



श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण मन्दिर



**SHRI LUXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE**

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## The science and meaning applied in the development of the Logo for the Shri Luxmi Narayan Temple

### Story of the Kalash

A Kalash is a brass, mud or copper pot filled with water. Mango leaves are placed in the mouth of the pot and a coconut is placed over it. A red or white thread is tied around its neck or sometimes all around it in an intricate diamond-shaped pattern. The pot may be decorated with designs. When the pot is filled with water or rice, it is known as purnakumbha representing the inert body which when filled with the divine life force gains power to do all the wonderful things that makes life what it is. A Kalash is placed with due rituals on all important occasions like the traditional house warming (grhapravesh), wedding, daily worship etc. It is placed near the entrance as a sign of welcome. It is also used in a traditional manner while receiving holy personages. Before the creation came into being, Lord Vishnu was reclining on His snakebed in the milky ocean. From His navel emerged a lotus from which appeared Lord Brahma, the Creator, who thereafter created this world. The water in the Kalash symbolises the primordial water from which the entire creation merged. It is the giver of life to all and has the potential of creating innumerable names and forms, the inert objects and the sentient beings and all that is auspicious in the world from the energy behind the universe. The leaves and coconut represent creation. The thread represents the love that "binds" all in creation. The Kalash is therefore considered auspicious and worshipped. The waters from all the holy rivers, the knowledge of all the Vedas and the blessings of all the deities are invoked in the Kalash and its water is thereafter used for all the rituals, including the abhisheka. The consecration (kumbhaabhisheka) of a temple is done in a grand manner with elaborate rituals including the pouring of one or more Kalash of holy water on the top of the temple. When the asurs and the Devas churned the milky ocean, the Lord appeared bearing the pot of nectar which blessed one with everlasting life. Thus the Kalash also symbolises immortality. Men of wisdom are full and complete as they identify the infinite truth (poornatvam). They are brim with joy and love and represent all that is auspicious. We greet them with a purnakumbha ("full pot") acknowledging their greatness and as a sign of respectful reverential welcome, with a "full heart".

### Story of the Colours used

\* **Saffron** - If there is any colour that can symbolize all aspects of Hinduism, it's saffron - the colour of Agni or fire, which symbolizes the Supreme Being. The saffron colour, also auspicious

to the Sikhs, the Buddhists and the Jains, seems to have obtained religious significance much before these religions came into being.

\* **Yellow** - Sacred / Imperial

### **Significance of Aum**

"Aum" is the most sacred syllable often spoken during the practice of any Hindu rites. It is a holy character of the Sanskrit language, the language of God. The character is a composite of three different letters of the Sanskrit alphabet. The English equivalent of those are "a", "u", and "m", and represent the Trinity.

The Trinity is composed of the three supreme Hindu Gods: Brahma, the creator, Vishnu, the preserver, and Shiva, the destroyer. These three letters when pronounced properly in unison create an invigorating effect in the body. Because of its significance this sacred syllable is spoken before any chants to show God we remember him. This sign in Hinduism also represents the whole universe