga Vasal' for this temple as they say that one can reach 'Vaikunta' if they just step on this soil. It is believed that there is a 'pulling power' in the sanctum sanctorum of this temple and even to this day, one can feel and experience this effect.

The devotees offer savuri to the lord when their wishes are fulfilled and one who worships Lord Savuriraja Perumal is granted his/her wishes whether it be a job or promotion or progress in personal life.

Thaayaar - Kannapurayanagi (Sridevi, Boodevi, Aandaal, Padmini).

Theertham - Nithyapushkarini

### **Mangalasanam:**

Perialwar - 71  
Andaal - 535  
Kulasekaralwar - 719-729  
Thirumangaiwar - 1648-1747, 2067, 2078, 2673, 2674  
Nammalwar - 3656 - 3666

Total of 128 Paasurams.

<b>Special Information</b>	
Dieties	Sourirajan, Kannapura Nayagi
Theerthangal	Nithya Pushkarini
Vimanam	Udbalavarthaka Vimanam.
Pratyaksham	Kanva Maharishi
Mangalasanam	Andal, Kulasekarazhwar, Thirumangaiazhwar, Nammazhwar.
Direction and Posture	Standing Posture and East-faced.
Travel Base	Thiruvaarur
Access to the temple	About one mile south of Thiruppugaloor, near Nannilam Railway Station(on the line of Mayavaram-Thiruvaroor).

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this kshetram is Sri Neelamega Perumal. The Moolavar is giving his seva in the standing posture facing east. Instead of Abhaya Hastham he has Varadha Hastham similar to Kanchi Varadharaja perumal. Also, he has the Prayoga Chakaram, similar to that of Ranganatha perumal of SriRangam. Prathyaksham for Kanva Maharishi, Thandaka Maharishi and Garudan.

### **Location**

This temple is situated in the Tanjore district of TamilNadu. It is 4 kms from Nannilam Railway station. From Maayuram we have to go to Thirupugalore and from there by crossing a river Thirukannapuram is at 1 kms distance. Bus facility is provided. But staying facility is not provided well.

### **About the Desam Thirukkavithalam**

The temple can be reached from Papanasam or Kumbakonam, Thiruvaiyaru.

The Moolavar is Gajendra Varadan seen in bujanga sayanam posture facing East. This is the sthalam where the Lord gave abhayam to the Gajendran who called to the Aadimoolam for help.

Thaayaar - Ramaamanivalli ( Porraamaraiyaal).

Theertham - Gajendra Pushkarini, Kabila Theertham.

### **Mangalasanam:**

Thirumazhisaiwar - 2431

Total of 1 Paasuram.

<b>Special Information</b>	
Dieties	Gajendra Varadar, Porramaraial
Theerthangal	Gajendra Pushkarini, Kapila Theertham
Vimanam	Kanakakruthi Vimanam
Mangalasanam	Thirumazhisai Azhwar
Direction and Posture	Standing and East-faced.
Travel Base	Kumbakonam
Access to the temple	About 4 miles east of Koodalur. About 2 miles north of Papanasam railway station.
Pratyaksham to	Gajendran, Hanuman

### **Moolavar**

Gajendra Varadhan. Moolavar in Kidantha Kolam in Bhujanga sayanam facing East direction. Prathyaksham for Anjaneyar and as Bhaktha Elephant for Gajendran.

### **Location**

It is located on Kumbakonam - Tiruvaiyaru Road. The temple on the roadside just before the bus stop.

## **Thirukkudalur**

### **About the Desam**

There are many Vaishnava kshetrams in India, which are referred to in the Puranas (Purana sthalams), or Divya Desams where Azhwars have sung in praise of the Lord (108 Divya Desams).

Thirukkoodalur is situated at about 12 km from Tiruvaiyaru on the Tiruvaiyaru-Kumbakonam road in Tamil Nadu. It is one of the 108 Divys Desams. This is also called as Aaduthurai Perumal Koil or Sangama Kshetram. Thirumangai Azhwar has sung in praise of the Lord here in 10 pasurams. This is a 'Purana' as well as a 'Prarthana kshetram'.

This temple is where the Devas have congregated to worship Lord Vishnu and prayed to him to save the Earth from demon Hiranyakshan. Hence the reason for Lord Vishnu's incarnation or Varaha Avatar. The place is called 'Thirukkoodalur' as the Devas came together to pray to Lord Vishnu. ('Koodal' means coming together).

The main deity here is called as Jagatrakshaka Perumal or Vaiyam Kaatha Perumal, which means the Lord who has saved the earth. Legend says that a saint by name Nandakamuni had worshipped the Lord here. His daughter Ushay

served the Lord by offering flowers (puspa kainkaryam). A Chola king fell in love with Ushay, married her and took her to his kingdom.. But Ushay and the King got separated due to the evil designs of the clergy and the ministers in the kingdom. The Lord at Thirukkoodalur was responsible for bringing the estranged wife and husband together. This is mentioned as another reason for the place being called 'Thirukkoodalur'.

Lord Jagatrakshaka Perumal has given darshan to Devas, Nandakamuni, Ambareesan, Thirumangai Azhwar, Brahma, Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswathi at this place. The Lord here is a swayambu. Lord Jagatrakshakan had helped Ambareesan to fulfil his Ekadesi vratham at this holy place.

When the Cauvery prayed to the Lord to wash away the sins given by all the others by taking bath in the river, the Lord said she should flow near His shrine at Thirukkoodalur. Thus the sins of the Cauvery were washed away.

But due to the floods and fury of the Cauvery, the temple was washed away in course of time. The Lord fell into the safe custody of the fishermen. Later, in the 18th century, Rani Mangammal rebuilt the temple in its current form, as she sought to fulfil the dream she had.

The present temple structure built by Rani Mangammal fell into a bad condition and hence renovation and restoration activities at the temple were undertaken in 2003 at an estimated cost of Rs 65 lakh. The mahasamprokshanam was held on June 11, 2003.

The sthala vriksham here is 'palaa" (jackfruit tree). When an attempt was made to cut a part of the tree for carrying out the renovation work, a natural formation of a big conch was found on the trunk of the tree. Pilgrims throng the temple now to witness this conch formation.

Thirumangai Azhwar has sung 10 pasurams in praise of the Lord here. Prayers to beget happiness in the family and blissful life between partners in marriage are answered by the Lord and Goddess here. It is customary to perform pujas and homams on one's wedding days here. The locals pray to the Lord here by offering ghee lamps made out of broken coconuts and raw rice to get jobs.

Thirukkoodalur can be reached from Kumbakonam (about 25 km). Any bus going to Thiruvaiyaru from Kumbakonam stops at Aaduthurai Perumal Koil. You may have to ask for getting down at Ullikkadai Perumal Koil stop and the buses stop just in front of the temple. Alternatively, you can reach the temple from Thiruvaiyaru, near Thanjavur. There are no boarding or lodging facilities in Thirukkoodalur and one has to reach the place from either Thanjavur or Kumbakonam.

Thaayaan - Padmaasani, Pushpavalli.

Utsavar - Vaiyankaatha Perumal or Jagatrakshagan with a sengol in his hand.

Theertham - Chakra Theertham, Cauvery river.

### **Mangalasanam:**

Thirumangaiar - 1358 - 1367

**Total of 10 Paasurams**

<b>Special Information</b>	
Dieties	Vayankattap Perumal, Padmasana Valli
Theerthangal	Chakra Theertham
Vimanam	Suddhasathva Vimanam
Pratyaksham	Nandhaka Maharishi
Mangalasanam	Thirumangai Azhwar
Direction and Posture	Standing and East-faced.
Travel Base	Kumbakonam
Access to the temple	On the way from Thirukkandiyoor towards Kumbakonam at a distance of 7 miles.

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this temple is Sri Vayyam Kaatha perumal. Also named as Jeghathratshakan, Uyyavanthaar. Moolavar in Nindra Thirukkolam facing East direction. Prathyaksham for Nanthaga Maharishi.

### **Location**

It is located on Kumbakonam - Thiruvaiyaru Road. The temple on the roadside just before the bus stop.



## Thirukkudanthai

### About the Desam

This is one among the Azhwar Nava Tirupathi. As per the stahala purana, Kamalavathi daughter of Vedasaran, Meditated on the Lord intending to marry only Him. Pleased with her efforts, The Lord embraced her and then married her. Hence this place is also Balika vanam. The Lord slayed the demon Amsarajan in a Mayayuddha at Balikavanam and danced over him and took the name Mayakoothan (Koothu - Folk Dance) at the request of the Devas.

Swami Manavala mamunigal has done a mangalasanam for this Sthalam.

This place is also Known as Periyankulam and it is the farthest from Sivaikuntam/ Azhwar Thirunagri (about 11 KMs Northeast from Srivaikuntam).One can also come here from Thirupulingudi .There are no facilities here.

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 173, 177, 188

Aandaal - 628

Thirumazhisaiwar - 807 - 812, 2417

Thirumangaiwar - 949, 954, 991, 1078, 1202, 1205, 1394, 1526, 1538, 1570, 1606, 1732, 1759, 1853, 1949, 1975, 2010, 2037, 2045, 2068, 2070, 2080, 2672, 2673, 2674

Boodathalwar - 2251, 2278

Peyalwar - 2311, 2343

Nammalwar - 3194 - 3204

Total of 51 Paasurams

Special Information	
Dieties	Sarangapani, Aravamudan, Komalavalliar
Theerthangal	Hemapushkarini
Vimanam	Vaithika Vimanam
Mangalasanam	Periyazhwar, Andal, Thirumazhisaiazhwar, Thirumangaiazhwar, Bhoothatazhwar, Peyazhwar, Nammazhwar.
Direction and Posture	Udyoga Shayanam and East-faced.
Travel Base	Kumbakonam
Access to the temple	The kshetra is about 1 mile from Kumbakonam Railway Station
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Thirumazhisaiazhwar was graced with Moksha and was accorded with Vaikunda status here.</li><li>Nadhamunigal revived the Nalayira Divya Prabhandam here, which otherwise would have gone extinct.</li><li>Also Present: Sanctum Sanctorums for Sri</li></ul>

	Rama and Chakra Raja.
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### **Moolavar**

Sarangapani. Aara Amudhan, Abayaryaapthamiruthan and Utthanasayi are the other names of Moolavar. Prathyaksham for Hema Maharishi. Moolavar is in Udhya sayana posture (ie) he appears as though is getting up from sleeping position.

### **Location**

This temple is situated in the Tanjore district of Tamil Nadu. It's about 1 1/2 kms away from Kumbakkonam railway station. Which is on the chennai - Thanjore main line. Bus facility and staying facilities are ample.

## Thiru Indalur

### About the Desam

Indhu means moon. Chandra (which also means moon) who meditated got his curses absolved by Thayar and hence the place is known as Indhalur and Thayar is named Chandrasapavimochanavalli. Sayana Perumal has Chaturbuja. Cauvery matha, Gangamatha can be seen near the head and foot of the Lord. (As Ee promised river Cauvery to increase her status, he made her as his bed at Srirangam, took her as his mother at Thirucherai and here at Thiru Indhaloor, he has taken river Cauvery above his head. Thus gave her the same status as river Ganges who is on the head of Lord Shiva). Adaimuga Snan at Mudavan Muzhukku at the Cauvery delta is considered sacred and devotees from all over India assemble here for the Ayppasi ( Oct-Nov) festival.

Sri Rangam is known as Aadhi Arangam (first) while Thirukudanthai is Maddhiya Arangam (Middle) and Thiru Indhaloor is known as Andhiya Arangam (Last).

Thaayaan - Parimala Ranganayaki, Chandrasaaba Vimosanavalli, Pundareekavalli.

Theertham - Indu Puskarini.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangai Alwar - 1328-1337, 2674

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Parimala Ranganathan, Sugandhavanathan, Maruviniya Maindhan, Pundarireega Valli, Chandrasaaba Vimochana Valli
Theerthangal	Chandra Pushkarni
Vimanam	Vedha Chakra Vimanam
Paadiyavar	Thirumangai Alwar
Mangalasanam	Thirumangai Alwar
Direction and Posture	Veera Sayanam facing East
Travel Base	Mayavaram
Access to the temple	About 3 miles north east of Mayavaram Station. Bus facility available.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Sri Parimala Ranganathan. Also called as Maruviniya Maindhan, Sugantha Vananathan, and Andhiya Rangan. He is giving his seva in Kidantha (Sleeping) Thirukkolam in Veera Sayanam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Chandiran (Moon god).

### Location

This temple is situated in the Tanjore district of TamilNadu. (Should cross the River Cauvery which is in the North direction to Mayuram town and the temple is in the Northeast direction to Mayuram.) or (By crossing the river Cauvery which is in the North side to the Mayuram town we can reach this temple which is in the Northeastern direction to the town).

## Thiru Manikoodam

### About the Desam

This is one of the 11 temples of Tirunangur Tirupati. Tirumangaiar has sung of these 11 Divya Desams. The Tirunangur Divya Desam shrines are Kavalampaadi, Tiruvanpurushottamam, Arimeya Vinnagaram, Chemponseikoyil, Manimaadakkoyil (Narayanan), Vaikuntha Vinnagaram, Tirudevanaar Togai, Tiruttetriambalam, Manikkoodam, Tiruvellakkulam, and Parthanpalli.

The Garuda seva on the day following Thai Amavasya from all the 11 temples is very famous.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiar - 1288-1297

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Manikooda Nayagan, Thirumamagal Nachiyar
Theerthangal	Chandra Pushkarini
Vimanam	Kanaka Vimanam
Mangalasanam	Periyazhwar, Andal, Thirumazhisaiazhwar, Thirumangaiazhwar, Bhoothatazhwar, Peyazhwar, Nammazhwar.
Direction and Posture	Standing Posture and East-faced.
Travel Base	Mayavaram
Access to the temple	Standing Posture and East-faced.
Pratyaksham	Garuda, Chandra

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Divyadesam is Varadharaja Perumal. Also known as Manikooda Nayagan. He is giving his seva in Nindra (Standing) Thirukkolam in facing his thirumugham towards east direction. He is found with Four hands on the Aadhiseshan. Prathyaksham for Lord Chandran.

### Location

This temple is situated near Thirunangur of Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu. It's about 8 Km away from Seerkazhi and 1/2 kms away from Thirunangur.

## Thiru Nagai (Nagapattinam)

### About the Desam

There are sannadhis for Govindaraja Perumal in sitting posture and Ranganatha in sayana in which there is a rare idol of Ashthabuja Nrisimha with one hand blessing Prahlada and the other in Abayahastha and the rest destroying Hiranyakasipu. Sthalapuranam says that this temple came in to being when the Lord gave darshan to Dhruva. The Nagaraja had darshan (Pratyaksha) of the Lord hence the name Nagai.

Thaayaan - Parimala Ranganayaki, Chandrasaaba Vimosanavalli, Pundareekavalli.

Theertham - Indu Puskarini.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiar - 1758 - 1767

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Soundaryarajar, Soundaryavalli
Theerthangal	Sara Pushkarini
Vimanam	Soundarya Vimanam
Pratyaksham	Thirumangaiar
Direction and Posture	Standing Posture and East-faced.
Travel Base	Thiruvaarur
Access to the temple	One can reach the KShetra from Nagapattinam Railway station. It is about 1 mile west of the Station.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Sri Neelamega Perumal. The Moolavar is giving his seva in standing position facing his thirumugham towards east direction and having Gadhayudham (a weapon) in his hand. Prathyaksham for Lord Brama, Naagarajan and Thirumangai alwar.

### Location

This temple is situated in the Tanjore district of Tamil Nadu. There's a railway station at Nagapattinam and bus facilities are plenty.

## Thirunarayur

### About the Desam

This Kshetra is known for the stone Garuda Vahana which becomes heavy in stages when taken out; initially requiring four persons in the sannadhi and requires sixty four persons to carry at the end. This Garuda is treated in equivalence to Lord Vinayaka and so the dish Mothakam named as "Amudha Kalasam" is offered to him.

Here Thayar(Nacchiyar) gets preference in all uthsavas and hence called Nacchiyar Kovil. During Uthsava days Nacchiyar comes out first to give darshan. The Lord Himself became guru( Acharya) and performed Panchasamaskara to Tirumangai azhwar at this place. Brahmothsavam during Dhanurmasam (Margazhi- Dec-Jan) is celebrated in grand manner. The kshetra has fragrance all over and hence called Narayur (The word for fragrance in Tamil is Narumanam).

There is huge tank 648 feet long and 225 feet wide in front of the temple, It has a number of steps in the 3 sides. This tank is like a river and so it is called as "Mani Muthaaru". There is a beautiful tale behind the name of this pond. Once king of the birds Garuda, took a diamond head ornament to Narayur Nambi from Thiruparkadal. A diamond (Mani) accidentally fell from the ornaments into this pond. As the precious stone fell into the pond degrading it's status to ordinary pearl (Muthu), this tank is known as Mani + Muthi + Aaru (tank or pond).

**Festival :** There are two Bramotsavarams in this temple annually. One in the tamil Month Panguni(March-April) for 9 days ending on Full Moon day. The Other is in the tamil Month Margazhi(December-January) for 9 days ending on Dwadesi(Suklapaksham). On both festival the Garudasevai is on the 4th day. Teppotsavam in the nights are called as "Mukkodi Utsavam". The other festival celebrated here is the "Thirukalyana Utsavam" in the tamil month Avani(August-September) on the Star Visakam.

**Approach :** This temples is at the 6th mile from Kumbakonam on Kumbakonam-Thiruvarur route. It is better known as "Nachiyar Koil".

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1078, 1329, 1470, 1478-1577, 1611, 1659, 1852, 2067, 2068, 2673, 2674

Total of 110 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Nambi, Nambikkai Nachiyar
Theerthangal	Manimuktha River
Vimanam	Srinivasa Vimanam
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Direction and Posture	Standing posture and east-faced.
Travel Base	Kumbakonam
Access to the temple	One can reach the Kshetra from Kumbakonam on the way to Thiruvaroor.

Pratyaksham	Medavimuni
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This Kshetra is also known as " Sugandha Giri " .</li> <li>• The diety at this temple has only two hands unlike the others who have four.</li> <li>• Thirumangaiazhwar was given the " Panchasamskaram " at this Kshetra by the diety Himself.</li> </ul>

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Thirunarayur Namb (Nachiyar Nambi) Also called as. Srinivasan and Vasudevan. The Moolavar is giving his seva in standing posture being ready to marry the Thaayar, facing east (Kalyana thirukkolam). Prathyaksham for Medavi Munivar and Brahma devan.

### **Location**

This temples is at the 6th mile from Kumbakonam on Kumbakonam-Thiruvavarur route. It is better known as "Nachiyar Koil". The temple is on road-side and no much facilities are available here. Either we had stay at Kumbakonam or at Oppiliyapar Temple and visit this temple.



## Thirupper Nagar

### About the Desam

Once when a King called Ubharisaravasu was in penance on Lord Vishnu in a Purasai Forest, Saint Dhurvaasar came by that side. Since Ubharisaravasu was in penance he had not noticed the coming of Saint. Dhurvaasar got angry and cursed his to loose all his strength and power. Ubharisaravasu immediately came to know about it and begged Dhurvaasar to pardon him. Saint Dhurvaasar asked King Ubharisaravasu to go Palasavana Kshethram near Cauvery River and perform Annadhaanam to 1 Lakh peoples. King immediately left to that place with a battalion of Cook. The population of that place was only few hundreds, so he thought of distributing food to who ever comes to that village. Every Day he was able provide food for people in thousands. The king was also happy. One Day early morning an old man came to king and told him that he is very hungry. The king performed his poojas very fast and served food to the old man. The old man ate the complete food prepared for thousands of people and still felt hungry. The king requested the old man to wait for some time to cook again and asked the old man whether he require any snacks in the mean time. The old man asked king to get him "Appam" in a pot. The "Appam" was made very fast and king brought it a pot full and gave it to the old man. While eating the "Appam" old man became Lord Vishnu and removed the curse of king given by Saint Dhurvaasar and laid down there with the pot full of "Appam". So the Lord here was called as "Appakkudathaana".

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 173, 205

Thirumangaiar - 1428-37, 1851, 1857, 2048, 2050, 2059, 2060, 2070, 2673, 2674

Thirumazhisaiar - 2417

Nammalwar - 3744 - 3754

Total of 33 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Appakudaththan, Kamalavalli Nachiyar
Theerthangal	Indraa Theertham
Vimanam	Indra Vimanam
Pratyaksham	Ubamanyu, Parasaras.
Mangalasanam	Thirumazhisai Azhwar, Nammazhwar
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The kshetra is also known as Indra Giri</li><li>The diety has a pot in His right hand.</li></ul>
Direction and Posture	Bhujanga Shyanam and West-faced.
Travel Base	Thiruvaarur
Access to the temple	The sanctum sanctorum is about 30 ft high. Reach Thiruper Nagar from Anbil by crossing the Cauvery river. Or reach from Trichy Junction via Kallanai(About 15 miles). Bus facility is available

	in plenty.
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### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this Sthalam is Appakkudathan. He is also called as "Appalaa Ranganathan". Prathyaksham for Ubamannyu and Parasara(Bhattar). Moolavar in Kidantha Kolam and in bhujanga sayanam facing west direction.

### **Location**

This temple is located between River Cauvery and River Kollidam. This temple is approachable from Kumbakonnam, Trichy and Thanjavur via Thiruvaiyaaru, Boodhalur, Thirukaatuppalli and Kallanai. It is around 7 kms from Boodhalur Railway Station. While coming from Trichy we can come to Kallanai and then reach this temple. We have all facilities here. We can either stay at Koviladi or at Thirukaatuppalli and visit this temple.

## Thiruppullam Boodangudi

### About the Desam

The temple is on the spot where Sriram rested after giving moksha to Jatayu as per sthala purana. Sita is not nearby as Ravana had already abducted her, hence only Bhoomiprati is seen. The Utsav Moorthy of Sriram (Valvil Raman) has four hands (Chaturbuja). Only here, Sri Rama gives his seva as Chakaravarthi (along with Sangu and Chakram).

Mandangudi a small village, which is the birth place of Thondar Adi Podi Alwar, is about 2 Km. from here.

There is one Brindhavan here which belongs to Ahobilam mutt 19th Jeeyar, Sri Maha Desikan.

**Approach :** It is located at 5 kms from Swami Malai & 2 kms from Thiruvaikavur. Adhanur is just a kilometre from here. The buses from Swami Malai to Thiruvaigavur will stop here. The buses are very rare. No much facilities available here. Stay either at Kumbakonam or Swami Malai and visit this temple.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangai Alwar - 1348 - 1357 (10 Paasurams)

### Special Information

Dieties	Valvili Raman, Porramaraiyal
Theerthangal	Kruthra Theertham
Vimanam	Sobana Vimanam
Mangalasanam	Thirumangai Azhwar
Direction and Posture	Bhujanga Shyanam and East-faced.
Travel Base	Kumbakonam
Access to the temple	About 2 miles west of Swamimalai Station
Pratyaksham	Kruthra Rajan
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>An old ponnai tree where Sri Rama is said to have rested after doing the 'last' rites for the bird-king 'Jatayu' is found within the temple</li><li>Darshan to Thirumangaiazhwar with the shanku and the Chakra.</li><li>UNIQUE WITHIN THE DIVYA DESAMS: Though the diety is Sri Rama, He has got here with his Shanku and the Chakra. You can not find such a posture elsewhere.</li></ul>

### Moolavar

Valvil Raman, Moolavar in Kidantha kolam in Bujanga Sayanam facing East direction. Prathyaksham for Chakravarthy Thirumangan Ramar and Raja Kruthra. Utsava Moorthy gives seva Valvil Raman has four hands (Chathur Bhujan) along with Sangu and Chakram.

#### **Location**

It is located at 5 kms from Swami Malai & 2 kms from Thiruvaikavur. Adhanur is just a kilometre from here. The buses from Swami Malai to Thiruvaigavur will stop here. The buses are very rare. No much facilities available here. Stay either at Kumbakonam or Swami Malai and visit this temple.

## Thiruthetri Ambalam

### About the Desam

The Lord of this kshetram is known under the name "Palli Konda perumal". He poses as Lord Ranganatha with four hands. In a way of explaining the Unison of Lord Shiva and Vishnu, Lord Vishnu has adopted many qualities of Lord Shiva such as dancing (Kuravai Koothu at Thiru Arimeya Vinnagaram), Accepting Lord Chandra as a head ornament in Thirushankadu etc, he transforms this place as his stage for dancing as Lord Shiva took Chidambaram as his dance stage, and stays still as Ranganatha representing stableness Shivalogam.

