

# *sahasra kalasa tirumanjanam*



*SrI nrsimha seva rasikan*

*Oppiliappan koil SrI VaradAccAri SaThakopan*

Sincere Thanks To:

1. SrI Srinivasan Narayanan for compiling the source document and proof reading
2. <http://www.rangantha.org> for the photos of sahasra kalasams at SrI ranganaAtha temple, Pomona, NewYork, USA.
3. Nedumtheru SrI Mukund Srinivasan, SrI Diwakar Kannan, SrI B Senthil Kumar, and [www.tirupatitimes.com](http://www.tirupatitimes.com) for images
4. Smt Jayashree Muralidharan for eBook assembly



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श्रीः ॥

# tirumanjanam



## PART 1

There are two kinds of tirumanjanams:

- (1) mukhya tirumanjanams carried out during the consecration (pratishThai) ceremonies and
- (2) regular tirumanjanams.

1. The **mukhya tirumanjanams** are performed following the catusthAna arcana (the 4 sthAnams are: kumbham, bimbham, maNDalam and agni). These are associated with prAyascittam and other viSesha vaidhika caryA karmAs.

2. Regular tirumanjanams are performed outside the pratishThai, when the arca mUrthi is consecrated. These regular tirumanjanams are done for loka kshemam as a special upacAram to the Lord and His Devis. In some temples, Lord vishvaksena's arcai is included as at Thirumala during the sahasra kalasa abhishekam. At tiruviNNagaram (Oppiliappan sannidhi) swAmy desikan's arcai is always included in the tirumanjanam.

## NUMBER OF KALASAMS USED IN REGULAR TIRUMANJANAM:

### One kalasa tirumanjanam

The simplest of them is the tirumanjanam with one kalasam. The kalasam can have the dravyam for tirumanjanam as either suddhodhakam (pure Water) or Milk. The devatai for this eka kalasam is Lord vAsudevan.

### Five kalasa tirumanjanam:

The kalasam at the center is #1; four kalasams in four different directions form the rest of the positioning. At west is #2; At North (pradakshiNam style) is # 3; At East is # 4 and in the south is the 5th kalasam.

The devatAs starting from the center are vAsudevan (kalasam # 1), vishNu (# 2), madhusUdanan (#3), trivikraman (#4) and vAmanan (kalasam#5 in South).

That is the order of usage during tirumanjanam.

This thirumanjanam is called **pancopanishadApa pancagavya snapanam**.

The snapana mantram for kalasams for VishNu (#1 ), MadhusUdanan (#2), trivikrama (#3), vAmana (#4) and vAsudevan (#5) are:

- dadhikrAviNNO for kalasam #1 (vishNu)
- ApyAyasveti for kalasam #2 (madhusUdanan)
- vishNu gAyatri for kalasam #3 (trivikraman)
- gandhadvArAm for kalasam #4 (vAmanan) and
- grutasnAteti for kalasam #5 (vAsudevan).

The position of the kalasams are VaasudEvan (#5) at the center followed by kalasam #1 at the East, # 2 , #3 and #4 in the South, West and Northern directions.

Four Kinds of dravyams are used in this panca kalasa tirumanjanam:

- vAsudeva kalasam (#1) has water in which coral (PavAla:), Pearl (mukthA:), diamond (MaNi), Vajram and VaiDUryam are soaked. These are the Pancha ratnams.
- vishNu kalasam (#2) has water admixed with ghee, curd, milk, honey,

jaggery or fruits. This kalasam has pancAmruta dravyam (dadhi, paya; madhu, gUDham, phalam, Ajyam).

madhusUdhana kalasam (#3) has water with pancagavyam (curd, milk/Ksheeram, gomUtram, sakrut and Ajyam).

trivikrama kalasam (# 4) has water where gold or silver or copper or bronze or iron are soaked (pancalOkam: rajatam, tAmram, kAmsyam aya; , svarNam).

The vAmana ( #5) kalasam has pure water (suddhOdhakam).



kalasa tirumanjanam - tiruvahIndrapuram

Nine kalasa triumanjanam:

It is the most popular tirumanjanam.

The kalasa sthApanams are:

1. vAsudevan at the center,
2. vishNu below vAsudevan in the East,
3. madhusUdanan in the South of center,
4. trivikraman at West,
5. vAmanan at the North,
6. SrIdharan to the left of kalasam #2,
7. hrishikEсан to the left of kalasam #4,
8. padhmanAbhan to the right of kalasam # 4 and
9. dAmOdaran to the right of kalasam # 2.

