

Shri Mahaganapathi

Ragam: Gowla

Talam: Misra Chapu

Mutthuswami Dikshitar

Version: Sita Rajan (Semangudi?)

Lyrics courtesy: Todd McComb's Medieval.org website:

<http://www.medieval.org/music/world/carnatic/dikshitar.html>

**Pallavi:**

Shri Mahaa Ganapatiravatu Maam Siddhi Vinaayako Maatanga Mukha

**Anupallavi:**

Kaama Janaka Vidheendra Sannuta Kamalaalaya Tathanivaaso

Komalatara Pallavapada Kara Guruguhaagrajah Shivaatmajah

**Charanam:**

Suvarnaakarshana Vighnaraajo Paadaambujjo

Gaura Varna Vasana Dhara Phaalachandro Naraadinuta Lambodaro Kuvalaya Svavishaanaa

Paashaankushamodaka Prakaashakaro Bhavajaladhinaavo

Moolaprakruti Svabhaavas Sukhataro Ravisahasra Sannibhadeho

Kavijananuta Mooshikavaaho Avanata Devataasamuho Avinaasha Kaivalya Deho

Meaning: From TK Govinda Rao's Book:

*P: May He protect ("ravatu") me ("maam"), the Lord Mahaa Ganapathi. He is Siddhi Vinaayaka, the elephant-faced ("maatanga mukha") one.*

*A: Venerated ("sannutha") by Vishnu ("kaamajanaka" -- father of kama:vishnu), Brahma ("vidhi") and Indra ("indra"); He resides ("nivaaso") on the banks ("thata") of the temple-tank KAMALAALAYA; His feet ("pada") and hands ("kara") are beautiful ("pallava") like the tender ("komala") leaves ("tara"). He is the elder brother ("aagrajah") of Guruguha and the son ("aatmaja") of Shiva.*

*C: He is attractive ("aakarshana") like pure gold ("suvarna") and is the remover ("raajo") of impediments ("vigna"). His feet ("pada") are like the lotus ("ambuja") and He is attired ("Vasana Dhara") in white ("gaura") color ("varna"). His forehead ("phaala") is like a crescent moon ("chandro") and He is worshipped ("vinuta") by mankind ("naraadi"). Lambodhara, He holds in His hand ("kuvalaya"), a tusk ("vishaana") of his own ("sva"), a lily, a rope, a goad and a Modaka ("Paashaankushamodaka"). He is the boat ("naavo") that takes us across the ocean ("jaladhi") of Samsara ("bhava"). He is of the nature of beatitude which is moolaprakruti -- primordial nature. His body ("deho") shines ("sannibha") like thousand ("sahasra") suns ("ravi"). He has a mouse ("mooshika") as his mount ("vaaho"). Hosts of celestials ("kavijana") worship ("nuta") him and He abides in eternal bliss ("Kaivalya Deho")*

Notes by Mrs. Janaki Krishnamoorthy, Albany, NY:

*This krithi is sung as the invocation krithi to Maha Ganapathi before singing the Kamalamba Navavarna krithis. The Ganesa kriti Sri Maha Ganapati in Gowla makes reference to the Ganapati known as Mattu Uraitta Pillayar. His temple is located on the bank of Kamalalayam, the temple tank in Tiruvarur. The word karsha means 'to attract'. It also means 'to scratch' and a unit of weight of gold or silver.*

*Legend has it that Paravai Nachiyar, wife of Sundara Moorthy Nayanar, a great devotee of Lord Siva, wanted new gold jewelry. The nayanar sought the help of Lord Tyagaraja who was visiting Lord Akshaya Linga at Keevalur at that time. He was pleased with His devotee's praise and promised him that he could take as many gold bricks as he wanted from the nearby brick kiln. The nayanar found the 5 bricks to be too heavy to carry. Lord Tyagaraja instructed him to drop the bricks, one by one at the northeast corner of the temple tank at Keevalur and that when he returned home to Tiruvarur, he would find them at the northeast corner of the tank Kamalalayam. Sundara Moorthy Nayanar returned to Tiruvarur, told his wife about his meeting with Lord Tyagaraja in Keevalur and went to Kamalalayam and found the bricks in the water in the northeast corner. He took two of them to a goldsmith and requested him to make jewelry. The bricks were so dull and dirty and the standard techniques for testing the purity of the gold (mattu uraikiratu) revealed them to be of very poor quality. The nayanar was*

*disappointed and went to Lord Tyagaraja and complained. The Lord instructed him to go to the temple goldsmith with the bricks. As Sundara Moorthy nayanar went looking for the temple goldsmith, Lord Tyagaraja instructed His son Ganesa to help his devotee.*