When Lord Narayana took the Dasawatarams, the dance which was danced by the Lord after killing Hiranya as Narashima lots of kings as Lord Parasurama is called as "Shankara Thandavam".

Lord Krishna dance with the Rishi's who were born as Gopikas in Gokulam is "Aanandha Thandavam" Lord's special dance "Koda Koothu" in Thiru Arimeya vinnagram is a splndity. The actions of Lord Varadharaja, while testing the devotees and giving warmth to his devotees while giving boons and showing Vishnupadham using his hands are known as "Anavaradha thandavam" the dance of Lord Krishna on the top of the Banyan leaf as an infant kicking and curling, sucking his toes, in the period of Pralaya is known as "Pralaya Thandavam".

As Lord Shiva showed his dances to Sivakami Parashakthi, viyakrapadhar, Padanjali, Paanini and Nandhi deva, Lord Vishnu too has showed glimpses of his dances to piratti Naachiyar (wife of Lord vishnu), Aadhi Shesha Anathalwan and the heards of cows too got dharsan of his Yoga naya dance while he was Lord Krishna at Gokulam.

Here the perumal is in sleeping posture. Here we may take that either he lying down before dancing or taking rest after dancing.

Though the Lord is in sleeping posture his eyes would be wide all the times. The perumal at this place is known as Shenkann Maal for he has reddish eyes. The eye's would have become red after performing a very tough dance or would have become red as he never closes his eyes even while sleeping.

In order to inform people tht the ideal person explained in the Vedas is noneother than himself, the vimaanam is named as Vedha Vimaanam. Though the Lord is in sleeping posture, he is guarding his devotees using Yoga Maya and is seeing the happenings of the world through his sun like eyes. So the Pushkarani is named as Surya Pushkarani (Suryan means Sun).

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1278-1287

Total of 10 Paasurams.

### Special Information

Dieties

Senganmaal, Sengamalavalli,

Theerthangal	Soorya Pushkarini
Vimanam	Veda Vimanam
Pratyaksham	Sengamalavalli Nachiyar, Anandhan
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar
Direction and Posture	Bhujanga Shayanam and East-faced posture.
Travel Base	Mayavaram
Access to the temple	Lies west of Thirunangoor Prakara.

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this Divyadesam is Sri Senganmaal Ranganathar. Also known as Lakshmi Rangar. He is giving his seva Kidantha (Sleeping) Thirukkolam in Bhujanga sayanam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. He is found with Four hands on the Aadhiseshan. Prathyaksham for Naachiyar and Aadhiseshan.

### **Location**

The temple is located in Thirunaangur, 5 miles from Sirgazhi.

## Thirutthevanar Thogai

### About the Desam

This is one of the 11 temples of Tirunangur Tirupati. Tirumangaiar has sung of these 11 Divya Desams. The Tirunangur Divya Desam shrines are Kavalampaadi, Tiruvanpurushottamam, Arimeya Vinnagaram, Chemponseikoyil, Manimaadakkoyil (Narayanan), Vaikuntha Vinnagaram, Tirudevanaar Togai, Tiruttetriambalam, Manikkoodam, Tiruvellakkulam, and Parthanpalli.

As per Sthalapurana, Devas assembled here and discussed, hence the name TirutthenvarThogai. The Garuda seva on the day following Thai Amavasya is very famous.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiar - 1248-1257

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Deiva Nayagan, Kadalmagal Nachiyar
Theerthangal	Devasabha Pushkarini
Vimanam	Sobana Vimanam
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Direction and Posture	Standing Posture and West-faced.
Travel Base	Mayavaram
Access to the temple	About half-a-mile from Thiruvali.
Pratyaksham	Vashista

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Divyadesam is Daivanayakan. He is giving his seva Nindra (Standing) Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards west direction. Prathyaksham for Vashista Maharishi.

### Location

This place is near to Thiruvaali Kshetram of Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu. It's about 4 kms south east of Seerkazhi Railway station. Can drop at Thiruvaali by bus of Thiruvannkadu route. There is no place for stay.

## Thiruvaali Thirunagari

### About the Desam

## Thiru Vaali

The Moolavar is Lakshmi Narasimhar, Vayalaalimanavaalan, seen in seated posture facing west. The Utsavar is Thiruvaalo Nagaraan. Thirumangaialwar's Devi Kumudavalli Naachiyar was brought up at this sthalam.

The Lord Vayalaali Manavaalan mentioned in the Divya Prabandam is seen in Thiru Nagari & not in Thiru Vaali. Hence the two sthalams are counted together as one divya desam.

Thaayaar - Amrudhakadavalli.

Theertham - Ilakshani Pushkarini

## Thiru Nagari

The temple is located 3 miles from Thiru Vaali.

The Moolavar is Vedarajan (Vayalaalimanavaalan) seen in seated posture facing west. The Utsavar is Kalyaana Ranganaathan. This is the birth place of Thirumangaialwar & there is a separate sannadhi for him, where he is seen in the form of a hunter. Two of the 5 Narasimhars worshipped by him are in this temple. An idol-Sindanaikiniyaan worshipped by the alwar can be seen beside him. The spot where Thirumangaialwar robbed the Lord - Vedarajapuram is situated about half a mile from this sthalam. Since the Lord gave darshan in wedded pose, he came to be called Kalyaana Ranganaathan.

Thaayaar - Amrudhavalli.

## Mangalasanam:

Kulasekaralwar - 725

Thirumangaialwar - 1078, 1188-1217, 1329, 1519, 1733, 1735, 1850, 2014, 2027, 2063, 2673, 2674

Total of 42 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Vayalali Manavalan, Amrutha Kadavalli
Theerthangal	Lakshani Pushkarini, Aladhani Pushkarini
Vimanam	Astakshara Vimanam
Pratyaksham	Aladhaniganjamapraja
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Direction and Posture	Sitting posture and West-faced.
Features	There are two kshetras here: Thiruvalli and Thirunagari, separated by about a couple of miles. Thiruvalli hosts a sanctum sanctorum for Sri Narasimha too.
Travel Base	Mayavaram



Access to the temple	Accessible from Seerkazhi railway station.
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### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar found in this sthalam is Sri Lakshmi Narashimar. Also known as Vayalaali Manavalan. Irundha (Sitting) Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards west direction. Prathyaksham for Thirumangai alwar and Allathi Nikanchama Prajapathi.

### **Location**

This temple is situated in the Tanjore district of TamilNadu. It's about 6 kms from Thirunaangur. If taken the route of Keezh salai from Thirunaangur its about 3 1/2 kms . No arrangements for staying are furnished.

## Thiru VaiKunda Vinnagaram

### About the Desam

This is one of the 11 temples of Tirunangur Tirupati. Tirumangaiar has sung of these 11 Divya Desams. The Tirunangur Divya Desam shrines are Kavalampaadi, Tiruvanpurushottamam, Arimeya Vinnagaram, Chemponseikoyil, Manimaadakkoyil (Narayanan), Vaikuntha Vinnagaram, Tirudevanaar Togai, Tiruttetriambalam, Manikkoodam, Tiruvellakkulam, and Parthanpalli.

Garuda Seva on the day following Thai Amavasya is very famous.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiar - 1228-1237

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Vaigunda Nathan, Tamarai Kannediabiran, Vaigunda Valli
Theerthangal	Lakshmi Pushkarini
Vimanam	Anandhavarthana Vimanam
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Direction and Posture	Sitting Posture and East-faced.
Travel Base	Mayavaram
Access to the temple	Near to Vanpurudottamam; Center of north prakara of Thirunangoor.
Pratyaksham	Ubarisaravasu, Udhargar

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Vaigundha Nathan. Other name of the Perumal is Thamarai Kannudaya Piraan. The Moolavar is in the Irundha (Sitting) Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for King Uparisaravasu and Udhanga Maharishi..

### Location

This sthalam is also one among the Thirunangur Divyadesam and lies in Thirunangur in Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu. Bus facilities are also available.

## Thiru Vanna Purushothamam

### About the Desam

As the perumal of this place gave the Thirupaarkadal and stands as Rama the greatest among the men so named as Purushothaman along with his wife Purushothama Naayaki - Periya piratti, this place is called as Thiru Vann Purushothamam.

As Lord Narayana gave generously the Thirupaarkadal to Upamanyu Maharishi, the theertham is known as Thirupaarkadal Theertham.

Sanjeevi Mooligai (An herb) saved Lord Rama itself. So in order to indicate this, the Vimaanam of this place is named as Sanjeevi Vighraha Vimaanam.

The term Purushothamam means the person who is best among Bhaktar, Muktar, Nitheyar and Purushar (ie) among Devotees, the person who had attained eternity, the soul of the human being always lives with the god.

The Utsavar Purushotaman found in this sthalam is said to be so beautiful and can easily attract everyones attention and heart towards him.

### **Mangalasanam:**

Thirumangaialwar - 1258-1267

Total of 10 Paasurams.

<b>Special Information</b>	
Dieties	Purushottamar, Purushottama Nayagi
Theerthangal	Thiruparkadaltheertham
Vimanam	Sanjeevighraha Vimanam
Pratyaksham	Ubamanyu
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazwar
Direction and Posture	Standing Posture and East-faced.
Travel Base	Mayavaram
Access to the temple	About west corner of the Thirunangoor's north Prakara.

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this Divyadesam is Sri Purushotaman. The Moolavar is in the Nindra (Standing) Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Upamanyu Maharishi.

### **Location**

This temple is situated in Thirunaangur of Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu. It's about 5 kms away from Seerkazhi. Bus facilities are also available.

## Thiruvazhunthoor

### About the Desam

Avathara sthala of Kamban. The idols of Kamban and his wife are installed inside the temple. Inside the Rajagopuram also, poet kamban and his wives' images are beautifully carved. There are also many beautiful images which are unfortunately in a dilapidated state. Kamban is believed to have lived at Kamban Medu about a Km from the temple. Annual Kamban Conference is held.

There's a beautiful unjal Mandapam (Unjal - Joola - Swing) in this temple.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiar - 1588-1627, 1854, 2066, 2077, 2673, 2674

Total of 45 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Amaruviyappan, Sengamala Vallith Thayar,
Theerthangal	Darshana Pushkarini
Vimanam	Garuda Vimanam
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiar
Direction and Posture	Standing posture and east-faced.
Travel Base	Mayavaram
Access to the temple	About 2 miles south of Therazhundur Railway Station. Buses ply in plenty from Mayavaram.
Pratyaksham	Cauvery, Dharma Devas
Features	The Poet " Kambar " was born at this Kshetra.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Devaadi Rajan. He is giving his seva in Nindra (Standing) Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Dharma devadai, Uparisaravasu, River Cauvery, Garudan and Agastiyar.

### Location

This sthalam is a village which is situated in Tanjore district of Tamil Nadu. It lies in between Mayavaram junction and Kuttalam station on the main railway line between Chennai (Madras) to Tanjore. This temple can also be reached by travelling around 7 Kms from Kuttalam and about 8 Kms from Mayavaram. This Divyadesam is also called with other names such as Azhundoor, Azhundh.

## Thiru Vellakkulam

### About the Desam

The Moolavar is Srinivaasan, Kannan, Naaraayanan, Annan Perumaal seen in standing posture facing east. This sthalam is amongst the 11 Thirunaangur thirupadis. It is also known popularly as Then Tiruppadi (southern). The prince Suvedan, son of Dundumaaran is said to have been blessed with long life at this sthalam.

Thaayyar - Alarmel Mangai. Utsavar - Padmaavati, Poovar Thirumagal.

Theertham - Thiruvellakulam

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiarwar - 1308-1317

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Kannan Narayanan, Poovar Thirumagal
Theerthangal	Vellakulatheertham
Vimanam	Thatvadhataka Vimanam
Pratyaksham	Swetharaja, Rudra
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiarwar
Direction and Posture	Standing Posture and East-faced.
Travel Base	Mayavaram
Access to the temple	One mile west of Thiruththevanar Thokai.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Divyadesam is Srinivasan. Also known as Kannan, Narayanan and Anna Perumal. He is giving his seva Nindra (Standing) Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Ekadesa Rudhirar and Swetha Rajan.

### Location

This temple is situated in Thirunaangur of Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu. It's about 7 kms away from Seerkazhi and is near to Thirunaangur. Transport facilities are not provided.

## Thiruvellarai

### About the Desam

Once when Sibi Chakravarthi has been tented here with his warriors here, a white boar crossed him. He chased It and the Boar finally went inside a hole. Saint Markandeya was under penance here and King Sibi narrated the incident that occurred here and the saint asked the king to perform a Milk Abhiseka to the hole. While doing so Lord Vishnu appeared before them. So Saint Markandeya asked Sibi Chakravarthy to bring 3700 Vaishnavites from North and build a temple here for Lord Vishnu. As requested Sibi Chakravarthy brought the 3700 Vaishnavites from the North and built the temple. While do so one of the Vaishnavite died and King Sibi was very much worried about it. Lord Vishnu again appeared Himself as a Vaishnavite and told King Sibi to count Him and make the numbering as 3700. Saint Naradhar's disciple Uyyakkondaar wrote "Sri Bhaashyam", which was left unfinished by him and was finally completed by Vishnu Sithaar. So this rock is called as "Uyyakkondaan Malai".

There are two entrances to the temple viz. Uttarayana Vasal (Entrance) and Dakshinayana Vasal used during respective periods - Thai to Aani (Jan - July) and Aavani to Margazhi (July to jan). There is one more entrance namely the Naazhi Kettan Vasal signifying the entrance used by the Lord when he came late and was questioned by Thayar. One could have darshan of Sridevi, Bhoodevi, Surya , Chandra, Aadishesha in Prakruta sharira serving the Lord. Avathara Sthala of the Acharyas - Uyyakondar and Engallazhwan. This place helped Sri Ramanuja in propagation of Srivaishnavism

**Special Information:** This temple has a big wall (Mathil sevar) Birth place of Bhakthar Uyyakondaar. Situated on top of a Mountain which is fall of white rocks and 100 feet high. (Vellarai means white rock. Since, this sthala is situated at the top of a small white mountain, this sthala is called "Thiru Vellarai").

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 71, 192 - 201  
Thirumangalwar - 1368-77, 1851, 2673, 2674

Total of 24 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Pundarikakshan, Pangayachelvi
Theerthangal	Darshana Pushkarini
Vimanam	Vimalakruthi Vimanam
Mangalasanam	Thirumangai Azhwar, Periyazhwar
Direction and Posture	Standing and East-faced.
Travel Base	Trichy

Access to the temple	Bus facility available from Trichy. This is on the way from Trichy to Thuraiyur.
Pratyaksham	Garudan, Sibi, Markendeyar, Bhoodevi
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sanctum sanctorum is about 50 ft high.</li> <li>• The front Gopuram is still incomplete. We can hear echoes in the inner prakaram.</li> <li>• Birth place of Uyyakkondar.</li> </ul>

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Sthalam is Pundarikakshan. Moolavar in standing position facing east direction. Prathyaksham for Garudan, called as "Periya Thiruvadi", Sibi chakravarthy, Bhoomi Piratti, Maarkandeya Maharishi, Lord Brahma, Rudhran (Lord Shiva).

### Location

This temple is located at around 16kms from Trichy on Trichy - Thuraiyur Road. From the main road the temple is around 1 1/2 furlong inside the village. There are plenty of buses from Trichy and Sri Rangam via Uththamar Koil to Thiruvellarai. There is no much facilities available here. So We had to stay at Trichy and visit this temple. Nearby to this temple is a famous Lord Shiva's Temple "Thirupaijili" .

## Thiruvelliyankudi

### About the Desam

The Thiruvelliyankudi temple is situated in Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu, near Senganoor bus stop. The temple can also be reached through Chozhavaram, Muttakudi and Mayavaram.

The deity of this temple is Lord Kola Valvilliraman. His idol is seen in a sleeping position, facing the east. This temple is constructed at the very place where Kola Valvilliraman is believed to have blessed Shukra, Indra, Brahma, Sage Markandeya and Sage Parasara. Worshipping in this temple is therefore considered to be equal to worshipping in the 108 major temples in Tamil Nadu.

Garudan, the divine vehicle of Lord Vishnu, is seen holding 'sangu' (couch shell) and 'chakram' (a discus shaped weapon), weapons that are normally seen in Lord Vishnu's hands. Many sages and saints of ancient times are said to have performed a special worshipping ritual called as 'Vyasa Puja' here.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangalwar - 1338 - 1347

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Kolavilli Raman, Maragatha Valli

Theerthangal	Sukra Theertham, Bramha Theertham, Indra Theertham, Parasuraama Theertham
Vimanam	Pushkalavarthaka Vimanam
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One who worships the diety at this Kshetra is said to have earned the credit of worshipping the dieties at all the 108 Divya Desams.</li> <li>• Sri Garuda has the Shanku and Chakra only in this Kshetra.</li> <li>• The famous place, Chenganoor, is the birth place of Sri Periyavachan Pillai.</li> </ul>
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Direction and Posture	Bhujanga Shayanam and East-faced.
Travel Base	Kumbakonam
Access to the temple	On the route from Kumbakonam to Anaikkarai. Alight at Chenganur Junction. The Kshetra is located 2 miles from here.
Alternate Access	On the route from Aduthurai to Anaikkarai. Alight at Muttakudi, from where the Kshetra is about 5 Kms.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is, Sree Kolavilli Raman He is giving his seva in Kidantha Thirukkalam in Bhujanga Sayam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Lord Shukran, Brahma, Indra, Parasara, Mayan, Markandeya Maharishi and Bhoomi Piratti.

### Location

This temple is situated in the District of Tanjore, Tamil Nadu. From Kumbakonam, we have to travel in a bus upto Anaikarai and from there to Senganoor and the temple is about 3/4 kms away from this place. The Sthalam can also be reached Via Chozhavaram, Muttakudi and Mayavaram.

## Thiru Vinnagar

### About the Desam

The appearance is similar to that of the Lord of Tirupathy and is considered as His elder brother. Those Unable to go to Tirupathi can do their prarthana here and it is taken as equivalent to prayers offered at Thirupathi.

Whenever Oppiliappa perumal's idol is taken in Procession. He is always accompanied by Bhoomidevi. Perumal wont step out the temple without Thaayar in order to keep his promise.

Markandeya maharishi is seen on the left side of the Lord. As per wishes of the wife of Markandeya the prasada is offered without salt, hence the place is also called Uppilliappan (Lord without salt). It is believed that those who take salt or salted food inside the temple will go to hell.



Monthly Sravana nakshatram and the Aypasi Brahmotsavam are very important days.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiwar - 1444-1477, 1855, 2080, 2673, 2674  
Peyalwar - 2342, 2343  
Nammalwar - 3249-3259

Total of 47 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Uppliappan, Bhoomi Devi
Theerthangal	Aarthipushkarni, Ahooraathra pushkarni
Vimanam	Vishnu, Suthananda
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Poigaiyazhwar, Peyazhwar, Nammazhwar.
Direction and Posture	Standing Posture and East-faced.
Travel Base	Kumbakonam
Access to the temple	One can reach the temple from Thirunageshwaram, next to Kumbakonam. Direct buses to the temple from Kumbakonam available.
Pratyaksham	Markendeyar, Garudan, Cauvery, Dharma Devas.
Features	All Prasadas in this Kshetra is offered without salt.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Kshetram is Oppiliappan. He is also called with the name "Uppiliappan". The Moolavar is found in Standing posture facing East direction. Prathyaksham for Markandeya Maharishi, Lord Garuda, River Kaveri, lord of Dharma.

### Location

It is located at around 5 kms from Kumbakonam on Kumbakonam - Karaikal Road. The Temple is 1/2 km from the main road. The Town buses from Kumbakonam will stop near the temple. Near this temple you have other famous temples like Thirunageswaram, Ayyavadi. Boarding & Lodging are available near the temple.

## Thirukkarambanoor

### About the Desam

Brahmanda Puranam has the following incident mentioned with respect to this divya desam. Brahma born out of the nabhi of Narayana was continuing to worship Narayana. One day, God decided to test the depth and sincerity of the prayers of Brahma. He is said to have come to Kadamba vanam, took the form of the Kadamba Viruksham (Tree). When Brahma realized that Narayana was not to be seen, he searched for Him and reached Kadamba vana. He realised the

Narayana was one among the Kadamba virukshams. He took some water in his kamandalam, poured it on the kadamba trees. The abhisheka water which flowed over the trees and then collected in a palce and became a tank. Brahma then repeated the Dwadasakshara mantra. Pleased with the sincerity of Brahmas prayers, Perumal appeared before him. The tank came to be known as Brahma theertham. On the bank of this theertham, later kadamba rishi did severe penance. Narayana appeared before him as will. The tank, since then, came to be known as Kadamba theertham and the town Kadamba kshetram.

It is also said that Siva once committed Brahmahathi by plucking one of Brahma's five heads. Since then, the fifth head got stuck to his hand and tried to get rid of the kapalam. To atone for this sin, Siva visited number of divya kshethrams and eked out his living by begging for alms. Every time he got alms, the bowl will get only half full and so he could not get rid of the sin. He eventually reached Kadamba kshetra. Perumal asked thaayaar to give some alms to Siva. The grace of Sri was such that the bowl got filled up and Siva was able to atone for his Brahmahathi dosha. It is believed that Siva continued to stay here as Bikshandar.

Another story connected to with this kshetram deals with the dharshan given by Perumal to Janaka Maharaja. Once upon a time, Janaka Maharishi, went on a pilgrimage entrusting the kingdom to to the Minister. In course of time he reached the Kadamba theertham. As advised by Gowthamar, he took the assistance of Kashyapar and other rishis and performed a yaga. At the end of the yaga, for some reason, they felt the result was not achieved. This upset the Maharishi. During this time, a rishi with his sishyas came along, noticed the plight of Janaka Maharishi, and instructed them to pray to Kadamba viruksham. They did exactly as told and an asareere was heard saying O King! The yaga became infructuous because unknown to you, the havis has been made impure by a wandering dog. Hence the yaga is not able to deliver the expected result. Please prepare fresh homa dravyams and your wishes will be fulfilled. Accordingly the yaga was performed afresh. In answer to the prayers of Janaka Maharishi, Lord Narayana lying down on Adishesha with Brahma on the nabhi kamalam and Siva as Bikshadanar staying by the side appeared before Janaka Maharishi and the other rishis assembled there. Janaka Maharishi is said to have built this temple for the Tirumirthis and installed the idols.

It is also said that a King by name Satkirthivarthanan, who has no progeney, came to this kshetram and offered sincere prayers to Perumal and in the course of time was blessed with a Son. As a thanksgiving measure he built the Udyoga Vimanam with five kalasams on the top, as well as the mandapam and the prakaras in the temple. Besides on Chithiria pournami day he performed an utsavam for Perumal, lived here for a long time and attained moksha.

### **Mangalasanam:**

Thirumangaiwar - 1399

1 paasuram.

<b>Special Information</b>	
Dieties	Purushottaman, Poorva Dhevi
Theerthangal	Kadhamba Theertham
Vimanam	Udhyoga Vimanam
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Also a Sivan temple for Bhikshandar</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Sannadhi for Sri Brahma is present here only.</li> <li>• This kshetra is also called as Trimurthy sthalam.</li> </ul>
Mangalasanam	Thirumangai Azhwar
Direction and Posture	Bhujanga Shyanam and East-faced.
Travel Base	Trichy
Access to the temple	We have to cross the river Cauvery from Srirangam to reach here. About 1 mile from Sri Rangam and 3 miles from Trichy Junction.
Pratyaksham to	Kadamba Maharishi, Sanagadhis, Ubharivasu

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Sthalam is Purushothaman. He is found in Moolavar in Bujanga seva facing East direction. Prathyaksham for Kadhamba Munivar, Thirumangai Alwar, Ubarusaravaso, the four persons Sanaga, Sanaathana and Sanathkumarar.