The dravyams for kalasams #1 to # 9 are :

1. dhrutam/ghee for vAsudeva kalasam. mantram for abhishEkam is "ghrutasnAteti".
2. pAdya jalam for vishNu kalasam (tuLasi, lotus flower, arukam pull (grass), akshatai, vishNuparNee, bilva leaves, sandal paste et al). mantram for abhishekam is "nArAyaNaya vidmahe",
3. argyam (white mustard, akshatai, tips of darbha grass, dry fruits, yavam rice, sesame seed, jaati mallikai flowers-jasmine flowers and sandal paste). This is for madhusUdana kalasam. Mantram is: "tat vishNo: paramam padam".
4. Acamana kalasam for trivikraman: Water with pineapple flower, SeNpaka flower, paccai karpUram, jAtipatri, cardamom, lavangam, saffron and candanam (sandalwood). Mantram is: "na te vishNo".
- 5.pancagavyam for vAmana kalsasam. Mantram: "vishNo: karmAni".
6. Curd for SrIdhara kalasam. "dadhikrAviNNO" is the Mantram



7. Milk for hrishikeEsa kalasam. "ApyAyasava" is the Mantram.
8. Honey for the padmanAbha kalasam. "madUvAtA" is the Mantram.
9. Fruits in water for the dAmOdara kalasam "yaa: phalAni" is the Mantram.

**Sixteen kalasa tirumanjanam (shOdasa kalaSa snapana vidhi)**

The kalasa sthApanam for the sixteen array is :

16 5 and 6 13 Array 1

\*\*\*\*\*

{12 4 and 1 7} Array 2 : Central plank

{11 3 and 2 8}

\*\*\*\*\*

15 10 and 9 14 Array 3

\*\*\*\*\*

The tirumanjana kramam is to start with kalasam # 5 (vishNu) and continue incrementally to # 16; after that start with #1 and conclude with # 4 (vAsudevan).

The devatais from #1 to # 16 kalasams are :

kesavan, nArAyaNan, mAdhavan (#3),

vAsudEvan, vishNu, madhusUdanan (# 6),

trivikraman, vAmanan, achyutan (#9),

anantan, purushan, satyan (#12),

SrIdharan, hrshIkesan, padmanAbhan (#15) and dAmodharan (#16).

The directions and half directions are important :



- East belongs to indra standing for Power and Courage
- South East belongs to agni standing for Ritual Sacrifice
- South belongs to yama standing for dharmam/Justice
- South West belongs to sUrya (Sun) or nirrutti (Misery)
- West belongs to varuNa standing for Knowledge
- North West belongs to vAyu standing for Life/Health
- North belongs to kuberan standing for wealth
- North East belongs to soma (candran) or ISAnan (Siva)



sahasra kalasa tirumanjanam - tiru mangai maDam

The directions are the determinants of Space and particular powers are connected to each of the 8 directions/Half Directions. Orientation is an important element of a caryA (ritual). The lokapAlas (guardians of directions and half directions) are 8 in number as described above.



tirumanjanam for tiruevvuL SrI veerarAghava perumAL

tirumanjanam starts with kalasam #5 and continues up to kalasam # 16. Afterwards one concludes with the center four (1 through 4).

Each of these kalasams have specific dravyams: South East (gems/ ratnodhakam), South West - lohodhakam: Gold, Silver, Copper et al)

(Metals), North West (Sandal paste water), North East (ghee).

Among the remaining 12 kalasams, # 6 has argya tIrtham, # 7 has AcamanIyam, #8 has pancagavyam, #9 has akshadhodhakam (akshatais in water), #10 has mArjanodhakam (Water with tips of darbham, turmeric, vAhai, SatApatram, sUrya vardhini plants et al) , # 11 has kAshAyam, #12 has darbha juice, #13 has curd, #14 has milk, # 15 has honey, # 16 has yavodhakam (yavam rice and bamboo rice in water).

The Mantrams for the 16 kalasams are:

1. candramAmanaso -- vAyurajAyata
2. nAbhyAsIt -- akalpayan
3. saptasyAsan -- purusham paSum
4. yajn~ena yajn~am -- santi devA:
5. sahasra SIrshA: -- daSaangulam
6. purusha yevedam --- atirohati
7. etAvAnasya -- amrutam divi
8. tripAdUrdhvam -- Sane abhi
9. tasmAd virATajAyata - adhi pUrusha:
10. yatpurusheNa havishA -- Saraddhavi:
11. tam yajn~am barhishi: -- rshaSccha ye
12. tasmAd yaj~nAt sarvahuta: -- grAmyASca ye
13. tasmAd yajn~At sarvahuta:-- ajAyata
14. tsmAdaSvA ajAyanta -- ajAvaya:



SrI vaDuvUr SrI rAmar after tirumanjanam

15. yatpurusham vyadadhu: -- paadAvucyete

16. brAhmaNosya -- SudroajAyata.

