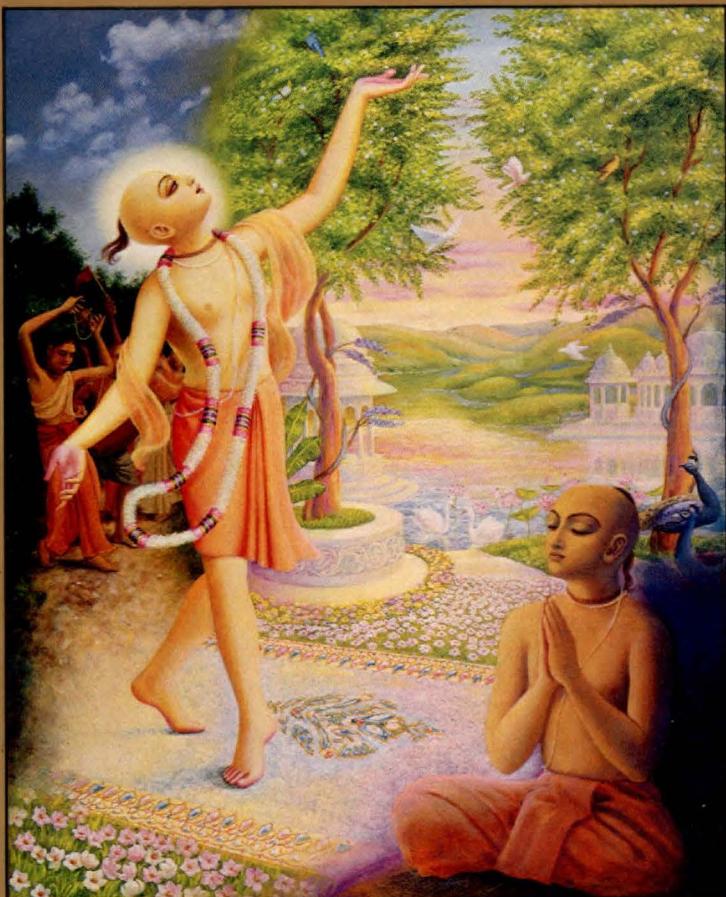


The Pastimes of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu

ŚRĪ CAITANYA-CARITĀMṛTA

MADHYA-LILĀ Volume 1



HIS DIVINE GRACE

A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupāda

ŚRĪ CAITANYA-CARITĀMṛTA

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO, at the earnest request of the holy devotees of Vṛndāvana, the most sacred city in all of India, Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī wrote his famous spiritual treatise *Caitanya-caritāmṛta*, describing the wonderful pastimes and precepts of Lord Sri Caitanya Mahāprabhu. "By the mercy of Lord Caitanya," he wrote, "a dumb man can recite perfect poetry, a lame man can cross over mountains, and a blind man can see the stars in the sky."

Who was Lord Caitanya? A teacher, certainly, for His philosophical brilliance astounded the greatest scholars and logicians of His day. But besides being a teacher, He was a true saint, for He was always chanting the names of God and dancing, absorbed in ecstatic love for the Supreme Lord. Yet Kṛṣṇadāsa regards Him as more than a teacher and more than a saint. Lord Caitanya, he asserts, is the Supreme Lord Himself playing the role of the Supreme Lord's devotee; no one, therefore, can be greater than Him.

But *Caitanya-caritāmṛta*, unlike today's many sentimental exaltations of bogus paperback Gods, is a book of reason and evidence; indeed, it is a unique book of spiritual science. Now, the author of *Bhagavad-gītā As It Is*, *The Nectar of Devotion*, *Śrī Īśopaniṣad* and a host of other important spiritual texts has presented *Caitanya-caritāmṛta* in its fullness, verse by verse, with explanatory purports of extraordinary clarity and profundity. This book, therefore, offers sublime knowledge to one sincerely seeking the highest truth.

On the cover

Nṛsimhānanda Brahmacārī creates a jeweled road for Lord Caitanya through meditation.

ŚRĪ CAITANYA- CARITĀMṛTA

All Glory to Śrī Guru and Gaurāṅga

ŚRĪ CAITANYA-CARITĀMṛTA

of Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī

Madhya-Līlā
Volume One

**"The Ecstatic Manifestations
of
Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu"**

*with the original Bengali text,
Roman transliterations, synonyms,
translation and elaborate purports*

by

HIS DIVINE GRACE

A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupāda

Founder-Ācārya of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness



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Introduction

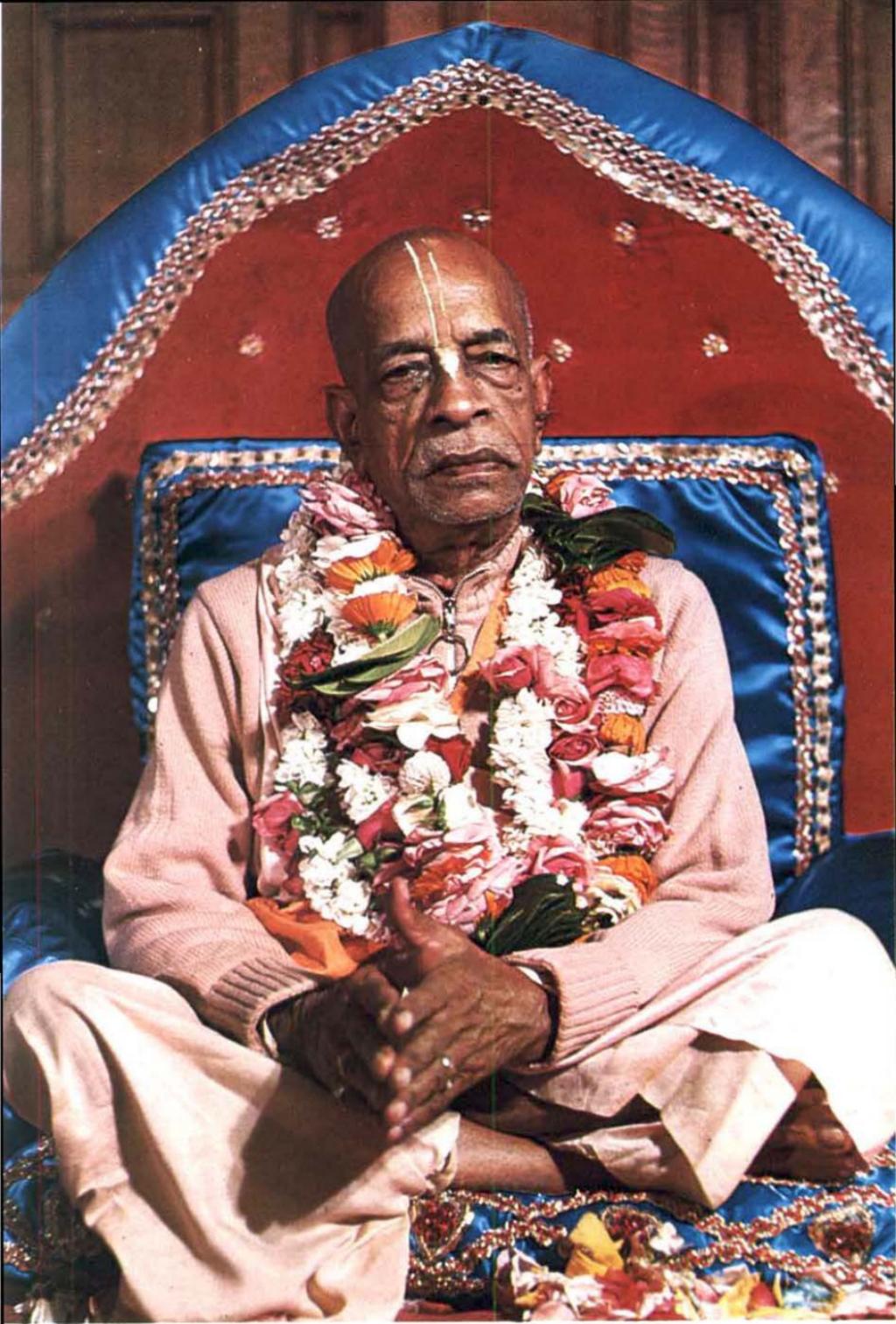
"HARE KRŚNA" has become a household phrase in cities, towns and villages throughout the world, fulfilling a prophecy made almost five hundred years ago by Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. From Los Angeles to London, from Bombay to Buenos Aires, from Pittsburgh and Melbourne to Paris and even Moscow, people of all ages, colors, creeds and faiths are feeling the bliss of the dynamic yoga system called "Kṛṣṇa consciousness."

This Kṛṣṇa consciousness movement began in full force some five hundred years ago, when Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, an incarnation of Kṛṣṇa (God), flooded the subcontinent of India with the chanting of the mantra Hare Kṛṣṇa, Hare Kṛṣṇa, Kṛṣṇa Kṛṣṇa, Hare Hare/ Hare Rāma, Hare Rāma, Rāma Rāma, Hare Hare. To reveal the secret of what real love is, Kṛṣṇa came to earth five hundred years ago in the guise of His own devotee—as Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu. With His chief associates— Nityānanda, Advaita, Gadādhara and Śrīvāsa—He taught how to develop love of Godhead simply by chanting Hare Kṛṣṇa and dancing in ecstasy.

Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta, which was written by the great saint Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī shortly after Lord Caitanya's disappearance, vividly describes Lord Caitanya's blissful pastimes and probes deeply into His profound spiritual philosophy.

The translations and purports, the explanations of the verses, are the work of His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupāda, the author of *Bhagavad-gītā As It Is; The Nectar of Devotion; Kṛṣṇa, the Supreme Personality of Godhead* (first published in 1970 with the kind help of Mr. George Harrison); and numerous other books about yoga and self-realization.

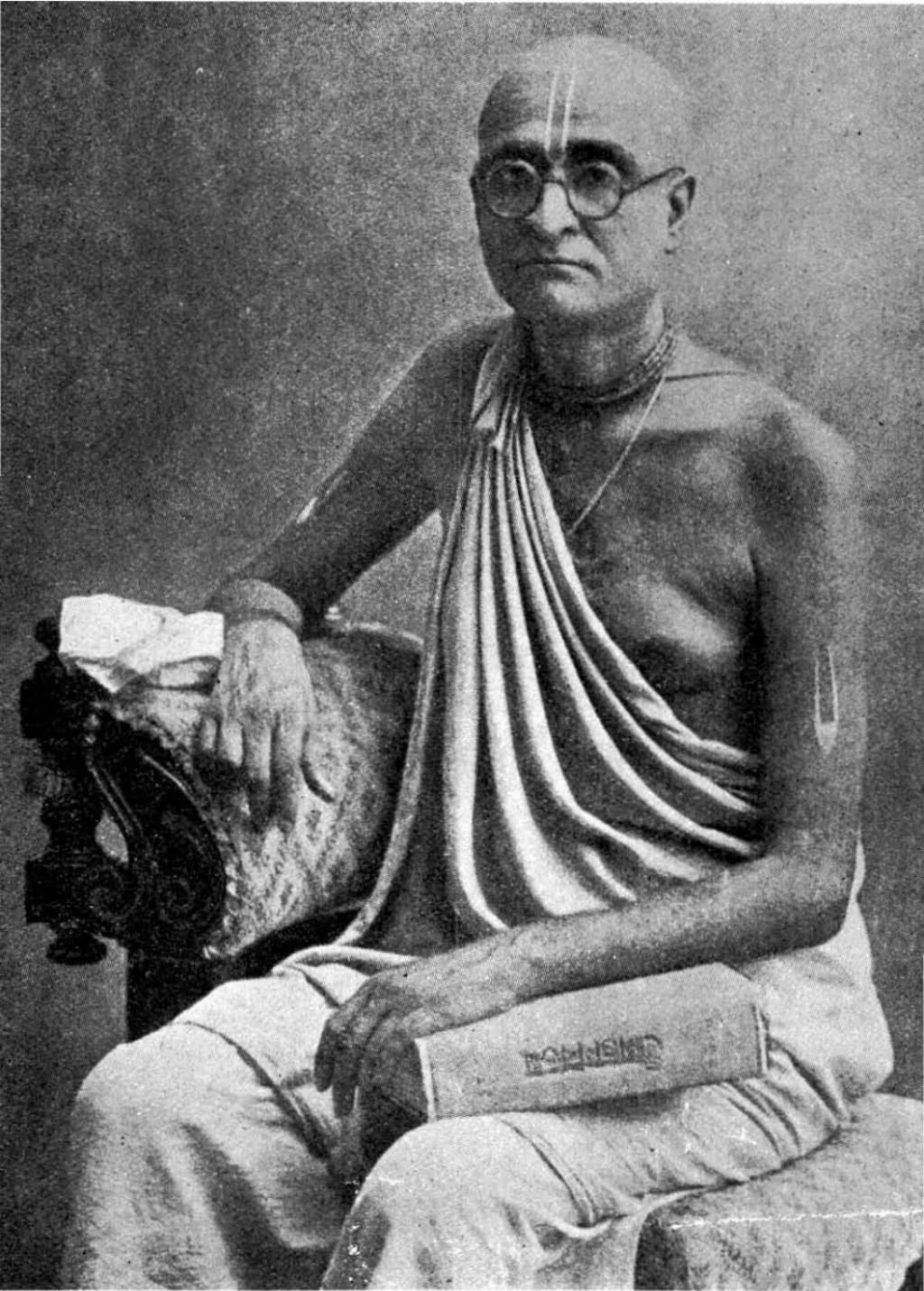
Although this is the fourth volume of *Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta*, one need not have read the previous volumes to understand and appreciate this book. Śrīla Prabhupāda remarks that such a spiritual work is like sugar, for wherever you begin tasting it you will surely enjoy its sweetness.



His Divine Grace
A.C. BHAKTIVEDANTA SWAMI PRABHUPĀDA
Founder-Ācārya of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness

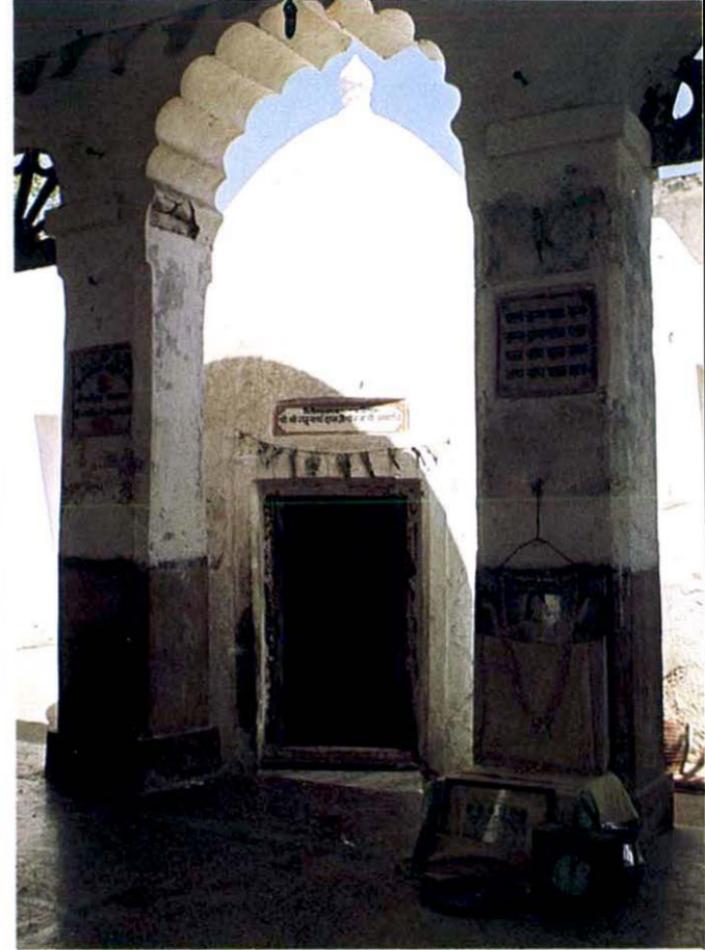
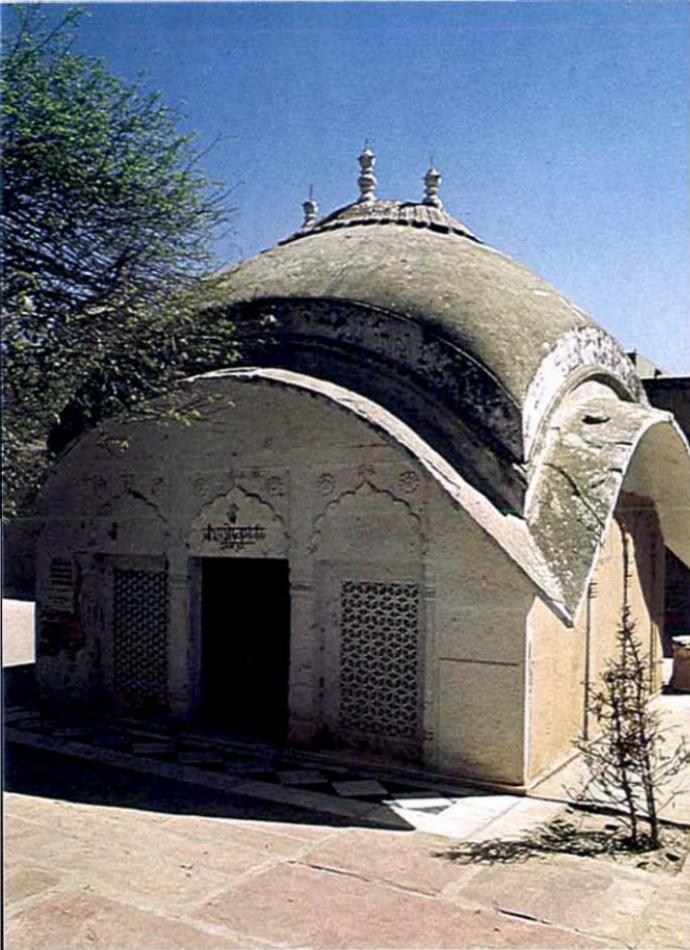


The great temple at Jagannātha Puri, where Lord Caitanya displayed many of His transcendental pastimes.



ŚRĪLA BHAKTISIDDHĀNTA SARASVATĪ GOSVĀMĪ MAHĀRĀJA
the spiritual master of

His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupāda
and foremost scholar and devotee in the recent age.



The samādhis (tombs) of Śrila Rūpa Gosvāmī (left) and Śrila Raghusūrya dāsa Gosvāmī (right), the spiritual masters of Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī (the author of Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta).



Śrī Pañca-tattva

Lord Kṛṣṇa Caitanya surrounded (from left to right) by His avatāra (Advaita Ācārya), His expansion (Lord Nityānanda), His manifest internal energy (Śrī Gadādhara), and His perfect devotee Śrī Śrīvāsa.



The ISKCON world headquarters at Śrīdhāma Māyapura, the birthplace of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu.



Simple living and high thinking. Members of the ISKCON world center depend on the Supreme Lord for the necessities of life.



Following in the footsteps of Lord Caitanya, the devotees of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness distribute prasāda (food offered to Kṛṣṇa) at the ISKCON center in Māyāpura, West Bengal.



Every town and village. Members of the Hare Kṛṣṇa movement performing saṅkīrtana (congregational chanting of the holy names of the Lord) in West Germany.



Plate 1 "Glory to the all-merciful Rādhā and Madana-mohana! I am lame and ill-advised, yet They are my directors, and Their lotus feet are everything to me." (p. 3)



Plate 3 The six Gosvāmis studied various Vedic literatures and picked up the essence of them, the devotional service of the Lord. (p. 17)



Plate 2 "May Copināthaji, who attracts all the gopis with the song of His flute, be merciful upon us."
(p. 4)

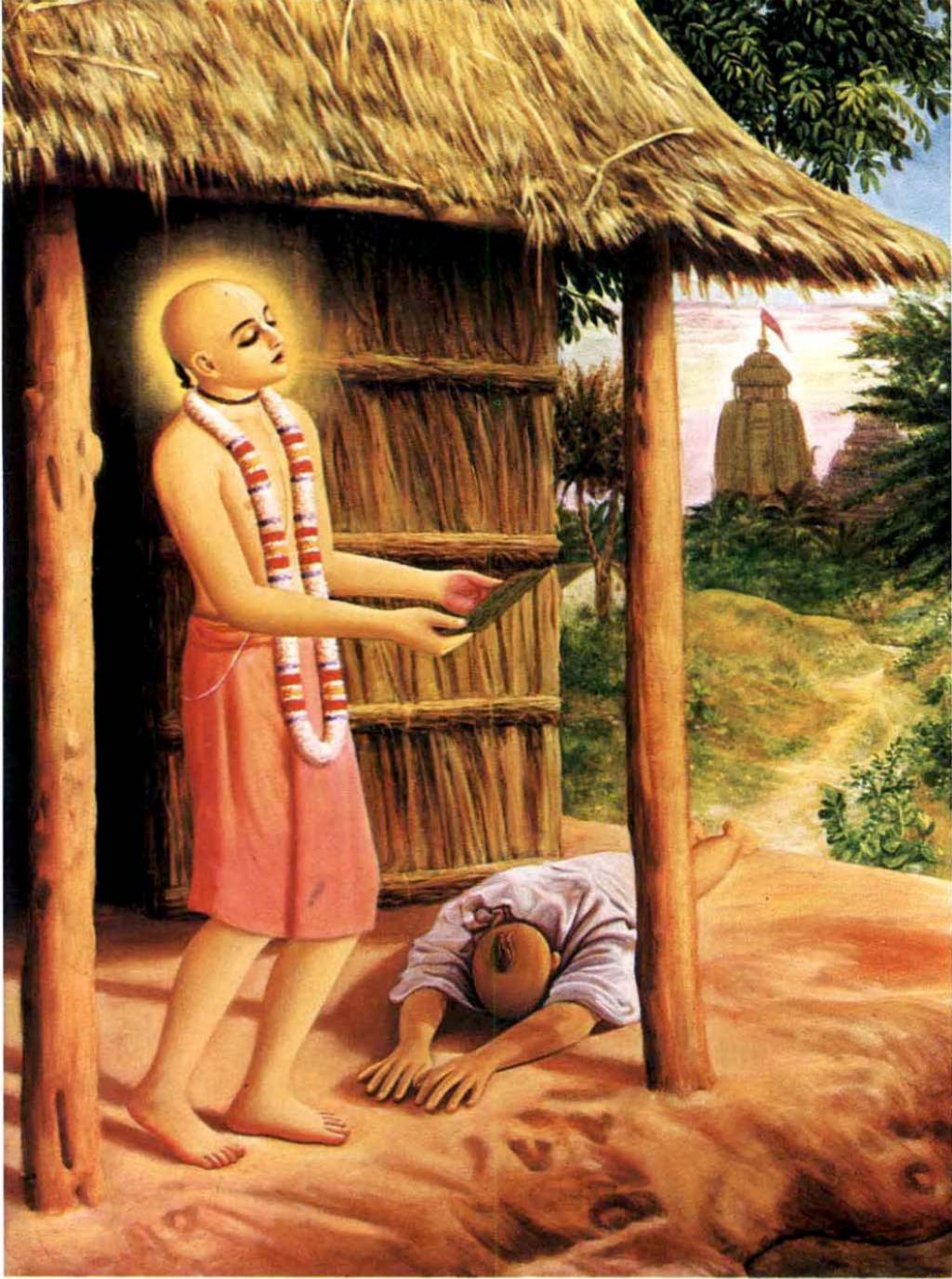


Plate 4 While Lord Caitanya was in an ecstatic state after reading the verse, Śrila Rūpa Gosvāmī came and immediately fell down on the floor like a rod. (p. 46)