### Location

It is located next to Sri Rangam after crossing the Kollidam Bridge in Trichy - Madras Road while coming from Trichy. From here only the road divides into three and one road leads to Musiri, Thuraiyur etc., another leads to Lalgudi, Ariyalur etc., and another leads to Madras. While coming by train you can get down either at Uttamar Koil or at Pichanndar Koil Station. It is hardly around two kilometres from Sri Rangam and 7 kms from Trichy. There are plenty of buses available for this temple. All buses leading to Ariyalur, Lalgudi, Samayapuram, Moovanur, Thuraiyur, Musiri etc., will go to this temple

## Thiru Uraiyyur

### About the Desam

From the heredity of Dharmavarma Cholan came a King called Nandha Cholan, ruling the Chola Dynasty with Woriyur as Capital. He was also an adorn devotee of Lord Ranganathar. He ruled his Dynasty in a prosperously and every citizen there was happy and the Dynasty was prosperous. Only the King has a problem that he doesn't have child. Lord Vishnu asked Lordess Mahalakshmi to become the child of King Nandha Cholan. Once when King Nandha Cholan went for hunting he heard a child's cry. He went in search of it and at last found a child on the lotus in a pond. He brought the child as his child and named her as Kamalavalli as She came from Lotus. When the Kamalavalli was grown up, She went to festival at Sri Rangam and admired the beauty of Lord Ranganathar and pledged to marry Him. Lord Ranganathar appeared in the dream of King Nandha Cholan and told him that his child is none but the Lordess Mahalakshmi so send her to Sri Rangam and Lord Ranganathar will marry Her. King Nandha Cholan was delighted that Lordess Mahalakshmi was his daughter and Lord Ranganathar is going to be his Son-in-law. He dressed Kamalavalli as bridegroom and took Her to Sri Rangam Ranganathar Temple. When Kamalavalli went near Lord

Ranganathar, She vanished and Lord has accepted Her. King Nandha Cholan came to Woriyur and built a temple in memory of the marriage of Lord Ranganathar and her daughter Kamalavalli. Lord Ranganathar here is called as Azhagiya Manavaalan.(Beautiful Bride). But this temple went inside the Earth when Lord Shiva opened His Third Eye and destroyed the entire Woriyur. After this the Chola Dynasty moved its capital to Gangaikonda Cholapuram. The present temple was later on built by an unknown king from the Chola Dynasty on knowing this instance.

**Architecture :** The main deity here is Azhagiya Manavaalan is in the standing pose carrying conch and chakra in his hands. As Lordess Kamalavalli went to Sri Rangam and married the Lord Ranganathar, there is no separate prakaram for thayar Kamalavalli Nachiyar. She is here along with the Mulavar carrying the Lotus on Her hands in the sitting position as bridegroom. Kalyana uthsavam is celebrated on Panguni (March-April) Pooram day when Sri Rangam Ranganathar Temple utsavar will be brought here for the marriage (There is hence no Utsavar for the main deity here).

Avathara Sthala of Tirupannazhwar for whom there is a spearate sannidhi.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1762  
Kulasekaralwar - 667

Total of 2 Paasurams

Special Information	
Dieties	Azhagiya Manavalan, Vasalakshmi(Kamalavalli), Uraiyur Valli
Theerthangal	Kalyana Theertham,Suryapushkarni, Kudamurutti
Vimanam	Kalyana Vimanam
Mangalasanam	Thirumangai Azhwar, Kulasekarazhwar
Direction and Posture	Standing and North-faced.
Travel Base	Trichy
Access to the temple	About a mile from Trichy and 3 miles from Srirangam. Bus facilities available in plenty.
Pratyaksham	30 crore Devas, Ravidharma
Features	Birth place of Thiruppanazhwar

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Sthalam is Azgia Manavala Perumal. He is found in Standing (Nindra) thirukkolm (position) facing his thirumugham towards North direction along with "Prayoga Chakkaram". Prakthyaksham for Ravidharman and all Devars. (330 crores).

### Location

It is located inside the town Trichy. It is around 3 kms from the Trichy Station. The temple is located on the roadside. There are plenty of buses from Trichy Bus Stand to Woriyur via Nachiyar Koil.

## Thiruchenkandrur

### About the Desam

Sad at the way Ashwatthama, the son of Drona was killed, Yudhishtira undertook penance here and worshipped the Lord after taking bath in Tiruchittraru and under took renovation (Jeernodhdharam) work of the temple and attained mental peace. Natives call this temple as Dharamputra Pratishta.

Chenganur is a station on the Ernakulam - Tiruvanandapuram line. Can be approached by road from Kottakarai station(48 kms) on way to Kottayam.

Thaayaar - Sengamalavalli.

Theertham - Sanga Theertham, Thiruchiraaru (river).

Pradhishtai - Dharmar (Pandava).

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3480-3490.

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Imayavarappan, Sengamala Valli
Vimanam	JagaJyothi Vimanam
Theerthangal	River Chitraru, Sanga Theertham
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Lord Siva
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Standing Posture
Access to the temple	Board a bus from Kottarakara Railway Station(en route Trivandrum).

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Imayavarappan. He is found in Nindra Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards west direction. The perumal is prathyaksham for Rudran (Lord Shivan).

### **Location.**

This divya desam is situated 6 kms East to Thiruvaaranvilai, 4kms west to Thirupuliyoor, 5 kms North west to Thiruvanvandoor and 10 kms North to Thiruvavaazh. We can reach this sthalam also by getting down in a small station through the Railway lane between Thiruvanandhapuram to Ernakulam via kollam. Bus facilities are also available. So, if we come to this divya desam, from here its easy to visit othr divya desam, since they are close to each other.

## Thirukkadithaanam

### About the Desam

King Rukmangatha of Surya vamsha undertook Ekadasi Vrata here and gifted away all the Punya to the Devas and helped them reach Devaloka. The temple is called Sahadeva Pratishta as Sahadeva undertook the renovation. There are sannadhis for Krishna and Nrisimha here.

There is an interesting story about this temple. Normally the temple timings in malai nadu divya desams are very firm. The maali (servant) who used to open the doors of the temple daily at 5:00 am was late by a few minutes on one day. The devotees were waiting outside the temple for the servant to open the temple doors. Perumal could not tolerate this act and cursed him to turn to stone in front of the temple until the kaliyugam ends. Even today the statue of that person can be seen in front of the temple.

Thaayaar - Karpagavalli.

Theertham - Boomi Theertham.

Pradhishtai - Sahaadevan (Pandava).

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3502-3512.

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Arputha Narayanan, Karpaga Valli
Vimanam	Punyakoti Vimanam
Theerthangal	Bhoomi Theertham
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Rukmangadhan
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Kottayam
Access to the temple	About 6 miles from Thiruvella; Reach Senganancheri; Take turn at the higher secondary school and go forward 4 kms to reach the Kshetra

### Moolavar

The Moolavar found in this sthalam is Athpudha Narayanan. He is also named as "Amirutha Narayanan". He is found in Nindra Thirukkolam facing his Thirumugham along the east direction. Prathyaksham for Rukmaangadhan.

### Location.

This sthalam is found next to Senganancheri, which is found near to Kottayam in



Kerala. This temple can be reached by travelling from Thiruvalla to Kottayam getting down at Senganancheri. From there, by travelling around 2 kms in East, we can reach this sthalam. There is no staying facility, to go to this sthalam, we should stay in Thiruvalla (or) Senganancheri

## Tirukkatkarai

### About the Desam

As per sthalapurana, the plantain trees in the orchids got destroyed regularly for no reason. The owner offered to the Lord a plantain tree made of gold. Since then, with the grace of the Lord, the trees grew tall and in plenty. This variety of the plantain is the Naendram vazha. The natives worship the Lord as Vamana. The grand annual uthsav is conducted during Onam Festival. (Avani - Tiruonam).

The plantain trees in this thalam would not yield fruits & the farmer prayed to this Lord & offered plantains in gold. Ever since there was good yield of large sweet plantains & it is believed that these are the Nendram fruits popular in Kerala. This gold fruit in the sannadhi went missing & the farmer doubted and troubled a yogi. But, it was finally found in the sannadhi itself. The yogi committed suicide & was considered to be roaming the area as a Brahma Rakshasan. Devotees built a small temple for the yogi & offered him daily neivaediyam to appease him.

Thaayaar - Perunchelvanaayagi, Vaatsalyavalli.

Theertham - Kabila Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3612-3622.

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Katkaraiappan, Perunchelva Nayagi
Vimanam	Pushkala Vimanam
Theerthangal	Kapila Theertham
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Kapilar
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Trichur
Access to the temple	3 Kms from Idaipalli Railway Station(Ernakulam - Shoranur line).

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Katkaraiappan. Moolavar is found in Nindra Kolam facing his thirumugham along the south direction. Prathyaksham for Kapila munivar.

### Location.

This divyadesam is situated in a small village which is found next to Ernakulam in Kerala state. It is found close to Idappalli. when going in train, we have to get down in Irungalakkodi railway station, which is found on the railway lane between Aalvaai and Thirucchoor and if we get down in Angamaali railway station, we can

reach this sthalam if we travel about 9 kms through North east direction. There is no lodging facility. So, bhaktas can stay in Ernakulam to get the seva of the perumal.



## Thirumuuzhikalam

### About the Desam

There are two versions about the name of the place.

Harida Maharishi performed Tapas for many years. The rishi was overwhelmed when the Lord revealed His form and composed the Srisukthi (Tirumozhi) dealing the Varnashrama Dharma, Anushtana Prakarana (duties to be performed at five times a day) and samhita (which deals with yoga) and hence the place is called Tirumozhikalam and the Lord took the name Tirumozhikalathan at the request of the rishi.

The natives call the Lord as Lakshmana. As per sthala purana, Lakshmana prayed this Lord repenting his action of suspecting Bharata when he came to Chitrakootam and was overwhelmed by the embrace of Lakshmana. Since this sthala brought back the comradeship between the two, this place is called Tirumoozhikalam.

This place is about 24 kms from Alappuzha (Alwaye) by road on way to Ernakulam, and about 5 kms from Angamali Railway station on the Ernakulam - Allapuzha Line.

Thaayaar - Maduraveni Naachiyaar.

Theertham - Perungulam, Sanga Theertham, Chirraaru.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1553, 2061, 2674 (129)  
Nammalwar - 3623-3633.

Total of 14 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Thirumoozhikalathan, Madura Veni
Vimanam	Soundarya Vimanam
Theerthangal	Perungula Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Maharishi Hareedhar
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Alwaye
Access to the temple	Near Angamali Railway Station (Ernakulam - Shoranoor line)

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Muuzhikalathan. The Perumal is also named as Appan, Sri Sukthinathapperumal. He is found in Nindra thirukkolam facing his thirumugham along the Eastern direction. Prathyaksham for Aareetha Maharishi.

### **Location.**

This sthalam is situated near Aalvaai city in Kerala state. We can get down in Aalvaai and from there, we can reach Moozhikkalam by travelling in the bus. From Ernakulam also, we can reach this sthalam by bus. To get into this sthalam, we have to travel about 1 Km from Moozhikkalam road. From Kaaladi road railway station, if we travel 7 kms towards the western direction, we can reach this sthalam. There is not much of lodging facility.



## Thiru Naavaay

### About the Desam



This is a Stone Temple is on the banks of river Bharatapuzhai. This Kshetra is considered as holy as Kashi and Shraddhas in Kashi are performed here. This place was originally called "Tiru navayogi ( as nine yogis performed Yagna here) which in course of time became Itrunavai. This is the only temple in Malai Nadu (Kerala) where there is separate Sannadhi for Thayar(Lakshmi).

The Moolavar is Naavaai Mukundan, Narayanan seen in standing posture facing east. On the other bank of the Bharathapuzai river, there are temples for Siva and Brahma. Devotees perform the annual rites for their ancestors at this sthalam. Nine yogis once performed yagam here and hence the place came to be called Thirunavayogi (nava-nine), which later became Thirunaavaai. This is one of the few temples in Kerala with

separate sanadhi for Lakshmi.

Mahalakshmi and an elephant were both worshipping the Lord with the lotus flowers from a tank. At one time, the elephant could not find any flowers & he prayed to the Lord to show him a way. Lord Vishnu asked Lakshmi to be seated by his side & the elephant now had enough flowers & happily worshipped the Lord with Lakshmi.

Thaayaar - Malarmangai Naachiyaar, Sirudevi.

Theertham - Sengamala Saras.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1520, 2856

Nammalwar - 3634 - 3644.

Total of 13 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Narayanan, Malarmangai Nachiyar
Vimanam	Veda Vimanam
Theerthangal	Sengamala Saras
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Lakshmi, Gajendran
Direction and Posture	South-faced and Sitting Posture



Travel Base	Trichur
Access to the temple	A Mile from Etakulam Rly. Station(Near Tirur)

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Naavaay Mugundhan. Also named as "Narayanan". Moolavar is found in Nindra Thirukkolam facing his Thirumugham towards East direction. Prathyaksham for Lakshmi, Gajendran and Navayogis.

### **Location.**

This sthalam is situated 1 kms away from Edakkulam railway station in Kerala. We can also reach this sthalam by travelling through bus from Shoraanoor to Kuttipuram. This sthalam is a small village and as a result, there is no plenty of staying facility. This sthalam is found on the shore of Bharathappuzhi river which is found 1 kms away from Edakkulam along the south direction.

## Thiruppuliyur

### About the Desam

As per sthalapurana, the Saptarishis refused to receive dhan (alms) from King Vrishadharbi, son of Sibi Chakravarthy as they thought it was a sin to receive alms from the kings. The king tried to lure them in many ways and subsequently arranged to kill them. The Lord saved the rishis by killing kritiyai through Indra. The Saptarishis proclaimed that Sriman Narayana is the Paradevata and the Lord took the name Mayapiran at this place.

Thaayaar - Porkodi Naachiyaar.

Theertham - Bragya Saras, Poonchunai Theertham.

Pradhishtai - Bheeman (Pandava).

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 2673 (71)

Nammalwar - 3535 - 3545.

Total of 12 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Mayabiran, Porkodiyaan
Vimanam	Purushottama Vimanam
Theerthangal	Poonchunai Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Saptha Rishis
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Kottayam
Access to the temple	4 miles west of Chenganoor

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Maayapiran. Moolavar is found in Nindra Thirukkalam facing his Thirumugham along the East direction. Prathyaksham for Sapta Rishis (7 Rishis).

### Location.

This sthalam is situated 3 1/2 kms away from Sengannoor in west. We can reach this sthalam by getting down in Sengannoor railway station which is found on the railway lane between Trivandrum (Thiruvananthapuram) to Kollam via Ernakulam. There is no lodging facility.



## Thiruvavaazh

### About the Desam

Avathara sthala of udayanangai, Nammazhwar's mother. Udayanangai and her husband Kari observed penance for 41 days and the Lord bestowed them with a son, who became the Prapannajana Santhana Kootastar of Sri Vaishnava Satsampradaya.

As per the sthala purana, Lakshmi was taken aback by seeing the Ugra(Ferocious) swaropa of the Lord after slaying Hiranya and performed tapas. The Lord took His normal pleasant form at the request of Prahlada and came in search of Lakshmi here. Lakshmi became very happy and took her rightful place in the heart of the Lord. Hence the Lord here is called Tiruvazhmarban and place called Tirupatisaram as the Lord resides here.

**Approach :** This temple is located at around 4 kms from Nagarcoil on Nagarcoil-Trivandrum Road.Moderate facilities available near the temple so it better to stay either at Nagarcoil or Thirunelveli and visit this temple.

Thaayaar - Kamalavalli Nachiyaar.

Theertham - Lakshmi Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3475.

Total of 1 Paasuram.

Special Information	
Dieties	Thirukkuralappan, Thiruvazhmarban, Kamalavalli Nachiyaar
Vimanam	Indra Kalyana Vimanam
Theerthangal	Lakshmi Theertham
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Vindhai, Kaari, Udaya Nangai
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Sitting Posture
Features	The Kshetra is the birthplace of Udaya Nangai (mother of Nammazhwar). The Lordess (Lakshmi) stands on the left side of the sri roopa of the Lord.
Access to the temple	2 Miles before Nagercoil as from Thirukkurungudi or Nanguneri. Accessible from Nagercoil also.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Thirukkuralappan. He is also named as "Thiruvavaazh maarbhan". Moolavar in Veetrirundha (sitting) thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards East direction. Prathyaksham for Vindhai, Kaari, Udaya

Nangai and Garudan.

#### Location.

This Divyadesam, Thiruvanparisaram is also known as "Thirupathisaram" and lies around 3 kms away from Nagarkoil.

## Thiruvananthapuram

### About the Desam

As per sthalapurana, Shankara mangalaththammai, a pativratha used to observe Ekadasi vratha and feed one Brahmachari(bachelor boy) on Dwadasi. Tholakarana, a demon, created hurdles for this. The Lord in the form of Brahmachari killed Tholakarana and came for the feast, hiding the Yagnopavitham (sacred thread) with Krishnainam (deer skin). The Lord at the request of pativratha gives darshan and continues to give this day , with Lakshmi adorning His chest and hence called Tiruvazhmarban.

Thaayaan - Selvathirukozundhu Naachiyar, Vaatsalyadevi.

Theertham - Kandaakarna Theertham, Pambaa river.

#### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1808-1817, 2674 (118)  
Nammalwar - 3205 - 3215.

Total of 22 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Kolabiran, Selvath Thirukkozhundhu
Vimanam	Sadhuranga Kola Vimanam
Theerthangal	Kandaakarna Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar, Nammazhar
Pratyaksham	Saptha Rishis
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Kottayam
Access to the temple	About 3 Kms from Thiruvella Main Road
Note:	Previously ladies were prohibited inside the temple. The ban has been lifted now.

#### Moolavar

The Moolavar found in this sthalam is Kolapiraan. He is also called as "Thiruvaazhmarban". Moolavar is found in Nindra Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham along Eastern direction. The perumal is prathyaksham for Kanda Karnan..

#### Location.

This sthalam is situated 3 kms away from Thiruvalla railway station which is in

between Kollam - Ernakulam railway line. We can reach this sthalam also by bus that goes towards kottayam. For staying, Chattirams are available.

## Thiruvandur

### About the Desam

Many of you would have known by now that the Thirumeni of Sri Anantha Padamanabar is made of Nava Rathnams (Gold, diamond, gems, vaiduryam and lots more) This was discovered recently when Pothis (Archakas are called as Pothis in Malai Nadu divya desams) saw some shine in one of the hands of Perumal while doing Thirumanjanam to moolavar. When they started cleaning, to their amazement, they found that complete thirumeni of perumal is full of gold and nava rathnams (This was covered with some black element some centuries back to protect perumal from invaders).

Of all the Sayana Perumals, the one at this Kshetra is the largest. To have complete darshan of the Siras(Head), body and Pada(Feet), one has to view from the three entrances. On the south side of the compound there is a Sannadhi for Yoga Nrisimha with Hanuman in front and Krishna at the rear of the Sannadhi. The temple for Lakshmi Hayagriva and Srinivasa is on the south side. As per the Sthala purana , at the request of Diwakara yogi, Lord took the huge form of the size of Tridanda so as to have darshan from the three entrances. Anantasayana vrada is considered very important here.

Thaayaan - Srihari Lakshmi.

Theertham - Matsya Theertham, Padma Theertham, Varraha Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3678 - 3688.

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Anantha Padmanabhan, Harilakshmi
Vimanam	Hemakooda Vimanam
Theerthangal	Madhsya Theertham
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Rudran, Chandran, Indran
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Bhujanga Shyanam
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Lord must be worshipped from 3 Gates.This 3-gate system applies to the previous Kshetra also. A temple for Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy has also been constructed at Adayar, Chennai; modelled behind this Kshetra.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entry into the sanctum sanctorum permitted only without shirt or banians. Legend says that the entire state of Kerala is under the control of this Lord.</li> </ul>
Access to the temple	Being a capital city, it has all the facilities.

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this Thiruvanandhapura Kshetram is Sri Anantha Padmanabhan. Moolavar is found in Kidantha (sleeping) kolam in Bhujangha Sayanam and facing his thirumugham along the Eastern direction. He gave his Prathyaksham for Indiran, Chandiran (the moon god) and Ekadesai Ruthraas.

### **Location.**

This is one of the most famous Divyadesam found in the State of Kerala. It is found 3/4 kms away from the Thiruvananthapuram Central Railway Station. Lots of bus and train facilities are available. Special trains run from Chennai - Thiruvananthapuram. This place is also named as "Trivandrum". Lots of boarding and lodging facilities are also available.





# Thiruvananthapuram

## About the Desam

Legend has it that Arjuna built this temple, to expiate for the sin of having killed Karna on the battlefield, against the dharma of killing an unarmed enemy. It is also believed that Vishnu (here) revealed the knowledge of creation to Bhrama , from whom the Madhukaitapa demons stole the Vedas. It is said that Arjuna built this temple at Nilackal near Sabarimalai. and the image was brought here in a raft made of six pieces of bamboo to this site, and hence the name Aranmula (six pieces of bamboo).

There is yet another legend associated with Parthasarathy here. On the ninth day of the battle of Kurukshetra, the Kauravas reigned supreme under the leadership of Bheeshma, when Krishna motivated Arjuna to take initiative and vanquish his foe. Upon his hesitating to do so, Krishna jumped down in rage, and took up his discus; seeing this sight Bheeshma surrendered to him and Arjuna beseeched him not to kill Bheeshma, as it would have been against Krishna's vow to take up arms in his battle. It is believed that it is this image of Krishna that is enshrined here, with a discus.

## Festival

The Malayalam month of Meenam witnesses a festival where Aranmula Parthasarathy is taken in a grand procession on the Garuda mount to the Pampa river bank, where an image of the Bhagawati from the nearby Punnamthode temple is brought in procession for the Arattu festival.

## Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3436-3446.

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Thirukkuralappan, Padmasana Valli
Vimanam	Vamana Vimanam
Theerthangal	Vedavyasa Saras
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Lord Brahma
Direction and Posture	Standing and East-faced Posture
Travel Base	Kottayam
Access to the temple	6 miles east of Chenganoor

## Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Thirukkuralappan. He is also named as "Parthasarathy". Moolavar is found in Nindra Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham along the East direction. Prathyaksham for Brahma devan, Vedavyasa Maharishi.

### Location.

This divyadesam is found next to Sengannoor in Kerala. 6 kms away in East from Sengannoor, this sthalam is found. We can reach this sthalam by travelling in Bus. For staying facility, a devasthanam choultry (Chattiram) is available, but food facility is minimum.

## Thiruvattaru

### About the Desam

The Construction of this temple is similar to Tirvanadapuram and the darshan is through the three entrances. The temple is constructed in such a way that the sunrays fall on the divine face of Moolamorthy during evenings. The Lord defeated the demon Kesi, who was creating troubles to rishis, and rested on him. Kesi's wife Asuri prayed Ganga, who along with Tamarabharani created a deluge. On finding that it had no effect, they surrendered and worshipped the Lord by splitting and going around Him and hence the name Vattaru (Vattam - Circle) as per sthala purana. The Lord is called Adikesava as He defeated the demon Adikesi. There is also a Sannadhi for Krishna here.

Thiruvattaru is situated about 6 miles from Thoduvetti, which can be reached by bus in the Thiruvananthapuram Nagercoil route. This temple is similar to the Thiruvananthapuram temple. There are three entrances through which devotees get the darshan of the Lords' face, body and feet. There are huge prakarams and a Krishna idol.

The Lord is said to have destroyed the asura Aadikesi who was disturbing the rishis & devas. The asura's wife, Aasoori prayed to the river Ganges for help. The river Ganges along with the Taamirabarani river rushed as a flood, but the Lord made the land rise as a hill. The two rivers went around the hill in a circle (vattam) like a garland and hence the name Thiruvattaru to this sthalam. Since the Lord vanquished the asura Aadikesi, he is known by the naamam Aadikesava Perumaal. The spot where the rivers split is called Moovaathu Mugam / Thodhai Pirali.

The Moolavar is Aadikesava Perumal seen in bujanga sayanam posture facing west.

Thaayaar - Maragadavalli Naachiyar.

Theertham - Kadalvaai Theertham, Vattaru, Raama Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3722-3732.

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Aadhi Kesavap Perumaal, Maragadha Valli
Vimanam	Asthanga Vimanam
Theerthangal	Kadalvay Theertham, Rama Theertham
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Parasuraman, Chandran

Direction and Posture	West-faced and Bhujanga Shyanam
Features	The Lord is very similar to the one in Anantha Shyanam except that Syanam posture differs in both, which is visible on keen observation.
Access to the temple	24 miles from Nagercoil in Trivandrum direction.

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Aadhikesavapperumal. He is gound in Kidantha Thirukkolam in Bhujanga sayanam facing his thirumugham along western direction. Prathyaksham for Chandiran, the Moon God.

### **Location.**

This sthalam is situated next to Thoduvetti in Kerala. We can also reach this sthalam by getting down in Thoduvetti while travelling in Bus which starts from Trivandrum to Naagar Koil. After getting down in Thoduvettin, we have to catch another bus and travel around 6 kms to reach this sthalam. There is no staying facility.

## Thiruvitthuvakkodu

### About the Desam

As per sthalapurana, the Lord took the four forms as Ambarisha wished to worship the Paradevata in Vyooohavatar roopa and obtain His blessings. It is believed that Dharmaputra worshipped the Perumal at the centre, Arjuna - the one on the west side, Bheema - the one on the left and Nakula and Sahadeva worshipped the Lord on the right side. Ambarisha attained Moksha here.