There are 25, 49 , 81, 108 and 1001 kalasa tirumanjanams.

These are to be followed with appropriate dravyam filled kalasams and the relevant devathai have to be invoked with their prescribed mantrams.

For example, the 81 kalasa tirumanjanam has the following protocols:

There are 9 squares each of which have 9 kalasams inside. That makes 81 kalasams. Alternatively, one can look at it as a central square with 9 kalasams surrounded by 2 squares to the right and left of the center symmetrical Triad above and below the central triad.

The order of kalasams used are unique. At the center is the square:

7	4	8
3	1	5
6	2	9

Below the center square array is the nine kalasam set with

16	13	17
12	10	14
15	11	18

Left of the center is the square grid with

25	22	26
21	19	23
24	20	27

Above the central square array is :

34	31	35
30	28	32
33	29	36

To the right of the central square is:

43	40	44
39	37	41
42	38	45

At South East of central square is the square with 46<sup>th</sup> kalasam at the center.

At South West of the central square is the array of nine with 55 at the center.

At NW to the center is the array with 64<sup>th</sup> kalasam at the center.

At NE of center is the kalasam with 73 at the center;

79	76	80
75	73	77
78	74	81

64 OF THE KALSAMS HAVE PURE WATER. NAARAAYANAN IS THE DEVATHA AND ASHTAAKSHARI IS THE MANTRAM FOR THEM.

17 HAVE SPECIAL DRAVYAMS AND APPROPRIATE MANTRAMS.

We will cover 1001 (sahasra) kalsaabhishekam next.



SrI ulaguianinRa perumAl and SrI nilamangai tAyar and ubhaya nAccimArs  
tirumanjanam at tirukkadalmallai

tirumanjana vidhis (Rules)

The pAncarAtra samhitAs describe in detail the various snapana vidhis (the rules for tirumanjanam) as described above. There are three major kinds of uttama snapana vidhis based on the degree of sacredness:

(1) uttamottamam (2) madhyottamam and (3) adhamottamam.

There are 18 different pAncarAtra samhitAs describing these various snapana vidhis. The names of these samhitAs and the chapters where these vidhis are housed are given below (the Chapter numbers are in paranthesis):

1. aniruddha samhita (19)
2. ISwara samhita (15)
3. kapinjala samhita (13)
4. nArada samhita (20)
5. panca praSna samhita (patala 8)
6. parama samhita (21)
7. padama samhita/carya pada (8 & 9)
8. parameSwara samhita (14)
9. bhArgava samhita(20)
10. SivarAtram (8)
11. markaNDeya samhita (28)
12. viSwAmitra samhita (19)
13. vishNu samhita (26)
14. vishNu tantra (8)
15. vishvaksena samhita (7)
16. SrIpraSna samhita (27)
17. hayaSeersha tantra (34: pratishThA kANDam)
18. hayaseersha samhita (31: saura kANDam)
19. pAdma samhita (8th chapter in carya pAdam )

We will focus on the snapana vidhis of pAdma samhita. This samhita is not an

early work but contains the enunciation of vidhis that are clearly stated and therefore easily practicable. Therefore, it is widely used.

The very old (prAcina) pAncarAtra samhitas are three known as "ratna trayam" (paushkara, sAtvata and jayakhya). Among the major divya desams, SrIrangam uses parameSwara samhita, a variant of paushkara samhita. kAncipuram (Lord varadarAJA's temple) uses jayAkhya samhita. Melkote tirunArAyaNan's temple uses ISwara samhita. tirukkuDantai (kumbakONam) ArAvamudhan is worshipped with SrI praSna samhita. Rest of the places use pAdma samhita or its variants.



kshIram tirumanjanam - tiru vaikuNTha viNNagarm



sahasra kalasa tirumanjanam - SrI ahobilam

## PART II

In the first part, adiyEn covered many kinds of tirumanjanam, the number of kalasams used, the devatais to be invoked, the dravyams inside the kalasam water, the mantrams to be used during tirumanjanam with the kalasa jalams. The Kalasa Jalams could be from sacred rivers such as gangA, yamunA, godAvari, krshNA, kAvEri et al.

adiyEn covered in depth the tirumanjanams with 1, 5, 9, 16, 25, 49, 81 and 108 kalasams in the previous part.