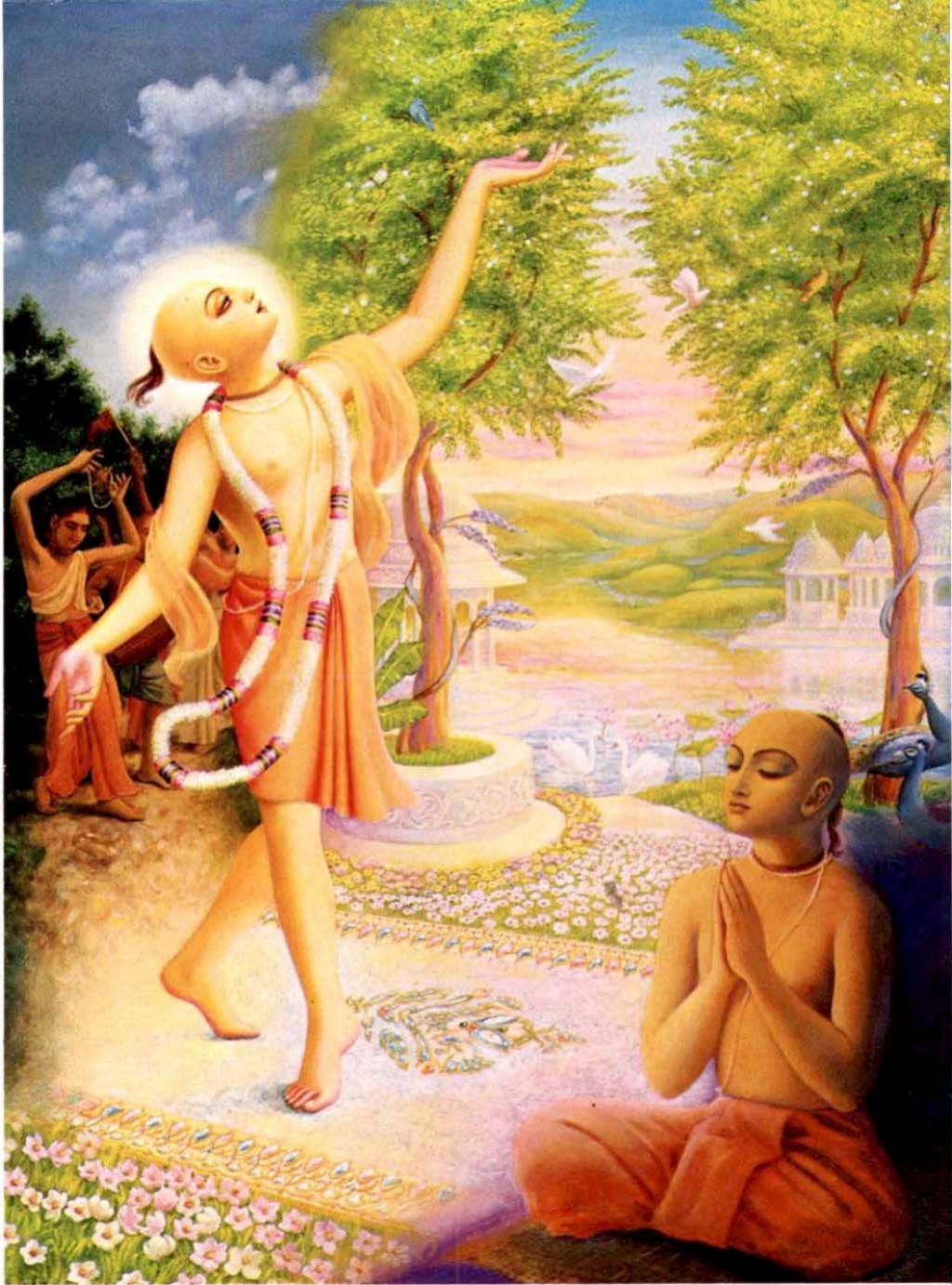


Plate 5 When Nṛsimhananda Brahmacāri heard that Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu would go to Vṛndāvana, he became very pleased and mentally began decorating the way there. (p. 94)

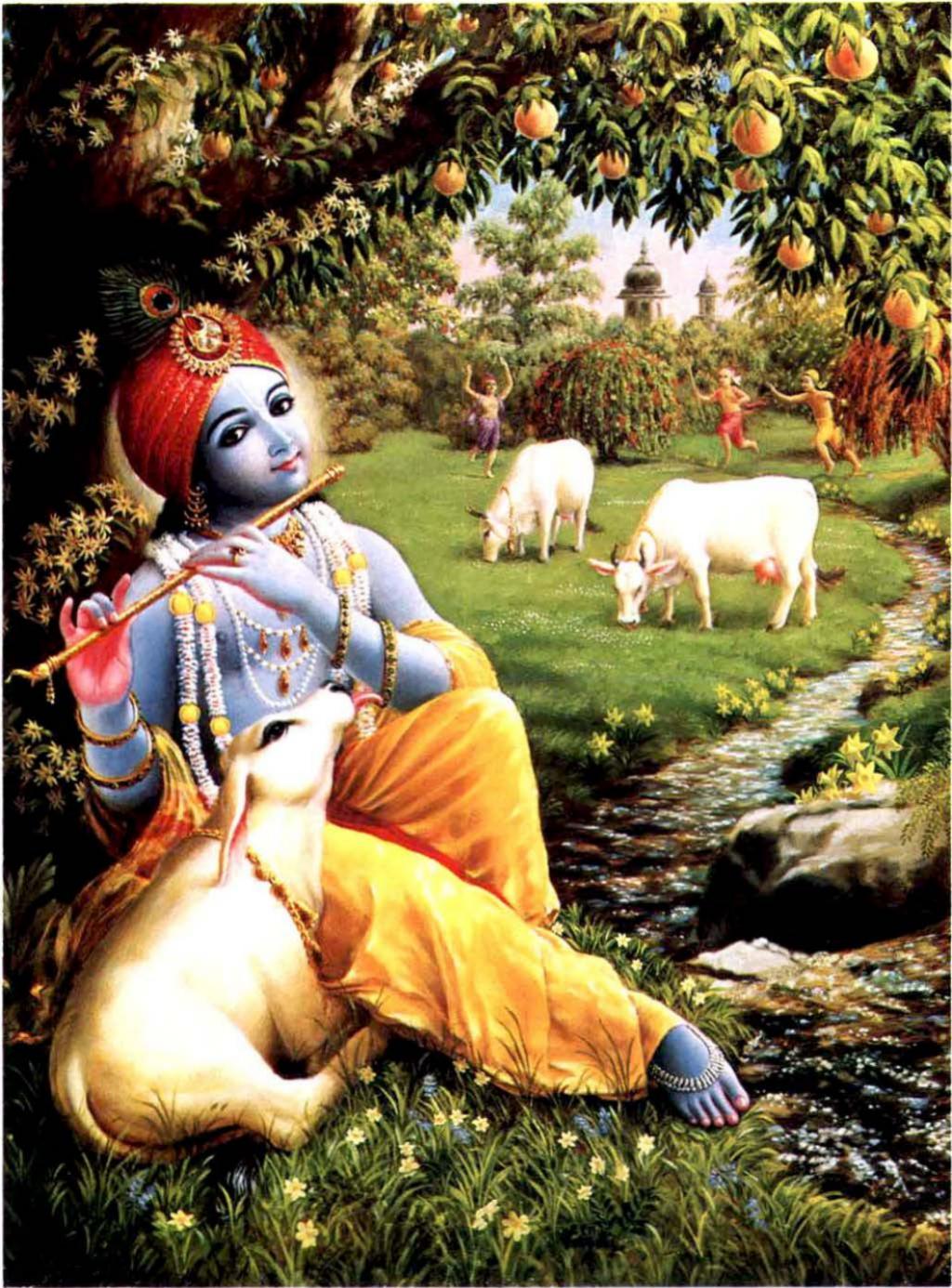


Plate 6 "O Krṣṇa, the player of the flute, the sweetness of Your early age is wonderful within these three worlds." (p. 209)



Plate 7 When two or four pieces of the thrown rice touched His body, Advaita Ācārya began to dance in various ways with the rice still stuck to His body. (p. 290)

CHAPTER 1

The Later Pastimes of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu

In this chapter there is a summary description of all the pastimes performed by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu during the middle period of His activities as well as the six years at the end of His activities. All of these are described in brief. There is also a description of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's ecstasy that occurred when He recited the verse beginning *yah kaumāra-harah*, and there is also an explanation of that ecstasy given in the verse *priyah so 'yāṁ kṛṣṇah* by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī. Because he wrote that verse, Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī was specifically blessed by the Lord. There is also a description of the many books written by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī, Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī and Śrīla Jīva Gosvāmī. There is also a description of the meeting between Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī and Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī in the village known as Rāmakeli.

TEXT 1

যন্ত প্রসাদদিজ্ঞেহপি সদ্ভঃ সবজ্ঞতাং অজ্ঞেৎ।
স শ্রীচৈতন্যদেবো মে তগবান্ সংপ্রসীদতু ॥ ১ ॥

*yasya prasādād ajñō 'pi
sadyah sarva-jñatāṁ vrajet
sa śrī-caitanya-devo me
bhagavān samprasīdatu*

SYNONYMS

yasya—of whom; *prasādāt*—by the mercy; *ajñah api*—even a person who has no knowledge; *sadyah*—immediately; *sarva-jñatām*—all knowledge; *vrajet*—can achieve; *sah*—that; *śrī-caitanya-devah*—Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *me*—on me; *bhagavān*—the Supreme Personality of Godhead; *samprasīdatu*—may He bestow His causeless mercy.

TRANSLATION

Even a person with no knowledge can immediately acquire all knowledge simply by the benediction of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. Therefore I am praying to the Lord for His causeless mercy upon me.

TEXT 2

বন্দে শ্রীকৃষ্ণচেতন্ত্ব-নিত্যানন্দো সহোদিতো ।
গৌড়োদয়ে পুষ্পবন্তো চিত্রো শঙ্কো তমোনুযায়ী॥

*vande śrī-kṛṣṇa-caitanya-
nityānandau sahoditau
gauḍodaye puṣpavantau
citrau śandau tamo-nudau*

SYNOMYMS

vande—I offer respectful obeisances; *śrī-kṛṣṇa-caitanya*—to Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa Caitanya; *nityānandau*—and to Lord Nityānanda; *saha-uditau*—simultaneously arisen; *gauḍa-udaye*—on the eastern horizon of Gauda; *puṣpavantau*—the sun and moon together; *citrau*—wonderful; *śam-dau*—bestowing benediction; *tamaḥ-nudau*—dissipating darkness.

TRANSLATION

I offer my respectful obeisances unto Śrī Kṛṣṇa Caitanya and Lord Nityānanda, who are like the sun and moon. They have arisen simultaneously on the horizon of Gauḍa to dissipate the darkness of ignorance and thus wonderfully bestow benediction upon all.

TEXT 3

জয়তাং স্তুরতো পদ্মোধি মন্মতেগতো ।
অৎসর্বস্বপদাঙ্গোজো রাধামদনমোহনো ॥ ৩ ॥

*jayatāṁ suratau pañgor
mama manda-mater gati
mat-sarvasva-padāmbhojau
rādhā-madana-mohanau*

SYNONYMS

jayatām—all glory to; su-ratau—most merciful, or attached in conjugal love; paṅgoḥ—of one who is lame; mama—of me; manda-mateḥ—foolish; gati—refuge; mat—my; sarva-sva—everything; pada-ambhojau—whose lotus feet; rādhā-madana-mohanau—Rādhārāṇī and Madana-mohana.

TRANSLATION

Glory to the all-merciful Rādhā and Madana-mohana! I am lame and ill-advised, yet They are my directors, and Their lotus feet are everything to me.

TEXT 4

दीर्घद्रुक्कारण्यकल्पद्रुमाधः-
 श्रीमत्रस्त्रांगारसिंहासनस्त्रे ।
 श्रीमद्राधाश्रीलगोविन्ददेवै
 प्रेष्ठालीभिः सेव्यमानौ स्मरामि ॥ ४ ॥

divyad-vṛndāraṇya-kalpa-drumādhaḥ-
śrimad-ratnāgāra-sirihāsana-sthau
śrimad-rādhā-śrīla-govinda-devau
preṣṭhālibhiḥ sevyamānau smarāmi

SYNONYMS

divyat—shining; vṛndā-araṇya—in the forest of Vṛndāvana; kalpa-druma—desire tree; adhaḥ—beneath; śrimat—most beautiful; ratna-āgāra—in a temple of jewels; sirihā-āsana-sthau—sitting on a throne; śrimat—very beautiful; rādhā—Śrimatī Rādhārāṇī; śrīla-govinda-devau—and Śrī Govindadeva; preṣṭha-ālibhiḥ—by most confidential associates; sevyamānau—being served; smarāmi—I remember.

TRANSLATION

In a temple of jewels in Vṛndāvana, underneath a desire tree, Śrī Śrī Rādhā-Govinda, served by Their most confidential associates, sit upon an effulgent throne. I offer my humble obeisances unto Them.

TEXT 5

ଶ୍ରୀମନ୍ତାରସାରଞ୍ଜୀ ସଂଶୋଭିତଟଷ୍ଠିତଃ ।
କର୍ମ ବେଣୁସ୍ଵର୍ଗେପୀର୍ଣ୍ଣାପୀନାଥଃ ଶ୍ରୀଯେହଞ୍ଜ ନଃ ॥ ୫ ॥

śrīmān rāsa-rasārambhb
varṇīśīvaṭa-taṭa-sthitah
karṣan veṇu-svanair gopīr
gopī-nāthah śriye 'stu nah

SYNOMYS

śrīmān—the most beautiful form; rāsa—of the rāsa dance; rasārambhī—the initiator of the mellow; varṇī-vaṭa—the celebrated place named Varṇīśīvaṭa; taṭa—on the bank of Yamunā; sthitah—being situated; karṣan—attracting; veṇu-svanaiḥ—by the sounds of the flute; gopīḥ—all the gopīs; gopī-nāthah—the master of all the gopīs; śriye—the opulence of love and affection; astu—let there be; nah—upon us.

TRANSLATION

May Gopināthajī, who attracts all the gopīs with the song of His flute and who has begun the most melodious rāsa dance on the bank of the Yamunā in Varṇīśīvaṭa, be merciful upon us.

TEXT 6

জয় জয় গৌরচন্দ্র জয় কৃপাসিঙ্গ ।
জয় জয় শচীসুত জয় দীনবঙ্গ ॥ ৬ ॥

jaya jaya gauracandra jaya kṛpā-sindhu
jaya jaya Śacī-suta jaya dīna-bandhu

SYNOMYS

jaya jaya—all glories; gauracandra—to Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; jaya—all glories; kṛpā-sindhu—to the ocean of mercy; jaya jaya—all glories unto You; Śacī-suta—the son of Śacī; jaya—all glories unto You; dīna-bandhu—the friend of the fallen.

TRANSLATION

All glories unto Śrī Gaurahari, who is an ocean of mercy! All glories unto You, the son of Śacidevī, for You are the only friend of all fallen souls!

TEXT 7

জয় জয় নিত্যানন্দ জগুর্বৈতচন্দ্র ।
জয় শ্রীবাসাদি জয় গৌরভক্তব্যন্দ ॥ ৭ ॥

jaya jaya nityānanda jayādvaita-candra
jaya śrīvāsa-ādi jaya gaura-bhakta-vṛnda

SYNOMYMS

jaya jaya—all glories; *nityānanda*—to Lord Nityānanda; *jaya advaita-candra*—all glories to Advaita Prabhu; *jaya*—all glories; *śrīvāsa-ādi*—to all the devotees, headed by Śrīvāsa Ṭhākura; *jaya gaura-bhakta-vṛnda*—all glories unto the devotees of Lord Gaurasundara.

TRANSLATION

All glories unto Lord Nityānanda and Advaita Prabhu, and all glories unto all the devotees of Lord Caitanya, headed by Śrīvāsa Ṭhākura!

TEXT 8

পূর্বে কহিলুঁ আদিলীলার সূত্রগণ ।
যাহা বিশ্বারিয়াছেন দাস-বৃন্দাবন ॥ ৮ ॥

pūrve kahiluṇ ādi-līlāra sūtra-gaṇa
yāhā vistāriyāchena dāsa-vṛndāvana

SYNOMYMS

pūrve—previously; *kahiluṇ*—I have described; *ādi-līlāra*—of the *ādi-līlā*; *sūtra-gaṇa*—the synopsis; *yāhā*—which; *vistāriyāchena*—has elaborately explained; *dāsa-vṛndāvana*—Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura.

TRANSLATION

I have previously described in synopsis the *ādi-līlā* [initial pastimes], which have already been fully described by Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura.

TEXT 9

অতএব তার আমি সূত্রমাত্র কৈলুঁ ।
যে কিছু বিশেষ, সূত্রমধ্যেই কহিলুঁ ॥ ৯ ॥

ataeva tāra āmi sūtra-māṭra kailuṇ
ye kichu višeṣa, sūtra-madhyei kahiluṇ

SYNONYMS

ataeva—therefore; tāra—of that; āmi—I; sūtra-māṭra—only the synopsis; kailuṇ—did; ye kichu—whatever; višeṣa—specifics; sūtra-madhyei kahiluṇ—I have already stated within the synopsis.

TRANSLATION

I have therefore given only a synopsis of those incidents, and whatever specifics were to be related have already been given in that synopsis.

TEXT 10

এবে কহি শেষলীলার মুখ্য সূত্রগণ ।
প্রভুর অশেষ লীলা না যায় বর্ণন ॥ ১০ ॥

ebe kahi śeṣa-lilāra mukhya sūtra-gaṇa
prabhura aśeṣa līlā nā yāya varṇana

SYNONYMS

ebe—now; kahi—I describe; śeṣa-lilāra—of the pastimes at the end; mukhya—chief; sūtra-gaṇa—synopsis; prabhura—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; aśeṣa—unlimited; līlā—pastimes; nā yāya varṇana—it is not possible to describe.

TRANSLATION

To describe the unlimited pastimes of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu is not possible, but I now wish to relate the chief incidents and give a synopsis of those pastimes occurring at the end.

TEXTS 11-12

তার অধ্যে যেই ভাগ দাস-বৃক্ষাবল ।
'চৈতন্যঘোল' বিস্তারি' করিলা বর্ণন ॥ ১১ ॥

সেই ভাগের ইঁই স্তুতি লিখিব।
তাহাঁ যে বিশেষ কিছু, ইঁই বিস্তারিব ॥ ১২ ॥

*tāra madhye yei bhāga dāsa-vṛndāvana
'caitanya-māṅgale' vistāri' karilā varṇana*

*sei bhāgera ihān sūtra-mātra likhiba
tāhān ye viśeṣa kichu, ihān vistāriba*

SYNONYMS

tāra madhye—amongst them; *yei*—which; *bhāga*—portion; *dāsa-vṛndāvana*—Śrīla Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura; *caitanya-māṅgala*—in his book Caitanya-māṅgala; *vistāri*—elaborating; *karilā varṇana*—has described; *sei bhāgera*—of that portion; *ihān*—here in this book; *sūtra-mātra*—the synopsis only; *likhiba*—I shall write; *tāhān*—there; *ye*—whatever; *viśeṣa*—special details; *kichu*—something; *ihān vistāriba*—I shall describe elaborately.

TRANSLATION

I shall describe only in synopsis that portion which Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura has described very elaborately in his book Caitanya-māṅgala. Whatever incidents are outstanding, however, I shall later elaborate.

TEXT 13

চৈতন্যলীলাৱ ব্যাস—দাস বৃন্দাবন।
তাঁৰ আজ্ঞায় কৱেঁ। তাঁৰ উচ্চিষ্ট চৰণ ॥ ১৩ ॥

caitanya-lilāra vyāsa—*dāsa vṛndāvana*
tānra ājñāya karoñ tānra ucchiṣṭa carvāṇa

SYNONYMS

caitanya-lilāra vyāsa—the Vyāsadeva, or compiler of the pastimes, of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *dāsa vṛndāvana*—Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura; *tānra*—of him; *ājñāya*—upon the order; *karoñ*—I do; *tānra*—his; *ucchiṣṭa*—of the remnants of foodstuff; *carvāṇa*—chewing.

TRANSLATION

Actually the authorized compiler of the pastimes of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu is Śrīla dāsa Vṛndāvana, the incarnation of Vyāsadeva. Only upon his orders am I trying to chew the remnants of food that he has left.

TEXT 14

ভক্তি করি' শিরে ধরি তাহার চরণ ।
শেষলীলার সূত্রগণ করিয়ে বর্ণন ॥ ১৪ ॥

*bhakti kari' śire dhari tāñhāra caraṇa
śeṣa-līlāra sūtra-gaṇa kariye varṇana*

SYNONYMS

bhakti kari'—with great devotion; *śire*—on my head; *dhari*—I hold; *tāñhāra*—his; *caraṇa*—lotus feet; *śeṣa-līlāra*—of the pastimes at the end; *sūtra-gaṇa*—the synopsis; *kariye*—I do; *varṇana*—describe.

TRANSLATION

Placing his lotus feet upon my head in great devotion, I shall now describe in summary the Lord's final pastimes.

TEXT 15

চবিশ বৎসর প্রভুর গৃহে অবস্থান ।
তাহা যে করিলা লীলা—‘আদি-লীলা’ নাম ॥ ১৫ ॥

*cabbiśa vatsara prabhura gṛhe avasthāna
tāhān ye karilā līlā—‘ādi-līlā’ nāma*

SYNONYMS

cabbiśa vatsara—for twenty-four years; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *gṛhe*—at home; *avasthāna*—residing; *tāhān*—there; *ye*—whatever; *karilā*—He performed; *līlā*—pastimes; *ādi-līlā nāma*—are called *ādi-līlā*.

TRANSLATION

For twenty-four years, Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu remained at home, and whatever pastimes He performed during that time are called the *ādi-līlā*.

TEXT 16

চবিশ বৎসর শেষে যেই মাঘমাস ।
তার শুল্কপক্ষে প্রভু করিলা সন্ধ্যাস ॥ ১৬ ॥

*cabbiśa vatsara śeṣe yei māgha-māsa
tāra śukla-pakṣe prabhu karilā sannyāsa*

SYNOMYMS

cabbiśa vatsara—of those twenty-four years; *śeṣe*—at the end; *yei*—which; *māgha-māsa*—the month of Māgha (January-February); *tāra*—of that month; *śukla-pakṣe*—during the fortnight of the waxing moon; *prabhu*—the Lord; *karilā*—accepted; *sannyāsa*—the renounced order of life.

TRANSLATION

At the end of His twenty-fourth year, in the month of Māgha, during the fortnight of the waxing moon, the Lord accepted the renounced order of life, sannyāsa.

TEXT 17

**সন্ন্যাস করিয়া চক্ৰবৰ্ণ বৎসৱ অবস্থান।
তাহাঁ যেই জীলা, তার 'শেষলীলা' নাম ॥ ১৭ ॥**

*sannyāsa kariyā cabbiśa vatsara avasthāna
tāhān yei līlā, tāra 'śeṣa-līlā' nāma*

SYNOMYMS

sannyāsa kariyā—after accepting the order of *sannyāsa*; *cabbiśa vatsara*—the twenty-four years; *avasthāna*—remaining in this material world; *tāhān*—in that portion; *yei līlā*—whatever pastimes (were performed); *tāra*—of those pastimes; *śeṣa-līlā*—the pastimes at the end; *nāma*—named.

TRANSLATION

After accepting sannyāsa, Lord Caitanya remained within this material world for another twenty-four years. Within this period, whatever pastimes He enacted are called the *śeṣa-līlā*, or pastimes occurring at the end.