The Moolavar is Uyyavandha Perumal, Abhayapradhan seen in standing posture facing south. There is a sannadhi for Lord Siva, as soon as we enter the temple. The Perumal sannadhi is behind this. The five Pandavas are said to have done penance here. There are 4 murthis. It is said that Dharmar worshipped the central moorthi, Arjuna the murthi on the west, Bheema the murthi on the left, Nakulan and Sahaadevan the murthi on the right.

Thaayaar - Vithuvakottuvalli, Padmabaani Naachiyar.

Theertham - Chakra Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Kulasekaralwar - 688-697.

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Uyya Vandha Perumaal, Vithuvakkottu Valli
Vimanam	Thathuva Kanchana Vimanam
Theerthangal	Chakra Theertham
Mangalasanam	Kulasekarazhwar
Pratyaksham	Ambareeshan
Direction and Posture	South-faced and Bhujanga Shyanam
Access to the temple	Near Pattambi Rly. Station(26 Kms. From Guruvayoor)

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Uyyavandha Perumal. He is found in Nindra Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham along the south direction. He is also named as "Abhayapirathan". The perumal is prathyaksham for Ambhareeshan.

### Location.

This sthalam is found in between Shoranoor to Kallikkottai, next to Pattambi. We can also reach this sthalam while travelling through Shoranoor to Guruvayoor and has to travel around 10 kms . While travelling in train, we have to get down in

Pattambi railway station which is found on the Shoranoor - Kallikkottai line and after travelling 2 kms, we can reach this sthalam. Staying facility in Pattambi is available. This sthalam is popularly called as " Anjumoorthy Koil ".

## Thirukkiviloor

### About the Desam

Vamana Trivikrama Avathara Sthalam. It was here that Mudal Azhwars (poigai, Bhoothath and peiyazhwar's) met one night in a small room. They felt the presence of one more person and found the Lord and Piratti(Lakshmi) and composed the First three Tiruvanddadi in praise of Him. This is one of the five Krisharanya Kshetras. Mahabali's pride bit the dust in this kshetra.

Thaayyar - Poongoval Naachiyar.

Theertham - Pennaiyaru, Krishna Theertham, Chakra Theertham

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiwar - 1078, 1138-1147, 1569, 1641, 2057, 2058, 2068, 2673, 2674

Poigaiwar - 2158, 2167

Boothathwar - 2251

Total of 21 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Trivikraman, Aayanar, Poongoval Nachiyar
Vimanam	Srikara Vimanam
Theerthangal	Krishna Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangai Azhwar, Boothathazhwar
Pratyaksham	Mrigandu Maharishi, Balichchakravarthy
Travel Base	Cuddalore
Direction and Posture	Standing and East-faced.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The unique feature of the temple is the Shanku is located on the right hand of the diety unlike the other temples.</li><li>A Durga Devi sannidhi('Karpudaya Kanni') is also located within the shrine(Temple).</li></ul>
Access to the temple	Accessible from Cuddalore(about 45 miles) or from Thirukkiviloor station(Villupuram - Katpadi Line). It is 2 miles south of Pennai river.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Trivikraman. The Perumal is also called as

"Dahaleesan". Moolavar in Nindra, Nandantha (Ulagalantha) kolam facing East direction and his right leg lifted upwards towards the sky. And the great and a special thing is that the Sangu, which will be usually on the left hand is on the right hand and the Chakkaram which will be on the right hand is on the left hand.

#### Location.

This temple is situated in South Arcot district in Tamil Nadu. 2 kms away from Thirukoviloor, which is in between Vizhupuram to Kaatpaadi railway lane. Some other routes are from Pondicherry to Bangalore, Chittoor - Trichy (Via vellore) - Cuddalore, from Tiruvannamalai, Vizhupuram also have plenty of bus facilities. It is situated on the sea shore of Thenpanni river.

## Thiruvaheendrapuram

### About the Desam

There is a Hayagriva Sannadhi at Aushadagiri hillock where Swami Desika worshipped Garuda and Hayagriva. Lord Hayagriva appeared and blessed Swami Desika. There is a Sannadhi for Swami Desika in the temple. The Theerthavari and Malai uthsavam during purattasai (Sept - Oct) are important festivals. As this sthala was conceived and constructed by Adisesha, the place is called Tiru Aheendrapuram. Garuda and Adisesha brought the Vraja (Garudanadhi) and Patala Ganga (Sesha) Theerthams for the Lord and are used for Abhishek and for making Prasadams respectively.

Thaayaar - Hemaambujavalli Thaayaar (Vaikunda Nayagi)

Theertham - Garudanadhi, Chandra Theertham, Sesha Theertham

#### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiwar - 1148-1157

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Deiva Nayagan, Vaigunda Nayagi
Vimanam	Chandra Vimanam
Theerthangal	Garuda Nadhi
Mangalasanam	Thirumangai Azhwar
Pratyaksham	Garudan,Chandran
Travel Base	Cuddalore
Direction and Posture	Standing and East-faced.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The ksetra is located on the banks of the Garuda Nadhi</li><li>There is also a sanctum sanctorum for Lord Hayagreeva.</li><li>One can see a lotus in the hands of the Utsavar, eyes over the forehead,</li></ul>



	<p>'jada'(long hair) over the head and the usual shanku and the chakra.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are considered to be the symbols for the Trimurthy.</li> <li>• The temple is accessible from Thiruppappuliyur station(about 3 miles westward). The town has a good frequency of buses.</li> </ul>
Access to the temple	Bus facility available from Trichy. This is on the way from Trichy to Thuraiyur.

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Deyva Nayagan Perumal. Moolavar in standing position facing his thirumugham,towards,East,direction.Prathyaksham for Chandran and Garudan

### **Location.**

This Divyadesam is one of the main sthalam in Nadu Naattu Divyadesam. The temple is situated about 5 Kms away from Cuddalore in South Arcot District,Tamil Nadu. This temple is located underneath a small mountain (Malai Adivaram). 3 miles away from Tirupathirippuliyoor railway station which is in between Chennai - Trichy railway lane. Bus facility is also available.



## Sri Vaikundam

### About the Desam

As per sthala purana, Kaladushaka - a thief used to donate half of the loot to Perumal kallapiraan. Once, when caught stealing in the Royal palace, he meditated on Lord. Lord entered his body and preached vedanta to the king and then displayed his true form to both the king and the thief. The perumal came to be known as Kallappiran" (Kallan - thief). Once Somakan a demon took away Brahma's knowledge. Brahma after praying (meditating) on the Lord here, regained the srushti gnana which was taken away by the demon.

Two Thaayaars in separate sannadhis - Vaigundavalli, Boodevi.

Theertham - Brigu Theertham, Taamirabarani river.

#### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3183-3193.

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Kallappiraan, Vaikuntha Naathan, Vaikuntha Valli
Vimanam	Chandra Vimanam
Theerthangal	Tambra Barani River, Bhругu Theertham
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Indran, Bhрудhu
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Thirunelveli
Access to the temple	Has its own railway station(Thirunelveli - Tiruchendur line). Good bus network too from Tirunelveli.

#### Moolavar

The Moolavar is Sri Vaikundanathan. Other names of him are Kalla Piraan, Paal Pandiyan. Moolavar in Nindra Thirukkalam facing east direction. Prathyaksham for Brighu Chakaravathy and Indiran.

#### Location.

Srivaikuntam Divya Desam is situated on the banks of the river Thamparabarani (Copper river) about 35 KM from Tirunelveli town in Tamil Nadu. Srivaikuntam railway station is situated on the Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur line. All passenger trains from Tirunelveli stop at this station The temple is about 1.5 miles from the railway station. Srivaikuntam is also well connected with Tirunelveli, Tiruchendur and Tuticorin by road.

## Thiruvilliputhoor

### About the Desam

Avathara sthala of Periazhwar and Andal. Lord Ranganatha of Srirangam married Andal here. Andal and Garudazhwar are on either side of the Lord in standing posture. The standing posture of Garuda near the Lord is unique to this place. The Araiyaar seva, like in Srirangam, is very famous. The place is named after the hunter kings Villi and Putthan who built this town and their images are installed in the temple. One day Periazhwar who was performing Pushpa kanikaryam for the Temple, found Andal wearing the garlands meant for Lord. That day Azhwar offered fresh garland to the Lord but the Lord refused to wear any other garland except the one used by Andal and hence Andal is called "Choodi Kuduttha Nacchiyar".

Thaayaar - Aandaal (Kodhaa Naachiyar).

Theertham - Thirumukkulam.

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 133  
Aandaal - 549.

Total of 2 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Vadabathra Sayee, Rangamannar, Andal, Periya Thiruvadi
Vimanam	Samsana Vimanam
Theerthangal	Thirumukkula Theertham
Mangalasanam	Periazhwar, Andal
Pratyaksham	Mandooka Maharishi, Periyazhwar
Direction and Posture	East faced and Vadabhadra Shyanam
Travel Base	Madurai
Features	Avatara Kshetra of Periazhwar and Andal The Divine Thiruppavai is fully illustrated by way of sculptures circumambulating the central sanctum-sanctorum.
Access to the temple	Has its own railway Station(Virudhu Nagar -- Tenkasi line). Via Road:-- > Madurai - Tenkasi Road.

### Moolavar

The Moolvar of this Divyadesam is Sri Vadabhatra Saayi. Also named as Ranga Mannaar. Prathyaksham for Mandooka rishi and Periyalwar Moolavar in Bhujanga

Sayanam, giving his seva facing along the east direction.

**Location.**

This sthalam is in Tirunelveli district near Thirukkurungudi. We have to get down in Naanguneri when travelling from This temple is situated in Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. When going in train, we have to get down in Sri Villiputtoo Railway station, Via Thenkaasi, Virudhunagar and getting down in the Srivilliputtoo station, we have to go 1 1/2 kms to reach the temple. Bus facility and lodging facility is also available

## Thirukkoloor

### About the Desam

This is one of the Azhwar Nava Tirupathi. Kubera who lost the Nava Nidhis (nine types of wealth) due to a curse of Parvati, prayed to the Lord here. The Lord appeared and restored the wealth to Kubera. At the request of Nava Nidhis, the Lord accepted the name Nikshepavvitthan (Vyttha Manidhi). This place is also called the Adharma Pishunam as Dharma( who resides here praying the Lord ) defeated Adharma.

The Lord is in Bhujanga sayanam with his head supported by his left hand as if he is looking at us. This is the avatara sthalam of Madurakavi azhwar. Swami Manavala Mamunigal has composed a mangalasanam for this kshetram. No facilities are available for staying here. Due to a curse by Parvathi Kuberan lost his nava nidhis (Nine types of wealth) Kuberan meditated on the lord and got blessed by the perumal of this divya desam , who restored the navanidhis and so the Lord become the Vaittha maa nidhi (Nikshepa Vitthan ) and Kuberan obtained Saapa-vimochanam (was freed from the curse) . This sthalam is also known as adharma pisunam since Dharmarajan(who lives here) won in a battle with Adharmam here . Nammazhwar has described this kshetram as the shining star on the forehead of the Southern direction (Then-thisaith thilada manaiya thirukko loorrkke) in his 6 pasuram of his aaram pathu.

Thaayaar - Kumudavalli, Kolorvalli.

Theertham - Kubera Theertham, Thamirabarani river.

#### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar: 3293-3303, 3473

Total of 12 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Vaithamanidhi, Kolorvalli
Vimanam	Srikara Vimanam
Theerthangal	Kubera Theertham, Tambrabarani River
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Gubera, Madura Kavi Azhwar
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Bhujanga Shyanam
Travel Base	Thirunelveli
Features	The Kshetra is the Avathara Sthala of Madura Kavi Azhwar. The Lord is in the posture of having risen His left hand towards His right hand. The divine meaning of this posture could be attributed to the Lord having donated all His wealth to Gubera and reaching and searching towards it.

Access to the temple	About 2 to 4 Kms Near AzhwarthiruNagari.
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### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this Sthalam is Vaitha Maanitha Perumal. Also called as "Nishopavitthan". Moolavar in Kidantha kolam in Bujanga sayanam facing East direction. Prathyaksham for Guberan and Madhurakavi Alwar.

### **Location.**

This sthalam is situated in Tirunelveli district near Azhwar Tirunagari. Two miles away from Azhwar Tirunagari. No lodging facilities available. This sthalam is one of Nava Thirupathi.





## Thirukkoodal

### About the Desam

It was here that Periazhwar sang "Tirupallandu" (the first Dasakam of Periazhwar Tirumozhi) offering Mangalasanam for the Lord, His Consorts, His Ayudhas(weapons), other Ornaments and His devotees. One can see the ashtanga vimanam from a higher level in the temple, where the Lord gives darshan as Pallikonda Perumal (Sayana) and Suryanarayana in standing posture which are immensely beautiful. As per Sthalapuarna, once heavy rain and floods created a big structure preventing further rain. Since the clouds joined together, the place is called Tirukoodal (koodal - to meet).

Thaayaar - Madhuravalli Naachiyaar (Vagulavalli, Varagunavalli, Maragadavalli).

Theertham - Hemapushkarini, Chakra Theertham, Krudamaalaa river, Vaigai river.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1762  
Thirumazhisaialwar - 2420.

Total of 2 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Koodalazhagar, Vagula Valli, Maragatha Valli, Varaguna Valli, Madura Valli
Vimanam	Astanga Vimanam(Two tier; Ranganatha in the first tier -- Bhujanga Shayanam; Soorya Narayana in the upper tier -- Standing Posture. A rare Vishnu Kshetra with Navagraha Prathishta.)
Theerthangal	Hema Pushkarini, Chakra Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Thirumazhisaiazhwar, Andal
Pratyaksham	Sounakaadhigal, Bruhu, Periyazhwar
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Bhujanga Shyanam
Travel Base	Madurai
Access to the temple	Very near to Madurai. Being a zilla headquarters, it has a well established transportation.

### Moolavar

The Moolvar found in this Sthalam is Koodal Azhagar. Moolavar in Veetrirundha thiukkalam facing his thriumugham in East direction. Prathyaksham for Brighu maharishi, Sownaka maharishi and Periyalwar.

### Location.

This sthalam is situated in Madurai district in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. The temple is found close to Madurai main Bus stop. Plenty of bus, train facilities are available. Lots of lodging facilities are also available. The travel to this divyadesam is very

easy since lots of transportation facility is available.



## Thirukkoshthiyur

### About the Desam

This temple is divided in 4 levels(Storeys). The first level has Uragamellanayan(Main) in Sayana Posture. In Dakshineswara Nrisimha, Uttareswara Nrisimha, Ksheerabdinathan,Stitha Narayanan Sannadhis, the Lord gives darshan in various postures of standing, sitting, sayana(Iying), Walking and dancing signifying the various forms He takes to protect His devotees. Sayana Perumal is seen blessing Adishesha. In the second and third levels , the Lord is seen in standing and sitting postures. Bhagawat Ramanuja gave to Mankind the secret and sacred TIRUMANTRAM, the savior of all to save the mankind from rebirth (against the wishes of his Guru). The Ashtanga Vimanam was constructed by Vishwakarma and Mayan. The idols of Tirukottiyur Nambi and Bhagwat Ramanuja are installed in the temple. At the ground level, the Lord gives darshan as Natanakrishna. The place is called Goshtipuram as Devas assembled here as one unit(Goshti) Sri vaishnavas call this place as "Dwayam Vilaninda Tirupati" - the birth place of Dwayamantra.

Thaayaar - Thirumaamagal Naachiyar.

Theertham - Deva Pushkarini.

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 13-22, 173, 360-370  
Thirumangaialwar - 1550, 1838-1847, 1856, 2674 (125)  
Boodathalwar - 2227, 2268  
Peyalwar - 2343  
Thirumazhisaialwar - 2415

Total of 39 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Sowmya Narayanan, Thirumaamagal
Vimanam	Asthanga Vimanam(This can be found nowhere else. Built in three tiers. The diety is worshipped in different postures in each tiers.)
Theerthangal	Deva Pushkarini(Thirup Parkadal)
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar, Thirumazhisaiazhar
Pratyaksham	Kadambha Rishi, Indra
Direction and Posture	East-faced diety.(Posture: The diety who had stayed stood, walked and also in bhujanga Shyanam.).
Travel Base	Madurai
Access to the temple	Road: Thirumeyyam -- > -- Thirupatthur --6 miles -- > -- Thirukkoshthoor. Rail: Trichy - Manamadurai line(Karaikkudi Station).

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this sthala is Uruga Mellanayaan. He gave his prathyaksham for Kadamba Maharishi and Indiran. Moolavar in kidantha (sleeping) thirukkolam and in Bhujanga sayanam facing his thirumugham along the east direction.

### **Location.**

This temple is located on the Thiruputhur - Ramanathapuram Route. From Madurai we have to go to Thiruputhur and it is around 10 kms from Thiruputhur.

## Thirukkulanthai

### About the Desam

This is one among the Azhwar Nava Tirupathi. As per the stahala purana, Kamalavathi daughter of Vedasaran, Meditated on the Lord intending to marry only Him. Pleased with her efforts, The Lord embraced her and then married her. Hence this place is also Balika vanam. The Lord slayed the demon Amsarajan in a Mayayuddha at Balikavanam and danced over him and took the name Mayakoothan (Koothu - Folk Dance) at the request of the Devas.

Swami Manavala mamunigal has done a mangalasanam for this Sthalam.

This place is also Known as Periyankulam and it is the farthest from Sivaikuntam/ Azhwar Thirunagri (about 11 KMs Northeast from Srivaikuntam).One can also come here from Thirupulingudi .There are no facilities here.

Thaayaar - Alamelumangai Thaayaar, Kulandaivalli.

Theertham - Perungulam.

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3561.

Total of 1 Paasuram.

Special Information	
Dieties	Mayakkoothan, Kulandhai Valli
Vimanam	Anandha Nilaya Vimanam
Theerthangal	Perungula Theertham
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Brihaspathi
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Thirunelveli
Access to the temple	7 miles north-east of Sri Vaikuntham.

### Moolavar

Sree Mayakkoothan

### Location.

This sthalam is situated in Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu. 7 kms in right towards Sri vaikundam and 6kms away from Thirupulingudi. Bus facilities are available, but no lodging facilities. This sthalam is one of Azhwar's Navatirupathi.

Azhwar Tirunagari is one of the most important and well known Divya Desams. It is the avatara sthalam of Nammazhwar, home of Perumal Adipiraan (Adinathar) about whom Nammazhwar sung "Ninra Adipiraan nIrka Marraith dheivam naadudhire" meaning "when Adipiraan is standing here why do you have to think of other Gods". This is also a Pancha Kshetram (Adi kshetram, Danta Kshetram, Varaha Kshetram, Sesa Kshetram and Sangara Kshetram). The Lord's feet are buried underground. Indra was cured of a curse after praying here. There is a sannidhi for Varaha perumal Ganapiraan. This place is very famous for the Nammazhwar Brahmotsavam and Garuda Sevai.

## Thirukkurugoor

### About the Desam

#### Architecture

The Main temple (Adinathar Temple) has a large courtyard and a big tower. Perumal Adipiraan is in Ninra Tirukolam Facing East. There is also a Vighram of Nammazhwar here which is a bronze image ( a self manifested vighram) "Tan Uganda Meni". The Sthalavriksham (also known as Thirupuliazhwar) where Nammazhwar meditated for 16 years before his meeting with Madurakavi Azhwar is on the left side of the temple.

Thaayaar - Aadinathavalli, Kurugurvalli.

Theertham - Brahma Theertham, Tamirabarani river.

#### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3106 - 3116.

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Aadinathap Perumaal, Polindhu Nindrabiran, Aadhinaatha Valli
Vimanam	Govindha Vimanam
Theerthangal	Tambrabarani River, Brahma Theertham
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Lord Brahma, Nammazhwar, Madurakavi Azhwar
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Thirunelveli
Features	Nammazhwar and Manavaala Mamunigal Avathara Sthalam.
Access to the temple	Has its own railway station (Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur line). 3 miles east of Sri Vaikuntam.

#### Moolavar

The Moolavar in Aadhinathan. Other names of this perumal are Aadhippiraan, Polindhu Nindra piraan. Moolavar in Nindra Kolam facing east direction. Prathyaksham for Brahmadevar, Madhurakavi Alwar and Nammalwar.

#### **Location.**

Azhwar Tirunagari Railway station is on the Tirunelveli-Thiruchendur railway line. All the passenger trains on this line stop at Azhwar Tirunagari. The Temple is situated about a mile from the Railway station. Buses from Tirunelveli are also available. Facilities for Boarding and Lodging are available and one can conveniently visit the Nava Tirupathis from here.



## Thirukkurungudi

### About the Desam

Nindra(Standing) Nambi, Kidanda(sayana) Nambi and Erundha (sitting) Nambi all are at one place. Erundha Nambi is on the banks of the Tirupparkadal rivulet about 1/2 km from this temple. The Malaimel Nambi is on the hill about 10 kms form here. About a km from the village is Tiruparivattai Parai(Rock) on which there is a Sannadhi for Bhagwat Ramanuja. It is believed that Lord in the name of Vaduga Nambi saved Bhagwat Ramanuja from enemies who planned to kill him. In Ramanuja's Sannadhi, the Lord stands in the form of his Shishya and hence known as Vaishnava Nambi. The Varaha Purana describes the story of a great devotee, Nampaduvan, who helped a Braha Rakshash in absolving his curse and attain Moksha. This is dramatized every year on Kaisika (Karthikai) Dwadashi.

Tirumangai Azhwar attained Moksha at this place

Thaayaar - Kurungudivalli Naachiyar.

Theertham - Tirupaarkadal, Panchaturai, Sindu river.

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 71

Thirumazhisaiarwar - 813

Thirumangaiarwar - 1005, 1399, 1470, 1788-1807, 2065, 2674 (114)

Nammalwar - 2782, 2986, 3161-3171.

Total of 40 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Vaishnava Nambi, Malaimel Nambi, Nindra Nambi, Iruntha Nambi, Thirupparkadal Nambi, Kurungudi Valli
Vimanam	Panchakethaka Vimanam
Theerthangal	Nithya Pushkarini, ThirupParkadal River
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Lord Shiva
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Thirunelveli
Features	Nammazhwar and Manavaala Mamunigal Avathara Sthalam.
Access to the temple	8 miles westward along the bus route from Nanguneri. Also: Located amidst Nagercoil and Serma Devi(Bus Route)

## **Moolavar**

The Moolvar of this Divyadesam is Nindra Nambi. Also called as Kurungudi Nambi, Irundha Nambi, Kidantha Nambi, Vaishnava Nambi, Thiruppaarkadal Nambi and Malaimel Nambi. Moolavar in Nindra Thirukkolam giving his seva and facing his thirumugam in east direction. Prathyaksham for Lord Shivan.

## **Location.**

This sthalam is situated in Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu. We have travel through Tirunelveli, Naanguneri (Cheeri varamangai) and panakudi when travellin through bus. There is no lodging facility.

## Thirumaalirunsolai

### About the Desam

Both Moolavar and Uthsavar have Panchayuda(5 weapons). Uthsava moorthy is believed to be made of solid gold. Entry to the temple is through the Big door on the north side as eighteen steps leading to the temple tower (guraded by Karuppu devata) is not opened these days. Noopura Ganga falls is on the Silambaru river and is about 4 kms. from the temple. This water is considered to be equal to Ganga. Thirumanjanam to Perumal is done only with this theertam. The hills surrounding the temple are called Vrishabadri as they look like Vrishaba and cow. During Trivikrama avathara, part of the water that was used by Brahma to wash the feet of Lord passed through the Silambu (ornament worn by dancers on the legs - Gungroo) and fell here and flowed. Hence the river is called Silambaru.

Thaayaar - Sundaravalli, Sridevi.

Theertham - Noopura Gangai, Silambu river.

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 71, 258, 338-359, 453-462

Aandaal - 534, 587-596

Thirumangaialwar - 1022, 1114, 1329, 1573, 1634, 1760, 1765, 1818-1837, 1855, 1969, 2020, 2034, 2673 (74), 2674 (125)

Boodathalwar - 2227, 2229, 2235

Peyalwar - 2342

Nammalwar - 2886-2918, 3733-3744, 3749.

Total of 128 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Azhagar, Malalangerar, Sundaravalli
Vimanam	Somasundara Vimanam
Theerthangal	Silambaaru(Noopura Gangai)
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar, Peyazhar, Bhoothatazhar, Periyazhar, Andal, Nammazhar
Pratyaksham	Malayath Dwaja Pandian, Dharma Devatha
Direction and Posture	Standing and East-faced Posture
Hill	Vrisha Giri
Vriksha	Chandana Vriksham(Tree)
Travel Base	Madurai
Features	Noopura Gangai is a waterfall in this Kshetra atop a hillock at about 3 miles.
Access to the temple	About 12 miles north of Madurai. Good bus

	facility.
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### **Moolavar**

The Moolvar found in this Sthalam is Azhagar. Other names of this perumal are Kallazhagar, Maalangkaarar and Maalirunsolai Nambi. The perumal gave his prathyaksham for Malaiyathvaja Pandiyan and Dharmadevan. Moolavar in Nindra thirukkolam facing his thirumugham in East direction.