*Sundara Moorthy Nayanar encountered a man who called himself Muthanna Achari and said his father is Siva Achari and his brother is Murugesan Achari and that the temple goldsmith is his cousin. He accompanied the nayanar to the temple goldsmith. The bricks were tested again for purity and proved worthless. Then Muthanna Achari touched the two bricks, washed them with salt water, tamarind water etc and tested it again. ( They make a scratch on the surface, I think), Now, to the surprise of all the goldsmiths who had assembled there, the bricks were found to be of the highest quality of gold that they had ever seen. Now Muthanna Achari disappeared. It is believed that lord Ganesa assisted Lord Tyagaraja in helping His devotee Sundara Moorthy Nayanar. He is known as Mattu Uraitta Pillayar.*

**Pallavi:**

Shri Mahaa Ganapatiravatu Maam Siddhi Vinaayako Maatanga Mukha

*May He protect (“avatu”) me (“maam”), the Lord Mahaa Ganapathi.*

S , r M | P ; R P || M G R | S sr rs S ||  
Shri-Ma haa- Gana pa ti- ra va tu- Maam-

;;; |;; ;; ||;;; |;; ;; ||

S , r M | P ; rmpn || sn pm rg | M- R rs S ||  
Shri-Ma haa- Ga-na- pa- ti- ra va tu- Maam-

*He is Siddhi Vinaayaka, the elephant-faced (“maatanga mukha”) one.*

S ; S | S sn P rs || R ; ; | R - m g m -r s n ||  
Si- ddhi Vi-naa- - ya- ko - - Maa- tan - ga Mu kha-

rs pm np | snpm rmpn || sn pm rg | M- R rs S ||  
Shri-Ma haa- Ga-na- pa- ti- ra va tu- Maam-

snsr S | S sn P rs || R ; sn | pm r g m -r s n ||  
Si- -ddhi Vi-naa- - ya- ko- Maa - - tan- ga Mu kha-

S , r M | P ; R P || M G R | S sr rs S ||  
Shri-Ma haa- Gana pa ti- ra va tu- Maam-

;;; |;; ;; ||;;; |;; ;; ||

**Anupallavi:**

Kaama Janaka Vidheendra Sannuta Kamalaalaya Tathanivaaso  
Komalatara Pallavapada Kara Guruguhaagrajah Shivaatmajah

*Venerated (“sannutha”) by Vishnu (“kaamajanaka” -- father of kama:vishnu), Brahma (“vidhi”) and Indra (“indra”);*

P ; M | R G M - R || S ; S | sn P R R ||  
Kaa-ma Jana ka - Vi dheen-dra San-- nu ta

*He resides (“nivaaso”) on the banks (“thata”) of the temple-tank KAMALAALAYA;*

; , r M | P ; N P || S S R | rs S S ; ||  
Kama laa laya Ta tha ni vaa- - so-

pnsn pm | R G M - R || S ; S | sn P R R ||  
Kaa- ma Jana ka - Vi dheen-dra San-- nu ta

; , r M | P ; N P || S S R | rs S S ; ||  
Kama laa laya Ta tha ni vaa- - so-

*His feet (“pada”) and hands (“kara”) are beautiful (“pallava”) like the tender (“komala”) leaves (“tara”). He is the elder brother (“aagrajah”) of Guruguha and the son (“aatmaja”) of Shiva.*

R p m np | sn sr sr s s || ; ; ; | ; ; ; ; ||  
Komala tara Pal lava pada Kara - - - - -

R p m np | sn sr sr s s || p s n P p | mg - r G r sn ||  
Komala tara Pal lava pada Kara Gurugu haa gra jah Shivaat majah-

**Chitta Swaram:**

PM G | M - R G M || R S R | S - N S R ||  
PM **Dhi mi** - R G M **Tanaku Jham** N S R ||

S N P | P N S R || R S - N | S R M ; ||  
**ki ta tha** P N S **Ja nu tha** N S R M ; ||

R P M | ; - M G M || S R S | P P M - M ||  
**ta ka nam** - M G M **ta na ta** P P M - **dhi** ||

N P - M | P N P - P || M R M | P N S R ||  
**mi ta** - M | P N **ta - dhi mi tha ri** P N S R ||

S S N | P - M P N || S - S R | rs S R G ||  
**ku kunda** ku - M P N **ta - ki ta jham** R G ||

M R S | - N S R - N || S R S | S S N P ||  
M **ta dhi mi tha ri** - N S R S **ku kun da ku**

P N P | S N R S || R - R G | M R S - R ||  
P N P **tha dhi mi ta ri** - R G M R S - **Jham** ||

; S N | P - S ; N || P M - R | G M R S ||  
- **ta ri ta** S - N P M - **ta dhi gi na thom**