### Additional "big" tirumanjanams:

There are two more viSeSa tirumanjanams with 473 and 1001 ("sahasra") kalasams. The sahasra kalasam is unique and that is the one which is scheduled to be performed at SrI ranganAtha Temple at Pomona, NY during September 4-6, 2009. Such sahasra kalasa tirumanjanams are done at tirumala, ThiruveLLUr, lower ahobilam and few other divya desams. A very competent pAncarAtra Agama adhikAri is vital for the execution of this special tirumanjanam according to the uttamottama snapana vidhis.

### The 473 Kalasa tirumanjanam:

The 473 Kalasa tirumanjanam has 25 dravya kalasams and 448 Suddhodaka kalasams and a golden Ahatya kalasam.

The 25 dravya kalasams/devatais for the 473 Kalasa tirumanjanam are:

- (1) grutam/vAsudEvan
- (2) ushNodhakam/purushan
- (3) palodhakam/satyan
- (4) mArjanodhakam/acyutan
- (5) Aakshadhodakam/anantan

- (6) ratnodhakam/keSavan
- (7) lohathoyam/nArAyaNan
- (8) gandhodhakam/mAdhavan
- (9) yavodhakam/govindan
- (10) pAdyam/vishNu:
- (11) argyam/madhusUdanan
- (12) upasparsanam/trivikraman
- (13) pancagavyam/vAmanan
- 14) dadhi/SrIdharan
- (15) kshIram/hrshIkESan
- (16) madhu/padmanAbhan
- 17) kashAyam/dAmodaran
- (18) guDodhakam/varAhan
- (19) Ikshurasam/narasimhan
- (20) nALukerajalam/SrIdharan
- (21) SAnti dravyam/hayagrIvan
- (22) mangaLodhakam/vaasudEvan
- (23) sarva oushadhi/SankarshaNan
- (24) sarvagandam/pradyumnan and
- (25) sarvamUlam/aniruddhan



The Mantrams for most of the devatais have been presented in part 1.

### The sahasra Kalasa abhishekam:

The sahasra kalasa abhishekam is the grandest of all the tirumanjanams. There are 385 dravya kalasams and the rest are Suddhodaka kalasams.

This uttomottama abhishekam is performed annually for two reasons:

(1) Invocation of Peace, dhana dhAnyA samruddhi, timely rains, chasing away of calamities of every kind in the Nation.

(2) This is also done in a spirit of unconditional SaraNAgati at the Lord's sacred feet through the samarpaNam of all that one has been blessed with (maam madeeyam ca).

### sahasra kalasa stApanam

The kalasa SthApanam is very elaborate. There are 81 (9 X 9 arrays) in brahma padam at the epicenter. There are 324 (81X 4) in divya padam known also as dikshu.

There are 196 (49X4) in vishishu padam. There are 400 (25X 16) kalasams in the mAnushedhishu vidhishu padam. At the center of centers is the Ahatya kalasam, wherein the power of mUoola bheram is invoked. This adds up to a total is 1,001 kalasams in the sahasra kalasa abhishekam. The Ahatya kalasam is taken around the Temple prAkAram by the Chief arcakar and taken inside the garbhagraham and special caryaas are done (ekaanta ashTottaram, pAda prokshaNam, akshatAropaNam et al), which we will describe later following the tirumala sahasra kalasa Arjita abhishekam.

The majority of kalasams are copper kalasams, the next in number are the silver kalasams and the 1001 kalasam at the center is the Ahatya kalasam. The assembly of dravyams are difficult even in India but the SrI ranganAtha Temple is making a major effort to assemble as many dravyams as possible.





sahasra tirumanjanam - tirumala



dravyams such as soorya vardhini, vAhai, SatApatram (for mArjanodakam), Bamboo rice/mUnkil arisi, tinai, 60 day KuRuvai rice (for akshadh dakam), ghoshTam, jaDAmAnji , akil kattai, vetti vEr, viLamucci vEr and Mura (for gandhodakam) would not be easy to assemble here. SrI RanganAtha Temple is seeking help from India to bring in as many of these dravyams as possible.