### **Location.**

This is one of the divyadesam found in Madurai district, in Madurai the temple is found 12 kms away from the Madurai. Bus facility is available, but there is not much of lodging facility. It is situated on the foot hill of Azhagar malai (mountain).



# Thirumeyyam

## About the Desam

Both Moolavar and Uthsavar have Panchayuda(5 weapons). Uthsava moorthy is believed to be made of solid gold. Entry to the temple is through the Big door on the north side as eighteen steps leading to the temple tower (guraded by Karuppu devata) is not opened these days. Noopura Ganga falls is on the Silambaru river and is about 4 kms. from the temple. This water is considered to be equal to Ganga. Thirumanjanam to Perumal is done only with this theertam. The hills surrounding the temple are called Vrishabadri as they look like Vrishaba and cow. During Trivikrama avathara, part of the water that was used by Brahma to wash the feet of Lord passed through the Silambu (ornament worn by dancers on the legs - Gungroo) and fell here and flowed. Hence the river is called Silambaru.

Thaayaar - Sundaravalli, Sridevi.

Theertham - Noopura Gangai, Silambu river.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiar - 1090, 1206, 1524, 1660, 1760, 1852, 2016, 2050, 2674 (126).

Total of 9 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Sathyagiri Nathan, Uyyavandhal
Vimanam	Sathyagiri Vimanam(Sathyagiri)
Theerthangal	Sathya Theertham, Kadhamba Pushkarini
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiar
Pratyaksham	Sathya Devathas
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture (Also in: Bhujangashayanam in this Kshetra)
Vriksha	Palaa Vriksham
Travel Base	Madurai
Features	This Kshetra is also called as Pancha Sathya Kshetram. 'Sathyam' means 'Truth' or 'truthhood' and hence, this Kshetra is also called as 'Thirumeyyam'. Accessible from Thirumeyyam Railway Station, en route Trichy - Manamadurai line. Also about 12 miles from Pudukottai towards Karaikudi(bus route).
Access to the temple	About 12 miles north of Madurai. Good bus facility.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Sathya Giri Nathan. Also named as "Sathya Moorthy". He is found in Nindra (Standing) thriukkolam facing his thriumugham along the East direction. Prathyaksham for all Sathya Devar and Devadhais. The perumal gives his seva in 3 different thirukkolam. First is the Sathyamoorthy in Nindra kolam, the second as Meyyappan in Sayana and bogha kidautha kolam.

#### **Location.**

This divyadesam is situated in Pudukottai district in Tamil Nadu. It is situated 13 Km away from Pudukkottai on the south direction. We can reach this sthalam by getting down in Thirumeyyam railway station which is found in between pudukottai Karaikudi railway lane and has to travel one mile from Thriumeyyam railway station. Lots of Bus facilities are also available but there are no enough lodging facilities. malai (mountain).

## Thiru Moghur

### About the Desam

The Moolavar is Kaalamega Perumal seen in standing posture - right hand - varada hastam, gadai (mace) in left hand facing east. The utsavar is Thirumogur Aapthan with pancha ayudham (five weapons). There is a sannadhi for Palli Konda Perumal. There is a gold kavasam for Aadishesan.

Thaayaar - Mogurvalli (Mohanavalli, Megavalli).

Theertham - Sheeraapthi Pushkarini.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiwar - 2673 (74)  
Nammalwar - 3667-3677.

Total of 12 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Kaalamegap Perumaal, Thirumogoor Valli, Megha Valli
Vimanam	Kethagi Vimanam
Theerthangal	Ksheerapthi Pushkarini
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar, Nammazhar
Pratyaksham	Ajaruthrae Rishis
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Madurai
Access to the temple	Seven miles east of Madurai.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Kaalameghap perumal. Moolavar is found in Nindra Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham in East direction. He found along with the Gadha in his left hand. The perumal is prathyaksham for Brahmadevan, Indiran and Ajaruthar

### Location.

This divyadesam is found in Madurai district, 8 Kms from Madurai. There is no lot of bus and lodging facilities. We have to get down in Thirumoghur while travelling from Madurai to Melur.





# Thirupperai

## About the Desam

This is one of the Azhwars' nava Tirupati. As per sthalapurana, Bhoodevi took the name of Sriperai (maning body of Lakshmi) meditated on astakshara as per the advice of Druvasa Muni. Once during the prayers on Panguni (Mar - Apr) poornima, she noticed two pots (kund) in the shape of fish(Maharakruti) and offered it to Lord here and hence the name Makaranedunkuzhaikadan and Kshetra called Sriperia(Tirupperai). Varuna Obtained salvation from a curse here , by performing Abhishek on panguni poornima day. The Maharaja of Vidarbha desha prayed here and got rain and prosperity in his kingdom which was long suffering from drought (anavrishti).

Two Thaayaars (in separate sannadhis) - Kuzhai Kaadhuvalli Naachiyar, Thirupaerai Naachiyar.

Theertham - Sukra Pushkarini, Sanga Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3359-3369.

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Maha Nedunkuzhaikaadhan, Nigaril Mugilvannan, Kuzhaikkadha Valli
Vimanam	Bhadra Vimanam
Theerthangal	Shukra Pushkarini
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Shukran, Lord Brahma, Rudras
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Sitting Posture
Travel Base	Thirunelveli
Access to the temple	3 Miles South-East of Azhwar Thirunagari(Azhwar ThiruNagari -- Thiruchendoor Road).

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Makara Nedunguzhaikkandhan. Also named as "Nigaril Mughil Vannan". Moolavar in Veetrirundha (sitting) Kolam facing East direction. Prathyaksham for Sukranan, Rudhran (Lord Shiva) and Lord Brahma.

### Location.

It is approximately 5 kms from Azhwar Tirunagari. Alternatively one can also come here from Thollaivillimangalam There is a chattaram where boarding may be available. There are no facilities for staying here. Swami Manavala Mamunigal

has sung about this kshetram.

## Thiruppulingudui

### About the Desam

The lord is in Bhujanga sayanam and one can see the stalk of the lotus flower rising from Lord's nabhi (navel) and joining with the lotus flower on the wall where Brahma is seated Lord's Thirupadam can be seen through a side window. A Brahmin named Yagna Sharma who became a demon due to the curse of one of Vashista's sons regained his form due to contact with the Lord's feet. Also Indra was relieved of Brahma hatya Dosham at this sthalam.

Thaayaar - Malarmagal Naachiyaar, Poomagal Naachiyaar & a utsava Thaayaar, Puliangudivalli.

Theertham - Varuna Theertham, Neeruthi Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3473, 3568-3578.

Total of 12 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Kaysina Vendhan, Malarmagal, Pulingudi Valli
Vimanam	Veda Saara Vimanam
Theerthangal	Varuna Theertham, Nirruthi Theertham
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Nirruthi, Varuna, Dharmaraja
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Bhujanga Shyanam
Travel Base	Thirunelveli
Features	The Vignham(Idol) of the moolavar is being carved very technically even in those days. Those should be noticed.
Access to the temple	About 2 miles from Sri Vaikuntam towards Tuticorin.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Sthalam is Kaaichina Vendhan. Moolavar in Kidantha kolam in Bhujanga sayanam facing east direction. Prathyaksham for Varunan, Nirruthi, Dharmarajan and Narar.

### Location

Thiruppulingudi is approximately 3.5 kms from Srivaikuntam and about 1 km from Varagunamangai. There are no facilities available here.

## Thiruppulingudui

### About the Desam

Srirama, lying on Dharba(Dry twigs) requested for Samudrarjan to make way for the construction of bridge to retrieve Sita from Lanka - hence people worship him here as Dharbasayana Rama. In this temple Lakshmana is serving(doenig kainkarya). Rama can be seen as Aadisesha and in Pattabhisheka Sannidhi He is in the traditional form. The Lord presented Himself under the Ashwaththa tree to pullva Maharishi here, pleased with his Ashtakshara Japa and hence this place is called Pullaranya. Sethusnan is considered to be very auspicious. Rameshwaram is nearby and Danushkoti, washed away in cyclone and floods, was near this place.

Two Thaayaars - Kalyaanavalli, Padmaasani.

Theertham - Hema Theertham, Chakra Theertham, Rathnaakara Sea.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1768-1787, 2674 (131).

Total of 21 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Kalyana Jagannathan, Kalyana Valli, Deivach Chilaiyaar
Vimanam	Kalyana Vimanam
Theerthangal	Hema Theertham, Chakra Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Vriksham	Ashwaththa Tree
Pratyaksham	(Pullaranya Kshetram; Darpa Shayanam) Pullaranya Maharishi, Ashwatha Narayanan
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Thirunelveli
Features	About three miles south lies the sea bathing ghat(Samudhra Snana Kattam)
Access to the temple	About 6 miles from Ramanathapuram Station(Madurai - Dhanushkodi Line).

### Moolavar

The moolavar of this sthalam is Kalyana Jagannathan. He is found in Nindra thirukkolam facing along the East direction. Prathyaksham for Ashwantha Narayanan, Pullaranya Rishi, and Samuthira Rajan, Devalar Muni and Kanva Maharishi. Thaayar: There are two thaayars found in this sthalam. Kalyana valli is one of the thaayar and another one is Padmasini thaayar.

## Location

This is one of the divyadesam which is found in Ramanathapuram district, in Tamil Nadu. We can reach this sthalam while travelling along Keezhakkarai. We can reach this sthalam by getting down in Manamadurai railway station and take a bus to reach Thiruppullani. But there is no plenty of lodging facilities available.



# Thiruppullani

## About the Desam

This temple is atop a hillock. Sridevi (Annanayaki) and Neeladevi (Anantanayaki) are on the right. Bhoodevi (Amrutanayki) and Jaambavati are on the left of the Lord in the Nindra Narayanan Sannidhi. All idols as also the Sayana Perumal below are of clay and painted and hence no Abhishek is performed. Sengamalathayar has separate sannidhi and Abhishek is performed here. Garudazhwar is seen with serpent and Amruta kalasa. Aniruddha, grandson of Lord Krishna, married Usha at this place. King Chandraketu, who was born a tiger due to a curse, was able to recollect the previous pious birth, worshipped the Lord and obtained Moksha here.

The Moolavar is Ninra Naarayanan facing east. The utsavar is Thiruthannkaalappan seen in standing posture. The temple is on a hill. On the right side of the Lord are Sridevi(Anna Naayagi), Neelaadevi (Anantha Naayagi). On the left are Boodevi(Amrutha Naayagi), Jaambavathi.

Gaudazhwar is seen with a serpent & amrutha kalasam. Since Lord Muruga stayed in this sthalam, it got the name Thiruthankal (Thankal in Tamil - styaed). Lord Krishna's son Aniruddhan married Ushai at this sthalam.

Thaayaar - Sengamala Thaayaar, (Anna Naayagi, Anantha Naayagi, Amrutha naayagi, Jaambavathi).

Theertham - Paapavinaasa Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar: 1399, 2068, 2673 (71), 2674 (120)  
Boodathalwar: 2251

Total of 5 Paasuram.

Special Information	
Dieties	Appan, Thankaalappan, Anna Nayagi, Anantha Nayagi, Amrutha Nayagi, Jaambavathi
Vimanam	Devachandra Vimanam
Theerthangal	Paapa Vinascha Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumazhisaiazhwar, Bhoothatazhwar
Pratyaksham	Salya Pandian, Salyan, A Tiger
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Madurai
Features	Periya Thiruvadi(Lord Garuda) is seen holding the Amrutha Kalascha('The Pot of Nectar') and a serpent. This sanctum sanctorum is located atop a small hillock.

Access to the temple	Two miles north of Sivakasi Station(Virudhunagar - Tenkasi line)
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### **Moolavar**

The Moolvar of this Divyadesam is Nindra Narayanan. Also called as "Thiruthankaal appan". Moolavar in Nindra thirukkolam facing his thirumagan along the East direction. Prathyaksham for Salliya pandiyan, Puli, Sri Vallavan and Sridevi pirattiyar.

### **Location**

This temple is situated in Tamil Nadu and can be reached when travelling through Sri Villiputoor, Virudhunagar. Thiruthankaal railway station, which is found in Virudhunagar - Thenkasi railway lane, and after getting from the station, we can reach the temple. Lodging facility is also available.



## Thiruthankaal

### About the Desam

The Lord obtained the name Vijayasanar at the request of Vedawit, a brahmin, who performed tapas invoking of Lord Vishnu. This is one among the Azhwar Nava Tiruapthi. Sri Manavala Mamunigal has sung about this kshetram.

Thaayaan - Varagunavalli Thaayaan, Varagunamangai Thaayaan.

Theertham - Agni Theertham, Deva Pushkarini.

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar - 3571.

Total of 1 Paasuram.

Special Information	
Dieties	Vijayasanar, Varaguna Valli
Vimanam	Vijayakoti Vimanam
Theerthangal	Deva Pushkarini, Agni Theertham
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Agni
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Sitting Posture
Travel Base	Thirunelveli
Access to the temple	About a mile east of Sri Vaikuntam. This is also called as Natham

### Moolavar

Sree Vijayasanar Perumal, Moolavar in Veetrirunda kolam, facing east direction. Prathyaksham for Agni Bhagavan, Romasa Maharishi and Sathyavan.

### Location

Varagunamangai Divya desam is located about 2.5 kms east of Srivaikuntam Railway Station on the Tirunelveli - Tiruchendur line. There are no houses here and one has to make prior arrangements to visit the temple. It is well known as Nattham among the locals.



## Thiruccheri Varamangai

### About the Desam

The Moolavar is Thothaattrinathan seen in seated posture facing east. The utsavar is Deivanayagan. The oil that is used for abhishekam daily is poured into a well (25'x15') in the temple. This oil is said to cure devotees of all diseases.

The king of Sindhu had taken the form of a dog due to the curse of Kusaasana maharishi. On bathing in the Chaetru -thaamarai Theertham he regained his original form.

When Lord Vishnu vanquished the asuras Madhu Kaidabhar, Boomi Devi felt she had become unclean & prayed to the Lord to purify her. The Lord blessed & purified Boomi Devi. There is an idol of Lord Vishnu seated along with Sridevi & Boodevi on the Srivaigunda vimaanam.

Urvasi & Tilottamai did penance at this sthalam & pleased the Lord by their bakthi. There are idols of the two maidens with venn saamaram on either side of the Lord.

Thaayaar - Chirivaramangai Thaayaar, Ubhaya Naachiaar on either side.

Theertham - Indra Theertham, Chaetru-thaamarai Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar: 3183-3193

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Vanamaamalai, Deiva Nayagan, Thodhaadrip Perumal, Sireevara Mangai
Vimanam	Nandanavarthana Vimanam
Theerthangal	Indra Pushkarini, Cherruth Thamarai
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Indran, Brahma, Uromasar, Bhrugu, Markendaya (The Lord being accompanied by Sri, Bhoo, Neela Devis, Senai Mudaliyaar, Periya Thiruvadi, Chandra, Surya)
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Sitting Posture
Travel Base	Thirunelveli
Features	This is one of the Astha Swayamvyaktha Sthalas. The diety gets an oil Thirumanjanam daily. And all the oil used in the Thirumanjanam gets collected in a big well-like structure. The oil is then used up for various medicinal purposes. His Holiness Sri Vanamamalai Jeeyar has His Mutt headquartered in this Kshetra. Even the administration of the temple comes under the

	purview of the Mutt.
Access to the temple	Alight at Tirunelveli Station;Board a Nagercoil bus from whereon the Kshetra is located at about 18 miles. About 8 miles from Thirukkurungudi. Good Bus facility.

### **Moolavar**

Kothagirinathan also named as Vaanamamalai. Prathyaksham for Brahmadevan, Indiran, Ramasa Rishi, Brighu Rishi, Maarkandeya Rishi. Moolavar in Veetrirundha Kolam facing East direction.

### **Location**

This sthalam is in Tirunelveli district near Thirukkurungudi. We have to get down in Naanguneri when travelling from Tirunelveli to Thirukkurungudi. Bus and lodging facilities are available.

## Thirutholai Villi Mangalam

### About the Desam

Atthreya Suprapa muni established a Yaga sala. During inspection of the yagasala with Rit-Wiks , he found a very bright Tholai (Tharasu Scale) and a vil(Dhanus - bow). With his touch they turned into a man and woman. The place is called Tholaivillimangalam as Tholai and vil obtained mukti from the curse of Kubera. Two temples together make one Divya desa and hence called Erattai (twin) Tirupati and are one of the Azhwar nava Tirupati.Swami Manavala Mamunigal has done Mangalasanam for this sthalam.

Thaayaar - Ubaya Naachiyaargal.

Thaayaar - Karundhadankanni Naachiyar.

### Mangalasanam:

Nammalwar: 3271-3281

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Devabiran, Aravindhalochanan, Karunthadanganni
Vimanam	Kumudha Vimanam
Theerthangal	Varuna,Thamarabharani
Mangalasanam	Nammazhwar
Pratyaksham	Indra, Vayu, Varuna
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Thirunelveli
Access to the temple	Two miles east of Azhwar Thirunagari.

### Moolavar

First temple is found along the banks of River Tamirabarani. The Moolavar of first sthalam is named "Sri Srinivasan". Also named as "Devapiran". He is giving his seva in Nindra thirukkolam facing his thirumugam (face) facing in East direction.

Two pirattiyars are found on either side of him. Second sthalam is found along the Tamirabarani river.

This sthala Moolavar is "Aravindha Lochanar". Also named as "Senthamarai Kannan". He is giving his seva in Veetrirundha thirukkolam facing east direction.

### Location

This place is about 3 kms from Srivaikuntam. The temples are about 150mts from apart and the second temple is on the banks of the Tamarabharani river. One can reach Thollaivillimangalam from Azhwar Thirunagari by travelling 3 kms along the Thamarabharani River. Alternatively from Tirukulandhai one can go to Mangalakuruchi which is about 2 kms and from there travel along the stream for 3 kms to reach thollaivillimangalam. This is also known as Irrattai Thiupathi There are no facilities available here.

## Ashtabujam

### About the Desam

Moolamurthy gives darshan with eight hands (Ashtabuja) and Eight aayudhas(Weapons) and hence the name Ashatabujakaram. On the right hand are Chakra, Knife, Pushpa and Arrow and on the left are Shanka, Bow, Gada(Mace) and Khadga. Sarpa which came to kill Nrisimha saw Ashtabujanathan and surrendered to Vishnu. As per the orders by Vishnu, Shiva (Serpent) guards the yagna sala to this day in the form of Sarabesan. The Lord came at the call of Aadimoola and saved the Elephant (Gajendra) who was caught by Crocodile while plucking Lotus flowers for the Lord .

Thaayaar - Alarmelmangai, Padmasani

Theertham - Gajendra Pushkarini

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1118-1127, 2674 (128)  
Peyalwar - 2380

Total of 12 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Adhikesavar, Alarmel Mangai
Vimanam	Chakrkruthi Vimanam
Theerthangal	Gajendra Pushkarini
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar, Peyazhar
Pratyaksham	Gajendran
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Standing
Travel Base	Kanchipuram
Access to the temple	Very near to the Hudsonpet, Chinna Conjeevaram.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Sthalam is Sri Aadikesava Perumal. Other names are Gajendravaradhan, Chakrathaarar. Moolavar in standing position facing West direction. Prathyaksham for Gajendran, an Elephant. It is believed that only in this sthalam, Gajendra Moksham happened.

### Location.

This temple is situated in Tirunelveli district in Tamil

Nadu. 1 1/2 kms away from Sri Vaikundam railway lane, this sthalam is This sthalam is also found in Kanchipuram (chinna or little kanchipuram) and is situated about 2 Kms from Sri Varadharajar Temple. Lots of bus facilities are available from Big Kanchipuram. It is very close to Yathothakaari Temple.



# Kanchipuram

## About the Desam

Avathara Sthalam of Poigai Azhwar & Swami Desika. The idol of Lord Atthi Varadha made of fig (atthi) wood is kept inside the pushkarini and is brought out only once in 40 years and kept for darshan for ten days. Garuda seva here is very famous. As per sthala purana, Brahma conducted yagna here (Ka-Brahma, Anjitha worship) and hence called Kancheepuram. Pleased with the yagna, the Lord granted a boon and hence the name Varadaraja. Kancheepuram is considered very holy by Vaishnavites as this place helped in propagation of Sri Vaishnavism.

Thaayaar - Perundevi, Mahaadevi.

Theertham - Vegavathi, Anathasaras, Sesa Theertham, Varaaha Theertham, Brahma Theertham, Padma Theertham, Agnikusala Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1541, 2050, 2060, 2066  
Boodathalwar - 2276, 2277  
Peyalwar - 2307.

Total of 7 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Varadharajan, Perundhevi, Azhagiya Singhur, Haaridhra Devi
Vimanam	Punyakoti Vimanam, Guha Vimanam
Theerthangal	Ananthasaras, Sesham, Varaham, Brahmam, Padmam, Agni, Kushala, Vegavathi River
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Pratyaksham	Brigu Rishi, Maharishi Narada, Thiruvandazhwar, Lord Brahma
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Standing
Features	The Garuda Seva in this Kshetra, which is conducted annually in the month of Vaikasi(May-June), starting in the star of Thiruvonam is very famous all over the world. The Sanctum Sanctorum runs to about 1200 ft in length and 800 ft in width. A 100-pillared mantap in front of the sanctum sanctorum is very famous. The Kshetra is accessible from the Kanchipuram Railway station which is situated en route Chengelpet - Arakkonam Railway line.
Travel Base	Kanchipuram
Access to the temple	This temple is Chinna Kanchipuram.

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this this sthalam is Sri Varadharajar. Other names of the Perumal are Perarulalan, Devathirajan, DevaPerumal. Moolavar in Standing position facing his thirumugham towards West direction. Prathyaksham for Brighu Muni, Naaradhar, Aadhisesan, Brahman, Gajendran.

### **Location.**

Kanchipuram is said to be one of the major city in in South India, where lots of Saivam and Vaishnavam temples are found. Kanchipuram is situated Chengalpat District, Tamil Nadu. It is about 70 Kms away from Chennai. Lots of bus and lodging facilities are avilable.



## Thiru Neeragam

### About the Desam

Neer, the water is the primary and necessary element for all the things in this world to survive. To explain this, the Perumal is giving his seva as "Jagadeswar Perumal". The Perumal is also called as "Thiru Neeragathan" found along with "Nilamangai valli Thaayar". All the water rushes towards the place where there is a small groove or hole. Like the same way, Emperumaan flows into the hearts of bhaktas and fill their soul with bhakthi. Neer, the water is said to be cool in nature. Like wise, Emperumaan gives the coolest blessings to his devotees. All living things need water to live and at the same time, the body is also purified by water. By explaining this, he tells both the Aathma and the human body to get purified and attain the Moksha, we need his help and the support. Even if a small hole is found in the boat, the water will flow in. Like wise, if even the small level of bhakti is found in the hearts of his bhaktas he will flow into us. But at the same time, if we doesnt think and pray to him, he will go out as the water which comes out of the small hole found in the vessel. The water flows towards all of the regions. It doesnt consider any raised lands or the lowered regions to flow. Likewise, infront of Sriman Narayanan, all are one and there is no higher than the other.

Thaayaar - Nilamangaivalli.

Theertham - Akroora Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 2059.

Total of 1 Paasuram.

Special Information	
Dieties	Jagadeesan, Nilamangai Valli
Vimanam	Jagadeeshwara Vimanam
Theerthangal	Akroora Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Pratyaksham	Akroorar
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Within Ooragam Temple

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Sthalam is Neeragathan. He is also named as Jagadeeshwarar. He is found in Nindra thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards East direction.

The Perumal is Prathyaksam for Akroorar.

### Location.

Kanchipuram is said to be one of the major city in in South India, where lots of Saivam and Vaishnavam temples are found. Kanchipuram is situated Chengalpat District, Tamil Nadu. It is about 70 Kms away from Chennai. Lots of bus and lodging facilities are available.

## Thiru Nilathingal Thundam

### About the Desam

As per stahalapurana, Shiva tested Parvati's commitment in performing Tapas by setting fire to the mango tree under which she was seated unable to bear the heat, Parvati worshipped Vamana. The Lord came to her rescue, when He appeared with Sudarshana Chakra and showered Amruta kiran (Rays) and helped her complete the Tapas, The Lord is called Nilathingal Thundathan as He helped to remove the difficulties to Parvati. It is believed that Lord Vamana continues to remain here at the request of Parvati.

