

ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಾಭಿನವತೀರ್ಥರು
(ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಮಠ ಪರಂಪರೆ)



Sri Satyabhinava Tirtha Sripadakruta
“Raamamruta MaharNava”

ಸೀತಾಪತಿಂ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಂ ನಮಾಮಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಸಿದ್ಧಯೇ |
ಪೂರ್ಣಬೋಧಾನ್ ಸರ್ವಗುರುನ್ ಸತ್ಯನಾಥಗುರುನಪಿ |
ರಾಮಾಮೃತಸಮುದ್ರಸ್ಥಾಯೇ ಶ್ಲೋಕಾ ದುಃಖಹರಾಃ |
ತೇಷಾಮರ್ಥಮಹಂ ವಕ್ಷ್ಯೇ ಗುರುಣಾಂ ಕರುಣಾಬಲಾತ್ |

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sltaapatiM raamachaMdraM namaami j~jaanasiddhayE |
pUrNabodhaan sarvagurUn satyanaathagurUnapi |
raamaamRutasamudrasthaayE shlOkaa durGaTaaarthakaa: |
tEShaamarthamahaM vakShyE gurUNaaM karuNaabalaat |

Summary of Ramamruta Maharnava -

Rameshwara -

Sri Ramachandra is the “Amruta MaharNava”. He is the remedy for removal of all tapatrayas, whether it is Adhyatmika, Adhibouthika or Adhidaivika.

In four shlokaas he has narrated the mahatmya of Rameshwara, and its theerthas viz., Amrutavaapika, Brahmakunda, Hanumatkunda, Gangatirtha, Gayatirtha, Sadhyatirtha, Kotitirtha, etc. During the Rameshwara visit if one remembers his close relatives, and does Sastanga namaskara, not only his sin but also his relatives sins also would be removed.

Tamraparni - In 5 shlokas he has narrated about Tamraparni river - It flows in Tirunelveli - it is called as Paapanashana Tirtha. The name of Tamraparni river can be found in Bhagavatha, Koormapurana. etc. Even a drop of water

from Tamraparni if we drink - it would remove the sins in us like fire burning the entire forest. Sri Vadirajaru in Tirthaprabandha, has narrated Tamraparni river as “it converts rain water as pearls”

[Lakshmipura kshetra](#) is to the south of Tamraparni.

[Janardhana kshetra](#) is near Anantashayana about 50km from Tiruvananthapuram - It is shrestha for pitru kaarya - Here Srihari's big Janardhana roopa can be found in Aposhana mudra. It is also called as Valkala kshetra as per Vijayadasaru.

[Noopura river](#) - It is in Vrushabachala (Alagar Koyil) It is about 20km to the north of Madura - The kshetra mahatmye can be found in Varahapurana, Vamanapurana, Agnipurana, Brahmandapurana. It is the place where Srimannarayana blessed Yamadharmas when Yama did the penance with Vrushaba roopa.

[Pancha Bahya Samskaraas](#) - Taapa, pundra, naama, mantra, yaaga - They are called as Panchasamskaraas. With this all the doshaas in us would be removed.

Sri Satyabhinava Tirtharu has extracted quotes from “Vaayupurana” and “Srimushnamahatmya” where he has narrated “**Dandatirtha**” at Srimushnam, which Acharya Madhwa created to help a pregnant woman who was carrying water from a long distance. - Necessity for the birth of Acharya Madhwa - [Balitta sooktyaadi shrutyartha](#) which narrates about Hanuman who served Seeta - Ramachandra devaru, and Bheemasena roopa which destroyed the entire Kurusena, and with Madhwa roopa it upheld the Sriharitattva. Sri Vedavyasaru gave Acharya Madhwa with Vyasamusti when he visited North Badari for the second time and did the samarpna of Brahmasootra Bhashya.

Bhagavad Geetha's Abhimanidevate, and Niyamaka Bhagavadroopaas - Vishwa, Taijasa, Praajna, and Tureeya, Atma, Antaraatma, Jnaanaatma, and Paramathma, Pradyumna, Vasudeva, Ankirudda named roopaas are [Adhidaiva roopaas](#).

Brahma, Vayu, Bharati, Saraswathi, Garuda-Shesha-Rudra, Souparni-Varuni-Parvati, Indra-Kaama, Shachi-Rati; Skanda, are [Pratyadhivevatas \(abhimani devate\)](#).

Bhagavad Geetha is the "pratikruti" of SriKrishna. Its first adhyaayaas are his faces. Next 10 adhyaayaas are his arms; next is his stomach, and the last two adhyaayas are his feet as per Padmapurana Uttarakhanda.