TEXT 18

**শেষলীলার 'মধ্য' 'অন্ত',—দ্রুই নাম হয়।
জীলাত্ত্বে বৈষ্ণব সব নাম-ভেদ কয় ॥ ১৮ ॥**

śeṣa-līlāra ‘madhya’ ‘antya’,—dui nāma haya
līlā-bhede vaiṣṇava saba nāma-bheda kaya

SYNONYMS

śeṣa-līlāra—of the śeṣa-līlā, or pastimes at the end; *madhya*—the middle; *antya*—the final; *dui*—two; *nāma*—names; *haya*—are; *līlā-bhede*—by the difference of pastimes; *vaiṣṇava*—the devotees of the Supreme Lord; *saba*—all; *nāma-bheda*—different names; *kaya*—say.

TRANSLATION

The final pastimes of the Lord, occurring in His last twenty-four years, are called *madhya* [middle] and *antya* [final]. All the devotees of the Lord refer to His pastimes according to these divisions.

TEXT 19

তার মধ্যে ছয় বৎসর—গমনাগমন।
নীলাচল-গৌড়-সেতুবন্ধ-বৃন্দাবন ॥ ১৯ ॥

*tāra madhye chaya vatsara—gamanāgamana
nilācala-gauḍa-setubandha-vṛndāvana*

SYNONYMS

tāra madhye—within that period; *chaya vatsara*—for six years; *gamanāgamana*—going and coming; *nilācala*—from Jagannātha Puri; *gauḍa*—to Bengal; *setubandha*—and from Cape Comorin; *vṛndāvana*—to Vṛndāvana-dhāma.

TRANSLATION

For six years of the last twenty-four, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu traveled all over India from Jagannātha Puri to Bengal and from Cape Comorin to Vṛndāvana.

TEXT 20

তাহাঁ যেই লীলা, তার ‘মধ্যলীলা’ নাম।
তার পাছে লীলা—‘অন্ত্যলীলা’ অভিধান ॥ ২০ ॥

*tāhāṅ yei līlā, tāra ‘madhya-līlā’ nāma
tāra pāche līlā—‘antya-līlā’ abhidhāna*

SYNONYMS

tāhān—in those places; *yei līlā*—all the pastimes; *tāra*—of those; *madhya-līlā*—the middle pastimes; *nāma*—named; *tāra pāche līlā*—all the pastimes after that period; *antya-līlā*—last pastimes; *abhidhāna*—the nomenclature.

TRANSLATION

All the pastimes performed by the Lord in those places are known as the *madhya-līlā*, and whatever pastimes were performed after that are called the *antya-līlā*.

TEXT 21

‘ଆଦିଲୀଳା’, ‘ମଧ୍ୟଲୀଳା’, ‘ଅନ୍ତ୍ୟଲୀଳା’ ଆର ।

ଏବେ ‘ମଧ୍ୟଲୀଳାର’ କିଛୁ କରିଯେ ବିଷ୍ଟାର ॥ ୨୧ ॥

‘ādi-līlā’, ‘madhya-līlā’, ‘antya-līlā’ āra
ebe ‘madhya-līlāra’ kichu kariye vistāra

SYNONYMS

ādi-līlā madhya-līlā antya-līlā āra—therefore there are three periods, namely the *ādi-līlā*, *madhya-līlā* and *antya-līlā*; *ebe*—now; *madhya-līlāra*—of the *madhya-līlā*; *kichu*—something; *kariye*—I shall do; *vistāra*—elaboration.

TRANSLATION

The pastimes of the Lord are therefore divided into three periods—the *ādi-līlā*, *madhya-līlā* and *antya-līlā*. Now I shall very elaborately describe the *madhya-līlā*.

TEXT 22

ଅଷ୍ଟାଦଶବର୍ଷ କେବଳ ଲୀଳାଚଲେ ସ୍ଥିତି ।
ଆପନି ଆଚରି’ ଜୀବେ ଶିଖାଇଲା ଭକ୍ତି ॥ ୨୨ ॥

*aṣṭādaśa-varṣa kevala nīlācale sthiti
āpani ācari’ jīve śikhāilā bhakti*

SYNONYMS

aṣṭādaśa-varṣa—for eighteen years; *kevala*—only; *nīlācale*—in Jagannātha Puri; *sthiti*—staying; *āpani*—personally; *ācari’*—behaving; *jīve*—unto the living entities; *śikhāilā*—instructed; *bhakti*—devotional service.

TRANSLATION

For eighteen continuous years, Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu remained at Jagannātha Puri and, through His personal behavior, instructed all living entities in the mode of devotional service.

TEXT 23

**তার মধ্যে ছয় বৎসর ভক্তগণ-সঙ্গে ।
প্রেমভক্তি প্রবর্তাইলা নৃত্যগীতরঙ্গে ॥ ২৩ ॥**

*tāra madhye chaya vatsara bhakta-gaṇa-saṅge
prema-bhakti pravartāilā nṛtya-gīta-raṅge*

SYNOMYMS

tāra madhye—within that period; *chaya vatsara*—for six years; *bhakta-gaṇa-saṅge*—with all the devotees; *prema-bhakti*—the loving service of the Lord; *pravartāilā*—introduced; *nṛtya-gīta-raṅge*—in the matter of chanting and dancing.

TRANSLATION

Of these eighteen years at Jagannātha Puri, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu spent six years with His many devotees. By chanting and dancing, He introduced the loving service of the Lord.

TEXT 24

**নিত্যানন্দ-গোসাঙ্গের পাঠাইল গৌড়দেশে ।
তেঁহো গৌড়দেশ ভাসাইল প্রেমরসে ॥ ২৪ ॥**

*nityānanda-gosāñire pāṭhāila gauḍa-deśe
teraho gauḍa-deśa bhāsāila prema-rase*

SYNOMYMS

nityānanda-gosāñire—Nityānanda Gosvāmī; *pāṭhāila*—sent; *gauḍa-deśe*—to Bengal; *teraho*—He; *gauḍa-deśa*—the tract of land known as Gauḍa-deśa, or Bengal; *bhāsāila*—overflooded; *prema-rase*—with ecstatic love of Kṛṣṇa.

TRANSLATION

Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu sent Nityānanda Prabhu from Jagannātha Purī to Bengal, which was known as Gauḍa-deśa, and Lord Nityānanda Prabhu overflowed this country with the transcendental loving service of the Lord.

TEXT 25

**সহজেই নিত্যানন্দ—কৃষ্ণপ্রেমোদ্ধাম ।
অঙ্গ-আজ্ঞায় কৈল যাহাঁ তাহাঁ প্রেমদান ॥ ২৫ ॥**

*sahajei nityānanda—krṣṇa-premoddāma
prabhu-ājñāya kaila yāhān tāhān prema-dāna*

SYNOMYMS

sahajei—by nature; *nityānanda*—Lord Nityānanda Prabhu; *krṣṇa-prema-uddāma*—very much inspired in transcendental loving service to Lord Kṛṣṇa; *prabhu-ājñāya*—by the order of the Lord; *kaila*—did; *yāhān tāhān*—anywhere and everywhere; *prema-dāna*—distribution of that love.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Nityānanda Prabhu is by nature very much inspired in rendering transcendental loving service to Lord Kṛṣṇa. Now, being ordered by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, He distributed this loving service anywhere and everywhere.

TEXT 26

**তাঁহার চরণে মোর কোটি নমস্কার ।
চৈতান্যের ভক্তি যেঁহো লাওয়াইল সংসার ॥ ২৬ ॥**

*tāñhāra caraṇe mora koṭi namaskāra
caitanyera bhakti yeñho laoyāila sarīsāra*

SYNOMYMS

tāñhāra caraṇe—unto His lotus feet; *mora*—my; *koṭi*—unlimited; *namaskāra*—obeisances; *caitanyera*—of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *bhakti*—the devotional service; *yeñho*—one who; *laoyāila*—caused to take; *saṁsāra*—the whole world.

TRANSLATION

I offer innumerable obeisances unto the lotus feet of Śrī Nityānanda Prabhu, who is so kind that He spread the service of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu all over the world.

TEXT 27

চৈতন্য-গোসাঙ্গি যাঁরে বলে ‘বড় ভাই’।
তেঁহো কহে, মোর প্রভু—চৈতন্য-গোসাঙ্গি ॥ ২৭ ॥

*caitanya-gosāñi yāñre bale ‘baḍa bhāi’
teñho kahe, mora prabhu—caitanya-gosāñi*

SYNOMYMS

caitanya-gosāñi—Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *yāñre*—unto whom; *bale*—says; *baḍa bhāi*—elder brother; *teñho*—He; *kahe*—says; *mora prabhu*—My Lord; *caitanya-gosāñi*—the supreme master, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TRANSLATION

Caitanya Mahāprabhu used to address Nityānanda Prabhu as His elder brother, whereas Nityānanda Prabhu addressed Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu as His Lord.

TEXT 28

যদ্যপি আপনি হয়ে প্রভু বলরাম !
তথাপি চৈতন্যের করে দাস-অভিমান ॥ ২৮ ॥

*yadyapi āpani haye prabhu balarāma
tathāpi caitanyera kare dāsa-abhimāna*

SYNOMYMS

yadyapi—although; *āpani*—personally; *haye*—is; *prabhu*—Lord; *balarāma*—Balarāma; *tathāpi*—still; *caitanyera*—of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *kare*—accepts; *dāsa-abhimāna*—conception as the eternal servant.

TRANSLATION

Although Nityānanda Prabhu is none other than Balarāma Himself, He nonetheless always thinks of Himself as the eternal servant of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 29

‘চেতন্ত’ সেব, ‘চেতন্ত’ গাও, লও ‘চেতন্ত’-নাম।
‘চেতন্তে’ যে ভক্তি করে, সেই মোর প্রাণ ॥ ২৯ ॥

‘caitanya’ seva, ‘caitanya’ gāo, lao ‘caitanya’-nāma
‘caitanye’ ye bhakti kare, sei mora prāṇa

SYNOMYMS

caitanya seva—serve Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *caitanya gāo*—chant about Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *lao*—always take; *caitanya-nāma*—the name of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *caitanye*—unto Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *ye*—anyone who; *bhakti*—devotional service; *kare*—renders; *sei*—that person; *mora*—My; *prāṇa*—life and soul.

TRANSLATION

Nityānanda Prabhu requested everyone to serve Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, chant His glories and utter His name. Nityānanda Prabhu claimed that person to be His life and soul who rendered devotional service unto Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 30

এই মত লোকে চেতন্য-ভক্তি লওয়াইল ।
দীনহীন, নিষ্ক, সবারে নিষ্টারিল ॥ ৩০ ॥

ei mata loke caitanya-bhakti laoyāila
dīna-hīna, nindaka, sabāre nistārila

SYNOMYMS

ei mata—in this way; *loke*—the people in general; *caitanya*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *bhakti*—the devotional service; *laoyāila*—He caused to accept; *dīna-hīna*—poor fallen souls; *nindaka*—blasphemers; *sabāre*—everyone; *nistārila*—He delivered.

TRANSLATION

In this way, Śrīla Nityānanda Prabhu introduced the cult of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu to everyone without discrimination. Even though the people were fallen souls and blasphemers, they were delivered by this process.

TEXT 31

তবে প্রভু ব্রজে পাঠাইল রূপ-সনাতন ।
প্রভু-আজ্ঞায় দ্রুই ভাই আইলা ব্ৰহ্মাবন ॥ ৩১ ॥

*tabe prabhu vraje pāṭhāila rūpa-sanātana
prabhu-ājñāya dui bhāi āilā vṛndāvana*

SYNOMYMS

tabe—after this; *prabhu*—Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *vraje*—to Vṛndāvana-dhāma; *pāṭhāila*—sent; *rūpa-sanātana*—the two brothers Rūpa Gosvāmī and Sanātana Gosvāmī; *prabhu-ājñāya*—upon the order of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *dui bhāi*—the two brothers; *āilā*—came; *vṛndāvana*—to Vṛndāvana-dhāma.

TRANSLATION

Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu then sent the two brothers Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī and Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī to Vraja. By His order, they went to Śrī Vṛndāvana-dhāma.

TEXT 32

ভক্তি অচারিয়া সর্বতীর্থ প্রকাশিল ।
মদনগোপাল-গোবিন্দের সেবা প্রচারিল ॥ ৩২ ॥

*bhakti pracāriyā sarva-tīrtha prakāśila
madana-gopāla-govindera sevā pracārila*

SYNOMYMS

bhakti pracāriyā—broadcasting devotional service; *sarva-tīrtha*—all the places of pilgrimage; *prakāśila*—discovered; *madana-gopāla*—of Śrī Rādhā-Madana-mohana; *govindera*—of Śrī Rādhā-Govindajī; *sevā*—the service; *pracārila*—introduced.

TRANSLATION

After going to Vṛndāvana, the brothers preached devotional service and discovered many places of pilgrimage. They specifically initiated the service of Madana-mohana and Govindajī.

TEXT 33

ନାନା ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଆନି' କୈଳା ଭକ୍ତି-ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ସାର ।
ମୁଢ ଅଧମଜମେରେ ତେଣୋ କରିଲା ନିଷାର ॥ ୩୩ ॥

*nānā śāstra āni' kailā bhakti-grantha sāra
mūḍha adhama-janere teñho karilā nistāra*

SYNOMYMS

nānā śāstra—different types of scriptures; *āni'*—collecting; *kailā*—compiled; *bhakti-grantha*—of books on devotional service; *sāra*—the essence; *mūḍha*—rascals; *adhama-janere*—and fallen souls; *teñho*—they; *karilā nistāra*—delivered.

TRANSLATION

Both Rūpa Gosvāmī and Sanātana Gosvāmī brought various scriptures to Vṛndāvana and collected the essence of these by compiling many scriptures on devotional service. In this way they delivered all rascals and fallen souls.

PURPORT

Śrīla Śrīnivāsa Ācārya has sung:

*nānā-śāstra-vicāraṇaika-nipuṇau sad-dharma-saṁsthāpakau
lokānāṁ hita-kāriṇau tri-bhuvane mānyau śaraṇyākarau
rādhā-kṛṣṇa-padāravinda-bhajanānandena mattālikau
vande rūpa-sanātanau raghu-yugau śrī-jīva gopālakau*

The six *gosvāmīs*, under the direction of Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī and Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī, studied various Vedic literatures and picked up the essence of them, the devotional service of the Lord. This means that all the *gosvāmīs* wrote many scriptures on devotional service with the support of Vedic literature. Devotional service is not a sentimental activity. The essence

of Vedic knowledge is devotional service, as confirmed in *Bhagavad-gītā*: *vedaiś ca sarvair aham eva vedyah* (Bg. 15.15). All the Vedic literature aims at understanding Kṛṣṇa, and how to understand Kṛṣṇa through devotional service has been explained by Śrīla Rūpa and Sanātana Gosvāmīs, with evidence from all Vedic literatures. They have put it so nicely that even a rascal or first-class fool can be delivered by devotional service under the guidance of the gosvāmīs.

TEXT 34

ଅନ୍ତୁ ଆଜ୍ଞାର କୈଳ ସବ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରର ବିଚାର ।
ଆଜେର ନିଗୁଡ଼ ଭକ୍ତି କରିଲ ଆଚାର ॥ ୩୪ ॥

*prabhu ājñāya kaila saba śāstrera vicāra
vrajera nigūḍha bhakti karila pracāra*

SYNONYMS

prabhu—upon the order of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *kaila*—they did; *saba śāstrera*—of all scriptures; *vicāra*—analytical study; *vrajera*—of Śrī Vṛndāvana-dhāma; *nigūḍha*—most confidential; *bhakti*—devotional service; *karila*—did; *pracāra*—preaching.

TRANSLATION

The gosvāmīs carried out the preaching work of devotional service on the basis of an analytical study of all confidential Vedic literatures. This was in compliance with the order of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. Thus one can understand the most confidential devotional service of Vṛndāvana.

PURPORT

This proves that bona fide devotional service is based on the conclusions of Vedic literature. It is not based on the type of sentiment exhibited by the *prākṛta-sahajiyās*. The *prākṛta-sahajiyās* do not consult the Vedic literatures, and they are debauchees, woman hunters and smokers of *gañja*. Sometimes they give a theatrical performance and cry for the Lord with tears in their eyes. Of course, all scriptural conclusions are washed off by these tears. The *prākṛta-sahajiyās* do not realize that they are violating the orders of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, who specifically said that to understand Vṛndāvana and the pastimes of Vṛndāvana, one must have sufficient knowledge of the *śāstras* (Vedic literatures). As stated in *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam*, *bhaktyā śruti-*
gīhitayā. This means that devotional service is acquired from Vedic knowl-

edge. Tac *chraddadhānāḥ munayah*. Devotees who are actually serious attain *bhakti*, scientific devotional service, by hearing Vedic literatures (*bhaktyā śruta-grhītayā*). It is not that one should create something out of sentimentality, become a *sahajiyā*, and advocate such concocted devotional service. However, Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura considered such *sahajiyās* to be more favorable than the impersonalists, who are hopelessly atheistic. The impersonalists have no idea of the Supreme Personality of Godhead. The position of the *sahajiyās* is far better than that of the Māyāvādī *sannyāsīs*. Although the *sahajiyās* do not think much of Vedic knowledge, they nonetheless have accepted Lord Kṛṣṇa as the Supreme Lord. Unfortunately, they mislead others from authentic devotional service.

TEXT 35

হরিভক্তিবিলাস, আৱ ভাগবতামৃত ।
দশম-টিপ্পনী, আৱ দশম-চরিত ॥ ৩৫ ॥

*hari-bhakti-vilāsa, āra bhāgavatāmṛta
daśama-tippaṇī, āra daśama-carita*

SYNONYMS

hari-bhakti-vilāsa—the scripture named *Hari-bhakti-vilāsa*; *āra*—and; *bhāgavata-amṛta*—the scripture named *Bhāgavatāmṛta*; *daśama-tippaṇī*—comments on the Tenth Canto of *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*; *āra*—and; *daśama-carita*—poetry about the Tenth Canto of *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*.

TRANSLATION

Some of the books compiled by Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī were *Hari-bhakti-vilāsa*, *Bhāgavatāmṛta*, *Daśama-tippaṇī* and *Daśama-carita*.

PURPORT

In the First Wave of the book known as *Bhakti-ratnākara*, it is said that Sanātana Gosvāmī understood *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam* by thorough study and explained it in his commentary known as *Vaiṣṇava-toṣaṇī*. All the knowledge that Śrī Sanātana Gosvāmī and Rūpa Gosvāmī directly acquired from Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was broadcast all over the world by their expert service. Sanātana Gosvāmī gave his *Vaiṣṇava-toṣaṇī* commentary to Śrīla Jīva Gosvāmī for editing, and Śrīla Jīva Gosvāmī edited this under the name of *Laghu-toṣaṇī*. Whatever he immediately put down in writing was finished in

the year 1476 Śaka. Śrīla Jīva Gosvāmī completed *Laghu-toṣaṇī* in the year Śakābda 1504.

The subject matter of *Hari-bhakti-vilāsa*, by Śrī Sanātana Gosvāmī, was collected by Śrīla Gopāla Bhaṭṭa Gosvāmī and is known as a *vaiṣṇava-smṛti*. This *vaiṣṇava-smṛti-grantha* was finished in twenty chapters, known as *vilāsas*. In the first *vilāsa* there is a description of how a relationship is established between the spiritual master and the disciple, and *mantras* are explained. In the second *vilāsa*, the process of initiation is described. In the third *vilāsa*, the methods of Vaiṣṇava behavior are given, with emphasis on cleanliness, constant remembrance of the Supreme Personality of Godhead, and the chanting of the *mantras* given by the initiating spiritual master. In the fourth *vilāsa* are descriptions of *samskāra*, the reformatory method; *tilaka*, the application of twelve *tilakas* on twelve places of the body; *mudrā*, marks on the body; *mālā*, chanting with beads; and *guru-pūjā*, worship of the spiritual master. In the fifth *vilāsa*, one is instructed on how to make a place to sit for meditation, and there are descriptions of breathing exercises, meditation and worship of the *śālagrāma-sīlā* representation of Lord Viṣṇu. In the sixth *vilāsa*, the required practices for inviting the transcendental form of the Lord and bathing Him are given. In the seventh *vilāsa*, one is instructed on how to collect flowers used for the worship of Lord Viṣṇu. In the eighth *vilāsa*, there is a description of the Deity and instructions on how to set up incense, light lamps, make offerings, dance, play music, beat drums, garland the Deity, offer prayers and obeisances and counteract offenses. In the ninth *vilāsa*, there are descriptions about collecting *tulasī* leaves, offering oblations to forefathers according to Vaiṣṇava rituals, and offering food. In the tenth *vilāsa* there are descriptions of the devotees of the Lord (Vaiṣṇavas or saintly persons). In the eleventh *vilāsa*, there are elaborate descriptions of Deity worship and the glories of the holy name of the Lord. One is instructed on how to chant the holy name of the Deity, and there are discussions about offenses committed while chanting the holy name, along with methods for getting relief from such offenses. There are also descriptions of the glories of devotional service and the surrendering process. In the twelfth *vilāsa*, Ekādaśī is described. In the thirteenth *vilāsa*, fasting is discussed, as well as observance of the Mahā-dvādaśī ceremony. In the fourteenth *vilāsa*, different duties for different months are outlined. In the fifteenth *vilāsa*, there are instructions on how to observe Ekādaśī fasting without even drinking water. There are also descriptions of branding the body with the symbols of Viṣṇu, and discussions of Cāturmāsyā observations during the rainy season, and discussions of Janmāṣṭamī, Pārṣvaikādaśī, Śravaṇādvādaśī, Rāma-navamī and Vijayā-daśamī. The sixteenth *vilāsa* discusses duties to be observed in the month of Kārtika (October-November), or the Dāmodara month, or Ürja, when lamps are offered in the Deity room or above

the temple. There are also descriptions of the Govardhana-pūjā and Rathayātrā. The seventeenth *vilāsa* discusses preparations for Deity worship, *mahā-mantra* chanting and the process of *japa*. In the eighteenth *vilāsa* the different forms of Śrī Viṣṇu are described. The nineteenth *vilāsa* discusses the establishment of the Deity and the rituals observed in bathing the Deity before installation. The twentieth *vilāsa* discusses the construction of temples, referring to those constructed by the great devotees. The details of the *Hari-bhakti-vilāsa-grantha* are given by Śrī Kavirāja Gosvāmī in the *Madhya-lilā* (24.329-345). The descriptions given in those verses by Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī are actually a description of those portions compiled by Gopāla Bhaṭṭa Gosvāmī. According to Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura, the regulative principles of devotional service compiled by Gopāla Bhaṭṭa Gosvāmī do not strictly follow our Vaiṣṇava principles. Actually, Gopāla Bhaṭṭa Gosvāmī collected only a summary of the elaborate descriptions of Vaiṣṇava regulative principles from *Hari-bhakti-vilāsa*. It is Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Gosvāmī's opinion, however, that to follow the *Hari-bhakti-vilāsa* strictly is to actually follow the Vaiṣṇava rituals in perfect order. He claims that the *smārtasamāja*, which is strictly followed by caste *brāhmaṇas*, has influenced portions that Gopāla Bhaṭṭa Gosvāmī collected from the original *Hari-bhakti-vilāsa*. It is therefore very difficult to find out Vaiṣṇava directions from the book of Gopāla Bhaṭṭa Gosvāmī. It is better to consult the commentary made by Sanātana Gosvāmī himself for *Hari-bhakti-vilāsa* under the name of *Dig-darśinī-ṭikā*. Some say that the same commentary was compiled by Gopīnātha-pūjā Adhikārī, who was engaged in the service of Śrī Rādharamāṇajī and who happened to be one of the disciples of Gopāla Bhaṭṭa Gosvāmī.