Thaayaar - Naeroruvarillavalli, Nilaathingal Thunda Thaayaar.

Theertham - Chandra Pushkarini.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 2059.

Total of 1 Paasuram.

Special Information	
Dieties	NilathThingal Thundathan, NaerOruvarIlla Valli
Vimanam	Purusha Sooktha Vimanam
Theerthangal	Chandra Pushkarini
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Pratyaksham	Lord Shiva
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Standing
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Built Within the Inner Prakara of Lord Ekambareshwara Temple, Periya Conjeevaram.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Sthalam is Nilathingal Thundathan. He is also known as "Chandirra Chuda Perumal". Moolavar in Standing position facing West direction. Prathyaksham for Lord Shivan.

### Location.

This Divyadesam is situated as a small sannadhi inside Ekambareshwarar temple in Big Kanchipuram.



## Thiru Ooragathan

### About the Desam

As per sthalapurana, Bali Chakravarthy could not have darshan of the Lord during Tiruvikrama Avathar as he was under the Lord's foot. The Lord, acceding to Bali's request appeared as Ulagalanda at Satyavrada Kshetram (Kancheepuram). Ulagalanda Perumal and Ooragam are together considered as one Divya Desa.

Thaayaar - Amudhavalli Naachiyaar, Amruthavalli.

Theertham - Naaga Theertham.

#### Mangalasanam:

Thirumazhisaiwar - 814, 815

Thirumangaialwar - 2059, 2064, 2673 (70), 2674 (128).

Total of 6 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Ulagantha Perumal, Thrivikraman, Amudha Valli
Vimanam	Saara Sree Kara Vimanam
Theerthangal	Naaga Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar, Thirumazhisaiar
Pratyaksham	Lord AdhiSeshan
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Located in Periya Conjeevaram. Within the premises of this temple are four more Kshetras. (54) Neeragam; (55) Kaaragam; (56) Kaarvanam.

#### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Thiruvikraman. Other names are Ulagantha Perumal. Prathyaksham for Aadisheshan. Moolavar in Ulagai (World) alantha kolam

#### Location.

This Divyadesam is said to be one of the famous Divyadesam next to Sri Varadharajar Temple. This Divyadesam is found in Big Kanchipuram and is closely situated near to Sri Kamakshi Amman Temple.

## ThirukKadigai

### About the Desam

It is believed that Moksha is certain for those who stays for just 1 kadigai (24 minutes) at this place. Saptarishis desirous of having darshan of Nrisimha performed Tapas here and were rewarded within one kadigai. Hence this Kshetra is called Kadikachalam and Tirukadigai. Vishwamitra obtained the title of Brahmarishi when he worshipped Lord Nrisimha here for a kadigai. On the hillock nearby is the Sannidhi of Karudaruda Varadaraja. This is an important prathana sthala. People come here for warding off evil spirits.

The Moolavar on top of the hill (500 ft) is Yoga Narasimhar (Akkaarakani) seen in seated posture facing east.

Thaayaar - Amruthavalli.

Theertham - Amrutha Theertham, Thakkan Kulam.

It is also believed that Vishwamitra maharishi worshipped the Lord here for 1 kadigai & attained the Brahmarishi status. There is a sannadhi for Varadaraja Perumal with Garudan on the banks of the tank on the way to the top. There is a popular belief that worhsip at this sthala will rid devotees of diseases and mental disorders.

The utsavar at the foot of the hill is Bakthavatsala Perumal (Thakkan). There is a sannadhi for Adikesava Perumal behind the utsavar. There are also sanndahis for Andal, Erumbiyappa, Thottachariyar.

The Anjaneyar on the smaller hill is Yoga Anjaneyar with Changu & Chakram (four arms).

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1731, 1736, 2673 (73)  
Peyalwar - 2342.

Total of 4 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Yoga Narasimhar, Amruthavallith Thayar
Vimanam	Singa Kottathi Vimanam
Theerthangal	Amrutha Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar, Peyazhar
Pratyaksham	Siriya Thiruvadi(Lord Anjaneya)
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Sitting Posture
Features	This Kshetra owns the pride of Lord Anjaneya with Shanku(The Divine Conch) and Chakra(The Divine Sudharshana Chakra). The Utsava Murthy



	of this Kshetra is located in the foothills within the town.
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Well Serviced by Road and Rail Network Yoga Narasimha Sannidhi is located atop a hillock(350 ft high).  Lord Anjaneya Sannidhi is located atop a hillock(200 ft high) directly near the Yoga Narasimha Sannidhi.

### **Moolavar**

The Big Mountain (Periyamalai) is about 400 feet high where Moolavar - Yoga Narasimar is found in Irundha (sitting) kolam facing his thirumugham towards East direction. The other names of the Perumal are "Thakaan" and "Akkarakani". Akkaram means Money and Wealth. This sthalam is also called as "Kadikasalam".

### **Location.**

This sthalam is also named as "Kadigachalam". If we travel from Chennai, we have to first travel to Arakkonam. From there, by travelling about 25 Kms, we can reach this Sholingar. Lots of bus facilities are available from Arakkonam and lots of passenger trains stop at Sholingar station.

The Malai Adi Vaaram (Bottom of the Mountain) of this temple is called "Konda Palayam". Konda means Hill and Palayam means a town.



## Thiru Kaaragam

### About the Desam

The Perumal in this sthalam is Karunakara Perumal. He is giving his seva on facing South direction, which is said to be the direction that belongs to the cool breeze. He is found along with Padmamani Naachiyaar and explaining to the world that he is the Megham (Clouds) which brings rain to this world to enrich the wealth of the world.

Without expecting any return, the clouds give the rain to the world. Since, Karunakara Perumal resembles as Kaar, the clouds, he doesn't expect anything from his bhaktas but he only the pure bhakthi from them. Since, the Perumal is not expecting from anything but only, the pure bhakthi and show Karunai (Courtesy), the Perumal is called "Karunakara Perumal".

Sometimes, the sky doesn't give rain. It will test the earth and finally gives rain for the earth to flourish. Like the same way, inspite of knowing the problems of bhaktas, he will test them whether they will continue their pure devotion to him. And after that, he will give all his blessings to them, thereby making them get out of their problems.

Thaayaar - Padmamani Naachiyaar (Raamaamani Naachiyaar).

Theertham - Akraaya Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 2059.

Total of 1 Paasuram.

Special Information	
Dieties	Karunagara Perumal, Padmamani Nachiyar
Vimanam	Vamana Vimanam
Theerthangal	Akkriya Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Pratyaksham	Kaarhar
Direction and Posture	South-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Within Ooragam Temple

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Sthalam is Karunakara Perumal. He is found in Standing position facing his thirumugham towards South direction. Prathayaksam for Kaasha Maharishi.

**Location.**

This Divyadesam is also found inside Ooragathan Temple, Kanchipuram

## Thirukkaar Vaanam

### About the Desam

The Perumal in this sthalam is Thirukkaar vaanar. Kaar means clouds and Neer means rain (or) water. The God explains to the world that the water in this world is the resemblance of him and the Kaar (the black clouds which gives rain) to the world is also one of his reflection and clouds which is found in the sky is also the reflection.

Without water, the World cannot survive. So, he comes to the World as rain and make all the things to survive. So, Sriman Narayanan explains that he himself is the black clouds which gives the rain for the humans and all things to survive. So, this perumal is called as "Thirukkaar Vaanakkalvar.

Thaayaar - Kamalavalli (Thaamaraiyaal).

Theertham - Gowri Thadaakam ( Tharaadara Theertham).

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 2059.

Total of 1 Paasuram

Special Information	
Dieties	Kalvar, Kamalavalli
Vimanam	Pushkala Vimanam
Theerthangal	Gowri Thadakam
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar
Pratyaksham	Parvathi
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Within Ooragam Temple

### Moolavar

The Perumal found here is Kalvar and he is found in Standing position facing West direction. Prathayaksham for Gowri Parvathi Devi.

### Location.

This Divyadesam is also found inside the Pragharam of Ooragathan Temple, Kanchipuram.

## Thirukkalvanoor

### About the Desam

The Lord was named Kalva by Parvati as He overwhelmed Lakshmi speaking to Parvati on the banks of Pancha Theertham. The Lord took the form of Nindra(Standing), Erundha(sitting) and Kidanda(Sayana) postures acceding to Parvati's plea. These Sannidhis on three tiers are on Northern end of the tank at Kamakotipuram. As per purana, Shiva cursed Parvati due to some differences of opinion, and Parvati prayed and meditated on Lord Vamana at this place standing on one foot. Parvati, absolved of the curse was named Kamakkshi.

Not much is known about the original Kshetra, Pushkarni etc. but one can have darshan of the Lord at the Kamakoshtipuram Kamakshi temple at Big Kancheepuram.

Thaayaar - Anjilaivalli Naachiyar.

Theertham - Nithyapushkarini.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiar - 2059.

Total of 1 Paasuram

Special Information	
Dieties	Adhivara Perumal, Anjilai Valli
Vimanam	Vamana Vimanam
Theerthangal	Nithya Pushkarini
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiar
Pratyaksham	Aswatha Narayana
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Standing
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Within Lordess Kamakshi Temple, Periya Conjeevaram

### Moolavar

The Perumal of this sthalam is AadhiVarahaPerumal. He is found in Standing position facing West direction. Prathyaksham for Ashvattha Naarayanan.

### Location.

This Divyadesam is situated inside Sri Kamakshi Amman temple in Big Kanchipuram. It is situated on the right side of the Garbagraham of Ambaal (Moolavar sannadhi).



## Thirukkanadanmallai

### About the Desam

There are Sannidhis for Rama and Andal. The Lord gives darshan in sayana with His right hand in Upadesa Mudra. Pundareega Maharishi is seen standing with folded hands at the Lords feet. As per Sthala purana, Pundareega Maharishi with lotus flowers desirous of worshipping the Ksheerabdi nathan walled westwards and found the sea preventing him. The Maharishi with Bhakti blinding him, started clearing the water with his hands. The Lord came in the guise of a old Brahmin and asked for food. When the Maharishi came with the food, he found the Lord as in Ksheerabdi in sayana form on Adisesha adorned with the flowers brought by him. Hence called Sthalasayana Perumal. Mahabalipuram is very famous for its sculpture. The important among them are Bhagiratha thapas, Panchapandava Mandapa, Govardhan Mandapa, Arjuna Tapas , etc. Boodathazhwar's avathara sthalam.

Thaayaar - Nilamangai Thaayaar

Theertham - Pundareeka Pushkarini, Garuda river.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaiwar - 1088-1107, 1195, 1551, 2050, 2060, 2673, (73), 2674 (120)  
Boodathalwar - 2251

Total of 27 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Talasyanaththuraivaar, Nilamangai Nachiyaar
Vimanam	KanakaKruthi Vimanam
Theerthangal	Gajendra Pushkarini
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Bhoothathazhwar
Pratyaksham	Pundareegar
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Bhujanga Shayanam
Features	It is said that Bhoothathazhwar had His incarnation in the Pushpa Nandavanam(Flower Garden) of this temple. The world-famous Thirukazhunkundram is near this Kshetra.
Travel Base	Chennai
Access to the temple	This is popularly known as Shore Temple by the tourists all over the world.

### Moolavar

The Perumal found in this sthalam is Sthalasayana Perumal He is found in



Kidantha kolam in bhujanga sayanam (sleeping) and facing his thirumugham towards East direction along the sea. On the right hand side on his heart, Gnana Upadesh known as "Gnana Tamiz Purintha Naan" is found. The Moolavar is Thiru Vada Enthai Varaaga Moorthy on west part of Kalangarai Vilakkam (light house) near the Cave Temple. Utsavar - Sthala Sayana Perumal (Ula Kuyya Nindraan).

#### **Location.**

This sthalam, Thirukadalmalai is also called as "Mahabalipuram" and "Mamallapuram". It is situated in Tamil Nadu. 40 Kms away from Chennai and 7 miles from Thiruvadanthai.

## Thiru Neermalai (Thoyagiri Shetram)

### About the Desam)

There are two temples, viz.,  
I - At the Foot of the Hill and  
II - Atop the Hill

There is a Sannadhi for Chakravarthy Tirumagan (Sri Rama) at the foot of the temple. Valmiki came over here and worshipped Ranganatha, Trivikrama and Nrisimha atop the hill and meditated on Srirama besides the Pushkarini. Ranganatha, Lakshmi gave darshan to Valmiki as srirama and Seetha, Adishesha as Lakshmana, Shanka and Chakra as Bharata and Shatruguna; Vishwaksena as Surya and Garuda as Hanuman. At this request of valmiki, the Lord took the form of Neervanna Perumal at this Kshetra. The Kshetra is called the Neermalai as the water surrounded the hill completely for a long time.

Tirumangaipuram is a place nearby where Tirumangaiazwar resided for some time.

Temple at the foothill  
The moolavar is Neervannan, Neelamugilvannan seen in standing posture facing east.

Thaayaar - Animaamalar Mangai.

Temple at the top of the hill  
Moolavar (Irundhaan) - Saantha Narasimhan seen in seated posture facing east.

Moolavar (Kidandhaan) - Ranganathan seen in reclining maanicka sayana posture facing south.

Thaayaar - Ranganayagi faing east.

Moolavar (Nadandhaan) - Tiruvikraman seen in standing posture facing east.

Theertham - Manikarniga Thdaakam - Sheera Pushkarini, Kaarunya Pushkarini, Siddha Pushkarini, Swarna Pushkarini.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1078-87, 1115, 1521, 1554, 1660, 1765, 1848, 2069, 2673 (73), 2674 (130)  
Boodathalwar - 2227.

Total of 20 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Talasyanaththuraivaar, Nilamangai Nachiyaar
Vimanam	KanakaKruthi Vimanam

Theerthangal	Gajendra Pushkarini
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Bhoothathazhwar
Pratyaksham	Pundareegar
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Bhujanga Shayanam
Features	It is said that Bhoothathazhwar had His incarnation in the Pushpa Nandavanam(Flower Garden) of this temple. The world-famous Thirukazhunkundram is near this Kshetra.
Travel Base	Chennai
Access to the temple	This is popularly known as Shore Temple by the tourists all over the world.

### **Moolavar**

The Perumal gives his seva in four different positions.

Neervannar - Nindra Thirukkolam.

Lord Narasimhar - Irundha Thirukkolam.

Lord Ranganathar - Kidantha Thirukkolam.

Lord Thiruvikrama - Nandantha Thirukkolam.

The Neervannar is found in Nindra (standing) thirukkolam facing his

Thirumugham towards East direction. He is also named as Neelamugil Vannan.

Prathyaksham (seva) for Thondaimaan, Brighu Munivar and Maarkandeyar. Lord

Ranganathar is found in Kidantha (lying) position facing his thirumugham

towards South direction and the Sayana kolam is referred to as "Manicka

Sayanam". He is lying on the Adhishesan under Ranga Vimaanam.

### **Location.**

This Divyadesam is one among the sthalams found in Thondai Nadu. In this

Sthalam, the Perumal is found in various positions as Nindraan, Irunthaan,

Kidanthaan and Nandanthaan Thirukkolam. This Sthalam is situated in Tamil

Nadu, Chengulpet District. We can reach the temple by travelling around 4 Kms

from Pallavaram Railway Station, which is about 7 Kms from Chennai.



## Thiru Nindravoor

### About the Desam

When Thirumangai Alwar came here to see and get the seva of the Perumal, he didnt notice him, as the Perumal was talking with Periya Pirattiyar. Getting angry on him, Thirumangai Alwar just worshipped him without doing Mangalasanam. From there he came to Thirukadal Malai (Mahabalipuram) he worshipped Kadalmalai perumal and did Mangalasanam on Thirundraoor perumal Pattharavipperumal of Thirunindraoor.

The basic principle of worshipping the God is both Perumal and Thaayar has to be worshipped all along the way. No one should be left out. If Sriman Narayanan is the God who protects all the human of the world, then it is periya pirattiyar who recommends for the people to take of them to Sriman Narayanan. Worshipping only Perumal and leaving Pirattiyar is said to be the worship of Sooranaga (Sister of Ravana) and worshipping only Pirattiyar and leaving Perumal is said to be the worship of Ravana. Both these worship are not 100% pure and it is basically due to jealous and anger.

But it is said that once Ravana wanted to get Siva Peruman's wife Parashakthi and then he wanted to get Sri Vishnu's wife Sita Piratti. But, in Rama Avathaar, Sri Ramar treated Vibeeshana as his brother there by making both Ravana and Soorpanaka as his brother and sister. Both the love of Ravana on Parasakthi and the love of Soorpanaka on Rama is one of the way of love, they want to express. This sthalam is under the control of Periya Jeeyar of Tirupathi - Tirumala.

Thaayaar - Sudhavalli.

Theertham - Varuna Pushkarini, Viruthasheera river.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1089, 1642.

Total of 2 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Bhaktavatsalar(Baddraavi), Ennaip Perra Thaayar
Vimanam	Srinivasa Vimanam
Theerthangal	Varuna Pushkarini, Vruddha Sheera River
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Pratyaksham	Lord Varuna
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Chennai
Access to the temple	Well Serviced by road and rail network from Chennai.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Sri Bhatavatsala Perumal. Also known as "Bhatharavippermal". Moolavar in standing position facing east direction. Prathyaksham for Varunan (the Rain God).

#### **Location.**

This Divyadesam is situated in Tamil Nadu District. One mile away from Thinnanoor railway station which is on the railway lane between Chennai to Arakkonam. Bus facility available from Chennai - Poonamalle and Thiruvallore.

## Thiru Paadagam

### About the Desam

As per Sthalapurana, Vaishampayana was telling stories of Bhagavatam to Janamejaya Maharaja. He was referring to Lord Krishna's visit to Hastinapura as Pandava's Dhoota to plead for their rightful share and about the Lord's Vishwaroopa. Desiring to have the darshan of Vishwaroopa, they performed the Ashwamedayagna at Kanchi. On completion of Poornahooti, the Lord gave darshan as Pandava Dhoota.

Thaayaar - Rukmini, Sathyabama.

Theertham - Matsya Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumazhisaiwar - 814, 815  
Thirumangaialwar - 1541, 2674 (127).  
Boodathalwar - 2275  
Peyalwar - 2311

Total of 6 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Pandava Dhoothar, Rukmini Devi, Sathyabama
Vimanam	Bhadra Vimanam
Theerthangal	Madhsya Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumazhisaiwar, Peyazhwar, Bhoothatazhwar
Pratyaksham	Hareedhar
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Very near to Ekambareshwarar Temple, Periya Conjeevaram.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Pandava Thoodhar. He is found i Irundha (sitting) thirukkolam, facing East direction.  
Prathyaksham for Janamejayan and Hareetha Munivar.

### Location.

This Divyadesam is also considered to be an important Divyadesam in Kanchipuram. It is situated near to Ekambareshwarar temple in Big Kanchipuram. It is near to Gangai Kondaan Mandapam.







## Thiru Pavala Vannan

### About the Desam

The Moolavar is Pavalavannan seen in standing posture facing west. There is a sannadhi opposite this sannadhi about 2 furlong away. The Moolavar here is Pachaivannan seen seated on Aadishesan. The two sannadhis together are considered as one divyadesam.

It is said that both the Pacchai and Pavala Vannan perumal has to be worshipped, without leaving any one of them. Opposite to Pavala Vannar Sannadhi, 2 1/4 kms away is the Pacchai Vannar Sannadhi is situated in west direction. In spite of the Mangalasanam not done in Pacchai Vannar sannadhi, both these two temples are considered to be the single and has to be worshipped as a single Divya desam.

Pacchai vannar, who is also called as "Maragatha vannar" explains in this sthalam that he is the hamsam of Lord Shiva and Pavala Vannar as the hamsam of Para sakthi. So it is said that by worshipping these two sthalams at the same time, we worship both Lord Shivan and Parashakti.

Thaayaar - Pavalavalli.

Theertham - Chakra Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 2060.

Total of 1 Paasuram.

Special Information	
Dieties	Pavalavannap Perumal, Pavala Valli
Vimanam	Pravala Vimanam
Theerthangal	Chakra Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar
Pratyaksham	Ashwini Devas, Lordess Parvathi
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Standing
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	About half-a-mile north-east of Lordess Kamakshi Temple, Periya Conjeevaram. You may proceed still westward to worship Lord Pachaivannar Sannidhi also.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Sri Pavala Vannar. Also called as "Paramapatha Nathan" - Moolavar in Irundha Thirukkolam on Aadishesan facing his thirumugham towards West Direction.

Prakthayaksham : For Brighu Maharishi, Aswini Devathai and for Parvathi.

**Location.**

This sthalam is found near Railway station and is close towards Sri Kamakshi Amman temple in Big Kanchipuram.

# Thiruputkuzhi

## About the Desam

As per sthalapurana, Srirama stayed here when He came in search of Sita. The Lord offered Tarpana (Jalanjali - Offering of water and Til) and gave moksha to Jatayu here and created Jatayu Theertham. Hence the Kshetra is called TiruPulKuzhi. In the Jatayu Sannadhi opposite the temple, the Lord gives darshan with Jatayu on His lap and performing the last rites. Unable to bear this sight, the Ubhaya Nacchiyars look away in their positions interchanged. Persons not blessed with children tie roasted and subsequently wet seeds around their hips. It is believed that if the seed sprouts then the couple will be blessed with a child. The Thayar is called maragatavalli, since even the roasted seeds sprout due to Her blessings. YadavaPrakasa (Bhagwat Ramanuja's guru and who subsequently became his disciple) taught Porrvapaksha Vedanta to disciples here.

Thaayaan - Maragadavalli Thaayaan.

Theertham - Jadaayu Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1115, 2674 (117).

Total of 2 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Vijayaraghavap Perumal, Maragadha Valli
Vimanam	Vijayakodi Vimanam
Theerthangal	Jatayu Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar
Pratyaksham	Gajendran
Direction and Posture	East-faced Diety
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Located En Route Kanchipuram -- Vellore Road(NH4 -- National Highway -- Chennai(Madras) -- Bangalore). About 7 Miles from Kanchipuram.

### Moolavar

The Perumal of this sthalam is Vijayaraghava Perumal. Moolavar in found in Sitting position facing East direction.  
Prathyaksham for Jadaayu (Eagle).

### Location.

This Divyadesam is situated about 7 miles away from Kanchipuram in west direction. 1/2 Kilometer away from Baluchetti Chattiram which is in between Chennai - Vellore highways. By travelling about 50 miles from Chennai, we can

reach this sthalam. There is no proper lodging facility.

## Thiruthanka

### About the Desam

According to Sthalapurana, the world became a dark and a dangerous place when rakshasa disturbed and prevented Brahma from conducting yagna. The Lord appeared and brought light and life back to mankind and hence called Deepaprakasar (Vilakkoli Perumal).  
Swami Nigamanta Desika's avathara sthala.

The Moolavar is Deepaprakasar, Villakoli Perumal, Divyaprakasar seen in standing posture facing west. When Brahma was immersed in deep penance, the asuras submerged the whole world in darkness. Lord Vishnu appeared as a bright light to drive away the darkness and hence the name Deepaprakasar (deepam - light).

Thaayaar - Maragadavalli.

Theertham - Saraswathi Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1849, 2065.

Total of 2 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	DeepapPrakasar DivyapPrakasar, Maragadha Valli
Vimanam	Srikara Vimanam
Theerthangal	Saraswathi Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Pratyaksham	Saraswathi
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Standing
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Very near to the Hudsonpet Temple Car(South-West)

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Deepa Prakasar. He is also called as "Vilakkoli Perumal, Divya Pirakasar". Moolavar in Standing position facing West Direction. Prathyaksham for Lord Saraswathi.

### Location.

This sthalam is situated about 1/2 km from Ashtabhujam temple in Kanchipuram.

## Thiru Vekka

### About the Desam

The Devas surrendered to the Lord when Vegavati (River) at the request (rather fear) of Asuras tried to destroy the Yagna by floods. The Lord lay (sayana) in the way forming a dam and helped Brahma complete the Yagna. The place was called Vegavatianai(Anai - dam) which became Vekka in course of time.

The Sayana here unlike in other kshetras in right to left. Kanikannan a disciple of Tirumazhisaiazhwar had to leave the town on the orders of the King. The Lord accompanied Azhwar and his disciple at his request and subsequently took His original place again at the request of the Azhwar when the king revoked the order. Lord is called Sonnavannam seidha Perumal as the Lord acted as per the request of the Azhwar.

Avathara sthala of Poigai azhwar who appeared in Pottramarai(Lotus).

Thaayaar - Komalavalli Naachiyar.