Srihari is Sattvaadi prakrutaguna rahita, Prakruta deha rahita, naasha rahita; kreedaaadi gunavishishta.

ಪೂರ್ವಾಶ್ರಮ ನಾಮ - ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯ

ಆರಾಧನೆ - (ಅಧಿಕ) ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚತುರ್ದಶಿ

ಕಾಲ - 1672 - 1702

ಆಶ್ರಮ ಗುರುಗಳು - ಶ್ರೀಸತ್ಯನಾಥತೀರ್ಥರು

ಆಶ್ರಮ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು - ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಾಧಿರಾಜ ತೀರ್ಥರು

ಆಶ್ರಮ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು - ಶ್ರೀಸತ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣತೀರ್ಥರು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಾಭಿನವತೀರ್ಥರು ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಾಧಿರಾಜ ತೀರ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಮ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ವೇದಾಂತ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣತೀರ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಮ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದರು)

ಜನ್ಮನಾಮ - ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯ

ವೃಂದಾವನ - ನಾಚಾರ್ಗುಡಿ

Shri Satyabhinava Brindavana,

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(ಕುಂಭಕೋಣದಿಂದ 10 ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ)

ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:-

1.ಮಹಾಭಾರತ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ

2. ಗುರು ಮಹಿಮಾ ಸ್ತುತಿ

ಶ್ರೀಗಳು ೧೭ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಮಾಡಲು ನೇಮಿಸಿದರು. ಆಮಂತ್ರಣ, ಗುರುಪಾದಾರ್ಚನ, ಪಂಚಾಂಗಶ್ರವಣ, ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ನಾನ, ಜಪಾನುಷ್ಠಾನ, ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ, ನಿರ್ಮಾಲ್ಯ ವಿಸರ್ಜನ, ನೈವೇದ್ಯ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರದೆ ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು, ಪೂಜ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಚಸೂಕ್ತ ಪಾರಾಯಣ, ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸುವುದು, ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಡಿಗೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಡಿಗೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸೇವಕರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದರು.

He appointed 64 sevaks for offering the ritual and worship to the samasthan idols in the Math.

His Holiness has made seventeen categories of specified ritual to be offered daily for the worship of the samsthana deity which are as follows:

- 1) Aamantrana utsava
- 2) Gurupada archana
- 3) Panchanga Shravana
- 4) Timely Bath
- 5) Japa and anusthana
- 6) Vyakhyana
- 7) Nirmalya visarjana
- 8) Navarathna Abhishekha offered to Shri Vedavyasa murthy (Holy bath with Navarathnas)
- 9) Ksheerabhishekha to Shri Kurma saligrama (sacred bath with milk).
- 10) Chanting of pancha suktha at the time of pooja of samasthana deities.
- 11) Saptama tarpana (after sacred bath flowers, garlands, clothes fragrance and perfumes are offered to the diety etc).
- 12) Chikka Alankara and Mahanaivedyam
- 13) Using of curtains at the time of offering Naivedya.
- 14) Offering sugar naivedya in the golden plate
- 15) Offering water and tamboola
- 16) Kanakabhishekha to Shri Vedavyasa murthy
- 17) Showing of samasthana deities to the devotees after performance of pooja.

His Holiness used to give the Teertha, prasada and Shrigandha (Sandal paste) to the disciples. In the afternoon hours, His Holiness used to spend his time with discourses on vedanta and shastra vicharana. Apart from this, numerous rituals were conducted in the Math to attract the devotees in large numbers. These rituals may be divided into five categories i.e., Nityotsava, Vaarotsava, Pakshotsava, Maasotsava, SamvatsarOtsava

As a part of the administration His Holiness used to oversee the day to day accounts i.e. income and expenditure in the night everyday. Further he used to supervise the daily routine in the Math. This practice is being carried by the pontiffs of the Uttaradhi Math till this day.

He ordained sanyasa to Shri Satyadheesha Teertha. His Brindavan is in Rajahmahendry on the banks of river Godavari. He also ordained sanyasa to Vidyadheeshacharya who was named Shri Satyadhiraja Teertha after giving Sanyasa.

Selection of Uttaradikari – In course of time Shri Satyabhinava Teertha ordained Shri Satyapoorna Teertha to the pontificate throne of Uttaradi Math and entered the Brindavana in Nancharagudi on the banks of river cauvery.

Shri Satyabhinava Thirtharu composed two granthas :

1) Mahabharata Tatparya Nirnaya Vyakhyana

2) Guru Mahima Stuthi

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(Source – Uttaradimutt)



(Article & Map Source – Uttaradimutt)

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