Regarding *Bṛhad-bhāgavatāmrta*, there are two parts dealing with the discharge of devotional service. The first part is an analytical study of devotional service, in which there is also a description of different planets, including the earth, the heavenly planets, Brahma-loka and Vaikunṭha-loka. There are also descriptions of the devotees, including intimate devotees, most intimate devotees and complete devotees. The second part describes the glories of the spiritual world, known as *Goloka-māhātmya-nirūpaṇa*, as well as the process of renunciation of the material world. It also describes real knowledge, devotional service, the spiritual world, love of Godhead, attainment of life's destination, and the bliss of the world. In this way there are seven chapters in each part, fourteen chapters in all.

Daśama-tippaṇī is a commentary on the Tenth Canto of *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*. Another name for this commentary is *Bṛhad-vaiṣṇava-toṣaṇī-ṭikā*. In the *Bhakti-ratnākara*, it is said that *Daśama-tippaṇī* was finished in 1476 Śakabda.

TEXT 36

এই সব গ্রন্থ কৈল গোসাঙ্গি সনাতন ।
কল্পগোসাঙ্গি কৈল যত, কে করু গণন ॥ ৩৬ ॥

*ei saba grantha kaila gosāñi sanātana
rūpa-gosāñi kaila yata, ke karu gaṇana*

SYNOMYMS

ei saba—all these; *grantha*—scriptures; *kaila*—compiled; *gosāñi*—*sanātana*—Sanātana Gosvāmī; *rūpa-gosāñi*—Rūpa Gosvāmī; *kaila*—did; *yata*—all; *ke*—who; *karu gaṇana*—can count.

TRANSLATION

We have already given the names of four books compiled by Sanātana Gosvāmī. Similarly, Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī has also compiled many books, which no one can even count.

TEXT 37

প্রধান প্রধান কিছু করিয়ে গণন ।
লক্ষ গ্রন্থে কৈল ভজবিলাস বর্ণন ॥ ৩৭ ॥

*pradhāna pradhāna kichu kariye gaṇana
lakṣa granthe kaila vraja-vilāsa varṇana*

SYNOMYMS

pradhāna pradhāna—the most important ones; *kichu*—some; *kariye*—I do; *gaṇana*—enumeration; *lakṣa*—hundreds and thousands; *granthe*—in verses; *kaila*—did; *vraja-vilāsa*—of the pastimes of the Lord in Vṛndāvana; *varṇana*—description.

TRANSLATION

I shall therefore enumerate the chief books compiled by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī. He has described the pastimes of Vṛndāvana in thousands of verses.

TEXT 38

রসায়নসিদ্ধি, আর বিদ্যমাধব ।
উজ্জলনীলগণি, আর ললিতমাধব ॥ ৩৮ ॥

*rasāmṛta-sindhu, āra vidagdha-mādhava
ujjvala-nīlamaṇi, āra lalita-mādhava*

SYNONYMS

rasāmṛta-sindhu—of the name *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu*; *āra*—and; *vidagdha-mādhava*—of the name *Vidagdha-mādhava*; *ujjvala-nīlamaṇi*—of the name *Ujjvala-nīlamaṇi*; *āra*—and; *lalita-mādhava*—of the name *Lalita-mādhava*.

TRANSLATION

The books compiled by Śrī Rūpa Gosvāmī include *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu*, *Vidagdha-mādhava*, *Ujjvala-nīlamaṇi* and *Lalita-mādhava*.

TEXTS 39-40

দানকেলিকোঘূড়ী, আর বহু স্তবাবলী ।
অষ্টাদশ লীলাচ্ছন্দ, আর পঞ্চাবলী ॥ ৩৯ ॥
গোবিন্দ-বিরুদ্ধাবলী, তাহার লক্ষণ ।
মধুরা-মাহাত্ম্য, আর মাটক-বর্ণন ॥ ৪০ ॥

*dāna-keli-kaumudi, āra bahu stavāvali
aṣṭādaśa līlā-cchanda, āra padyāvali*

*govinda-virudāvali, tāhāra lakṣaṇa
mathurā-māhātmya, āra nāṭaka-varṇana*

SYNONYMS

dāna-keli-kaumudi—of the name *Dāna-keli-kaumudi*; *āra*—and; *bahu stavāvali*—many prayers; *aṣṭādaśa*—eighteen; *līlā-cchanda*—chronological pastimes; *āra*—and; *padyāvali*—of the name *Padyāvali*; *govinda-virudāvali*—of the name *Govinda-virudāvali*; *tāhāra lakṣaṇa*—the symptoms of the book; *mathurā-māhātmya*—the glories of *Mathurā*; *āra nāṭaka-varṇana*—and descriptions of drama (*Nāṭaka-candrikā*).

TRANSLATION

Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī also compiled *Dāna-keli-kaumudi*, *Stavāvali*, *Līlā-cchanda*, *Padyāvali*, *Govinda-virudāvali*, *Mathurā-māhātmya* and *Nāṭaka-varṇana*.

TEXT 41

ଲଘୁଭାଗବତାମୃତାଦି କେ କରୁ ଗଣନ ।
ସର୍ବତ୍ର କରିଲ ବ୍ରଜବିଳାସ ବର୍ଣନ ॥ ୪୧ ॥

*laghu-bhāgavatāmṛtādi ke karu gaṇana
sarvatra karila vraja-vilāsa varṇana*

SYNONYMS

laghu-bhāgavatāmṛtā-ādi—another list, containing *Laghu-bhāgavatāmṛta*; *ke*—who; *karu gaṇana*—can count; *sarvatra*—everywhere; *karila*—did; *vraja-vilāsa*—of the pastimes of Vṛndāvana; *varṇana*—description.

TRANSLATION

Who can count the rest of the books (headed by Laghu-bhāgavatāmṛta) written by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī? He has described the pastimes of Vṛndāvana in all of them.

PURPORT

Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī has given a description of these books. *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu* is a great book of instruction on how to develop devotional service to Lord Kṛṣṇa and follow the transcendental process. It was finished in the year 1463 Śakābda. This book is divided into four parts: *pūrva-vibhāga* (eastern division), *dakṣiṇa-vibhāga* (southern division), *paścima-vibhāga* (western division) and *uttara-vibhāga* (northern division). In the *pūrva-vibhāga*, there is a description of the permanent development of devotional service. The general principles of devotional service, the execution of devotional service, ecstasy in devotional service and ultimately the attainment of love of Godhead are described. In this way there are four *laharis* (waves) in this division of the ocean of the nectar of devotion.

In the *dakṣiṇa-vibhāga* (southern division) there is a general description of the mellow (relationship) called *bhakti-rasa*, which is derived from devotional service. There are also descriptions of the stages known as *vibhāva*, *anubhāva*, *sāttvika*, *vyabhicāri* and *sthāyi-bhāva*, all on this high platform of devotional service. Thus there are five waves in the *dakṣiṇa-vibhāga* division. In the western division (*paścima-vibhāga*) there is a description of the chief transcendental humors derived from devotional service. These are known as *mukhya-bhakti-rasa-nirūpaṇa*, or attainment of the chief humors or feelings in the execution of devotional service. In that part there is a description of devotional service in neutrality, further development in love and affection

(called servitude), further development in fraternity, further development in paternity, or paternal love, and finally conjugal love between Kṛṣṇa and His devotees. Thus there are five waves in the western division.

In the northern division (*uttara-vibhāga*) there is a description of the indirect mellow of devotional service—namely, devotional service in laughter, devotional service in wonder, and devotional service in chivalry, pity, anger, dread and ghastliness. There are also mixing of mellow and the transgression of different humors. Thus there are nine waves in this part. This is but a brief outline of *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu*.

Vidagdha-mādhava is a drama of Lord Kṛṣṇa's pastimes in Vṛndāvana. Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī finished this book in the year 1454 Śakābda. The first part of this drama is called *veṇu-nāda-vilāsa*, the second part *manmatha-lekha*, the third part *rādhā-saṅga*, the fourth part *veṇu-haraṇa*, the fifth part *rādhā-prasādana*, the sixth part *śarad-vihāra*, and the seventh and last part *gaurī-vihāra*.

There is also a book called *Ujjvala-nilamaṇi*, a transcendental account of loving affairs that includes metaphor, analogy and higher *bhakti* sentiments. Devotional service in conjugal love is described briefly in *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu*, but it is very elaborately discussed in *Ujjvala-nilamaṇi*. This book describes different types of lovers, their assistants, and those who are very dear to Kṛṣṇa. There is also a description of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī and other female lovers, as well as various group leaders. Messengers and the constant associates, as well as others who are very dear to Kṛṣṇa, are all described. The book also relates how love of Kṛṣṇa is awakened and describes the ecstatic situation, the devotional situation, permanent ecstasy, disturbed ecstasy, steady ecstasy, different positions of different dresses, feelings of separation, prior attraction, anger in attraction, varieties of loving affairs, separation from the beloved, meeting with the beloved, and both direct and indirect enjoyment between the lover and the beloved. All this has been very elaborately described.

Similarly, *Lalita-mādhava* is a description of Kṛṣṇa's pastimes in Dvārakā. These pastimes were made into a drama, and the work was finished in the year 1459 Śakābda. The first part deals with festivities in the evening, the second with the killing of the Śāṅkhacūḍa, the third with maddened Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī, the fourth with Rādhārāṇī's proceeding toward Kṛṣṇa, the fifth with the achievement of Candrāvalī, the sixth with the achievement of Lalitā, the seventh with the meeting in Nava-vṛndāvana, the eighth with the enjoyment in Nava-vṛndāvana, the ninth with looking over pictures, and the tenth with complete satisfaction of the mind. Thus the entire drama is divided into ten parts.

The *Laghu-bhāgavatāmṛta* is divided into two parts. The first is called "The Nectar of Kṛṣṇa" and the second "The Nectar of Devotional Service." The importance of Vedic evidence is stressed in the first part, and this is followed by a description of the original form of the Supreme Personality of Godhead as Śrī Kṛṣṇa and descriptions of His pastimes and expansions in *svāṁśa* (personal forms) and *vibhinnāṁśa*. According to different absorptions, the incarnations are called āveśa and *tad-ekātma*. The first incarnation is divided into three *puruṣāvatāras*—namely, Mahā-Viṣṇu, Garbhodakaśayī Viṣṇu and Kṣirodakaśayī Viṣṇu. Then there are the three incarnations of the modes of nature—namely, Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Maheśvara (Śiva). All the paraphernalia used in the service of the Lord is transcendental, beyond the three qualities of this material world. There is also a description of twenty-five *līlā-avaṭāras*, namely Catuhṣana (the Kumāras), Nārada, Varāha, Matsya, Yajña, Naranārāyaṇa Ṛṣi, Kapila, Dattātreya, Hayagrīva, Hārīsa, Prśnigarbha, Ṛṣabha, Pṛthu, Nṛsiṁha, Kūrma, Dhanvantari, Mohinī, Vāmana, Paraśurāma, Dāśarathi, Kṛṣṇa-dvāipāyana, Balarāma, Vāsudeva, Buddha and Kalki. There are also fourteen incarnations of Manu: Yajña, Vibhu, Satyasena, Hari, Vaikuṇṭha, Ajita, Vāmana, Sārvabhauma, Ṛṣabha, Viśvaksena, Dharmasetu, Sudhāmā, Yogeśvara and Bṛhadbhānu. There are also four incarnations for the four *yugas*, and their colors are described as white, red, blackish and black (sometimes yellow, as in the case of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu). There are different types of millenniums and incarnations for those millenniums. The categories called āveśa, *prabhava*, *vaibhava* and *para* constitute different situations for the different incarnations. According to specific pastimes, the names are spiritually empowered. There are also descriptions of the difference between the powerful and the power, and the inconceivable activities of the Supreme Lord.

Śrī Kṛṣṇa is the original Supreme Personality of Godhead, and no one is greater than Him. He is the source of all incarnations. In the *Laghu-bhāgavatāmṛta* there are descriptions of His partial incarnations, a description of the impersonal Brahman effulgence (actually the bodily effulgence of Śrī Kṛṣṇa), the superexcellence of Śrī Kṛṣṇa's pastimes as an ordinary human being with two hands, and so forth. There is nothing to compare with the two-armed form of the Lord. In the spiritual world (*vaikuṇṭha-jagat*) there is no distinction between the owner of the body and the body itself. In the material world the owner of the body is called the soul, and the body is called a material manifestation. In the Vaikuṇṭha world, however, there is no such distinction. Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa is unborn, and His appearance as an incarnation is perpetual. Kṛṣṇa's pastimes are divided into two parts—manifest and un-

manifest. For example, when Kṛṣṇa takes His birth within this material world, His pastimes are considered to be manifest. However, when He disappears, one should not think that He is finished, for His pastimes are going on in an unmanifest form. Varieties of humors, however, are enjoyed by the devotees and Lord Kṛṣṇa during His manifest pastimes. After all, His pastimes in Mathurā, Vṛndāvana and Dvārakā are eternal and are going on perpetually somewhere in some part of the universe.

TEXT 42

ତାର ଭାତୁଷ୍ପୂତ୍ ନାମ—ଶ୍ରୀଜୀବଗୋସାଙ୍ଗି ।
ସତ ଭକ୍ତି-ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ କୈଳ, ତାର ଅନ୍ତ ନାହିଁ ॥ ୪୨ ॥

*tāra bhrātuśputra nāma—śrī-jīva-gosāñi
yata bhakti-grantha kaila, tāra anta nāi*

SYNONYMS

tāra—his; *bhrātuḥ-putra*—nephew; *nāma*—of the name; *śrī-jīva-gosāñi*—Śrīla Jīva Gosvāmī Prabhupāda; *yata*—all; *bhakti-grantha*—books on devotional service; *kaila*—compiled; *tāra*—that; *anta*—end; *nāi*—there is not.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Rūpa Gosvāmī's nephew, Śrīla Jīva Gosvāmī, has compiled so many books on devotional service that there is no counting them.

TEXT 43

ଶ୍ରୀଭାଗବତମନ୍ଦର୍ଭ-ନାମ ପ୍ରକୃତ-ବିସ୍ତାର ।
ଭକ୍ତି-ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତେର ତାତେ ଦେଖାଇଯାଛେନ ପାର ॥ ୪୩ ॥

*śrī-bhāgavata-sandarbha-nāma grantha-vistāra
bhakti-siddhāntera tāte dekhāiyāchena pāra*

SYNONYMS

śrī-bhāgavata-sandarbha-nāma—of the name *Bhāgavata-sandarbha*; *grantha*—the book; *vistāra*—very elaborate; *bhakti-siddhāntera*—of the conclusions of devotional service; *tāte*—in that book; *dekhāiyāchena*—he has shown; *pāra*—the limit.

TRANSLATION

In Śrī Bhāgavata-sandarbha, Śrīla Jīva Gosvāmī has written conclusively about the ultimate end of devotional service.

PURPORT

Bhāgavata-sandarbha is also known as *Ṣaṭ-sandarbha*. In the first part, called *Tattva-sandarbha*, it is proved that *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam* is the most authoritative evidence directly pointing to the Absolute Truth. The second *sandarbha*, called *Bhagavat-sandarbha*, draws a distinction between impersonal Brahman and localized Paramātmā and describes the spiritual world and the domination of the mode of goodness devoid of contamination by the other two material modes. In other words, there is a vivid description of the transcendental position known as *śuddha-sattva*. Material goodness is apt to be contaminated by the other two material qualities—ignorance and passion—but when one is situated in the *śuddha-sattva* position, there is no chance for such contamination. It is a spiritual platform of pure goodness. The potency of the Supreme Lord and the living entity is also described, and there is a description of the inconceivable energies and varieties of energies of the Lord. The potencies are divided into categories—internal, external, personal, marginal and so forth. There are also discussions of the eternity of Deity worship, the omnipotence of the Deity, His all-pervasiveness, His giving shelter to everyone, His subtle and gross potencies, His personal manifestations, His expressions of form, quality and pastimes, His transcendental position and His complete form. It is also stated that everything pertaining to the Absolute has the same potency and that the spiritual world, the associates in the spiritual world and the threefold energies of the Lord in the spiritual world are all transcendental. There are further discussions concerning the difference between the impersonal Brahman and the Personality of Godhead, the fullness of the Personality of Godhead, the objective of all Vedic knowledge, the personal potencies of the Lord, and the Personality of Godhead as the original author of Vedic knowledge.

The third *sandarbha* is called *Paramātmā-sandarbha*, and in this book there is a description of Paramātmā (the Supersoul) and an explanation of how the Supersoul exists in millions and millions of living entities. There are discussions of the differences between the qualitative incarnations, and discourses concerning the living entities, *māyā*, the material world, the theory of transformation, the illusory energy, the sameness of this world and the Supersoul, and the truth about this material world. In this connection, the opinions of Śridhara Svāmī are given. It is stated that the Supreme Personality of God-

head, although devoid of material qualities, superintends all material activities. There is also a discussion of how the *līlā*-avatāra incarnations respond to the desires of the devotees and how the Supreme Personality of Godhead is characterized by six opulences.

The fourth *sandarbha* is called the *Kṛṣṇa-sandarbha*, and in this book Kṛṣṇa is proved to be the Supreme Personality of Godhead. There are discussions of Kṛṣṇa's pastimes and qualities, His superintendence of the *puruṣa*-avatāras, and so forth. The opinions of Śrīdhara Svāmī are corroborated. In each and every scripture, the supremacy of Kṛṣṇa is stressed. Baladeva, Saṅkarṣaṇa and other expansions of Kṛṣṇa are emanations of Mahā-Saṅkarṣaṇa. All the incarnations and expansions exist simultaneously in the body of Kṛṣṇa, who is described as two-handed. There are also descriptions of the Goloka planet, Vṛndāvana (the eternal place of Kṛṣṇa), the identity of Goloka and Vṛndāvana, the Yādavas and the cowherd boys (both eternal associates of Kṛṣṇa), the adjustment and equality of the manifest and unmanifest pastimes, Śrī Kṛṣṇa's manifestation in Cokula, the queens of Dvārakā as expansions of the internal potency, and, superior to them, the superexcellent *gopis*. There is also a list of the *gopis'* names and a discussion of the topmost position of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī.

The fifth *sandarbha* is called *Bhakti-sandarbha*, and in this book there is a discussion of how devotional service can be directly executed, and how such service can be adjusted, either directly or indirectly. There is a discussion of the knowledge of all kinds of scripture, the establishment of the Vedic institution of *varṇāśrama*, *bhakti* as superior to fruitive activity, and so forth. It is also stated that without devotional service, even a *brāhmaṇa* is condemned. There are discussions of the process of *karma*-*tyāga* (the giving of the results of *karma* to the Supreme Personality of Godhead), and the practices of mystic yoga and philosophical speculation, which are deprecated as simply hard labor. Worship of the demigods is discouraged, and worship of a Vaiṣṇava is considered exalted. No respect is given to the nondevotees. There are discussions of how one can be liberated even in this life (*jīvan-mukta*), Lord Śiva as a devotee, and how a *bhakta* and his devotional service are eternally existing. It is stated that through *bhakti* one can attain all success, for *bhakti* is transcendental to the material qualities. There is a discussion of how the self is manifest through *bhakti*. There is also a discussion of the self's bliss, as well as how *bhakti*, even imperfectly executed, enables one to attain the lotus feet of the Supreme Personality of Godhead. Unmotivated devotional service is highly praised, and an explanation is given of how each devotee can achieve the platform of unmotivated service by association with other devotees. There is a discussion of the differences between the *mahā-bhāgavata* and the

ordinary devotee, the symptoms of philosophical speculation, the symptoms of self-worship, or *ahaṅgrahopāsanā*, the symptoms of devotional service, the symptoms of imaginary perfection, the acceptance of regulative principles, service to the spiritual master, the *mahā-bhāgavata* (liberated devotee) and service to him, service to Vaiṣṇavas in general, the principles of hearing, chanting, remembering and serving the lotus feet of the Lord, offenses in worship, offensive effects, prayers, engaging oneself as an eternal servant of the Lord, making friendships with the Lord and surrendering everything for His pleasure. There is also a discussion of *rāgānugā-bhakti* (spontaneous love of Godhead), of the specific purpose of becoming a devotee of Lord Kṛṣṇa, and a comparative study of other perfectional stages.

The sixth *sandarbha* is called *Pṛiti-sandarbha*, a thesis on love of Godhead. Here it is stated that through love of Godhead, one becomes perfectly liberated and attains the highest goal of life. A distinction is made between the liberated condition of a personalist and that of an impersonalist, and there is a discussion of liberation during one's lifetime as distinguished from liberation from material bondage. Of all kinds of liberation, liberation in loving service to the Lord is described as the most exalted, and meeting the Supreme Personality of Godhead face to face is shown to be the highest perfection of life. Immediate liberation is contrasted with liberation by a gradual process. Both realization of Brahman and meeting with the Supreme Personality of Godhead are described as liberation within one's lifetime, but meeting with the Supreme Personality of Godhead, both internally and externally, is shown to be superexcellent, above the transcendental realization of the Brahman effulgence. There is a comparative study of liberation as *sālokya*, *sāmīpya* and *sārūpya*. *Sāmīpya* is better than *sālokya*. Devotional service is considered to be liberation with greater facilities, and there is a discussion of how to obtain it. There are also discussions of the transcendental state one achieves after attaining the devotional platform, which is the exact position of love of Godhead; the marginal symptoms of transcendental love, and how it is awakened; the distinction between so-called love and transcendental love on the platform of love of Godhead; and different types of humors and mellows enjoyed in relishing the lusty affairs of the *gopīs*, which are different from mundane affairs, which in turn are symbolical representations of pure love for Kṛṣṇa. There are also discussions of *bhakti* mixed with philosophical speculation, the superexcellence of the love of the *gopīs*, the difference between opulent devotional service and loving devotional service, the exalted position of the residents of Gokula, the progressively exalted position of the friends of Kṛṣṇa, the *gopas* and the *gopīs* in parental love with Kṛṣṇa, and finally the superexcellence of the love of the *gopīs* and that of Śrīmatī

Rādhārāṇī. There is also a discussion of how spiritual feelings can be present when one simply imitates them and of how such mellows are far superior to the ordinary mellows of mundane love, and there are descriptions of different ecstasies, the awakening of ecstasy, transcendental qualities, the distinction of *dhīrodātta*, the utmost attractiveness of conjugal love, the ecstatic features, the permanent ecstatic features, the mellows divided in five transcendental features of direct loving service, and indirect loving service, considered in seven divisions. Finally there is a discussion of overlapping of different *rasas*, and there are discussions of *sānta* (neutrality), servitorship, taking shelter, parental love, conjugal love, direct transcendental enjoyment and enjoyment in separation, previous attraction and the glories of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī.

TEXT 44

গোপালচম্পু-নামে গ্রন্থমহাশুর ।
নিত্যলীলা স্থাপন যাহে ব্রজরস-পূর ॥ 88 ॥

*gopāla-campū-nāme grantha-mahāśūra
nitya-lilā sthāpana yāhe vraja-rasa-pūra*

SYNONYMS

gopāla-campū—*Gopāla-campū*; *nāme*—by the name; *grantha*—the transcendental literature; *mahā-śūra*—most formidable; *nitya-lilā*—of eternal pastimes; *sthāpana*—establishment; *yāhe*—in which; *vraja-rasa*—the transcendental mellows enjoyed in Vṛndāvana; *pūra*—complete.

TRANSLATION

The most famous and formidable transcendental literature is the book named *Gopāla-campū*. In this book the eternal pastimes of the Lord are established, and the transcendental mellows enjoyed in Vṛndāvana are completely described.