### Arjita Sahasra Kalasa abhishekam at Thirumalai:

This viSesha tirumanjanam is performed on Wednesdays and the bookings for this Sevai is closed until 2016 C.E at this time. This kaimkaryam starts at 7 a.m typically before sarva darsanam. At tirumala, the 1008 plus 8 parivAra kalasams are filled with parimaLam (Pure water + Sandal Paste) and are placed on a bed of Paddy. "utsavAnga" homAs take place before the start of the abhishekam to bhoga SrInivAsan connected with a long darbhai or silk rope (sambandha dhAramu) to the KaTi hastam of the mUla Bheram. The tirumanjanam takes place outside the Bangaru Vakkilu. bhoga SrInivAsan faces East and Malayappa Swami with devis and vishvaksenar face south during this tirumanjanam. panca sooktam and panca SAnTi mantrams are recited during the tirumanjanam. After the abhishekam with 1,000 kalasams, the Ahatya golden kalasam is carried by the archakar around the prAkArams and taken in to the garbha grham. ekAnta ashTottara archanai is done behind the curtain and the utsavar is taken inside the sanctum. The water from the Ahatya kalasam is sprinkled on the sacred feet of the Moola Bheram and the akshatais are also placed (akshatAropaNam) at the sacred feet of the Lord and then placed on the arcakar's head and TTD Executives. The second bell for the ArAdhanam rings now. Next the akshatais are distributed to the sponsor and family along with vastra bahumAnams and bhagavath prasAdams (7 big laddus, sweet pongal, puliyOdarai, 7 dosAs and 7 vadais).

An elaborate sahasra kalasa tirumanjana utsavam is planned for Lord Ranganatha and the pAncarAtram expert and pradhAna bhaTTar, SrI Paravastu SrInivAsa raghavAccAr swAmy will conduct this utsavam at Pomona, NY Temple.



This is a 3 day long festival (Sept. 4-6) and the grand sahasra kalasa abhishekam on September 6<sup>th</sup> will be preceded by angurArpaNam and homams on previous days. The sahasra kalasa abhishekam will commence at 10:00 a.m. on September 6.

Please participate in this utsavam done in the most authentic manner. Please refer to the Temple web site for additional details at:

<http://www.Ranganatha.org>

The positioning of the 1001 kalasams:

It is the most grand effort in geometry to arrange the 1001 kalasams in the manner sanctioned by the pAncarAtra Agamam and follow the sequence of the tirumanjanam with specific kalasams invoking the appropriate veda Mantrams for the devatais.



sahasra kalasams for tirumanjanam  
SrI ranganAtha temple, Pomona, New York

It is difficult to draw the array of the kalasams on the Computer. The total field consists of 25 by 25 rectangular arrays into which are 35 squares with 9 kalasams each outflanked by arrays of 5, 4, 3 and 1 kalasams set in a prescribed manner.

Each of the set containing 9 kalasams have a center kalasam surrounded by 8 kalasams.

There are 11 sets of nine kalasams in the East-West axis. The middle set the sixth set, when counted from East to west happens to be the sixth set of nine kalasams and its center is the first kalasam with which the tirumanjanam starts and ends with the 1001<sup>st</sup> kalasam. The symmetry is incredible. There are 385 dravya kalasams and the rest (616) are Suddha udhaka (Pure Water) kalasams. The dravya kalasam is at the center of the 9 kalasams.

After starting with kalasam 1, the protocol is to go around clockwise and then move on to the next set of Nine. To give an example of how the 8 kalasams are arranged around the central kalasam, we can study the first set: 1, 2,6,3,7,4,8, 5 and 9. The second set is 10 (center), 11, 15 ,12, 16, 13, 17, 14 and 18.



sahasra kalasa tirumanjanam at SrI ahobilam

The 385 dravya kalasams are used in this sequence :

1, 10, 19, 28, 37, 46, 55, 64, 73, 82, 91, 100

109, 118, 127, 136 , 145 , 154 , 163, 172, 181, 190, 199

208, 217, 226, 235, 244, 253 , 262 , 271, 280 , 298,

307, 316 , 325, 334 , 343, 352 , 361 , 370, 379, 388, 397,

406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412 through 610,



Front view of the sahasra kalasams - SrIranganAtha temple, Pomona, New York

627 through 685,

702 through 710,

727 through 785,

802 through 810,

827 through 860,

877 through 885,

902 through 910,

927 through 935,  
952 through 960,  
977 through 985,  
986 through 1001.



SrI ranganAthar with ubhaya nAccimArs - SrIranganAtha temple, NY

The sequence of usage is like the progression of the notes in a symphony. whatever I write about these marvelous arrays of kalasams will not be the same as experiencing this great tirumanjanam with one's own eyes.

namo SrI ranganAthAya,

dAsan,

Oppliappan Koil V. Sadagopan