Theertham - Poigai Pushkarini.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumazhisaiwar - 814, 815, 2417

Thirumangaiwar - 1854, 2059, 2064, 2065, 2673 (70), 2674 (127)

Poigaiwar - 2158

Peyalwar - 2307, 2343, 2345, 2357

Nammalwar - 2503

Total of 15 Paasurams

Special Information	
Dieties	Sonnavannam Seitha Perumal, Komalavalli
Vimanam	Vedasara Vimanam
Theerthangal	Poigaip Pushkarini
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Peyazhwar, Thirumazhisaiazhwar, Poigaiazhwar
Pratyaksham	Brahman, Poigaiazhwar, Kanikannan
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Bhujanga Shayanam
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Opposite to Asthabhujam Temple; Lies North-East en route to Varadharajan Sannidhi.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Sri Yathothakaari. Other names are Sonnavannam seitha Perumal and Vegasethu. Moolavar is Kidantha Kolam (Bhujanga Sayanam), facing in West direction. Prathyaksham for Brahma Devan,

Poigai, Bootham Alwar, Kanikannan. This perumal is found in Sleeping posture from right side to left. This is also one of the speciality of this Shetram.

**Location.**

This is one of the sthalam found in Kanchipuram and is about 1 Km away from Sri Varadharajar temple





## Thiru Vellikeni

### About the Desam

Tiruvengadamudayan promised Sumatirajan to give darshan as Parthasarathy and had the Vighraha Pratishta by Atreya Maharishi. Hence this Kshetra is also called Second Tirupati. Utsava Moorthy Parthasarathy has scars on the Divine face caused by Arrows from Bhisma while He was Charioteer to Arjuna during the Mahabharata war.

Once Saint Veda Vyasara has sent one of his disciple called Saint Athreya to Brindhaaranayam (Triplicane was formerly called as Brindhaaranayam) for penance. Saint Athreya carried with him a Divya Mangala Statue of Lord Krishna holding Conch on one hand and Dhaana Mudra on the other hand. At Brindhaaranayam Saint Athreya met another saint called Sumathi. Both of them installed the Divya Mangala Statue along with the statue of Lordess Rukmani there, worshipped and attained Eternal. Lord Venkateswara ordered King Sumathi to go to Brindhaaranayam and worship the Divya Mangala Statue as Venkata Krishnan. Here Lord Vishnu has appeared in five forms. 1) Lord Vishnu appeared as Lord Narasimha on the request of Saint Athiri. 2) Lord Vishnu appeared as Lord Rama along with Lordess Sita, Lakshmana, Bharatha and Sathrukna on the request of Maharishi Madhumaan. 3) Lord Vishnu appeared as Gajendravaradhar on the request of Rishi Saptharomar. 4) Lord Vishnu appeared as Lord Venkata Krishnan on the request of King Sumathi. 5) Lord Vishnu appeared as Lord Renganathar to make Himself identified as Lordess Vedhavalli's Husband when Lordess Vedhavalli was brought up by Maharishi Bruhu. Lord Vishnu also appeared as the Chariot Rider for King Arjuna and was called as "Parthasarathy" (Utsavar). When King Bheeshma send the series of arrows on King Arjuna, Lord Krishna being the Chariot rider got all the arrows on Him. The mark of those arrows are still found on the Utsavar statue of "Parthasarathy". This is the only Divya Desam in the 108 where the Lord manifested Himself with a big mustache.

### Festivals

As Lord Venkateswara of Thirupathi Himself appeared here as Venkatakrishnan, the Saturday of Tamil month "Puratasi"(Sept - Oct ) is suppose to be auspicious. Vaikunda Ekadesi falling in the tamil month "Markazhi" (Dec - Jan ) will also be celebrated.

### Mangalasanam:

Peyalwar  
Thirumangaialwar  
Thirumazhisaialwar

Total of 12 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Parthasarathy, Rukmani, Aniruddhar, Balaramar, Prathyumnar, Saathyaki Mannaadhan, Vedavalli Thelliyasinghur(Narasimhar) Chakravarthi Thirumagan, Bharathan, Lakshmanan, Shatruganan, Mythili Deva Perumaal(Sesha Vimaanam)

Vimanam	Anantha, Pranava, Pushpaka, Sesa, Thaiviga
Theerthangal	Indra, Soma, Meena, Agni, Vishnu, Kairavini
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar, Peyazhar, Thirumazhisaiazhar, Poigaiazhar
Pratyaksham	Sumathy, Thondaimaan, Arjuna Data Not Available Athri and Rishis Madhumaan SapthaRoma
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing East-faced and Bhujanga Shayanam West-faced and Sitting Posture. South-faced and Standing diety East-faced diety
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Located right in the heart of Chennai Metropolitan City.  <b>PLUS:</b> Very near to Thiru Allikeni is Thiru Mylai; where in you can worship Lord Kesavaperumal, in whose temple's well, Peyazhar had His divine incarnation.

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Venkata Krishnan. Along with Rukmani Piratiyar, he holds sword in one hand, Varadha Muthirai on the other hand and his brother Balaraman on his right, Sathaki on his left, son Prathyumnar, Grand son Aniruthan are also found near the Moolavar. This is one of the Sthalam where the Perumal shows his seva along with his three generations. He is found in standing (Nindra thirukkolam) position and facing his Thirumugham towards East direction.

### **Location.**

Temple is located on the centre of the Chennai between Triplicane and Ice House. The streets approaching the temple will be small and crowdie. It is located on the sea shore of Marina Beach.



## Thiru Velukkai

### About the Desam

Lord Nrisimha at the Hastishaila caves took one more form of Nrisimha and chased away the demons towards the West and stayed there as yoga Nrisimha to ensure that they do not return. Since the Lord resided here with Prithi(Pleasure) this Kshetra is called Vellukkai(Vel - prithi - with pleasure)

Thaayaar - Vaelukkaivalli, Amruthavalli.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 2674 (127)

Peyalwar - 2307, 2315, 2343.

Total of 4 Paasurams

Special Information	
Dieties	Mukundha Nayagan, Velukkaivalli
Vimanam	Kanaka Vimanam
Theerthangal	Kanaka Saras
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar, Peyazhar
Pratyaksham	Maharishi Brihu
Direction and Posture	Standing and East-faced.
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Features	We may not be able to worship at this temple. The Moolavar of this temple is believed to lie dormant amidst a lake which can be seen en route Uttiramerur Road(Eastward about a mile interior from the road). There are no Thiruvaradhanam or other procedures.
Access to the temple	This Kshetra is at about 3 kms from Varadarajaswami temple in Kanchipuram

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Azhagiya Singar. He is also named as Narasimhar and Muguntha Naayagan. Moolavar in Yoga Position facing East direction. Prathyaksham for Brighu Munivar.

### Location.

This sthalam is situated in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. This Kshetram is considered to be more divine in Thondai Naadu Temples.

## Tiruvallore

### About the Desam

Moolavar Veeraraghavan gives darshan with His right hand blessing . Salihotra Maharishi and the left hand in Gnana Mudra preaching Nanmughan (Brahma). The Lord gave darshan to Salihotra Maharishi and enquired about the right place to take avatar, hence this place is called Tiru Evvul (Evvul - which place). The Lord protected the tapavasis and vedavits at this place killing Madukaidapas. It is believed that all diseases and troubles will disappear if devotees after taking bath in Hruthapanasha Pushkarni and has the darshan of Vijaykoti Vimanam and the Lord and hence the Lord is also called the Vaidya Narayanan.

Thaayaar - Kanagavalli (Vasumathi).

Theertham - Hruthabanaasini Pushkarini.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumazhisaiwar - 2417

Thirumangaiwar - 1058-1067, 2674 (116).

Total of 12 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Veeraraghavan, Kanakavalli
Vimanam	Vijayakoti Vimanam
Theerthangal	Hruththaba Naasha Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Pratyaksham	(Veeksharanyam) Saalihotra Maharishi
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Bhujanga Shayanam
Travel Base	Chennai
Access to the temple	Well Serviced by road and rail network from Chennai.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Veeraraghava Perumal also called as Vaithiya Veeraraghavan. Moolavar in sleeping position (Bujanga Sayanam) facing east direction.  
Prakthyaksham for Salihotra Munivar. .

### Location.

This temple is situated in Tamil Nadu. 30 miles from chenni in North west direction, 3 kms away from Tiruvallore Railway Station, which is in between Chennai to Arakkonam Railway lane. Plenty of bus facility available.

## Tiruvédanthai (Thiru Ida Venthai)

### About the Desam

The Lord gives darshan in bridal attire. Kavala Maharishi had 360 daughters. The Lord made all 360 maidens into one maiden and kept her on His lap. As per sthalapurana, the Lord married one maiden a day and married all 360 daughters of the Maharishi in a year and hence called Nitya Kalyana Perumal. The Lord has Lakshmi on His left side and hence the Kshetra is called Edavendai (Edam - left).

Thaayaar - Komalavalli Naachiyar.

Theertham - Kalyana Theertham, Varaha Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1021, 1108-1117, 2673 (73), 2674 (119) .

Total of 13 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Nithya Kalyaanar, Komala Valli
Vimanam	Kalyana Vimanam
Theerthangal	Kalyana Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Pratyaksham	Markendaya
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Chennai
Access to the temple	Located along the beach-way of Chennai-Mahabalipuram Highway. Well Served by bus network.

### Moolavar

The Perumal of this Sthalam is Lakshmi Varaha Perumal. He is found in standing position facing his thirumugham towards East direction. Prakthyaksham for Markandeyar. .

### Location.

This sthalam is situated in Tamil Nadu near Mahabalipuram. By travelling around 40 Kms from Chennai, we can reach this sthalam. From Mahabalipuram its is 5 miles along the sea shore.

## Vaikunda Perumal KoilThiru

### About the Desam

The Vimanam is in 3 tiers. The Lord gives darshan in the first tier in Sitting Posture. In the middle as Ranganatha in Sayana with Sridevi and Bhoodevi and in the top tier in Standing posture. Vishnu Bhaktas pallava and Villava, the sons of King, Viroshan of Vidharba desha performed Ashwamedha Yagna at the Punyakoti Vimanam and the Lord gave darshan to them as Paramapada Nathan (Vaikunta Nathan) and is giving darshan to this day.

Thaayaar - Vaigundavalli.

Theertham - Airammadha Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1128 - 1137.

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Paramabatha Nathan, Vaikuntha Valli
Vimanam	Mukundha Vimanam
Theerthangal	Jarama Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar
Pratyaksham	Pallavan
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Sitting Posture
Travel Base	Kancheepuram
Access to the temple	Very near to the Periya Conjeevaram Railway Station.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Sri Paramapatha Nathan. Also called as "Vaikunthanathan".

Moolavar in sitting position facing west direction. Prathyaksham for Pallava King.

### Location.

This temple is located just 3 furlong from the Kanchipuram Station. The temple is exactly located at Periya Kanchipuram.



## Aayarpadi - Thiru Thiruvaaipadi

### About the Desam

The original temple and the Lord on whose praise the Azhwars have sung the Divya Prabhandas are not in existence now. The temples at Gokul and Purana Gokul came into existence at a later time. The temple at Purana Gokul, on the banks of Yamuna has Nandagopan, Yashoda, Balaram and Balakrishna as deities.

Thaayaar - Rukmini, Satyabhaama.

Theertham - Yamuna river.

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 14, 16, 132, 145, 231, 235, 237, 239, 263, 281

Aandal - 474, 618, 630, 636, 638

Thirumangaialwar - 1021, 1392, 1435, 1993, 1994, 1995, 2673 (28)

Total of 22 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Nava Mohana Krishnan, Rukmani, Sathyabama
Vimanam	Hemakoota Vimanam
Theerthangal	River Yamuna
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar, Periazhar, Andal
Prathyaksham	Nandagopan
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	New Delhi
Accessibility	About 4 miles south-east of Vada Muttra.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Gokulam sthalam is Navamohana Krishnan. Moolavar is found in Nindra thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Nandagopar.

### Location.

This Divyadesam is found 8 kms away from Mathura. To reach this Temple, one has to travel 3 miles from Mathura and cross the bridge on the Yamuna river. After that, travelling 5 miles in the bus, from there, we can reach the Temple of Gokulam

## Thiru Singavel Kundram (Ahobilam)

### About the Desam

As per Sthalapurana, Garuda performed Tapas to have the Darshan of Nrisimha of Vibhavathara. Granting the boon to Garuda, the Lord settled amidst the hills and dense forests in nine different forms mentioned above. Hence this holy hill is called Garudadri, Garudachalam and Garudasailam. It is also believed that the Lord killed Hiranyakasipu and saved Prahlada at this Kshetra. As Lord settled here forgetting even the Srivakunta, Mahalakshmi took avatar in the Hunter's family and married the Lord and hence called Senjulakshmi (Senju - Hunterfolk). There is temple for Prahladavarda at lower Ahobilam.

Thaayaar - Amruthavalli, Senchulakshmii

Theertham - Indra, Nrusimha, Paapanaasa, Gaja, Bargava Theerthams.

### Ahobila Narasimhar

There is a cave temple on top of the hill about 6 miles from Ahobilam. The Moolavar here is Ahobila Narasimhar. The utsavar is Rama.

Thaayaar - Lakshmi

Theertham - Bavanasini.

As you climb further uphill along the banks of bavanasini you can reach the Varahanarasimha temple & further uphill on a steep hill Maalola Narasimhan gives darshan in a small sannadhi. It is believed that the pillar from which Lord Narasimha broke out can be seen two miles from this spot. The route to get the darshan of Jwala Narasimhan & to reach these places, a guide is necessary.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 1008 - 1017

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Narasimhan, Lakshmi
Vimanam	Kurugai Vimanam
Theerthangal	Indra Theertham, Narasimha Theertham, Papanascha Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar
Prathyaksham	(The Lord who had slain the demon king of Hiranya Kashipu and blessed His devotee, Prahlad(the son of Hiranya Kashipu))
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Sitting Posture
Travel Base	Ahobilam
Accessibility	Alight at Nandyal Railway Station(Guntakal-Bejwadda)

	<p>Proceed southward to Arlegadda Sri Ahobilam is 12 miles from here Alternately, you can reach here via Cuddapah, Arlegudda also.</p>
Features	<p>This kshetra is also known as Nava Narasimham. There are two divisions here.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Keezh Ahobilam(Lower Tier)</li> <li>2. Mael Ahobilam(Upper Tier)</li> </ol> <p>Sri Lakshmi Narasimha is the presiding diety in Keezh Ahobilam. He is not counted in the Nava Narasimhas. The other nine Narasimhas are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yoga Narasimha</li> <li>2. Chatra Vada Narasimha</li> <li>3. Bhargava Narasimha</li> <li>4. Karanja Narasimha</li> <li>5. Ugra Narasimha(Mael Ahobilam)</li> <li>6. Malola Narasimha</li> <li>7. Varaha Narasimha</li> <li>8. Pavana Narasimha</li> <li>9. Prahlada Narasimha</li> </ol> <p>There are no regular poojas for seven of the Narasimhas. About 3 miles from here is the UkraSthamba in a very holy and sacred place.</p>

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar is Prahlaadavaradan, Lakshmi Narasimhan seen in seated posture facing east. The utsavar murtis - Maalola Narasimhar & 8 other murtis.

### **Location.**

Ahobilam is situated at a distance of 74 Kms from Nandyal (Kurnool District), around 365 Kms from Hyderabad and around 75 Kms from Tirupathi. Lots of transportation facilities are available. Bus facilities from Cuddapah, Nandyal and Banganapalli are available and frequent.

Ayodha is first among the seven Mukhti Kshetras. As per sthalapurana, Sriman narayana took out Ayodhya , an important of Srivaikunta and presented it to Swayambhu Manu, the eldest son of Brahma. Manu Chakravarthi brought this to Booloka and placed it on the southern bank of the river Sarayu. The original Ayodhya temple on which the Azhwars composed Divya Prabanda are not there today due to foreign invaders. There is an ammaji temple on the banks of the Sarayu river and a temple of Sri Ranganatha with a Sannidhi for Rama.

Even the legendary palaces of Emperor Dasaratha, his queen Kousalya and other buildings could be seen. A southern style Ammaji Mandir could also be worshipped.

### Allahabad(Prayag)

This is reachable from Ayodhya. The world famous Triveni Snan Ghat could be visited here. The three rivers are

Ganga

Yamuna

Saraswathy

The Saraswathy is not visible to our eyes. Even the ashram of the sage Bharadwaja exists. There are many Mutts and Dharmasalas.

### Chitrakootam

Though it has its own railway station, we strongly discourage you to go there. Alight at Karli(one rly.station before). Lot of facilities are available there. The important things here are:

Mandakini River

Chitrakoota hillocks

Beautiful dharmasalas and choultries to stay.

### Kasi Kshetra:

Reachable from Allahabad. There are 64 bathing ghats along the Ganges river here. The significant ones are Harishchandra Ghat, Manikarnika Ghat.Important

Temples are of

Kasi Visweswar

Annapurna

Visalakshi

Kalabairavar

Birla Mandir

### Gaya Kshetra:

Reachable from Varanasi. The most revered Gaya Srartham is done here. The famous Vishnupaada Puja done at 8 p.m. every day is very beautiful. River Phalguni flows here.

### Sri Jagannatham(Puri)

Reachable from Gaya via Calcutta. Though it is called Puree in legends, currently is called as Poori. There are many Punya Theerthas.

Thaayaar - Seethapiraati.

Theertham - Paramapadasathya Pushkarini, sarayu river.

### **Mangalasanam:**

Perialwar - 312, 314, 316, 321, 325, 399  
Kulasekaraalwar - 724, 725, 741, 748  
Thondaradipodialwar - 920  
Thirumangaialwar - 1875  
Nammalwar - 3381.

Total of 13 Paasurams.

<b>Special Information</b>	
Dieties	Chakravarthy Thirumagan, Raghu Nayagan, Seetha
Vimanam	Pushkala Vimanam
Theerthangal	Paramapatha Sathya Pushkarini, Sarayu River
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Periyazhwar, Kulasekarazhwar, Thondaradip Podigal, Nammazhwar
Prathyaksham	Bharata, Devakanni Rishis
Direction and Posture	North-faced and Sitting
Travel Base	Varanasi
Accessibility	This Kshetra is about 5 kms from Faisabad station on the Mugulsarai - Lucknow route.

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of Ayodhya is Sri Ramar. He is also called with the names "Chakravarthy Thirumagan", facing his thirumugham towards North direction. Prathyaksham for Bharadhan, all Devars and Maharishis.

### **Location.**

Thiru Ayodhya is said to be the Janmha Bhoomi (Birth place) of Sri Ramar and is situated 6 Kms from Faizabad. Ayodhya is well connected with other places by road, as it is located on the main highway. Transportation by means of Tempos, Cycle-rickshaws and Buses are available and frequent.

## Thiruvadhari Ashramam (Badrinath)

### About the Desam

Badrinath, located in the lofty Himalayan heights 10400 feet above sea level is a pilgrimage center held in the greatest esteem all over India. It is an arduous mountain route to Badrinath from Rishikesh or Haridwar in the Garwahl Himalayan region, where roads get blocked with landslides during the monsoon season. Badrinath stays closed for 6 months a year from Deepavali to the full moon day in the month of Chittirai (late spring in the Himalayas).

Enroute is the pilgrimage sites of Pandukeswar where the Pandavas are believed to have been born, and the site where Bhima and Hanuman (sons of Vayu) met. One must also see the Pancha Prayags in this route, which are

Dev Prayag(Confluence of Bhagirathi and Alaknanda)  
Rudra Prayag(Confluence of Alaknanda and Mandakini)  
Karna Prayag(Confluence of Pindari River and Alaknanda)  
Nanda Prayag(Confluence of Alaknanda and Nandakini)  
Vishnu Prayag(Confluence of Vishnu Ganga and Dhauliganga)

Hot water springs of Taptakundam are seen on the banks of the Alaknanda at Badrinath and pilgrims take bath here before visiting the temple. The lofty peaks Neelakanta Parvatam and Nara Narayana Parvatam are visible from the temple.

The image of Badrinarayanar here is fashioned out of Saligramam. Badrinarayana is seen under the badari tree, flanked by Kuberan and Garudan, Naradar, Narayana and Nara. Mahalakshmi (referred to as Aravindavalli in the Sree Vaishnava tradition) has a sanctum in the prakaram. There is also a shrine to Adi Sankarar.

The Bhrama Kapalam north of the temple on the banks of the Ganga, is the site of performance of remembrance rites for the ancestors. Behind the temple of Badrinarayanar is the Lakshmi Narasimha mandir, with shrines to Desikacharyar and Ramanujacharya. Periyalwar states that Vishnu enshrined in Mathura, Salagramam, Dwaraka, Ayodhya and Sree Vaikuntam is the same as the one (Purushottaman) enshrined in Tirukkandam or Kadinagar (Devaprayag).

While visiting Badrinath, one must take the opportunity to visit Pancha Badri (Five Badris)

The Pancha Badri consists of five shrines devoted to Lord Vishnu. The five badris- Badri Vishal(Badrinath), Yogadhyan Badri, Bhavishya Badri, Vridha Badri and Adi Badri are revered by all. Most of these places are approachable by motorable road although trekking is inevitable in certain places.

### Vishal Badri (Badrinath temple)

Badrinath temple is also known as Vishal Badri. It is the largest and the most popular of the pilgrimages among the five badris. The original temple here is believed to be built by King Pururava and the icon of the lord carved by Vishwakarma. The idol was recovered by Adi Shankaracharya from the waters of the nearby Naradakundam and consecrated once more in the temple, restored in the 19th century by the royal houses of Scindia and Holkar. The epic Mahabharatha is believed to be composed in the Vyasa and Ganesha caves close by. The Vishnu Ganga which later becomes the Alaknanda flows below the temple with Neelkanth Parvath on the other side. Mana Village is a fascinating

village , the last habitation before the border with China, which once had a flourishing trade relations with Tibet. The Vasudhara falls are quite spectacular.

#### Yogadhyan Badri

Yogadhyan Badri is located at 1,920 meters in Pandukeshwar, named after the Pandava kings. It is believed that the Pandavas, victorious after their battle against the Kauravas, but emotionally disturbed came to the Himalayas. It was here that they handed over their capital Hastinapur to king Parikshit Raja and took up penance. The importance of this Badri is immense and the Lord is seen in a meditative posture. From the main road the temples can be seen and are located slightly at a lower level leading through a small strip of steps.

#### Bhavishya Badri

The future Badri is located at 2,744 meters amidst the thick forest surrounding Tapovan. The local people believe say that the Nara and Narayana mountains in Badri are slowly drifting and will collide with each other. The present Badri will be no more with such collision and landslides. It is believed that it is here that all devotees will throng once Badrinath will be no more. Enshrined here is the self-forming image of the Lord. Bhavishya Badri is connected by a motorable road upto Saldhar, which is 19 kms from Joshimath. From Saldhar, pilgrims have to trek upto 6 kms. upto the shrine. The trek is difficult in very steep mountains with not very comfortable path. It is advisable to take the local people to lead the way and better to go in a group through the paths in almost a jungle. People who are comfortable in riding in ponies can do that from a village which is about 2 kms from the main road up to the hill. Villagers are very cordial and helpful and respect all the pilgrims who visit the shrine. It requires one full day to trek up and down the hill with frequent rests. Visitors pass the serene Tapovan known for hot water springs.

#### Vridha Badri

This is the first Badri which is located at a height of 1,380 meters at Animath 8 kms short of Joshimath. It is believed that before Badrinath was consecrated by Adi Shankaracharya, the idol of Badrinath carved by Vishwakarma was enshrined and worshipped here. It is said that when mankind entered the age of Kali, Vishnu chose to remove himself from the temple.

#### Adi Badri

This is a group of 16 temples en route to Ranikhet and close to the confluence of Karnaprayag. It's about 19 kms from Karnaprayag. The main temple is dedicated to Narayanan and has a raised platform in a pyramidal form. It is believed that these temples dating to the Gupta Age were sanctioned by Adi Shankaracharya

Thaayaar - Aravindavalli.

Theertham - Tapthakundam.

#### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 399

Thirumangaialwar - 968-987, 2673 (74).

Total of 22 Paasurams.