PURPORT

In his *Anubhāṣya*, Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura gives the following information about *Gopāla-campū*. *Gopāla-campū* is divided in two parts. The first part is called the eastern wave, and the second part is called the northern wave. In the first part there are thirty-three supplications and in the second part thirty-seven supplications. In the first part, completed in 1510

Śakābda, the following subject matters are discussed: (1) Vṛndāvana and Goloka; (2) the killing of the Pūtanā demon, the gopīs' returning home under the instructions of mother Yaśodā, the bathing of Lord Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma, *snigdha-kanṭha* and *madhu-kanṭha*; (3) the dream of mother Yaśodā; (4) the Janmāṣṭamī ceremony; (5) the meeting between Nanda Mahārāja and Vasudeva, and the killing of the Pūtanā demon; (6) the pastimes of awaking from bed, the deliverance of the demon Śakaṭa, and the name-giving ceremony; (7) the killing of the Trīṇavarta demon, Lord Kṛṣṇa's eating dirt, Lord Kṛṣṇa's childish naughtiness, and Lord Kṛṣṇa as a thief; (8) churning of the yogurt, Kṛṣṇa's drinking from the breast of mother Yaśodā, the breaking of the yogurt pot, Kṛṣṇa bound with ropes, the deliverance of the two brothers (Yamalārjuna) and the lamentation of mother Yaśodā; (9) entering Śrī Vṛndāvana; (10) the killing of Vatsāsura, Bakāsura and Vyomāsura; (11) the killing of Aghāsura and the bewilderment of Lord Brahmā; (12) the tending of the cows in the forest; (13) taking care of the cows and chastising the Kāliya serpent; (14) the killing of the Garddabhāsura, and the praise of Kṛṣṇa; (15) the previous attraction of the gopīs; (16) the killing of the Pralambāsura and the eating of the forest fire; (17) the gopīs' attempt to approach Kṛṣṇa; (18) the lifting of Govardhana Hill; (19) bathing Kṛṣṇa with milk; (20) the return of Nanda Mahārāja from the custody of Varuṇa and the vision of Goloka Vṛndāvana by the gopīs; (21) the performance of the rituals in Kātyāyanī-vrata and the worship of the goddess Durgā; (22) the begging of food from the wives of the *brāhmaṇas* performing sacrifices; (23) the meeting of the gopīs; (24) enjoying the company of the gopīs, the disappearance of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa from the scene, and the search for Them by the gopīs; (25) the reappearance of Kṛṣṇa; (26) the determination of the gopīs; (27) pastimes in the waters of the Yamunā; (28) the deliverance of Nanda Mahārāja from the clutches of the serpent; (29) various pastimes in solitary places; (30) the killing of Śaṅkhāsura and the Hori; (31) the killing of Ariṣṭāsura; (32) the killing of the Keśi demon; (33) the appearance of Śrī Nārada Muni and a description of the year in which the book was completed.

In the second part, known as *Uttara-campū*, the following subject matters are discussed: (1) attraction for Vrajabhūmi, (2) the cruel activities of Akrūra, (3) Kṛṣṇa's departure for Mathurā, (4) a description of the city of Mathurā, (5) the killing of Karṇa, (6) Nanda Mahārāja's separation from Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma, (7) Nanda Mahārāja's entrance into Vṛndāvana without Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma, (8) the studies of Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma, (9) how the son of the teacher of Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma was returned, (10) Uddhava visits Vṛndāvana, (11) talking with the messenger bumblebee, (12) the return of Uddhava from

Vṛndāvana, (13) the binding of Jarāsandha, (14) the killing of the *yavana* Jarāsandha, (15) the marriage of Balarāma, (16) the marriage of Rukmiṇī, (17) seven marriages, (18) the killing of Narakāsura, the taking of the pārijāta flower from heaven and the marriage of 16,000 queens, (19) victory over Bāṇāsura, (20) a description of Balarāma's return to Vraja, (21) the killing of Paṇḍraka (the imitation Viṣṇu), (22) the killing of Dvividha and thoughts of Hastināpura, (23) departure for Kurukṣetra, (24) how the residents of Vṛndāvana met at Kurukṣetra, (25) consultation with Uddhava, (26) the deliverance of the king, (27) the performance of the Rājasūya sacrifice, (28) the killing of Śālva, (29) considering returning to Vṛndāvana, (30) Kṛṣṇa's revisiting Vṛndāvana, (31) the adjustment of obstructions by Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī and others, (32) everything completed, (33) the residence of Rādhā and Mādhava, (34) decorating Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī and Kṛṣṇa, (35) the marriage ceremony of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī and Kṛṣṇa, (36) the meeting of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī and Kṛṣṇa, and (37) entering Goloka.

TEXT 45

এই মত নানা গ্রন্থ করিয়া প্রকাশ।
গোষ্ঠী সহিতে কৈল। বৃন্দাবনে বাস ॥ ৪৫ ॥

*ei mata nānā grantha kariyā prakāśa
goṣṭhī sahite kailā vṛndāvane vāsa*

SYNONYMS

ei mata—in this way; *nānā*—various; *grantha*—books; *kariyā*—making; *prakāśa*—publication; *goṣṭhī*—family members; *sahite*—with; *kailā*—did; *vṛndāvane*—at Vṛndāvana; *vāsa*—residence.

TRANSLATION

Thus Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī, Sanātana Gosvāmī and their nephew Śrīla Jīva Gosvāmī, as well as practically all of their family members, lived in Vṛndāvana and published important books on devotional service.

TEXT 46

প্রথম বৎসরে অদ্বৈতাদি শক্তগণ।
প্রভুরে দেখিতে কৈল, নীলাঞ্জি গমন ॥ ৪৬ ॥

*prathama vatsare advaitādi bhakta-gaṇa
prabhure dekhite kaila, nilādri gamana*

SYNOMYS

prathama—the first; *vatsare*—in the year; *advaita-ādi*—headed by Advaita Ācārya; *bhakta-gaṇa*—all the devotees; *prabhure*—the Lord; *dekhite*—to see; *kaila*—did; *nilādri*—to Jagannātha Puri; *gamana*—going.

TRANSLATION

The first year after Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu accepted the renounced order of life, all the devotees, headed by Śrī Advaita Prabhu, went to see the Lord at Jagannātha Puri.

TEXT 47

ରथ୍ୟାତ୍ରା ଦେଖି' ତାହା ରହିଲା ଚାରିମାସ ।
ପ୍ରଭୁଙ୍କେ ନୃତ୍ୟଗୀତ ପରମ ଉଲ୍ଲାସ ॥ ୪୭ ॥

ratha-yātrā dekhi' tāhān̄ *rahilā cāri-māsa*
prabhu-saṅge nṛtya-gīta parama ullāsa

SYNOMYS

ratha-yātrā—the car festival; *dekhi'*—seeing; *tāhān̄*—there; *rahilā*—remained; *cāri-māsa*—four months; *prabhu-saṅge*—with the Lord; *nṛtya-gīta*—chanting and dancing; *parama*—greatest; *ullāsa*—pleasure.

TRANSLATION

After attending the Ratha-yātrā ceremony at Jagannātha Puri, all the devotees remained there for four months, greatly enjoying the company of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu by performing kīrtana [chanting and dancing].

TEXT 48

ବିଦ୍ୟାଯ ସମୟ ପ୍ରଭୁ କହିଲା ସବାରେ ।
ପ୍ରତ୍ୟବ୍ଦ ଆସିବେ ସବେ ଗୁଣିଚା ଦେଖିବାରେ ॥ ୪୮ ॥

vidāya samaya prabhu kahilā sabāre
pratyabda āsibe sabe guṇḍicā dekhibāre

SYNONYMS

vidāya—departing; *samaya*—at the time; *prabhu*—the Lord; *kahilā*—said; *sabāre*—unto everyone; *pratyabda*—every year; *āsibe*—you should come; *sabe*—all; *guṇḍicā*—of the name Guṇḍicā; *dekhibāre*—to see.

TRANSLATION

At the time of departure, the Lord requested all the devotees, “Please come here every year to see the Ratha-yātrā festival of Lord Jagannātha’s journey to the Guṇḍicā temple.”

PURPORT

There is a temple named Guṇḍicā at Sundarācala. Lord Jagannātha, Baladeva and Subhadrā are pushed in Their three carts from the temple in Puri to the Guṇḍicā temple in Sundarācala. In Orissa, this Ratha-yātrā festival is known as Jagannātha’s journey to Guṇḍicā. Whereas others speak of it as the Ratha-yātrā festival, the residents of Orissa refer to it as Guṇḍicā-yātrā.

TEXT 49

ପ୍ରଭୁ-ଅଜ୍ଞାୟ ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟବ୍ଦ ଆସିଯା ।
ଶୁଣିଚା ଦେଖିଯା ସା'ନ ପ୍ରଭୁରେ ମିଲିଯା ॥ ୫୯ ॥

*prabhu-ajñāya bhakta-gaṇa pratyabda āsiyā
guṇḍicā dekhiyā yā'na prabhure miliyā*

SYNONYMS

prabhu-ajñāya—upon the order of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *bhakta-gaṇa*—all the devotees; *pratyabda*—every year; *āsiyā*—coming there; *guṇḍicā*—the festival of Guṇḍicā-yātrā; *dekhiyā*—seeing; *yā'na*—return; *prabhure*—the Lord; *miliyā*—meeting.

TRANSLATION

Following the order of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, all the devotees used to visit Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu every year. They would see the Guṇḍicā festival at Jagannātha Puri and then return home after four months.

TEXT 50

ବିଂଶତି ସଂସର ଐଛେ କୈଲା ଗତାଗତି ।
ଅତୋହନେ ଦୁଁହାର ଦୁଁହା ବିଲା ନାହିଁ ଷ୍ଟିତି ॥ ୫୦ ॥

*virṁśati vatsara aiche kailā gatāgati
anyonye duṁhāra duṁhā vinā nāhi sthiti*

SYNONYMS

virṁśati—twenty; *vatsara*—years; *aiche*—thus; *kailā*—did; *gata-āgati*—going and coming; *anyonye*—mutually; *duṁhāra*—of Lord Caitanya and the devotees; *duṁhā*—the two; *vinā*—without; *nāhi*—there is not; *sthiti*—peace.

TRANSLATION

For twenty consecutive years this meeting took place, and the situation became so intense that the Lord and the devotees could not be happy without meeting one another.

TEXT 51

শেষ আর যেই রাহে দ্বাদশ বৎসর ।
কৃষ্ণের বিরহলীলা প্রভুর অন্তর ॥ ১ ॥

*śeṣa āra yei rahe dvādaśa vatsara
krṣṇera viraha-līlā prabhura antara*

SYNONYMS

śeṣa—at the end; *āra*—the balance; *yei*—whatever; *rahe*—remains; *dvādaśa vatsara*—twelve years; *krṣṇera*—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *viraha-līlā*—the pastimes of separation; *prabhura*—the Lord; *antara*—within.

TRANSLATION

The last twelve years were simply devoted to relishing the pastimes of Kṛṣṇa in separation within the heart of the Lord.

PURPORT

Śrī Kṛṣṇa Caitanya Mahāprabhu enjoyed the position of the gopīs in separation from Kṛṣṇa. When Kṛṣṇa left the gopīs and went to Mathurā, the gopīs cried for Him the rest of their lives, feeling intense separation from Him. This ecstatic feeling of separation was specifically advocated by Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu through His actual demonstrations.

TEXT 52

নিরন্তর রাত্রি-দিন বিরহ উচ্চাদে ।
হাসে, কাঁক্ষে, নাচে, গায় পরম বিষাদে ॥ ৫২ ॥

*nirantara rātri-dina viraha unmāde
hāse, kānde, nāce, gāya parama viṣāde*

SYNONYMS

nirantara—without cessation; *rātri-dina*—night and day; *viraha*—of separation; *unmāde*—in madness; *hāse*—laughs; *kānde*—cries; *nāce*—dances; *gāya*—chants; *parama*—great; *viṣāde*—in moroseness.

TRANSLATION

In the attitude of separation, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu appeared mad both day and night. Sometimes He laughed, and sometimes He cried; sometimes He danced, and sometimes He chanted in great sorrow.

TEXT 53

যে কালে করেন জগন্নাথ দরশন ।
মনে ভাবে, কুরুক্ষেত্রে পাণ্ডাছি মিলন ॥ ৫৩ ॥

*ye kāle karena jagannātha daraśana
mane bhāve, kurukṣetre pāñāchi milana*

SYNONYMS

ye kāle—at those times; *karena*—does; *jagannātha*—Lord Jagannātha; *daraśana*—visiting; *mane*—within the mind; *bhāve*—thinks; *kuru-kṣetra*—on the field of Kurukṣetra; *pāñāchi*—I have gotten; *milana*—meeting.

TRANSLATION

At those times, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu would visit Lord Jagannātha. Then His feelings exactly corresponded to those of the gopis when they saw Kṛṣṇa at Kurukṣetra after long separation. Kṛṣṇa had come to Kurukṣetra with His brother and sister to visit.

PURPORT

When Kṛṣṇa was performing *yajña* (sacrifice) at Kurukṣetra, He invited all the inhabitants of Vṛndāvana to come see Him. Lord Caitanya's heart was always filled with separation from Kṛṣṇa, but as soon as He had the opportunity to visit the Jagannātha temple, He became fully absorbed in the thoughts of the gopīs who came to see Kṛṣṇa at Kurukṣetra.

TEXT 54

ରथ୍ୟାତ୍ରାୟ ଆଗେ ସବେ କରେନ ନର୍ତ୍ତନ ।
ତାହା ଏହି ପଦ ମାତ୍ର କରଯେ ଗ୍ୟାଯନ ॥ ୫୮ ॥

*ratha-yātrāya āge yabe karena nartana
tāhān ei pada mātra karaye gāyana*

SYNONYMS

ratha-yātrāya—in the car festival; *āge*—in front; *yabe*—when; *karena*—does; *nartana*—dancing; *tāhān*—there; *ei*—this; *pada*—stanza; *mātra*—only; *karaye*—does; *gāyana*—singing.

TRANSLATION

When Caitanya Mahāprabhu used to dance before the cart during the festival, He always sang the following two lines.

TEXT 55

“ସେହିତ ପରାଣ-ନାଥ ପାଇନୁ ।
ସାହା ଲାଗି’ ମଦନଦହନେ ଝୁରି ଗୋଚୁ ॥ ୧୧ ॥

*seita parāṇa-nātha pāinu
yāhā lāgi' madana-dahane jhuri genu*

SYNONYMS

seita—that; *parāṇa-nātha*—Lord of My life; *pāinu*—I have gotten; *yāhā*—whom; *lāgi'*—for; *madana-dahane*—in the fire of lusty desire; *jhuri*—burning; *genu*—I have become.

TRANSLATION

“I have gotten that Lord of My life for whom I was burning in the fire of lusty desires.”

PURPORT

In *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam* (10.29.15) it is stated:

*kāmarān krodharān bhayaṁ sneham
 aikyārān sauhṛdam eva ca
 nityārān harau vidadhato
 yānti tanmayatām hi te*

The word *kāma* means lusty desire, *bhaya* means fear, and *kroda* means anger. If one somehow or other approaches Kṛṣṇa, his life becomes successful. The *gopis* approached Kṛṣṇa with lusty desire. Kṛṣṇa was a very beautiful boy, and they wanted to meet and enjoy His company. But this lusty desire is different from that of the material world. It appears like mundane lust, but in actuality it is the highest form of attraction to Kṛṣṇa. Caitanya Mahāprabhu was a *sannyāsi*; He left home and everything else. He could certainly not be induced by any mundane lusty desires. So when He uses the word *madana-dahane* ("in the fire of lusty desire"), He means that out of pure love for Kṛṣṇa He was burning in the fire of separation from Kṛṣṇa. Whenever He met Jagannātha, either in the temple or during the Ratha-yātrā, Caitanya Mahāprabhu used to think, "Now I have gotten the Lord of My life and soul!"

TEXT 56

ଏହି ଧୂଯା-ଗାନେ ନାଚେନ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ପ୍ରହର ।
 କୃଷ୍ଣ ଲାଗେ ଭଜେ ସାଇ—ଏଭାବ ଅନ୍ତର ॥ ୫୬ ॥

*ei dhuyā-gāne nācena dvitiya prahara
 krṣṇa lañā vraje yāi—e-bhāva antara*

SYNONYMS

ei dhuyā-gāne—in the repetition of this song; *nācena*—He dances; *dvitiya prahara*—the second period of the day; *krṣṇa lañā*—taking Kṛṣṇa; *vraje yāi*—let Me go back to Vṛndāvana; *e-bhāva*—this ecstasy; *antara*—within.

TRANSLATION

Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu used to sing this song [seita parāna-nātha] especially during the latter part of the day, and He would think, "Let Me take Kṛṣṇa and go back to Vṛndāvana." This ecstasy was always filling His heart.

PURPORT

Being always absorbed in the ecstasy of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu felt the same separation from Kṛṣṇa that Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī felt when Kṛṣṇa left Vṛndāvana and went to Mathurā. This ecstatic feeling is very helpful in attaining love of God in separation. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu has taught everyone that one should not be overly anxious to see the Lord, but should rather feel separation from Him in ecstasy. It is actually better to feel separation from Him than to desire to see Him face to face. When the gopīs of Vṛndāvana, the residents of Gokula, met Kṛṣṇa at Kurukṣetra during the solar eclipse, they wanted to take Kṛṣṇa back to Vṛndāvana. Śrī Kṛṣṇa Caitanya Mahāprabhu also felt the same ecstasy as soon as He saw Jagannātha in the temple or on the Ratha-yātrā cart. The gopīs of Vṛndāvana did not like the opulence of Dvārakā. They wanted to take Kṛṣṇa to the village of Vṛndāvana and enjoy His company in the groves. This desire was also felt by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, and He danced in ecstasy before the Ratha-yātrā festival when Lord Jagannātha went to Gundicā.

TEXT 57

এই ভাবে নৃত্যমধ্যে পড়ে এক শ্লোক ।
সেই শ্লোকের অর্থ কেহ নাহি বুঝে লোক ॥ ৫৭ ॥

*ei bhāve nṛtya-madhye paḍe eka śloka
sei ślokera artha keha nāhi bujhe loka*

SYNONYMS

ei bhāve—in this ecstasy; *nṛtya-madhye*—during the dancing; *paḍe*—recites; *eka*—one; *śloka*—verse; *sei ślokera*—of that verse; *artha*—the meaning; *keha*—anyone; *nāhi*—not; *bujhe*—understands; *loka*—person.

TRANSLATION

In that ecstasy, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu recited one verse when dancing in front of Lord Jagannātha. Almost no one could understand the meaning of that verse.

TEXT 58

যঃ কৌমারহরঃ স এব হি বরন্তা এব চৈত্রক্ষপঃ-
শ্বে চোগ্নীলিতমালতীমূরভযঃ প্রোঢ়াঃ কদম্বানিলাঃ ।

স। চৈবাশ্মি তথাপি তত্ত্ব স্মৃতব্যাপারলীলা বিধৈ
রেবারোধসি বেতসীতক্তলে চেতঃ সমৃৎকর্থতে ॥ ৫৮ ॥

*yah kaumāra-haraḥ sa eva hi varas tā eva caitra-kṣapāḥ
te conmilita-mālatī-surabhayaḥ prauḍhāḥ kadambānilāḥ
sā caivāsmi tathāpi tatra surata-vyāpāra-lilā-vidhau
revā-rodhasi vetasi-taru-tale cetaḥ samutkāñthate*

SYNONYMS

yah—that same person who; *kaumāra-haraḥ*—the thief of my heart during youth; *sah*—he; *eva hi*—certainly; *varah*—lover; *tāḥ*—these; *eva*—certainly; *caitra-kṣapāḥ*—moonlit nights of the month of Caitra; *te*—those; *ca*—and; *unmilita*—fructified; *mālatī*—of *mālatī* flowers; *surabhayaḥ*—fragrances; *prauḍhāḥ*—full; *kadamba*—with the fragrance of the *kadamba* flower; *anilāḥ*—the breezes; *sā*—that one; *ca*—also; *eva*—certainly; *asmi*—I am; *tathāpi*—still; *tatra*—there; *surata-vyāpāra*—in intimate transactions; *lilā*—of pastimes; *vidhau*—in the manner; *revā*—of the river named Revā; *rodhasi*—on the bank; *vetasi*—of the name *Vetasī*; *taru-tale*—underneath the tree; *cetaḥ*—my mind; *samutkāñthate*—is very eager to go.

TRANSLATION

“That very personality who stole away my heart during my youth is now again my master. These are the same moonlit nights of the month of Caitra. The same fragrance of *mālatī* flowers is there, and the same sweet breezes are blowing from the *kadamba* forest. In our intimate relationship, I am also the same lover, yet still my mind is not happy here. I am eager to go back to that place on the bank of the Revā under the *Vetasī* tree. That is my desire.”

PURPORT

This verse appears in the *Padyāvalī* (382), by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī.

TEXT 59

এই শ্লোকের অর্থ জানে একলে স্বরূপ ।
দৈবে সে বৎসর তাহাঁ গিয়াছেন রূপ ॥ ৫৯ ॥

*ei ślokera artha jāne ekale svarūpa
daive se vatsara tāhān giyāchena rūpa*

SYNONYMS

ei—this; *ślokera*—of the verse; *artha*—the meaning; *jāne*—knows; *ekale*—alone; *svarūpa*—Śvarūpa Dāmodara; *daive*—by chance; *se vatsara*—that year; *tāhān*—there; *giyāchena*—went; *rūpa*—Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī.

TRANSLATION

This verse appears to be the hankering between some ordinary boy and girl, but its actual deep meaning was known only to Śvarūpa Dāmodara. By chance, one year Rūpa Gosvāmī was also present there.

TEXT 60

ଅଭୂମୁଖେ ଶୋକ ଶୁଣି' ଶ୍ରୀରୂପଗୋସାଙ୍ଗି ।
ସେଇ ଶୋକେର ଅର୍ଥ-ଶୋକ କରିଲା ତଥାଇ ॥ ୬୦ ॥

*prabhu-mukhe śloka śuni' śrī-rūpa-gosāñi
sei ślokera artha-śloka karilā tathāi*

SYNONYMS

prabhu-mukhe—in the mouth of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *śloka*—the verse; *śuni'*—hearing; *śrī-rūpa-gosāñi*—Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī; *sei*—that; *ślokera*—of the first verse; *artha*—giving the meaning; *śloka*—another verse; *karilā*—composed; *tathāi*—immediately.

TRANSLATION

Although the meaning of the verse was known only to Śvarūpa Dāmodara, Rūpa Gosvāmī, after hearing it from Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, immediately composed another verse, describing the meaning of the original verse.

TEXT 61

ଶୋକ କରି' ଏକ ତାଳପତ୍ରେ ଲିଖିଯା ।
ଆପନ ବାସାର ଚାଲେ ରାଖିଲ ଗୁଞ୍ଜିଯା ॥ ୬୧ ॥

*śloka kari' eka tāla-patrete likhiyā
āpana vāsāra cāle rākhila guñjiyā*

SYNONYMS

śloka kari'—composing the verse; *eka*—one; *tāla-patrete*—on a palm leaf; *likhiyā*—writing; *āpana*—his own; *vāsāra*—of the residence; *cāle*—on the roof; *rākhila*—kept; *guñjiyā*—pushing.

TRANSLATION

After composing this verse, Rūpa Gosvāmī wrote it on a palm leaf and put it on the roof of the thatched house in which he was living.

