



The petrified tree-trunk at Sathanur measures over 18 meters in length. Similar fossil trees measuring a few meters in length are found along the stream sections near Varagur, Anaipadi, Alundalipur and Saradamangalam. Dr.M.S.Krishnan of the Geological Survey of India first reported this fossil tree in 1940.

Mayiluthu Falls

Mayiluthu Falls is located on the foot hills of Pachamalai, Tamil Nadu, a place of scenic beauty approximately 15 kms away from Perambalur by road to Thuraiyur. A natural stream flows here, suited for swimming. There is also a waterfall called 'Aagaya Gangai' high up in the hills. It is perceived to have high medicinal values, as it flows through a plethora of herbs with medicinal values.



Viswakudi Dam

Viswakudi dam is constructed across Kallar river near Viswakudi area of Thondamandurai village, Veppanthattai Taluk, Perambalur district. The dam is situated 22 kms away from Perambalur, 8 kms from Veppanthatti and 7 kms from the Authur Road deviation (near Esanai and via Annamangalam). It has good road connectivity.

The Dam is built in between Semmalai and Pachamalai Hills. It is situated in a natural place.



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Perambalur
TAMIL NADU - INDIA

Active Media Pictures, Chennai

Perambalur District

INTRODUCTION

Perambalur District is centrally located in Tamil Nadu and is 267 kms away from Chennai. The District has Vellar River in the North and it has well marked natural divisions. Major crops grown in the district are paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, millets and cashew. Perambalur accounts for about 24% of the small onion produced in Tamil Nadu and holds the first place for its production in the State.

In Ancient inscriptions it is known as "Perambalur", depicting the growth of big size garlic plants. The picturesque hill range called Pachamalai originates from this area. The lush green hilly areas of today are the roaming place for Peacocks, Rabbits and Deers. The history follows a power struggle between Hyder Ali and later Tippu Sultan with the British. After the Death of Tippu Sultan, British took the civil and military Administration of Carnatic in the year 1801 AD. Thus Tiruchirappalli fell into the hands of English and the District was formed in 1801. In 1995, Tiruchirappalli was trifurcated resulting in newly formed Perambalur and Karur districts.

General Information

Area	: 1,757 sq kms
Population	: 5,65,223 (2011 Census)
Altitude	: 133.3 m
Temperature	
Minimum (Avg)	: 23.2°C
Maximum (Avg)	: 34.2°C
Season	: Through out the year
Northern latitude	: 10° 54" and 11° 30"
Eastern longitude	: 78° 40" and 79° 30"
Languages	: Tamil and English
Population density	: 321 per sq kms
STD Code	: 04328

Access

AIR : Nearest Airport Tiruchirappali 60 Kms.

RAIL : Nearest Railway Station Ariyalur 30 Kms.

ROAD : Good network of road link with all major cities and towns of Tamil Nadu.

Ranjankudi Fort

Ranjankudi Fort is a 17th century fortress located approximately 22 kms north from Perambalur town. It is situated in Chennai - Trichy Highway (NH - 45). The fort was constructed by Vijayanagar Nayaka Kings and later ruled by the Nawab of Carnatic. This fort is one of the prominent tourist destinations in Perambalur.

Ranjankudi Fort was the focal point of Battle of Second Carnatic War in 1751. The British troops supported by Mohammed Ali won over the French supported by Chanda Sahib.

The fort is oblong in shape with semicircular bastions and a moat encircling it. There are three fortifications at different levels, built with cut stone blocks. The lower bastion is the main rampart surrounded by mud wall. The open ground known as Pettai which was once a battlefield, is approached through a flight of steps. The top-tier called Kottai Medu was used as guarding towers by soldiers and for housing cannons. The small water body in the fort is believed to have been used by the Nawab as swimming pool.



Arulmigu Mathura Kalamman Temple, Siruvachur

The renowned temple of Arulmigu Mathura Kalamman at Siruvachur is located 50 kms from Trichy and 8 kms from Perambalur. Large number of devotees throng this temple on Mondays and Fridays to worship the powerful deity and seek her divine blessings. According to tradition, Chelliamman was the local deity of Siruvachur. An evil magician, through his intense devotion to the deity won her favour. Pleased with his devotion, Chelliamman granted him any boon he wished. The cruel sorcerer wished that the deity should be his servant and do his bidding at all times. Bound by the power of her own boon, Chelliamman had no other option but to obey all his evil commands.



While coming back from Madurai, Kannagi rested for night at the deserted temple of Siruvachur. The deity of the temple Chelliamman came out of the sanctum and requested Kannagi not to stay there, as she could be killed by the cruel magician. Chelliamman narrated her story tale to Kannagi. Kannagi was very much moved and offered to help Chelliamman to rid herself of the evil. Kannagi entered the sanctum with Chelliamman and lay there in waiting. In the midnight, the magician came and ordered Chelliamman to come out. Kannagi immediately invoked the blessings of her family deity Kali. Goddess Kali bestowed her powers on Kannagi who then leapt out of the sanctum, fought the magician, vanquished and beheaded him. Chelliamman was thus rid of her bondage. Filled with gratitude, Chelliamman prayed Kannagi to stay at the temple permanently, to bless and protect all devotees who seek her refuge. Chelliamman said that she would retreat and stay at the nearby Periyasami hills.