**Charanam:**

Suvarnaakarshana Vighnaraajo Paadaambujo  
Gaura Varna Vasana Dhara Phaalachandro Naraadivinuta Lambodaro Kuvalaya Svavishaanaa  
Paashaankushamodaka Prakaashakaro Bhavajaladhinaavo  
Moolaprakruti Svabhaavas Sukhataro Ravisahasra Sannibhadeho  
Kavijananuta Mooshikavaaho Avanata Devataasamuho Avinaasha Kaivalya Deho

*He is attractive (“aakarshana”) like pure gold (“suvarna”) and is the remover (“raajo”) of impediments (“vigna”). His feet (“pada”) are like the lotus (“ambuja”)*

R, g M | R ; pmgm || R S sn | P P nsrs || R ; P | ; pmM ; M ||  
Su var- naa kar--- sha na Vi- gh na raa- - jo Paa- daam - bu

**He is attired (“Vasana Dharo”) in white (“gaura”) color (“varna”). His forehead (“phaala”) is like a crescent moon (“chandro”)...**

M ; R | M P sn P || M - P M | R - G M ; || R ; R | S R rsS ||  
jo - Gau - ra Va-- rna Va sa na Dha ro - Phaala chan- dro

**He is worshipped (“vinuta”) by mankind (“naraadi”). Lambodhara, He holds in His hand (“kuvalaya”),**  
...

P R ; | S - S R M || R M P | ; N P ; || N P N | P ; M P ||  
Naraa di vi nu ta Lam- bo - da ro- Kuvala ya Svavi

**.. a tusk (“vishaana”) of his own (“sva”), a lily, a rope, a goad and a Modaka (“Paashaankushamodaka”).**

pmM ; M | S R pm gm || R S - S | ; R rs S || S sn P | S S R ; ||  
shaa- naa Paa- shaan- - kusha mo - da ka- Prakaa- shaka ro-

**He is the boat (“naavo”) that takes us across the ocean (“jaladhi”) of Samsara (“bhava”).**

S SN | P- M PS || S ; ; | ; ; ; ; || N P N | P ; M P ||  
Bhavaja la dhi- naa-- vo- - - - - Kuvala ya Svavi

pmM ; M | S R pm gm || R S - S | ; R rs S || S sn P | S S R ; ||  
shaa- naa Paa- shaan- - kusha mo - da ka- Prakaa- shaka ro-

**He is of the nature of beatitude which is moolaprakruti -- primordial nature.**

S SN | P- M PS || S ; ; | R M P N || P P M | ; S R ; ||  
Bhavaja la dhi- naa-- vo- - - Moo- la - pra kru ti - Sva bhaa

pmgm - R | S - sr rs S ||  
va- - - Su kha ta- ro - -

**His body (“deho”) shines (“sannibha”) like thousand (“sahasra”) suns (“ravi”). He has a mouse (“mooshika”) as his mount (“vaaho”).**

r s - s S s | S n p rs R || ; ; rs | S ; ; ; ||  
Ravi sa has ra Sannibha de-ho - - - - -

r s - s S s | S n p rs R || r s p m n p | p m p n N P ||  
Ravi sa has ra Sannibha de-ho Kavi jana nuta Moo-shika vaa-ho

**Hosts of celestials (“kavijana”) worship (“nuta”) him and He abides in eternal (“avinaasha”) bliss (“Kaivalya Deho”).**

p n s r -S | n P - p rs R || r s s n p - p | m r g m r r S ||  
Ava nata De vataa sa mu-ho Avinaa- sha Kai- val- ya De-ho

r s - g R s | S n p rs R || r s p m n p | p m p n N P ||  
Ravi sa has ra Sannibha de-ho Kavi jana nuta Moo-shika vaa-ho

p n s s -S | n P - p rs R || s s s n p - p | m r g m r r S ||  
Ava nata De vataa sa mu-ho Avinaa- sha Kai- val- ya De-ho

**Chitta Swaram:**

p m g m r g | m - r s r s - n s r || s n p - p n s | r r s - n s r M ||  
p m **dhi mi** r g | m - **Tanaku Jham** - n s r || **ki ta tha** - p n s | **Ja nu tha** - n s r M ||

r p M - m g | m - s r s - p p m - n || n p - m p n - p | p m r m p n s r ||  
**ta ka nam** m g m **ta na ta** p p m **dhi mi tha** m p n **tha dhi mi tha ri** p n s r ||

s s n p - m p | n - s s r S - r g || m - r s n s r | n s r s s s n p ||  
**ku kunda** k u m p n **ta ki ta jham** r g m **ta dhi mi tha ri** n s r s **ku kun da ku**

p n p - s n r | s r - r g m r s - r || , s n p - S | n p m - r g m r s ||  
p n p **tha dhi mi ta ri** r g m r s **Jham - ta ri ta** S n p m **ta dhi gi na thom**