TEXT 62

ଶୋକ ରାଖି' ଗେଲା ସମୁଦ୍ରଜ୍ଞାନ କରିତେ ।
ହେଲକାଳେ ଆଇଲା ପ୍ରଭୁ ତାଙ୍କାରେ ମିଲିତେ ॥ ୬୨ ॥

śloka rākhi' *gelā samudra-snāna karite*
hena-kāle āīlā prabhu tāṅhāre milite

SYNONYMS

śloka rākhi'—keeping the verse in that way; *gelā*—went; *samudra-snāna*—a bath in the sea; *karite*—to take; *hena-kāle*—in the meantime; *āīlā*—came; *prabhu*—Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *tāṅhāre*—him; *milite*—to meet.

TRANSLATION

After composing this verse and putting it on the roof of his house, Śrila Rūpa Gosvāmī went to bathe in the sea. In the meantime, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu went to his hut to meet him.

TEXT 63

ହରିଦାସ ଠାକୁର ଆର ରୂପ-ସନାତନ ।
ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ-ମନ୍ଦିରେ ନା ଯା'ନ ତିନ ଭଙ୍ଗ ॥ ୬୩ ॥

hari-dāsa ṭhākura āra rūpa-sanātana
jagannātha-mandire nā yā'na tina jana

SYNONYMS

hari-dāsa ṭhākura—Śrila Haridāsa ṭhākura; *āra*—and; *rūpa-sanātana*—Śrila Rūpa Gosvāmī and Śrila Sanātana Gosvāmī; *jagannātha-mandire*—in the temple of Lord Jagannātha; *nā*—not; *yā'na*—go; *tina jana*—three persons.

TRANSLATION

To avoid turmoil, three great personalities—Haridāsa Ṭhākura, Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī and Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī—did not enter the temple of Jagannātha.

PURPORT

It is still the practice at Jagannātha temple not to allow those to enter who do not strictly follow the Vedic culture known as Hinduism. Śrīla Haridāsa Ṭhākura, Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī and Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī had had previous intimate connections with Mohammedans. Haridāsa Ṭhākura had been born in a Mohammedan family, and Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī and Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī, having given up their social status in Hindu society, had been appointed ministers in the Mohammedan government. They had even changed their names to Sākara Mallika and Dabira Khāsa. Thus they had supposedly been expelled from brāhmaṇa society. Consequently, out of humility, they did not enter the temple of Jagannātha, although the Personality of Godhead, Jagannātha, in His form of Caitanya Mahāprabhu, personally came to see them every day. Similarly, the members of this Kṛṣṇa consciousness society are sometimes refused entrance into some of the temples in India. We should not feel sorry about this as long as we engage in chanting the Hare Kṛṣṇa mantra. Kṛṣṇa Himself associates with devotees who are chanting His holy name, and there is no need to be unhappy over not being able to enter a certain temple. Such dogmatic prohibitions were not approved by Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu. Those who were thought unfit to enter Jagannātha temple were daily visited by Caitanya Mahāprabhu, and this indicates that Caitanya Mahāprabhu did not approve of the prohibitions. To avoid unnecessary turmoil, however, these great personalities would not enter Jagannātha temple.

TEXT 64

মহাপ্রভু জগন্নাথের উপল-ভোগ দেখিয়া ।
নিজগৃহে যাঁ'ন এই তিনেরে মিলিয়া ॥ ৬৪ ॥

*mahāprabhu jagannāthera upala-bhoga dekhiyā
nija-gṛhe yā'na ei tinere miliyā*

SYNONYMS

mahā-prabhu—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *jagannāthera*—of Lord Jagannātha; *upala-bhoga*—offering of food on the stone; *dekhiyā*—after seeing; *nija-gṛhe*—to His own residence; *yā'na*—goes; *ei*—these; *tinere*—three; *miliyā*—meeting.

TRANSLATION

Every day Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu used to see the upala-bhoga ceremony at the temple of Jagannātha, and after seeing this, He used to go visit these three great personalities on His way to His own residence.

PURPORT

Upala-bhoga is a particular type of offering performed just behind the Garuḍa-stamba on a stone slab. That stone slab is called the *upala*. All food is offered within the temple room just below the altar of Jagannātha. This *bhoga*, however, was offered on the stone slab within the vision of the public; therefore it is called *upala-bhoga*.

TEXT 65

এই তিনি মধ্যে যবে থাকে যেই জন ।
তাঁরে আসি' আপনে মিলে,— প্রভুর নিয়ম ॥ ৬৫ ॥

*ei tina madhye yabe thāke yei jana
tāñre āsi' āpane mile, —prabhura niyama*

SYNOMYMS

ei tina madhye—of these three; *yabe*—when; *thāke*—remains; *yei jana*—that person who; *tāñre*—to him; *āsi'*—coming; *āpane* *mile*—personally meets; *prabhura*—of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *niyama*—regular practice.

TRANSLATION

If one of these three was not present, He would meet the others. That was His regular practice.

TEXT 66

দৈবে আসি' প্রভু যবে উর্ধ্বেতে চাহিলা ।
চালে গেঁজা তালপত্রে সেই শ্লোক পাইলা ॥ ৬৬ ॥

*daive āsi' prabhu yabe ūrdhvete cāhilā
cāle gorjā tāla-patre sei śloka pāilā*

SYNOMYMS

daive—accidentally; *āsi'*—coming there; *prabhu*—the Lord; *yabe*—when; *ūrdhvete*—on the roof; *cāhilā*—He looked; *cāle*—in the roof; *gorjā*—pushed; *tāla-patre*—the palm leaf; *sei*—that; *śloka*—verse; *pāilā*—got.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu went to the residence of Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī, He accidentally saw the palm leaf on the roof, and thus He read the verse composed by him.

TEXT 67

ଶୋକ ପଡ଼ି' ଆହେ ପ୍ରଭୁ ଆବିଷ୍ଟ ହଇଯା ।
କ୍ଲପଗୋମାତ୍ରିଃ ଆସି' ପଡେ ଦଣ୍ଡବନ୍ଧ ହଏଣା ॥ ୬୭ ॥

*śloka paḍi' āche prabhu āviṣṭa ha-iyā
rūpa-gosāñi āsi' pade daṇḍavat hañā*

SYNONYMS

śloka paḍi'—reading the verse; *āche*—remained; *prabhu*—the Lord; *āviṣṭa*—in an ecstatic mood; *ha-iyā*—being; *rūpa-gosāñi*—Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī; *āsi'*—coming; *pade*—fell down; *daṇḍavat*—like a rod; *hañā*—be-coming.

TRANSLATION

After reading the verse, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu went into an ecstatic mood. While He was in that state, Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī came and immediately fell down on the floor like a rod.

PURPORT

The word *daṇḍa* means rod or pole. A rod or pole falls straight; similarly, when one offers obeisances to his superior with all eight *āṅgas* (parts) of the body, he performs what is called *daṇḍavat*. Sometimes we only speak of *daṇḍavats* but actually do not fall down. In any case, *daṇḍavat* means falling down like a rod before one's superior.

TEXT 68

ଉଠି' ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ତାହେ ଚାପଡ଼ ମାରିଯା ।
କହିତେ ଲାଗିଲା କିଛୁ କୋଲେତେ କରିଯା ॥ ୬୮ ॥

*uṭhi' mahāprabhu tāhre cāpaḍa māriyā
kahite lāgilā kichu kolete kariyā*

SYNONYMS

uthi'—standing up; *mahāprabhu*—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *tāñre*—unto Rūpa Gosvāmī; *cāpaḍa māriyā*—slapping; *kahite*—to say; *lāgilā*—began; *kichu*—something; *kolete*—on the lap; *kariyā*—taking.

TRANSLATION

When Rūpa Gosvāmī fell down like a rod, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu got up and gave him a slap. Then, taking him on His lap, He began to speak to him.

TEXT 69

মোর শ্লোকের অভিপ্রায় না জানে কোন জনে ।
মোর মনের কথা তুমি জানিলে কেমনে ? ৬৯ ॥

*mora ślokera abhiprāya nā jāne kona jane
mora manera kathā tumi jānile kemane?*

SYNONYMS

mora—My; *ślokera*—of the verse; *abhiprāya*—purport; *nā*—does not; *jāne*—know; *kona*—any; *jane*—person; *mora*—My; *manera*—of mind; *kathā*—the intention; *tumi*—you; *jānile*—understood; *kemane*—how.

TRANSLATION

“No one knows the purport of My verse,” Caitanya Mahāprabhu said. “How could you understand My intention?”

TEXT 70

এত বলি' তাঁরে বহু প্রসাদ কয়িয়া ।
স্বরূপ-গোসাঙ্গে শ্লোক দেখাইল লঞ্চা ॥ ৭০ ॥

*eta bali' tāñre bahu prasāda kariyā
svarūpa-gosāñire śloka dekhāila lañā*

SYNONYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *tāñre*—unto Rūpa Gosvāmī; *bahu*—much; *prasāda*—mercy; *kariyā*—showing; *svarūpa-gosāñire*—unto Svarūpa Gosvāmī; *śloka*—the verse; *dekhāila*—showed; *lañā*—taking.

TRANSLATION

Saying this, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu bestowed various benedictions upon Rūpa Gosvāmī, and taking the verse, He later showed it to Svarūpa Gosvāmī.

TEXT 71

স্বরূপে পুছেন প্রভু হইয়া বিস্মিতে ।
মোর অন্তের কথা রূপ জানিল কেমতে ॥ ৭১ ॥

*svarūpe puchena prabhu ha-iyā vismite
mora manera kathā rūpa jānila kemate*

SYNONYMS

svarūpe—unto Svarūpa Gosvāmī; *puchena*—inquired; *prabhu*—the Lord; *ha-iyā*—becoming; *vismite*—struck with wonder; *mora*—My; *manera*—of the mind; *kathā*—intention; *rūpa*—Rūpa Gosvāmī; *jānila*—understand; *ke-mate*—how.

TRANSLATION

Having shown the verse to Svarūpa Dāmodara with great wonder, Caitanya Mahāprabhu asked him how Rūpa Gosvāmī could understand the intentions of His mind.

PURPORT

We had the opportunity to receive a similar blessing from Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Gosvāmī when we presented an essay at his birthday ceremony. He was so pleased with that essay that he used to call some of his confidential devotees and show it to them. How could we have understood the intentions of Śrīla Prabhupāda?

TEXT 72

স্বরূপ কহে,—যাতে জানিল তোমার মন ।
তাতে জানি,—হয় তোমার কৃপার ভাজন ॥ ৭২ ॥

*svarūpa kahe,—yāte jānila tomāra mana
tātē jāni,—haya tomāra kṛpāra bhājana*

SYNONYMS

svarūpa kahe—Svarūpa Dāmodara replied; *yāte*—since; *jānila*—he knew; *tomāra*—Your; *mana*—intention; *tāte*—therefore; *jāni*—I can understand; *haya*—he is; *tomāra*—Your; *kṛpāra*—of the mercy; *bhājana*—recipient.

TRANSLATION

Śrīla Svarūpa Dāmodara Gosvāmī replied to Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu: “If Rūpa Gosvāmī can understand Your mind and intentions, he must have Your Lordship’s special benediction.”

TEXT 73

ପ୍ରଭୁ କହେ,— ତାରେ ଆମି ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ ହେଣା ।
ଆଲିଙ୍ଗନ କୈଲୁ ସର୍ବଶକ୍ତି ସଞ୍ଚାରିଯା ॥ ୭୩ ॥

prabhu kahe,— *tāre āmi santuṣṭa hañā*
āliṅgana kailu sarva-śakti sañcāriyā

SYNONYMS

prabhu kahe—the Lord said; *tāre*—him; *āmi*—I; *santuṣṭa hañā*—being very much satisfied; *āliṅgana* *kailu*—embraced; *sarva-śakti*—all potencies; *sañcāriyā*—bestowing.

TRANSLATION

The Lord said: “I was so pleased with Rūpa Gosvāmī that I embraced him and bestowed upon him all necessary potencies for preaching the bhakti cult.

TEXT 74

ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ପାତ୍ର ହୟ ଗୃଦ୍ଧରୀ-ବିବେଚନେ ।
ତୁ ଗୁଣିଓ କହିଓ ତାରେ ଗୃଦ୍ଧରୀ-ଖ୍ୟାନେ ॥ ୭୪ ॥

yogya pātra haya gūḍha-rasa-vivecane
tumio kahio tāre gūḍha-rasākhyāne

SYNONYMS

yogya—suitable; *pātra*—recipient; *haya*—is; *gūḍha*—confidential; *rasa*—the mellows; *vivecane*—in analyzing; *tumio*—you also; *kahio*—instruct; *tāre*—him; *gūḍha*—confidential; *rasa*—the mellows; *ākhyāne*—in describing.

TRANSLATION

“I accept Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmi as quite fit to understand the confidential mellows of devotional service, and I recommend that you explain devotional service to him further.”

TEXT 75

**ଏସବ କହିବ ଆଗେ ବିଷ୍ଟାର କରିଏଣୀ ।
ସଂକ୍ଷେପେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ କୈଳ ପ୍ରାସାଦ ପାଇଏଣୀ ॥ ୭୫ ॥**

e-saba kahiba āge vistāra kariñā
saṅkṣepe uddeśa kaila prastāva pāññā

SYNOMYMS

e-saba—all these; *kahiba*—I shall narrate; *āge*—later; *vistāra*—elaboration; *kariñā*—making; *saṅkṣepe*—in brief; *uddeśa*—reference; *kaila*—did; *prastāva*—opportunity; *pāññā*—getting.

TRANSLATION

I shall describe all these incidents elaborately later on. Now I have given only a brief reference.

TEXT 76

ପ୍ରିୟ: ମୋହଯଃ କୃଷ୍ଣ: ସହଚରି କୁରୁକ୍ଷେତ୍ରମିଲିତ-
ଶ୍ଵରାହଃ ମୀ ରାଧା ତନ୍ଦମୁଭ୍ୟୋଃ ସଜମମୁଥମ୍ ।
ତଥାପ୍ୟନ୍ତଃ-ଖେଳଅଧୁରମୂରଳୀପଞ୍ଚମଜୁଷେ
ମନେ ମେ କାଳିନ୍ଦୀପୁଲିନବିପିନାୟ ସ୍ପର୍ଷ୍ୟାତି ॥ ୧୬ ॥

priyah so 'yam krṣṇah sahacari kuru-kṣetra-militas
tathāharāṁ sā rādhā tad idam ubhayoḥ saṅgama-sukham
tathāpy antaḥ-khelan-madhura-muralī-pañcama-juṣe
mano me kālindi-pulina-vipināya spṝhayati

SYNOMYMS

priyah—very dear; *sah*—He; *ayam*—this; *krṣṇah*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *saha-cari*—O My dear friend; *kuru-kṣetra-militaḥ*—who is met on the field of Kurukṣetra; *tathā*—also; *aham*—I; *sā*—that; *rādhā*—Rādhārāṇī; *tad*—that; *idam*—

this; *ubhayoh*—of both of Us; *saṅgama-sukham*—the happiness of meeting; *tathāpi*—still; *antaḥ*—within; *khelan*—playing; *madhura*—sweet; *murali*—of the flute; *pañcama*—the fifth note; *juṣe*—which delights in; *manah*—the mind; *me*—My; *kālīndī*—of the River Yamunā; *pulina*—on the bank; *vipināya*—the trees; *spṛhayati*—desires.

TRANSLATION

[This is a verse spoken by Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī.] “My dear friend, now I have met My very old and dear friend Kṛṣṇa on this field of Kurukṣetra. I am the same Rādhārāṇī, and now We are meeting together. It is very pleasant, but still I would like to go to the bank of the Yamunā beneath the trees of the forest there. I wish to hear the vibration of His sweet flute playing the fifth note within that forest of Vṛndāvana.”

PURPORT

This verse also appears in the *Padyāvalī* (383), by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī.

TEXT 77

এই শ্লোকের সংক্ষেপার্থ শুন, ভক্তগণ।
জগন্নাথ দেখি' যেছে প্রভুর ভাবন ॥ ৭৭ ॥

ei ślokera saṅkṣepārtha śuna, bhakta-gaṇa
jagannātha dekhi' yaiche prabhura bhāvana

SYNOMYS

ei—this; *ślokera*—of the verse; *saṅkṣepa-artha*—a brief explanation; *śuna*—hear; *bhakta-gaṇa*—O devotees; *jagannātha*—Lord Jagannātha; *dekhi'*—after seeing; *yaiche*—just as; *prabhura*—of Lord Caitanya; *bhāvana*—the thinking.

TRANSLATION

Now, O devotees, please hear a brief explanation of this verse. Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu was thinking in this way after having seen the Jagannātha Deity.

TEXT 78

ଆରାଧিকা କୁରଙ୍ଗେତ୍ରେ କୃଷ୍ଣର ଦରଶନ ।
ସଦ୍ୟପି ପାଯେନ, ତବୁ ଭାବେନ ଐଛନ ॥ ৭৮ ॥

śrī-rādhikā kurukṣetre kṛṣṇera daraśana
yadyapi pāyena, tabu bhāvena aichana

SYNONYMS

śrī-rādhikā—Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī; *kuru-kṣetre*—in the field of Kurukṣetra; *kṛṣṇera*—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *daraśana*—meeting; *yadyapi*—although; *pāyena*—She gets; *tabu*—still; *bhāvena*—thinks; *aichana*—in this way.

TRANSLATION

The subject of His thoughts was Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī, who met Kṛṣṇa in the field of Kurukṣetra. Although She met Kṛṣṇa there, She was nonetheless thinking of Him in the following way.

TEXT 79

রাজবেশ, হাতী, ঘোড়া, মনুষ্য গহন।
কাহাঁ গোপ-বেশ, কাহাঁ নির্জন বৃন্দাবন ॥ ৭৯ ॥

rāja-veśa, hātī, ghodā, manuṣya gahana
kāhān gopa-veśa, kāhān nirjana vṛndāvana

SYNONYMS

rāja-veśa—royal dress; *hātī*—elephants; *ghodā*—horses; *manuṣya*—men; *gahana*—crowds; *kāhān*—where; *gopa-veśa*—the dress of a cowherd boy; *kāhān*—where; *nirjana*—solitary; *vṛndāvana*—of the name Vṛndāvana.

TRANSLATION

She thought of Him in the calm and quiet atmosphere of Vṛndāvana, dressed as a cowherd boy. But at Kurukṣetra He was in a royal dress and was accompanied by elephants, horses and crowds of men. Thus the atmosphere was not congenial for Their meeting.

TEXT 80

সেই ভাব, সেই কৃষ্ণ, সেই বৃন্দাবন।
যবে পাই, তবে হয় বাঞ্ছিত পূরণ ॥ ৮০ ॥

sei bhāva, sei kṛṣṇa, sei vṛndāvana
yabe pāi, tabe haya vāñchita pūraṇa

SYNONYMS

sei bhāva—that circumstance; *sei kṛṣṇa*—that Kṛṣṇa; *sei vṛndāvana*—that Vṛndāvana; *yabe pāi*—if I get; *tabe*—then; *haya*—is; *vāñchita*—desired object; *pūraṇa*—fulfilled.

TRANSLATION

Thus meeting with Kṛṣṇa and thinking of the Vṛndāvana atmosphere, Rādhārāṇī longed for Kṛṣṇa to take Her to Vṛndāvana again to fulfill Her desire in that calm atmosphere.

TEXT 81

ଆହୁଃ ତେ ନଲିନାଭ ପଦାରବିନ୍ଦଃ
ଯୋଗେଶ୍ଵରୈହର୍ଦ୍ଦି ବିଚିନ୍ତ୍ୟମଗାଧବୋଧେଃ ।
ସଂସାରକୃପତିତୋତ୍ତରଣାବଳସ୍ଥଃ
ଗେହଃ ଜୁଷାମପି ମନସ୍ୟଦିଗ୍ରାହ ସଦା ନଃ ॥ ୮୧ ॥

*āhuś ca te nalina-nābha padāravindam
yogeśvarair hṛdi vicintyam agādha-bodhaiḥ
saṁsāra-kūpa-patitottaraṇāvalambaram
geham juśām api manasy udyāt sadā nah*

SYNONYMS

āhuḥ—the gopīs said; *ca*—and; *te*—Your; *nalina-nābha*—O Lord, whose navel is just like a lotus flower; *pada-aravindam*—lotus feet; *yoga-iśvaraiḥ*—by the great mystic yogīs; *hṛdi*—within the heart; *vicintyam*—to be meditated upon; *agādha-bodhaiḥ*—who were highly learned philosophers; *saṁsāra-kūpa*—the dark well of material existence; *patita*—of those fallen; *uttaraṇa*—of deliverers; *avalambam*—the only shelter; *geham*—family affairs; *juśām*—of those engaged; *api*—although; *manasi*—in the minds; *udyāt*—let be awakened; *sadā*—always; *nah*—our.

TRANSLATION

The gopīs spoke thus: "Dear Lord, whose navel is just like a lotus flower, Your lotus feet are the only shelter for those who have fallen into the deep well of material existence. Your feet are worshiped and meditated upon by great mystic yogīs and highly learned philosophers. We

wish that these lotus feet may also be awakened within our hearts, although we are only ordinary persons engaged in household affairs."

PURPORT

This is a verse from the *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam* (10.82.49).

TEXT 82

তোমার চরণ মোর ব্রজপুরঘরে ।
উদয় করয়ে ষদি, তবে বাঞ্ছা পূরে ॥ ৮২ ॥

*tomāra caraṇa mora vraja-pura-ghare
udaya karaye yadi, tabe vāñchā pūre*

SYNONYMS

tomāra—Your; *caraṇa*—lotus feet; *mora*—my; *vraja-pura-ghare*—at the home in Vṛndāvana; *udaya*—awaken; *karaye*—I do; *yadi*—if; *tabe*—then; *vāñchā*—desires; *pūre*—are fulfilled.

TRANSLATION

The gopis thought: "Dear Lord, if Your lotus feet again come to our home in Vṛndāvana, our desires will be fulfilled."

PURPORT

In his *Anubhāṣya*, Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura comments: "The gopis are purely engaged in the service of the Lord without motive. They are not captivated by the opulence of Kṛṣṇa, nor by the understanding that He is the Supreme Personality of Godhead." Naturally the gopis were inclined to love Kṛṣṇa, for He was an attractive young boy of Vṛndāvana village. Being village girls, they were not very much attracted to the field of Kuruksetra, where Kṛṣṇa was present with elephants, horses and royal dress. Indeed, they did not very much appreciate Kṛṣṇa in that atmosphere. Kṛṣṇa was not attracted by the opulence or personal beauty of the gopis but by their pure devotional service. Similarly, the gopis were attracted to Kṛṣṇa as a cowherd boy, not in sophisticated guise. Lord Kṛṣṇa is inconceivably powerful. To understand Him, great yogis and saintly persons give up all material engagements and meditate upon Him. Similarly, those who are overly attracted to material enjoyment, to enhancement of material opulence, to family maintenance or to liberation from the entanglements of this material world take

shelter of the Supreme Personality of Godhead. But such activities and motivations are unknown to the *gopis*; they are not at all expert in executing such auspicious activities. Already transcendently enlightened, they simply engage their purified senses in the service of the Lord in the remote village of Vṛndāvana. The *gopis* are not interested in dry speculation, in the arts, in music, or other conditions of material life. They are bereft of all understanding of material enjoyment and renunciation. Their only desire is to see Kṛṣṇa return and enjoy spiritual, transcendental pastimes with them. The *gopis* want Him simply to stay in Vṛndāvana so that they can render service unto Him, for His pleasure. There is not even a tinge of personal sense gratification.