Kannagi willingly consented but on a condition, that she would stay at the temple only on Mondays and Fridays and with Chelliamman on all other days. Since Kannagi came from Madurai and had invoked the blessings of Goddess Kali to kill the magician, she was worshipped as Mathura Kaliamma when she took seat at Siruvachur temple. In accordance with the magician's dying wish, his samadhi is located in front of the sanctum. Devotees stamp over the samadhi while entering the sanctum, as wished by the magician. It is said that the deity at the temple was originally consecrated by Adi Sankara. The revered saint Sri Sadasiva Brahmendra has installed a powerful Srichakram in this temple. The temple will be opened only on Monday and Friday and on some of the following special days only.

- Tamil Months - Few special first day of the months.
 Chithirai - Tamil New Year & Chithirai Festival (Fifteen days of grand celebration)
 Aadi - Aadi 18th
 Purattasi - Navarathri 10 Days

- Aippasi - Deepavali
 Karthigai - Karthigai Deepam
 Margazhi - Margazhi Pirappu
 Vaikunda Ekadhasi - English New Year
 Thai - Thaippongai & Thaipposam
 Masi - Sivarathri

Temple Opening Time : 6.30 am to 9.00 pm
Abishegam Time : 11.00 am to 12.00 pm
Uchikaala Pooja Time : 1.00 pm to 1.30 pm
(Golden Kavasam)
Contact No : 04328 - 291375

Arulmigu Ekambareswarar Temple & Dhandayuthapani Swamy Temple, Chettikulam

The Temple is located 18 kms from Perambalur towards Trichy road. Arulmigu Ekambareswarar Temple is referred as the core to Chettikulam, and Lord Dhandayuthapani temple is located on the top of hill. These two temples describe the historical value of this place. Uraiyur Chola King Parandhagan and Pandya King Kulasekaran witnessed the presence of Lord Shiva and his Dharshan made them to create a temple. Arulmigu Dhandayuthapani presiding on the top of Hill, has a sugarcane with eleven knots in his hand.



Kuberan in Arulmigu Ekambareswarar Temple, has separate Sannathi opposite to Ambal Sannathi. Here Kuberan presides with Chitralkha sitting on Lotus. Green colored Kumkum is given as Prasadam here. Besides that, 12 Zodiac symbols are present in 'OM' shape upon all the temple pillars.

Opening Time :
 Morning : 7.30 am to 12.00 pm
 Evening : 4.00 pm to 7.30 pm
 Phone : 04328 - 268008
 Email id : eochettikulam@gmail.com

Arulmigu Abaradharatshagar Temple, Su. Aduthurai

It is located on the National Highway adjacent to Tholudhur, on the bank of River Vellaru. It is a holy pilgrim centre by the name of Su. Aduthurai. The presiding deities of this Temple are Shiva and his consort. Tamil name for the Lord is 'Kutram Porutha Eswarar' or 'Abaradharatshagar' which can be literally translated as the 'Lord of forgiveness' and the consort is Elavar Kuzhali Ammai, 'the damsel with beautiful and curly tresses'. Kutram Porutheswarar temple has been built during the Chola period in 12th Century and it has been periodically renovated through grants by various rulers ranging from Chola, Pandya, Nayaks and Vijaya Nagar.



All these grants and donation to the temple are presented in the epigraphical records on the granite structure of this temple.

Temple open and closing time :
 Morning : 6.00 am to 11.30 am
 Evening : 4.00 pm to 8.30 pm
 Festival : Masi Magam Car Festival

TOURIST MAP OF PERAMBALUR



Arulmigu Valeeswarar Temple, Valikandapuram

Valikandapuram is a village in Veppanthattai Taluk in Perambalur district of Tamil Nadu State, India. It is located at 11 kms North of Perambalur and 10 kms from Veppanthattai.

Valikandapuram was an important city of the Chola Kingdom. Valikandapuram had link with Ramayana. King Vali worshipped Lord Shiva here to attain many powers. Hence Lord Shiva in this temple is known as Valeeswarar and the Goddess is known as Valaambigai. The temple was built by Chola Kings before the construction of Tanjore Shiva temple, popularly known as Periya Kovil.

Temple open and closing time :
 Morning : 8.00 am to 11.30 am
 Evening : 4.00 pm to 7.30 pm

National Fossil Wood Park, Sathanur

Geological study shows that more than 120,000,000 years ago, the sea (which lies today at about 100 kms East of Sathanur) had transgressed as far as 8 to 10 kms west of Sathanur. During this period which is geologically known as the Cretaceous, the sea abounded with a variety of marine animals similar to those found in the oceans of present day. These marine fauna sank to the bottom after death and were buried by sands and clays brought down by rivers. Along with them, some of the trees which flourished on the coast or near sea-shores were also buried, after being transported by flooded streams and were petrified in course of time. One such large trunk of petrified tree, which can be seen here, lies within the Tiruchirappalli group of rocks of about 100,000,000 years ago. This tree shows the presence of Conifers (Non-flowering plants) which dominated the land vegetation of that era which thrived prior to the advent of angiosperms (Plants of the present day).