#### Special Information

Dieties	Badri Narayanan, Aravindha Valli
Vimanam	Taptha Kanchana Vimanam
Theerthangal	Taptha Gundam
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Periyazhwar
Prathyaksham	Manthropadesham to Naran under the Ilandhai Tree.
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Sitting Posture
Travel Base	Ahobilam
Accessibility	This Kshetra is about 5 kms from Faisabad station on the Mugulsarai - Lucknow route.
Features	<p>The daily poojas are performed by the Malainattu Namboothiris. They are here known as Karavel. A Very cold climate. Even the archakas come with two to three overcoats and sweaters. A unique hot water spring is here when there is cold climate all along the region. Quite contradictorily Ganges with freezing cold climate flows very near this hot water spring. Near the sanctum sanctorum is the Brahma Kapalam. Here the rites for the dead are performed by the people. There are five important theerthas here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taptha Gundam</li> <li>• Narada Gundam</li> <li>• Koorma Thaarai</li> <li>• Prahlada Thaarai</li> <li>• Rishi Ganga</li> </ul>

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of Badrinath Kshetram is Badri Narayanan. He is found in Irundha (sitting) thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Naran

### **Location.**

It is found right back of Holy River Alaknanda. This Badrinath Divyadesam located is almost 10300 feet above sea level is a great Pilgrimage center in India.



## Thirukkandam Kadi Nagar- Devaprayag

### About the Desam

Devaprayag in the Himalayas at a height of 1700 feet above sea level , where Alakananda and Bhagirathi merge to form the Ganges, is considered to be a pilgrimage center of great significance. It is held in reverence all over India, and is a resting point for pilgrims bound to (and from) Badrinath and is located at a distance of 70 km from Rishikesh enroute to Badrinath.

There is an ancient temple established by Adi Sankaracharya here, enshrining Rama (Raghunathji); there are also shrines to Hanuman, Badrinathji, Kaala Bhairavar, and Shiva here. Brahma, Dasaratha and Rama are said to have prayed here.

Periyalwar's verses state that Vishnu enshrined in Mathura, Salagramam, Dwaraka, Ayodhya and Sree Vaikuntam is the same as the one (Purushottaman) enshrined in Tirukkandam or Kadinagar. Devaprayag is considered to be Tirukkandam or Kadinagar.

Thaayaar - Pundareekavalli.

Theertham - Mangala Theertham, Ganges.

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 391-401.

Total of 11 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Neelamegap Perumal, Purushottaman, Pundareega Valli
Vimanam	Mangala Vimanam
Theerthangal	Mangala Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar, Periyazhwar
Prathyaksham	Maharishi Bharadwaj
Direction and Posture	Standing and East-faced Posture
Travel Base	Haridwar
Accessibility	Located en route Badrinath from Haridwar(about 58 miles from here).
Features	Five rivers mix up here. Take routes from here for Yamunodthpathi and Gangothpathi. Alaknanda and Bhageerathi rivers join here. Poojas and other customs are performed here by south Indians. Other Prayags are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rudra Prayag</li><li>• Karna Prayag</li><li>• Nandap Prayag</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vishnup Prayag</li></ul> <p>All are located en route to Badrinath.</p>
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### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this kshetram is Neelamega Perumal. He is also called with the name "Purushothaman". He is giving his seva in Nindra thirukkolam facing his Thriumugam towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Bharadwaja Maharishi.

### **Location.**

The First Divyadesam as one travels from Haridwar to Badrinath is Devaprayag. This Kshetram is also called as "Thirukkandam" and also as "Kadi Nagar". It lies about 45 miles away from Rishikesh to Badrinath and about 1700 feet above the sea level.

## Thiru Dwaraka (Dwaraka)

### About the Desam

Dwarka is considered to be one of the 7 Mukti Stala pilgrimage centers of India and is located on the west coast of India in Gujarat on the extreme western tip of the Kathiawar peninsula. Nearby is Somnath, another prime pilgrimage centre of India. Aadhi Sankara established one of his four Peethams at Dwarka, the other three being Sringeri, Puri and Joshi Mutt.

Legend has it that Krishna built the city of Dwarka as his capital with the aid of Viswakarma, after moving from Mathura. The Dwarkadeesh temple has a five storeyed tower supported by 60 columns. This temple is known as Jagat Mandir and is believed to have been built by Sambha the grandson of Krishna. Visitors enter through the Swarga Dwar and exit through the Moksha Dwar here.

The Rukmini temple here is believed to be 1600 years old. The Gomati Sangamam where the river Gomti reaches the sea is located close by. A little north of Dwarka, one can ferry across to Bet - Dwarka island where Kuchela is supposed to have lived and where Krishna killed the demon Shankhasura. There are shrines to Rukmini, Trivikrama, Devaki, Jambavati, Lakshmi Narayan and other deities here. There is another temple to Rukmini, believed to be the site of Krishna's marriage with her.

Archeological excavations have revealed five earlier cities here.

Thaayaar - Kalyana Naachiyar.

Theertham - Gomathi river.

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 333,398, 399, 415, 472

Aandaal - 507, 541, 594, 625

Thirumangaialwar - 1504, 1524

Thirumazhisaiwar - 2452

Nammaalvar - 3144.

Total of 13 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Kalyana Narayanan, Kalyana Nachiyar, 8 Maharishis
Vimanam	Hemakooda Vimanam
Theerthangal	Gomathi Theertham
Mangalasanam	Perialwar, Aandaal, Thirumangaialwar, Thirumazhisaiwar, Nammaalvar
Prathyaksham	Droupadi
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Rajkot (via Ahmedabad)
Accessibility	Thirudwarakai is situated on the Bombay

	Ahmedabad route..
Features	<p>This is Mukthi Sthal. This Divya Desam has five divisions. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gomathi Dwaraka</li> <li>Baed Dwaraka</li> <li>Kusela Pattinam (alias) Porbander</li> <li>Takore Dwaraka</li> <li>Nath Dwaraka.</li> </ul> <p>The first one is very important and very popular.</p>

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this Dwaraka divyadesam is Kalyana Narayanan. He is also called with the names as Dwarakadesam and Dwarakanathji. Prathyaksham for Droupadhi, Kuchelar, Sathyabama, Rukmani, Arjunar etc. Moolavar in Nindra Thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards west direction.

### **Location.**

This Divyadesam is found on Bombay-Oka port rail line. To reach this Temple, one has to travel via Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Jam Nagar. Dwaraka railway station is 20 kms away from Oka port and from there we can reach the Temple.

## Thiruppirudhi (Joshimutt)

### About the Desam

Joshimath nestles in the Himalayas at a height of 6150 feet above sea level, enroute to Badrinath from Rishikesh. There are temples to Narasimha and Vasudeva, built by Adi Sankaracharya here. Joshimath, is the first mutt established by Shri Adi Sankara, and is located at a distance of 14 kms from Helang enroute to Badrinath. Adi Sankara authored Sri Sankara Bhashyam here .

In the temple for Narasimha , is enshrined Badrinarayan along with a pantheon of deities. The presiding deity Lord Narasimha is believed to have been established by Adi Sankara. Joshimutt is surrounded on three sides by the snow clad Trishul (7250m) in the south, Badri Peaks (7100 m) in the NW, and Kamet (7750m) in the north.

Tirumangaialwar has sung in ten verses of Vishnu (Rama) at Tiruppirudi. Tirumangaialwar refers to Vishnu as Rama, Krishna and as 'Paraman' reclining on the thousand headed serpent. It is widely interpreted that Tirumangaialwar has sung of Vasudeva here.

Another school of thought holds that Nandaprayag - the confluence of rivers Nandakini and Alaknanda. situated at a distance of 190 kms from Rishikesh. is Tiruppirudi. There is a temple to Gopala at Nandaprayag.

Pilgrims visiting Divya Desams visit both the temples.

Thaayaar - Parimalavalli Naachiyaar.

Theertham - Indra Theertham, Govardana Theertham, Maanasasaras.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 958-967.

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Parama Purushan, Parimala Valli
Vimanam	Goverdhana Vimanam
Theerthangal	Indra Theertham, Manasa Saras
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Prathyaksham	Lordess Parvathi
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Bhujanga Shyanam
Travel Base	Haridwar
Accessibility	About 160 miles from Haridwar.About 18 miles from Badrinath. A Narasimha Saligram is available for darshan at Sankara Mutt. Legends and hearsay differ drastically.

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this sthalam is Paramapurushan. He is found in Kidantha kolam in Bujangha sayanam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Parvathi devi.

### **Location.**

This Divyadesam is found around 154 kms away from Haridwar, while travelling from Devaprayag to Badrinath. There is no firm agreement on the where this Divyadesam is situated. Many of the pilgimage believe that Joshimutt is the Divyadesam which is called as "Thiruppirudhi" and some say that Thiruppirudhi is found in the interior of Himalaya.

## Thiru Naimisaranyam

### About the Desam

Vishnu is considered to be an Aranya Swaroopi, or in other words, the forest of Naimisaranyam, hallowed earlier on by the discourses on the great epics of India, by Vyasa Muni and Suka Muni - is considered as a manifestation of Vishnu and held in reverence and worship. The forest is considered to have been the abode of 60000 sages. On the other side of the town is the Purana Mandir where one can have darshan of Sukha Brahman (with Parrots beak). A little away from here on hillock is a huge idol of Hanuman with Rama and Lakshmana on his shoulders. Naimisaranyam is located at the junction of the roads from Sitapur and Khairabad, 20 miles from Sitapur and 24 miles from the Sandila railway station,, 45 miles north of Lucknow in Uttarpradesh. Naimisaranya is also known as Nimsar or Nimkhar and is located on the left bank of the river Gomati. This place has also been visited by Sankaracharya; Surdas resided here. The parikrama fair, begins at Nimkhar and ends at Misraka; cows collect here in the bright half of the month of Phalguna, and visit Korauna, Haraiya, Sakin, Dahi, Gomati and Deogaon and a few other sites and visit Nimkhar and Misrikh. Misrikh houses the Dadichi Kund. Legend has it that sage Dadichi gave up his material body, so that his bones could be used in the preparation of a missile to destroy demons. The Hatyahaarana Thirtham here at Misraka is of great importance; where Rama is believed to have bathed to purify himself of the sin of having killed Ravana.

### Special information

There are temples to Chakranarayana, Ganesh, Ram and Lakshman here. Enroute to the river, there is a shrine to Veda Vyasara. There is also the Puran Mandir. The Mahabharat was recited here and Naimisaranya is mentioned frequently in both the Mahabharat and the Ramayana. The Chakratheertha is considered very holy and a dip here on Somavati Amavasya is considered to be sacred. The chief temple here is that of Lalita Devi. Large crowds collect here on new moon days.

Thaayaar - Sriharilakshmi.

Theertham - Chakra Theertham, Gomukhi river, Nemi Theertham, Divya-vichraantha Theertham.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 998-1007.

Total of 10 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Devarajan, Harilakshmi, Pundareega Valli
Vimanam	Sri Hari Vimanam
Theerthangal	Dhivya Paachranithhath Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Prathyaksham	Deva Rishigal
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture

Travel Base	Dehradun
Features	The sanctum sanctorum currently observed was constructed only recently and the legendary places could not be traced.
Accessibility	About a mile from Nimsaar Rly. Station(Near Palamau, Lucknow)

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this Naimisaranyam Divyadesam is Devarajan. He is also named as "Sri Hari". Moolavar in Nindra thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards east direction. Prathyaksham for Indiran, Sudharman, Devarishi, Soodhapuranikar and Vedavyasar.

### **Location.**

Naimisaranyam is located at the junction of the roads from Sitapur and Khairabad, 20 kms from Sitapur and 24 kms from the Sandila railway station. 45 kms north of Lucknow in Uttarpradesh. Naimisaranya is also known as "Nimsar" or "Nimkhar" and is located on the left bank of the river Gomati.



## Thiru Salagramam

### About the Desam



Muktinath is a pilgrimage shrine located 140 miles from Kathmandu in the snow clad Himalayas. It is located near the Gandaki river famous for the Salagrama stones. River Gandaki is also known as Narayani or Salagrami. Muktinath is also one of the 51 Sakthi Peethams of India. About 16 miles from Muktinath is the Damodara Kundam, the source of this river. The Salagrama stones held in worship are found in this part of Nepal.

There is no firm agreement on the whereabouts of the Sree Vaishnava Divya Desam Tiruchaalagramam. One school of thought considers Muktinath in the snow clad Himalayas in Nepal to be Salagramam, while another considers the bank of the Gandaki river enroute to Muktinath from Kathmandu as Tiruchaalagraamam.

From Delhi, conducted tours are available to Salagram. However, if you want to go on your own, you can go to Sunoli in India - Nepal Border via Gorakhpur, either by train upto Gorakhpur or by bus to Sunoli directly. From Sunoli you have to cross the border by walk or by rickshaw. Then you can take a bus to Pokhara which cost around Rs 150/- nepali rupees. This journey takes around 9 hours.

From Pokhara you can go by air to Jomsom. This takes around 20 minutes and costs Rs 1200/-approx. Please go by Shangrila Air and not by Royal Nepal Airlines. From Jomsom Muktinath(Salagram) is around 22km, which you have to trek. The time for this trek depends on how old or young you are and can vary from 7 hours to 10 hours.

From Pokhara you can go by bus to a place known as Beni which takes 5 hrs by bus and from there you can trek to Salagram. But this trekking takes around 5 - 6 days.

In Salagram, apart from Muktinath temple you have the following places:-

- a) Jwalamukhi
- b) Narasimhan Kovil
- c) you can hear the river Saraswati flowing under the earth. (It is not known how Saraswati came here, but the panditji there claims that she descended to earth through this place).

d) 108 dhara in the temple

From Muktinath, Damodar kund is around 2 days trekking , but there are no food available on the way and one has to go prepared.  
If you go on your own, food will be a problem right from Jom som till you reach salagram. But you can enjoy nature, and you can look for salagram in river kandaki. Or else you buy salagram from the shops enroute.

Best season is during March- April. Please avoid rainy season from June - July.  
When you are in Nepal you can also visit Janakpur.

Thaayaar - Sridevi Naachiyar.

Theertham - Chakra Theertham, Kandaki river.

### Mangalasanam:

Thirumangaialwar - 988-997  
Perialwar - 206, 399.

Total of 12 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Sri Moorthy, Sri Devi Nachiyar
Vimanam	Kanaka Vimanam
Theerthangal	Chakra Theertham, Kandaki River
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhar
Prathyaksham	Brahma, Rudra
Direction and Posture	North-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Katmandu
Accessibility	Located within Nepal. Nepal Government Permit required.110 miles from Nepal State Railway Station(Amlagunj). Very cold and snow-bound region.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Salagrama sthalam is Sri Moorthy Perumal. He is found in Nindra thirukkolam facing his thirumugham along North direction. Prathyaksham for Brahma devan, Rudran and Kandaki.

### Location.

Mukthinath is a pilgrimage shrine located 140 kms from Kathmandu in the snow clad Himalayas and it is located near the Kandaki river famous for the Salagrama stones. Mukthinath is also one of the 51 Sakthi Peetams of India. There is lots of doubt, where this Divyadesam is located. Some says that Mukthinath, which is found 170 kms from Katmandu, it is said the Salagrama

Kshetram which is found on the banks of Kandaki river. Mukthinath is otherwise called as "Mukthi Narayanan kshetram".

But, some say, about 65 kms away from Katmandu, there is a place by named "Damodhara Kund", which is found on the bank of Kandaki river is said to be the Salagrama sthalam. But, whatever it might be, we all the bhaktas should consider that the stones (the Salagramam) which is found on the bank of Kandaki river is said to be considered as the Salagrama sthalam

## Tirupathi – Tirumala

### About the Desam

There is ample literary and epigraphic testimony to the antiquity of the temple of Lord Sri Venkateswara.

All the great dynasties of rulers of the southern peninsula have paid homage to Lord Sri Venkateswara in this ancient shrine. The Pallavas of Kancheepuram (9th century AD), the Cholas of Thanjavur (a century later), the Pandyas of Madurai, and the kings and chieftains of Vijayanagar (14th - 15th century AD) were devotees of the Lord and they competed with one another in endowing the temple with rich offerings and contributions.

It was during the rule of the Vijayanagar dynasty that the contributions to the temple increased. Sri Krishnadevaraya had statues of himself and his consorts installed at the portals of the temple, and these statues can be seen to this day. There is also a statue of Venkatapati Raya in the main temple.

After the decline of the Vijayanagar dynasty, nobles and chieftains from all parts of the country continued to pay their homage and offer gifts to the temple. The Maratha general, Raghoji Bhonsle, visited the temple and set up a permanent endowment for the conduct of worship in the temple. He also presented valuable jewels to the Lord, including a large emerald which is still preserved in a box named after the General. Among the later rulers who have endowed large amounts are the rulers of Mysore and Gadwal.

After the fall of the Hindu kingdoms, the Muslim rulers of Karnataka and then the Britishers took over, and many of the temples came under their supervisory and protective control.

In 1843 AD, the East India Company divested itself of the direct management of non-Christian places of worship and native religious institutions. The administration of the shrine of Sri Venkateswara and a number of estates were then entrusted to Sri Seva Dossji of the Hatiramji Mutt at Tirumala, and the temple remained under the administration of the Mahants for nearly a century, till 1933 AD.

In 1933, the Madras Legislature passed a special act, which empowered the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams(TTD) Committee to control and administer a fixed group of temples in the Tirumala-Tirupati area, through a Commissioner appointed by the Government of Madras.

In 1951, the Act of 1933 was replaced by an enactment whereby the administration of TTD was entrusted to a Board of Trustees, and an Executive Officer was appointed by the Government .

The provisions of the Act of 1951 were retained by Charitable and Religious Endowments Act, 1966.

There are three temples here - Keezh Tirupati, Thirumalai, Thiruchaanur

Keezh Tirupati - Govindaraja Perumal Koil  
The Moolavar is Govindaraja Perumal seen in bujanga sayanam facing east. There is a sannadhi for Aandaal.

Thaayaar - Pundareegavalli.

Thirumalai

Moolavar - Thiruvengadamudaiaan, Srinivaasan, Venkataachalapathy, Baalaaji seen in standing posture facing east. The utsavar is Kalyaana Venkateswarar. The temple is located on seven hills - Venkataadri, Seshaasalam, Vedaasalam, Garudaasalam, Vrushabaadri, Anjanaadri, Anaandaadri. The sannadhi of Aadi Varaahar is at the north west of Swami Pushkarini. Devotees must worship this lord before the darshan of Lord Venkateswara.

Theertham - Seshaasalaswami Pushkarini, Papanasam falls, Agaasa Gangai, Koneri Theertham  
14 Theerthams - Vaigunda Theertham, Chakra Theertham, Jaabaali Theertham, Varuna Theertham, Agaasa Gangai, Paapavinaasam, Paandava Theertham, Kumaaratharai, Ramakrishna Theertham, Thumburu Theertham, Sesha Theertham, Sugasanthana Theertham, Yuddhakala Theertham, Seethamma Theertham.

### **Thiruchhaanur - Alarmel Mangaapuram**

Moolavar - Thaayaar - Alarmelmangai (Padmaavathi) facing east.

Theertham - Padmasarovaram.

### **Mangalasanam:**

Thirumangaialwar - 988-997  
Perialwar - 206, 399.

Total of 12 Paasurams.

<b>Special Information</b>	
Dieties	Thiruvengadathan, Alarmel Mangai
Vimanam	Ananda Nilaya Vimanam, Seshachalam
Theerthangal	Swami Pushkarini, Koneri Theertham
Mangalasanam	Periyazhwar, Andal, Kulasekarazhwar, Thiruppanazhwar, Thirumazhisaiazhwar, Poigaiazhwar, Bhoothathazhwar, Peyazhwar, Nammazhwar, Thirumangaiazhwar
Prathyaksham	Thondaimaan Chakravarthy, Arumugan
Direction and Posture	East-faced and Standing Posture
Travel Base	Katmandu
Features	The diety is known by South Indians as Srinivasa, Venkatachalapathy and by North Indians as Balaji. There are also quite a few waterfalls also over the

	<p>Seven Hills. They are:</p> <p>Akash Ganga Kumara Dhara Papavinasham</p> <p>The foothills are better known as Keezh Thirupathi, where one can worship Lord Govindarajan. The Kshetra witnesses heavy crowds round-the-clock all days of the year. One has to spend a minimum of half-a-day in the queue for the darshan of the Lord. The temple for the Lordess is located near Keezh Thirupathy, in a town called Thiruchchanoor.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Thirupathi is best serviced by Roadways and Railways. And now even by airways(I don't know the exact service details). Alight at Renigunta Railway Station on the Arakkonam(Chennai) - Mumbai line and one can go atop the hill by buses along the ghat road.</p>

### **Moolavar**

The Moolavar of this Salagrama sthalam is Sri Moorthy Perumal. He is found in Nindra thirukkalam facing his thirumugham along North direction. Prathyaksham for Brahma devan, Rudran and Kandaki.

### **Location.**

Mukthinath is a pilgrimage shrine located 140 kms from Kathmandu in the snow clad Himalayas and it is located near the Kandaki river famous for the Salagrama stones. Mukthinath is also one of the 51 Sakthi Peetams of India. There is lots of doubt, where this Divyadesam is located. Some says that Mukthinath, which is found 170 kms from Katmandu, it is said the Salagrama Kshetram which is found on the banks of Kandaki river. Mukthinath is otherwise called as "Mukthi Narayanan kshetram".

But, some say, about 65 kms away from Katmandu, there is a place by named "Damodhara Kund", which is found on the bank of Kandaki river is said to be the Salagrama sthalam. But, whatever it might be, we all the bhaktas should consider that the stones (the Salagramam) which is found on the bank of Kandaki river is said to be considered as the Salagrama sthalam.

## Thirupparampadham (Parathuvam)

### About the Desam

This sthalam is situated outside this world. The Lord is Paramapadanathan in seated posture facing south. There is a belief that the Lord will give darshan here to those who have visited & worshipped him in the 106 divyadesams.

Thaayaar - Peria Piraatiar.

Theertham - Virajaa river, Ayiramadha Pushkarini.

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 190, 277, 399, 472

Aandaal - 482

Thirumazhisaiarwar - 796, 2476

Thirupaanalwar - 927

Thirumangaialwar - 2042

Poigaiarwar - 2149, 2158

Peyalwar - 2342

Nammalwar - 2543, 2545, 2552, 2652, 2867, 3000, 3040, 3431, 3465, 3585, 3627, 3740, 3747, 3755-3765.

Total of 36 Paasurams.

Special Information	
Dieties	Paramapadhadhar
Vimanam	Ananthanga
Theerthangal	Viraja Nadhi, Ayiramadhapushkarni
Mangalasanam	Thirumazhisaiarwar, Thiruppaanaarwar, Thirumangaiaarwar, Peyaarwar
Direction and Posture	West-faced and Sitting Posture
Travel Base	Celestial (After Death)

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Vinnlaga divyadesam is Paramapadha Nadhan. He is found in Veetrirundha thirukkolam on Aadhiseshan facing along South direction, which is said to be the direction of Dharman. Prathyaksham for Aadhiseshan, Garudan, Vishwakshenar, Vishvaksheniyar, Nithyasoorigal and Jeevathmas.

### About the Desam Thiruppaarkadal (Vyugam)



This is not in this Bhooloka and one cannot go with this prakruta Sharira (worldly body) but can go only with the Shookshma Sharira. It is believed that the Lord Himself takes the devotees to this place for darshan after death by giving the Shookshma Sharira.

Thaayaar - Kadalmagal Naachiyar, Sri Boodevi.

Theertham - Amrutha Theertham, Thirupaarkadal.

### Mangalasanam:

Perialwar - 250, 427, 439, 452, 471

Aandaal - 475, 516, 551

Kulasekaralwar - 665, 680

Thirumazhisaialwar - 768, 769, 774, 779, 780, 832, 843, 846, 861, 2384, 2417, 2456, 2460

Thondaradipodialwar - 889

Thirumangaiwar - 1003, 1006, 1019, 1341, 1347, 1398, 1618, 1744, 1828, 2060, 2066

Poigaiwar - 2106

Boodathalwar - 2184, 2209

Peyalwar - 2292, 2312, 2313, 2342

Nammalwar - 2556, 2618, 2661, 2835, 2844, 2963, 3454, 3465, 3470

Total of 51 Paasurams.

### Special Information

Dieties	KSsheerabdi Nathan, Kadal Magal Nachiyar
Vimanam	Astanga Vimanam
Theerthangal	Amrutha Theertham
Mangalasanam	Thirumangaiazhwar
Prathyaksham	Brahma Rudradis, Bhoomi Devi
Direction and Posture	South-faced and Shyanam Posture
Travel Base	Celestial (After Death)
Feature	This is also called Lord's Vyoocha State. This is NOT on BHOOLOKA.

### Moolavar

The Moolavar of this Thirupathi is Ksheerapathi Nathan. Also named as "Thiruppaarkadal Nathan". He is found on the Aadhiseshan in Sayana - Kidantha thirukkolam facing his thirumugham towards South dorectopm. Prathyaksham for Brahma devan, Rudran (Lord Vishnu) and all other Devars and Rishis.