TEXT 83

ভাগবতের শ্লোক-গৃঢ়ার্থ বিশদ করিণ।
রূপ-গোসাঙ্গ শ্লোক কৈল লোক বুজাইণ। ॥ ৮৩ ॥

*bhāgavatera śloka-gūḍhārtha viśada kariñā
rūpa-gosāñi śloka kaila loka bujhāiñā*

SYNONYMS

bhāgavatera—of *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam*; *śloka*—the verse; *gūḍha-artha*—confidential meaning; *viśada*—elaborate description; *kariñā*—doing; *rūpa-gosāñi*—Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī; *śloka*—the verse; *kaila*—compiled; *loka*—the people in general; *bujhāiñā*—making understand.

TRANSLATION

In one verse, Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī has explained the confidential meaning of the verse of Śrimad-Bhāgavatam for the understanding of the general populace.

TEXT 84

যা তে লীলারসপরিমলোকারিবগ্নাপরীতা
ধন্যা ক্ষেণী বিলসতি বৃতা মাধুরী মাধুরীভিঃ ।
তত্ত্বাভিষ্ঠচ্ছুলপশ্চীভাবমুক্তাস্ত্রাভিঃ
সম্বীতস্তং কলম্ব বদনোঞ্জাসি-বেগুবিহারম্ । ৮৪ ॥

*yā te līlā-rasa-parimalodgārī-vanyāparitā
dhanyā kṣauṇī vilasati vṛtā māthuri mādhuribhiḥ*

tatrāsmābhiś caṭula-paśupī-bhāva-mugdhāntarābhiḥ
saṁvītas tvam kalaya vadanolllāsi-venur vihāram

SYNONYMS

yā—that; te—Your; *līlā-rasa*—of the mellow tasting in the pastimes; *parimala*—the fragrance; *udgāri*—spreading; *vanya-āparitā*—filled with forests; *dhanyā*—glorious; *kṣauṇī*—the land; *vilasati*—enjoys; *vṛtā*—surrounded; *māthuri*—the Mathurā district; *mādhuribhiḥ*—by the beauties; *tatra*—there; *asmābhiḥ*—by us; *caṭula*—flickering; *paśupī-bhāva*—with ecstatic enjoyment as *gopīs*; *mugdha-antarābhiḥ*—by those whose hearts are enchanted; *saṁvitāḥ*—surrounded; *tvam*—You; *kalaya*—kindly perform; *vadana*—on the mouth; *ullāsi*—playing; *venuḥ*—with the flute; *vihāram*—playful pastimes.

TRANSLATION

The gopīs continued: “Dear Kṛṣṇa, the fragrance of the mellow of Your pastimes is spread throughout the forests of the glorious land of Vṛndāvana, which is surrounded by the sweetness of the district of Mathurā. In the congenial atmosphere of that wonderful land, You may enjoy Your pastimes, with Your flute dancing on Your lips, and surrounded by us, the gopīs, whose hearts are always enchanted by unpredictable ecstatic emotions.”

PURPORT

This is a verse from the *Lalita-mādhava* (10.38), by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī.

TEXT 85

ଏଇମତ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ଦେଖି' ଜଗନ୍ନାଥେ ।
ସୁଭଦ୍ରା-ସହିତ ଦେଖେ, ବଂଶୀ ନାହି ହାତେ ॥ ୮୫ ॥

*ei-mata mahāprabhu dekhi' jagannāthe
subhadrā-sahita dekhe, varṇśi nāhi hāte*

SYNONYMS

ei-mata—in this way; *mahā-prabhu*—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *dekhi'*—after seeing; *jagannāthe*—Lord Jagannātha; *su-bhadrā*—Subhadrā; *sahita*—with; *dekhe*—He sees; *varṇśi*—the flute; *nāhi*—not; *hāte*—in the hand.

TRANSLATION

In this way, when Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu saw Jagannātha, He saw that the Lord was with His sister Subhadrā and was not holding a flute in His hand.

TEXT 86

ত্রিভঙ্গ-সুন্দর ভাজে ব্রজেন্দ্রনন্দন ।
কাহাঁ পাব, এই বাঞ্ছা বাড়ে অমুক্ষণ ॥ ৮৬ ॥

*tri-bhaṅga-sundara vraje vrajendra-nandana
kāhānī pāba, ei vāñchā bāde anukṣaṇa*

SYNONYMS

tri-bhaṅga—bent in three places; *sundara*—beautiful; *vraje*—in Vṛndāvana; *vrajendra-nandana*—the son of Nanda Mahārāja; *kāhānī*—where; *pāba*—shall I get; *ei*—this; *vāñchā*—desire; *bāde*—increases; *anukṣaṇa*—incessantly.

TRANSLATION

Absorbed in the ecstasy of the gopīs, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu wished to see Lord Jagannātha in His original form as Kṛṣṇa, the son of Nanda Mahārāja, standing in Vṛndāvana and appearing very beautiful, His body curved in three places. His desire to see that form was always increasing.

TEXT 87

রাধিকা-উদ্ধান যৈছে উদ্ধব-দর্শনে ।
উদ্ঘৃণা-প্রলাপ তৈছে প্রভুর রাত্রি-দিনে ॥ ৮৭ ॥

*rādhikā-unmāda yaiche uddhava-darśane
udghūrṇā-pralāpa taiche prabhura rātri-dine*

SYNONYMS

rādhikā-unmāda—the madness of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī; *yaiche*—just like; *uddhava-darśane*—in seeing Uddhava; *udghūrṇā-pralāpa*—talking inconsistently in madness; *taiche*—similarly; *prabhura*—of Lord Caitanya; *rātri-dine*—night and day.

TRANSLATION

Just as Śrimatī Rādhārāṇī talked inconsistently with a bumblebee in the presence of Uddhava, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu in His ecstasy talked crazily and inconsistently day and night.

PURPORT

This *unmāda* (madness) is not ordinary madness. When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu talked inconsistently, almost like a crazy fellow, He was in the transcendental ecstasy of love. In the highest transcendental ecstasy there is a feeling of being enchanted in the presence of the enchanter. When the enchanter and the enchanted become separated, *mohana*, or bewilderment, occurs. When so bewildered due to separation, one becomes stunned, and at that time all the bodily symptoms of transcendental ecstasy are manifested. When they are manifest, one appears inconceivably crazy. This is called transcendental madness. In this state, there is imaginative discourse, and one experiences emotions like those of a madman. The madness of Śrimatī Rādhārāṇī was explained to Kṛṣṇa by Uddhava, who said, "My dear Kṛṣṇa, because of extreme feelings of separation from You, Śrimatī Rādhārāṇī is sometimes making Her bed in the groves of the forest, sometimes rebuking a bluish cloud, and sometimes wandering about in the dense darkness of the forest. Thus She has become like a crazy woman."

TEXT 88

ଦ୍ୱାଦଶ ବତ୍ସର ଶେଷ ଗୋଙ୍ଗାଇଲ ।
ଏହି ମତ ଶେଷଜୀଳ । ତ୍ରିବିଧାନେ କୈଳ ॥ ୮୮ ॥

*dvādaśa vatsara śeṣa aiche gorāila
ei mata śeṣa-lilā tri-vidhāne kaila*

SYNONYMS

dvādaśa—twelve; *vatsara*—years; *śeṣa*—final; *aiche*—in that way; *gorāila*—passed away; *ei mata*—in this way; *śeṣa-lilā*—the last pastimes; *tri-vidhāne*—in three ways; *kaila*—executed.

TRANSLATION

The last twelve years of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu were passed in this transcendental craziness. Thus He executed His last pastimes in three ways.

TEXT 89

সন্ধ্যাস করি' চক্রিষ্ণ বৎসর কৈলা যে যে কর্ম ।

অনন্ত, অপার—তার কে জানিবে মর্ম ॥ ৮৯ ॥

*sannyāsa kari' cabbiśa vatsara kailā ye ye karma
ananta, apāra—tāra ke jānibe marma*

SYNOMYMS

sannyāsa kari'—after accepting the renounced order; *cabbiśa vatsara*—twenty-four years; *kailā*—did; *ye ye*—whatever; *karma*—activities; *ananta*—unlimited; *apāra*—insurmountable; *tāra*—of that; *ke*—who; *jānibe*—will know; *marma*—the purport.

TRANSLATION

For the twenty-four years after Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu accepted the renounced order, whatever pastimes He executed were unlimited and unfathomable. Who can understand the purport of such pastimes?

TEXT 90

উদ্দেশ করিতে করি দিগ্-দরশন ।

মুখ্য মুখ্য লীলার করি সূত্র গণন ॥ ৯০ ॥

*uddeśa karite kari dig-daraśana
mukhya mukhya lilāra kari sūtra gaṇana*

SYNOMYMS

uddeśa—indication; *karite*—to make; *kari*—I do; *dig-daraśana*—a general survey; *mukhya mukhya*—the chief; *lilāra*—of the pastimes; *kari*—I do; *sūtra*—synopsis; *gaṇana*—enumeration.

TRANSLATION

Just to indicate those pastimes, I am presenting a general survey of the chief pastimes in the form of a synopsis.

TEXT 91

প্রথম সূত্র প্রভুর সন্ধ্যাসকরণ ।

সন্ধ্যাস করি' চলিলা প্রভু শ্রীবৃন্দাবন ॥ ৯১ ॥

*prathama sūtra prabhura sannyāsa-karaṇa
sannyāsa kari' calilā prabhu śrī-vṛndāvana*

SYNONYMS

prathama—first; *sūtra*—synopsis; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *sannyāsa-karaṇa*—accepting the *sannyāsa* order; *sannyāsa kari'*—after accepting the renounced order; *calilā*—went; *prabhu*—the Lord; *śrī-vṛndāvana*—toward Vṛndāvana.

TRANSLATION

This is the first synopsis: After accepting the sannyāsa order, Caitanya Mahāprabhu proceeded toward Vṛndāvana.

PURPORT

Clearly these statements are a real account of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's acceptance of the renounced order of life. His acceptance of this renounced order is not at all comparable to the acceptance of *sannyāsa* by Māyāvādīs. After accepting *sannyāsa*, Caitanya Mahāprabhu's aim was to reach Vṛndāvana. He was unlike the Māyāvādī *sannyāsīs*, who desire to merge into the existence of the Absolute. For a Vaiṣṇava, acceptance of *sannyāsa* means getting relief from all material activities and completely devoting oneself to the transcendental loving service of the Lord. This is confirmed by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī (B.r.s. 1.2.255): *anāsaktasya viṣayān yathārham upayuñjataḥ nir-bandhaḥ kṛṣṇa-sambandhe yuktāṁ vairāgyam ucyate*. For a Vaiṣṇava, the renounced order means completely giving up attachment for material things and engaging nonstop in the transcendental loving service of the Lord. The Māyāvādī *sannyāsīs*, however, do not know how to engage everything in the service of the Lord. Because they have no devotional training, they think material objects to be untouchable. *Brahma-satyāṁ jagan-mithyā*. The Māyāvādīs think that the world is false, but the Vaiṣṇava *sannyāsīs* do not think like this. Vaiṣṇavas say, "Why should the world be false? It is reality, and it is meant for the service of the Supreme Personality of Godhead." For a Vaiṣṇava *sannyāsī*, renunciation means not accepting anything for personal sense enjoyment. Devotional service means engaging everything for the satisfaction of the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

TEXT 92

ପ୍ରେମେତେ ବିଶ୍ଵଳ ବାହୁ ନାହିକ ଶ୍ଵରଣ ।
ରାଜ୍ଯଦେଶେ ତିନ ଦିନ କରିଲା ଭରଣ ॥ ୯୨ ॥

*premete vihvala bāhya nāhika smaraṇa
rāḍha-deśe tina dina karilā bhramaṇa*

SYNONYMS

premete—in ecstatic love of Kṛṣṇa; *vihvala*—overwhelmed; *bāhya*—external; *nāhika*—there is not; *smaraṇa*—remembrance; *rāḍha-deśe*—in the Rāḍha countries; *tina dina*—three days; *karilā*—did; *bhramaṇa*—traveling.

TRANSLATION

When proceeding toward Vṛndāvana, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was overwhelmed with ecstatic love for Kṛṣṇa, and He lost all remembrance of the external world. In this way He traveled continuously for three days in Rāḍha-deśa, the country where the Ganges River does not flow.

TEXT 93

ମିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରଭୁ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ଭୁଲାଇୟା ।
ଗଙ୍ଗାତୀରେ ଲଞ୍ଚା ଆଇଲା ‘ସମୁନା’ ବଲିଯା ॥ ୧୩ ॥

*nityānanda prabhu mahāprabhu bhulāiyā
gaṅgā-tire lañā āilā ‘yamunā’ baliyā*

SYNONYMS

nityānanda prabhu—Lord Nityānanda Prabhu; *mahā-prabhu*—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *bhulāiyā*—bewildering; *gaṅgā-tire*—on the bank of the Ganges; *lañā*—taking; *āilā*—brought; *yamunā*—the River Yamunā; *baliyā*—informing.

TRANSLATION

First of all, Lord Nityānanda bewildered Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu by bringing Him along the banks of the Ganges, saying that it was the River Yamunā.

TEXT 94

ଶାନ୍ତିପୁରେ ଆଚାର୍ଯେର ଗୃହେ ଆଗମନ ।
ଅଥମ ଭିକ୍ଷା କିଳ ତାହା, ରାତ୍ରେ ସଂକୀର୍ତ୍ତନ ॥ ୧୪ ॥

*śāntipure ācāryera gṛhe āgamana
prathama bhikṣā kaila tāhā, rātre saṅkīrtana*

SYNOMYS

śāntipure—in the city of Śāntipura; ācāryera—of Advaita Ācārya; grhe—to the home; āgamana—coming; prathama—first; bhikṣā—accepting alms; kaila—did; tāhān—there; rātre—at night; saṅkīrtana—performance of congregational chanting.

TRANSLATION

After three days, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu came to the house of Advaita Ācārya at Śāntipura and accepted alms there. This was His first acceptance of alms. At night He performed congregational chanting there.

PURPORT

It appears that in His transcendental ecstasy, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu forgot to eat for three continuous days. He was then misled by Nityānanda Prabhu, who said that the River Ganges was the Yamunā. Because the Lord was in the ecstasy of going to Vṛndāvana, He was engladdened to see the Yamunā, although in actuality the river was the Ganges. In this way the Lord was brought to the house of Advaita Prabhu at Śāntipura after three days, and He accepted food there. As long as the Lord remained there, He saw His mother, Śacidevī, and every night executed congregational chanting with all the devotees.

TEXT 95

ମାତା ଭକ୍ତଗଣେର ତାହାଁ କରିଲ ମିଳନ ।
ସର୍ବ ସମାଧାନ କରି' କୈଳ ନୌଲାଦ୍ରିଗମନ ॥ ୯୫ ॥

*mātā bhakta-gaṇera tāhān karila milana
sarva samādhāna kari' kaila nilādri-gamana*

SYNOMYS

mātā—the mother; *bhakta-gaṇera*—of the devotees; *tāhān*—in that place; *karila*—did; *milana*—meeting; *sarva*—all; *saṁādhāna*—adjustments; *kari'*—executing; *kaila*—did; *nilādri-gamana*—going to Jagannātha Puri.

TRANSLATION

At the house of Advaita Prabhu, He met His mother as well as all the devotees from Māyāpura. He adjusted everything and then went to Jagannātha Puri.

PURPORT

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu knew very well that His acceptance of *sannyāsa* was a thunderbolt for His mother. He therefore called for His mother and the devotees from Māyāpura, and by the arrangement of Śrī Advaita Ācārya, He met them for the last time after His acceptance of *sannyāsa*. His mother was overwhelmed with grief when she saw that He was clean-shaven. There was no longer any beautiful hair on His head. Mother Śacī was pacified by all the devotees, and Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu asked her to cook for Him because He was very hungry, not having taken anything for three days. His mother immediately agreed, and, forgetting everything else, she cooked for Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu during all the days she was at the house of Śrī Advaita Prabhu. Then, after a few days, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu requested His mother's permission to go to Jagannātha Puri. At His mother's request, He made Jagannātha Puri His headquarters after His acceptance of *sannyāsa*. Thus everything was adjusted, and with His mother's permission Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu proceeded toward Jagannātha Puri.

TEXT 96

পথে নানা লীলারস, দেব-দরশন।
মাধবপুরীর কথা, গোপাল-স্থাপন ॥ ৯৬ ॥

*pathe nānā līlā-rasa, deva-daraśana
mādhava-purīra kathā, gopāla-sthāpana*

SYNOMYS

pathe—on the way; *nānā*—various; *līlā-rasa*—transcendental pastimes; *deva-daraśana*—visiting the temples; *mādhava-purīra*—of Mādhavendra Puri; *kathā*—incidents; *gopāla*—of Gopāla; *sthāpana*—the installation.

TRANSLATION

On the way toward Jagannātha Puri, Caitanya Mahāprabhu performed many other pastimes. He visited various temples and heard the story about Mādhavendra Puri and the installation of Gopāla.

PURPORT

This Mādhava Puri is Mādhavendra Puri. Another Mādhava Puri is Mādhavācārya, who was the spiritual master of a devotee in the line of Gadādhara Pañdita and who wrote a book known as *Śrī Maṅgala-bhāṣya*.

Mādhavācārya, however, is different from Mādhavendra Purī, who is mentioned in this verse.

TEXT 97

କ୍ଷୀର-ଚୁରି-କଥା, ସାକ୍ଷି-ଗୋପାଳ-ବିବରଣ ।
ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ କୈଲ ପ୍ରଭୁର ଦଣ୍ଡ-ଭଞ୍ଜନ ॥ ୯୭ ॥

*kṣīra-curi-kathā, sākṣi-gopāla-vivaraṇa
nityānanda kaila prabhura daṇḍa-bhañjana*

SYNONYMS

kṣīra-curi-kathā—the narration of the stealing of the condensed milk; *sākṣi-gopāla-vivaraṇa*—the description of witness Gopāla; *nityānanda*—Nityānanda Prabhu; *kaila*—did; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *daṇḍa-bhañjana*—breaking the *sannyāsa* rod.

TRANSLATION

From Nityānanda Prabhu, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu heard the story of Kṣīra-curī Gopinātha and of the witness Gopāla. Then Nityānanda Prabhu broke the *sannyāsa* rod belonging to Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

PURPORT

This Kṣīra-curī Gopinātha is situated about five miles away from the Bāleśvara station on the Northeastern Railway, formerly known as the Bengal-Māyāpura Railway. This station is situated a few miles away from the famous Kargapura Junction station. Sometimes the charge of the temple was given to Śyāmasundara Adhikārī from Gopīvallabhapura, which lies on the border of the district of Medinīpura. Śyāmasundara Adhikārī was a descendant of Rasikānanda Murāri, the chief disciple of Śyāmānanda Gosvāmī.

A few miles before the Jagannātha Purī station is a small station called Sākṣi-gopāla. Near this station is a village named Satyavādī, where the temple of Śyāmasundara Adhikārī is situated.

TEXT 98

କ୍ରୂଙ୍କ ହଣ୍ଡା ଏକା ଗୋଲା ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦେଖିତେ ।
ଦେଖିଯା ମୁର୍ଛିତ ହଣ୍ଡା ପଡ଼ିଲା ଭୁଗିତେ ॥ ୯୮ ॥

*kruddha hañā ekā gelā jagannātha dekhite
dekhiyā mūrcchita hañā pañilā bhūmite*

SYNOMYS

kruddha—angry; *hañā*—becoming; *ekā*—alone; *gelā*—went; *jagannātha*—Lord Jagannātha; *dekhite*—to see; *dekhiyā*—after seeing Jagannātha; *mūrcchita*—senseless; *hañā*—becoming; *pañilā*—fell down; *bhūmite*—on the ground.

TRANSLATION

After His sannyāsa rod was broken by Nityānanda Prabhu, Caitanya Mahāprabhu apparently became very angry and left His company to travel alone to the Jagannātha temple. When Caitanya Mahāprabhu entered the Jagannātha temple and saw Lord Jagannātha, He immediately lost His senses and fell down on the ground.

TEXT 99

সার্বভৌম লঞ্চা গেলা আপন-ভবন ।
তৃতীয় প্রহরে অভূর হইল চেতন ॥ ৯৯ ॥

*sārvabhauma lañā gelā āpana-bhavana
tṛtiya prahare prabhura ha-ila cetana*

SYNOMYS

sārvabhauma—Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya; *lañā*—taking; *gelā*—went; *āpana-bhavana*—to his own house; *tṛtiya prahare*—in the afternoon; *prabhura*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *ha-ila*—there was; *cetana*—consciousness.

TRANSLATION

After Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu saw Lord Jagannātha in the temple and fell down unconscious, Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya took Him to his home. The Lord remained unconscious until the afternoon, when He finally regained His consciousness.

TEXT 100

নিত্যানন্দ, জগদানন্দ, দামোদর, মুকুন্দ ।
পাছে আসি' মিলি' সবে পাইল আনন্দ ॥ ১০০ ॥

*nityānanda, jagadānanda, dāmodara, mukunda
pāche āsi' mili' sabe pāila ānanda*

SYNONYMS

nityānanda—of the name Nityānanda; *jagadānanda*—of the name Jagadānanda; *dāmodara*—of the name Dāmodara; *mukunda*—of the name Mukunda; *pāche āsi'*—coming; *mili'*—meeting; *sabe*—all; *pāila*—got; *ānanda*—pleasure.

TRANSLATION

The Lord had left Nityānanda's company and had gone alone to the Jagannātha temple, but later Nityānanda, Jagadānanda, Dāmodara and Mukunda came to see Him, and after seeing Him they were very pleased.

TEXT 101

তবে সার্বভৌমে প্রভু প্রসাদ করিল ।
আপন-ঈশ্বরমূর্তি তাঁরে দেখাইল ॥ ১০১ ॥

*tabe sārvabhaume prabhu prasāda karila
āpana-iśvara-mūrti tāñre dekhāila*

SYNONYMS

tabe—at that time; *sārvabhauma*—unto Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya; *prabhu*—Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *prasāda karila*—bestowed mercy; *āpana*—His own; *iśvara-mūrti*—original form as the Lord; *tāñre*—unto him; *dekhāila*—showed.

TRANSLATION

After this incident, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu bestowed His mercy upon Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya by showing him His original form as the Lord.

TEXT 102

তবে ত' করিলা প্রভু দক্ষিণ গমন ।
কুর্মক্ষেত্রে কৈল বাসুদেব বিমোচন ॥ ১০২ ॥

*tabe ta' karilā prabhu dakṣiṇa gamana
kūrma-kṣetre kaila vāsudeva vimocana*

SYNOMYS

tabe ta'—thereafter; *karilä*—did; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *dakṣiṇa*—to southern India; *gamana*—traveling; *kūrma-kṣetra*—at the pilgrimage site known as Kūrma-kṣetra; *kaila*—did; *vāsudeva*—of the name Vāsudeva; *vimocana*—deliverance.

TRANSLATION

After bestowing mercy upon Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya, the Lord started for southern India. When He came to Kūrma-kṣetra, He delivered a person named Vāsudeva.

TEXT 103

জিয়াড়-নৃসিংহে কৈল নৃসিংহ-স্তবন ।
পথে-পথে গ্রামে-গ্রামে নামপ্রবর্তন ॥ ১০৩ ॥

*jiyada-nṛsiṁhe kaila nṛsiṁha-stavana
pathe-pathe grāme-grāme nāma-pravartana*

SYNOMYS

jiyada-nṛsiṁhe—the place of pilgrimage known as Jiyada-nṛsiṁha; *kaila*—did; *nṛsiṁha*—to Nṛsiṁha; *stavana*—praying; *pathe-pathe*—on the way; *grāme-grāme*—every village; *nāma-pravartana*—introduction of the holy name of the Lord.

TRANSLATION

After visiting Kūrma-kṣetra, the Lord visited the south Indian temple of Jiyada-nṛsiṁha and offered His prayers to Lord Nṛsiṁhadeva. On His way, He introduced the chanting of the Hare Kṛṣṇa mahā-mantra in every village.

TEXT 104

গোদাবরীতীর-বনে বৃন্দাবন-ভ্রম ।
রামানন্দ রায় সহ তাহাণি মিলন ॥ ১০৪ ॥

*godāvari-tīra-vane vṛndāvana-bhrama
rāmānanda rāya saha tāhāni milana*

SYNOMYS

godāvari-tīra—on the bank of the River Godāvarī; *vane*—in the forest; *vṛndāvana-bhrama*—mistook as Vṛndāvana; *rāmānanda rāya*—of the name Rāmānanda Rāya; *saha*—with; *tāhāñi*—there; *milana*—meeting.

TRANSLATION

Once the Lord mistook the forest on the bank of the River Godāvarī to be Vṛndāvana. In that place He happened to meet Rāmānanda Rāya.

TEXT 105

ত্রিমল্ল-ত্রিপদী-স্থান কৈল দরশন ।
সর্বত্র করিল কৃষ্ণনাম প্রচারণ ॥ ১০৫ ॥

*trimalla-tripadi-sthāna kaila daraśana
sarvatra karila kṛṣṇa-nāma pracāraṇa*

SYNOMYS

trimalla—a place named Trimalla; *tripadi*—or Tirupati; *sthāna*—the place; *kaila*—did; *daraśana*—visit; *sarvatra*—everywhere; *karila*—did; *kṛṣṇa-nāma*—the holy name of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *pracāraṇa*—preaching.

TRANSLATION

He visited the place known as Trimalla, or Tirupati, and there He extensively preached the chanting of the Lord's holy name.

PURPORT

This holy place is situated in the district of Tāñjor, south India. The temple of Tripadī is situated in the valley of Vyeṅkaṭācala and contains a Deity of Lord Rāmacandra. On top of Vyeṅkaṭācala is the famous temple of Bālājī.

TEXT 106

তবে ত' পাষণ্ডি-গণে করিল দলন ।
অহোবল-নৃসিংহাদি কৈল দরশন ॥ ১০৬ ॥

*tabe ta' pāṣandi-gane karila dalana
ahovala-nṛsiṁhādi kaila daraśana*

SYNONYMS

tabe ta'—thereafter; *pāṣāṇḍi-gaṇe*—unto the atheists; *karila*—did; *dalana*—subduing; *ahovala-nṛsiṁha-ādi*—Nṛsiṁhadeva, named Ahovala or at Ahovala; *kaila*—did; *daraśāna*—visit.

TRANSLATION

After visiting the temple of Trimalla or Tripadi, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu had to subdue some atheists. He then visited the temple of Ahovala-nṛsiṁha.

PURPORT

This Ahovala temple is situated in Dakṣinātya in the district of Karṇula within the subdivision of Sārbela. Throughout the whole district this very famous temple is much appreciated by the people. There are nine other temples also, and all of them together are called the Nava-nṛsiṁha temples. There is much wonderful architecture and artistic engraving work in these temples. However, as stated in the local gazette, the *Karṇula Manual*, the work is not complete.

TEXT 107

ଶ୍ରୀରାଙ୍ଗକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଆଇଲା କାବେରୀର ତୌର ।
ଶ୍ରୀରଙ୍ଗ ଦେଖିଯା ଖେମେ ହଇଲା ଅଞ୍ଚିର ॥ ୧୦୭ ॥

*śrī-raṅga-kṣetra āīlā kāverīra tīra
 śrī-raṅga dekhiyā preme ha-ilā asthira*

SYNONYMS

śrī-raṅga-kṣetra—to the place where the temple of Raṅganātha is situated; *āīlā*—came; *kāverīra*—of the River Kāverī; *tīra*—the bank; *śrī-raṅga dekhiyā*—after seeing this temple; *preme*—in love of Godhead; *ha-ilā*—became; *asthira*—agitated.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu came to the land of Śrī Raṅga-kṣetra on the bank of the Kāverī, He visited the temple of Śrī Raṅganātha and was there overwhelmed in the ecstasy of love of Godhead.

TEXT 108

ତ୍ରିମଳା ଭଡ଼େର ଘରେ କୈଳ ପ୍ରଭୁ ବାସ ।
ତାହାଙ୍କିଳ ରହିଲା ପ୍ରଭୁ ବର୍ଷା ଚାରି ମାସ ॥ ୧୦୮ ॥

*trimalla bhaṭṭera ghare kaila prabhu vāsa
tāhāñi rahilā prabhu varṣā cāri māsa*

SYNOMYS

trimalla bhaṭṭera—of Trimalla Bhaṭṭa; *ghare*—at the house; *kaila*—did; *prabhu*—the Lord; *vāsa*—residence; *tāhāñi*—there; *rahilā*—lived; *prabhu*—the Lord; *varṣā*—the rainy season; *cāri*—four; *māsa*—months.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu lived at the house of Trimalla Bhaṭṭa for the four months of the rainy season.

TEXT 109

ଶ୍ରୀବୈଷ୍ଣବ ତ୍ରିମଳ୍ଲଭଟ୍—ପରମ ପଣ୍ଡିତ ।
ଗୋଦାଗ୍ରିର ପାଣ୍ଡିତ୍ୟ-ପ୍ରେମେ ହାଇଲା ବିସ୍ମିତ ॥ ୧୦୯

*śrī-vaiṣṇava trimalla-bhaṭṭa—parama paṇḍita
gosāñira pāṇḍitya-preme ha-ilā vismita*

SYNOMYS

śrī-vaiṣṇava trimalla-bhaṭṭa—Trimalla Bhaṭṭa was a Śrī Vaiṣṇava; *parama*—highly; *paṇḍita*—learned scholar; *gosāñira*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *pāṇḍitya*—scholarship; *preme*—as well as in the love of Godhead; *ha-ilā*—was; *vismita*—astonished.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Trimalla Bhaṭṭa was both a member of the Śrī Vaiṣṇava community and a learned scholar; therefore when he saw Caitanya Mahāprabhu, who was both a great scholar and a great devotee of the Lord, he was very much astonished.

TEXT 110

ଚାତୁର୍ମାସ୍ୟ ତଁହା ଅଭୂ ଶ୍ରୀବୈଷ୍ଣବେର ସନେ ।
ଗୋଡାଇଲ ମୃତ୍ୟ-ଗୀତ-କୃଷ୍ଣସଂକୀର୍ତ୍ତନେ ॥ ୧୧୦ ॥

*cāturmāsya tāñhā prabhu śrī-vaiṣṇavera sane
goñāila nṛtya-gīta-kṛṣṇa-saṅkirtane*

SYNONYMS

cāturmāsy—a observance of the four months of the rainy season; tāñhā—there; prabhu—the Lord; śrī-vaiṣṇavera sane—with the Śrī Vaiṣṇavas; goñāila—passed; nṛtya—dancing; gīta—singing; kṛṣṇa-saṅkirtane—in chanting the holy name of Lord Kṛṣṇa.

TRANSLATION

Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu passed the Cāturmāsy months with the Śrī Vaiṣṇavas, dancing, singing and chanting the holy name of the Lord.

TEXT 111

ଚାତୁର୍ମାସ୍-ଅନ୍ତେ ପୁନଃ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଗମନ ।
ପରମାନନ୍ଦପୁରୀ ସହ ତାହାନ୍ତିରେ ମିଲନ ॥ ୧୧ ॥

cāturmāsy-a-ante punah dakṣiṇa gamana
paramānanda-puri saha tāhāni milana

SYNONYMS

cāturmāsy-ante—at the end of the Cāturmāsy; punah—again; dakṣiṇa gamana—traveling in southern India; paramānanda-puri—of the name Paramānanda Puri; saha—with; tāhāni—there; milana—meeting.

TRANSLATION

After the end of the Cāturmāsy, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu continued traveling throughout southern India. At that time He met Paramānanda Puri.

TEXT 112

ତବେ ଭାଟ୍ଟଥାରି ହୈତେ କୃଷ୍ଣଦାସେର ଉଡ଼ାର ।
ରାମଜପୀ ବିପ୍ରମୁଖେ କୃଷ୍ଣନାମ ଅଚାର ॥ ୧୧ ॥

tabe bhaṭṭathāri haite kṛṣṇa-dāsera uddhāra
rāma-japī vipra-mukhe kṛṣṇa-nāma pracāra

SYNONYMS

tabe—after this; bhaṭṭa-thāri—a Bhaṭṭathāri; haite—from; kṛṣṇa-dāsera—of Kṛṣṇadāsa; uddhāra—the deliverance; rāma-japī—chanters of the name of

Lord Rāma; *vipra-mukhe*—unto brāhmaṇas; *kṛṣṇa-nāma*—the name of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *pracāra*—preaching.

TRANSLATION

After this, Kṛṣṇadāsa, the servant of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu, was delivered from the clutches of a Bhaṭṭathāri. Caitanya Mahāprabhu then preached that Lord Kṛṣṇa's name should also be chanted by brāhmaṇas who were accustomed to chanting Lord Rāma's name.

PURPORT

In the Mālābāra district, a section of the brāhmaṇas are known as *nam-budri-brāhmaṇas*, and the Bhaṭṭathāris are their priests. Bhaṭṭathāris know many tantric black arts, such as the art of killing a person, of bringing him under submission, and of destroying or devastating him. They are very expert in these black arts, and one such Bhaṭṭathāri bewildered the personal servant of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu while the servant accompanied the Lord in His travels through south India. Somehow or other Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu delivered this Kṛṣṇadāsa from the clutches of the Bhaṭṭathāri. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu is well known as Patita-pāvana, the savior of all fallen souls, and He proved this in His behavior toward His personal servant, Kṛṣṇadāsa, whom He saved. Sometimes the word Bhaṭṭathāri is misspelled in Bengal as Bhaṭṭamāri.

TEXT 113

ଶ୍ରୀରଙ୍ଗପୁରୀ ସହ ତାହାଙ୍କି ମିଲନ ।
ରାମଦାସ ବିପ୍ରେର କୈଳ ଦୁଃଖବିମୋଚନ ॥ ୧୧୩ ॥

*śrī-raṅga-puri saha tāhāñi milana
rāma-dāsa viprera kaila duḥkha-vimocana*

SYNOMYMS

śrī-raṅga-puri—of the name Śrī Raṅga-purī; *saha*—with; *tāhāñi*—there; *milana*—meeting; *rāma-dāsa*—of the name Rāmadāsa; *viprera*—of the brāhmaṇa; *kaila*—did; *duḥkha-vimocana*—deliverance from all sufferings.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu then met Śrī Raṅgapurī and mitigated all the sufferings of a brāhmaṇa named Rāmadāsa.

TEXT 114

তত্ত্বাদী সহ কৈল তত্ত্বের বিচার ।
আপনাকে হীনবুদ্ধি হৈল তাঁ-স্বার ॥ ১১৪ ॥

*tattva-vādī saha kaila tattvera vicāra
āpanāke hina-buddhi haila tāñ-sabāra*

SYNOMYS

tattva-vādī—a section of the Madhvācārya-sampradāya; *saha*—with; *kaila*—did; *tattvera*—of the Absolute Truth; *vicāra*—discussion; *āpanāke*—themselves; *hina-buddhi*—consideration as inferior in quality; *haila*—was; *tāñ-sabāra*—of all the opposing parties.

TRANSLATION

Caitanya Mahāprabhu also had a discussion with the Tattvavādī community, and the Tattvavādīs felt themselves to be inferior Vaiṣṇavas.

PURPORT

The Tattvavādī sect belongs to Madhvācārya's Vaiṣṇava community, but its behavior differs from the strict Madhvācārya Vaiṣṇava principles. There is one monastery named Uttararāḍī, and its commander is named Raghuvaryatīrtha-madhvācārya.

TEXT 115

অনন্ত, পুরুষোত্তম, শ্রীজনার্দন ।
পদ্মনাভ, বাসুদেব কৈল দরশন ॥ ১১৫ ॥

*ananta, puruṣottama, śrī-janārdana
padmanābha, vāsudeva kaila daraśana*

SYNOMYS

ananta—Anantadeva; *puruṣottama*—of the name Puruṣottama; *śrī-janārdana*—of the name Śrī Janārdana; *padma-nābha*—of the name Padmanābha; *vāsudeva*—of the name Vāsudeva; *kaila*—did; *daraśana*—visit.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu then visited the Viṣṇu temples of Anantadeva, Puruṣottama, Śrī Janārdana, Padmanābha and Vāsudeva.

PURPORT

A temple of Ananta Padmanābha Viṣṇu is situated in the Trivāndrama district. This temple is very famous in those quarters. Another Viṣṇu temple, named Śrī Janārdana, is situated about twenty-six miles north of the Trivāndrama district near a railway station called Varkalā.

TEXT 116

তবে প্রভু কৈল সপ্ততাল বিমোচন ।
সেতুবন্ধে স্নান, রামেশ্বর দরশন ॥ ১১৬ ॥

*tabe prabhu kaila saptatāla vimocana
setu-bandhe snāna, rāmeśvara daraśana*

SYNOMYS

tabe—thereafter; *prabhu*—the Lord; *kaila*—did; *sapta-tāla-vimocana*—deliverance of the Saptatāla tree; *setu-bandhe*—at Cape Comorin; *snāna*—bathing; *rāmeśvara*—temple of Rāmeśvara; *daraśana*—visit.

TRANSLATION

After that, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu delivered the celebrated Saptatāla tree, took His bath at Setubandha Rāmeśvara and visited the temple of Lord Śiva known as Rāmeśvara.

PURPORT

It is said that the Saptatāla tree is a very old, massive palm tree. There was once a fight between Bali and his brother Sugrīva, and Lord Rāmacandra took the side of Sugrīva and killed Bali, keeping Himself behind this celebrated tree. When Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu toured south India, He embraced this tree, which was delivered and directly promoted to Vaikunṭha.

TEXT 117

তাহাণি করিল কুর্মপুরাণ শ্রবণ ।
মায়াসীতি নিলেক রাবণ, তাহাতে লিখন ॥ ১১৭ ॥

*tāhāni karila kūrma-purāṇa śravaṇa
māyā-sītā nileka rāvaṇa, tāhāte likhana*

SYNONYMS

tāhāni—there; *karila*—did; *kūrma-purāṇa*—of the *Kūrma Purāṇa*; *śravaṇa*—hearing; *māyā-sītā*—a false Sītā; *nileka*—kidnapped; *rāvaṇa*—by Rāvaṇa; *tāhāte*—in that book; *likhana*—it is stated.

TRANSLATION

At Rāmeśvara, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu had a chance to read the Kūrma Purāṇa, in which He discovered that the form of Sītā kidnapped by Rāvaṇa was not that of the real Sītā but a mere shadow representation.

PURPORT

The Kūrma Purāṇa states that this shadowy Sītā was placed into a fire as a test of chastity. It was Māyā-sītā who entered the fire and the real Sītā who came out of the fire.

TEXT 118

**শুনিয়া প্রভুর আনন্দিত হৈল মন ।
রামদাস বিপ্রের কথা হইল স্মরণ ॥ ১১৮ ॥**

*śuniyā prabhura ānandita haila mana
rāma-dāsa viprera kathā ha-ila smarana*

SYNONYMS

śuniyā—hearing this; *prabhura*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *ānandita*—very happy; *haila*—became; *mana*—the mind; *rāma-dāsa*—of the name Rāmadāsa; *viprera*—with the brāhmaṇa; *kathā*—of the conversation; *ha-ila*—was; *smarana*—remembrance.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was very glad to read about the false Sītā, and He remembered His meeting with Rāmadāsa Vipra, who was very sorry that mother Sītā had been kidnapped by Rāvaṇa.

TEXT 119

**সেই পুরান পত্র আগেহ করি' নিল ।
রামদাসে দেখাইয়া দ্বঃখ খণ্ডাইল ॥ ১১৯ ॥**

*sei purātana patra āgraha kari' nila
rāmadāse dekhāiyā duḥkha khaṇḍāila*

SYNONYMS

sei—that; *purātana*—old; *patra*—page; *āgraha*—with great enthusiasm; *kari'*—doing; *nila*—took; *rāma-dāse*—to the brāhmaṇa Rāmadāsa; *dekhāiyā*—showing; *duḥkha*—unhappiness; *khaṇḍāila*—mitigated.

TRANSLATION

Indeed, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu eagerly tore this page from the Kūrma Purāṇa, although the book was very old, and He later showed it to Rāmadāsa Vipra, whose unhappiness was mitigated.

TEXT 120

ত্রিষঙ্গহিতা, কর্ণামৃত, দুই পুঁথি পান্ত।
দুই পুস্তক লঞ্চা আইল। উত্তম জানিঙ্গ। ॥ ১২০ ॥

*brahma-sarīhitā, karṇāmṛta, dui puṇthi pāñā
dui pustaka lañā āilā uttama jāniñā*

SYNONYMS

brahma-sarīhitā—the book named *Brahma-sarīhitā*; *karṇāmṛta*—the book named *Kṛṣṇa-karṇāmṛta*; *dui*—two; *puṇthi*—scriptures; *pāñā*—obtaining; *dui*—two; *pustaka*—books; *lañā*—carrying; *āilā*—came back; *uttama*—very good; *jāniñā*—knowing.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu also found two other books—namely, *Brahma-sarīhitā* and *Kṛṣṇa-karṇāmṛta*. Knowing these books to be excellent, He took them to present to His devotees.

PURPORT

In the olden days, there were no presses, and all the important scriptures were hand-written and kept in large temples. Caitanya Mahāprabhu found *Brahma-sarīhitā* and *Kṛṣṇa-karṇāmṛta* in hand-written texts, and knowing them to be very authoritative, He took them with Him to present to His devotees. Of course, He obtained the permission of the temple commander. Now both *Brahma-sarīhitā* and *Kṛṣṇa-karṇāmṛta* are available in print with commentaries by Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura.

TEXT 121

ପୁନରପି ନୀଳାଚଳେ ଗମନ କରିଲ ।
ଭକ୍ତଗଣେ ମେଲିଯା ସ୍ନାନ୍ୟାତ୍ରା ଦେଖିଲ ॥ ୧୨୧ ॥

*punarapi nilācale gamana karila
bhakta-gaṇe meliyā snāna-yātrā dekhila*

SYNONYMS

punarapi—again; *nilācale*—to Jagannātha Puri; *gamana*—going back; *karila*—did; *bhakta-gaṇe*—all the devotees; *meliyā*—meeting; *snāna-yātrā*—the bathing ceremony of Lord Jagannātha; *dekhila*—saw.

TRANSLATION

After collecting these books, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu returned to Jagannātha Puri. At that time, the bathing ceremony of Jagannātha was taking place, and He saw it.

TEXT 122

ଅନବସରେ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥେର ନା ପାନ୍ଥା ଦରଶନ ।
ବିରହେ ଆଲାଳନାଥ କରିଲା ଗମନ ॥ ୧୨୨ ॥

*anavasare jagannāthera nā pāñā daraśana
virahe ālālanātha karilā gamana*

SYNONYMS

anavasare—during the absence; *jagannāthera*—of Lord Jagannātha; *nā*—not; *pāñā*—getting; *daraśana*—visit; *virahe*—in separation; *ālālanātha*—of the place named Ālālanātha; *karilā*—did; *gamana*—going.

TRANSLATION

When Jagannātha was absent from the temple, Caitanya Mahāprabhu, who could not see Him, felt separation and left Jagannātha Puri to go to a place known as Ālālanātha.

PURPORT

Ālālanātha is also known as Brahmagiri. This place is about fourteen miles from Jagannātha Puri and is also on the beach. There is a temple of Jagannātha

there. At the present moment a police station and post office are situated there because so many people come to see the temple.

The word *anavasara* is used when Śrī Jagannātha cannot be seen in the temple. After the bathing ceremony (*snāna-yātrā*), Lord Jagannātha is supposed to become sick. He is therefore removed to His private apartment, where no one can see Him. Actually, during this period renovations are made on the body of the Jagannātha Deity. This is called *nava-yauvana*. During the Ratha-yātrā ceremony, Lord Jagannātha once again comes before the public. Thus for fifteen days after the bathing ceremony, Lord Jagannātha is not visible to any visitors.

TEXT 123

ভক্তসনে দিন কত তাহাঙ্গি রহিলা ।
গোড়ের ভক্ত আইসে, সমাচার পাইলা ॥ ১২৩ ॥

*bhakta-sane dina kata tāhāñi rahilā
gauḍera bhakta āise, samācāra pāilā*

SYNOMYS

bhakta-sane—with the devotees; *dina kata*—some days; *tāhāñi*—there at Ālālanātha; *rahilā*—remained; *gauḍera*—of Bengal; *bhakta*—devotees; *āise*—come; *samācāra*—news; *pāilā*—He got.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu remained for some days at Ālālanātha. In the meantime, Caitanya Mahāprabhu received news that all the devotees from Bengal were coming to Jagannātha Puri.

TEXT 124

নিত্যানন্দ-সার্বভৌম আগ্রহ করিণ়।
নীলাচলে আইলা মহাপ্রভুকে লইণ়। ॥ ১২৪ ॥

*nityānanda-sārvabhauma āgraha kariñā
nilācale āilā mahāprabhuke la-iñā*

SYNOMYS

nityānanda—Lord Nityānanda Prabhu; *sārvabhauma*—Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya; *āgraha kariñā*—showing great eagerness; *nilācale*—to Jagannātha

Purī; āilā—returned; mahāprabhuke—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; la-iñā—taking.

TRANSLATION

When the devotees from Bengal arrived at Jagannātha Puri, both Nityānanda Prabhu and Sārvabhauma Bhāṭṭācārya greatly endeavored to take Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu back to Jagannātha Puri.

TEXT 125

বিৱহে বিহ্বল প্ৰভু না জানে রাত্রি-দিনে ।
হেনকালে আইলা গৌড়েৱ ভক্তগণে ॥ ১২৫ ॥

*virahe vihvala prabhu nā jāne rātri-dine
hena-kāle āilā gaudera bhakta-gaṇe*

SYNONYMS

virahe—in separation; *vihvala*—overwhelmed; *prabhu*—Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *nā*—not; *jāne*—knows; *rātri-dine*—day and night; *hena-kāle*—at this time; *āilā*—arrived; *gaudera*—of Bengal; *bhakta-gaṇe*—all the devotees.

TRANSLATION

When Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu finally left Ālālanātha to return to Jagannātha Puri, He was overwhelmed both day and night due to separation from Jagannātha. His lamentation knew no bounds. During this time, all the devotees from different parts of Bengal, and especially from Navadvīpa, arrived in Jagannātha Puri.

TEXT 126

সবে মিলি' যুক্তি করি' কীর্তন আৱস্থিল ।
কীর্তন-আবেশে প্ৰভুৰ মন স্থিৰ হৈল ॥ ১২৬ ॥

*sabe mili' yukti kari' kīrtana ārambhila
kīrtana-āvēśe prabhura mana sthira haila*

SYNONYMS

sabe mili'—meeting all together; *yukti kari'*—after due consideration; *kīrtana*—congregational chanting of the holy name; *ārambhila*—began;

kīrtana-āveśe—in the ecstasy of *kīrtana*; *prabhura*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *mana*—the mind; *sthira*—pacified; *haila*—became.

TRANSLATION

After due consideration, all the devotees began chanting the holy name congregationally. Lord Caitanya's mind was thus pacified by the ecstasy of the chanting.

PURPORT

Being absolute, Lord Jagannātha is identical in person, form, picture, *kīrtana* and all other circumstances. Therefore when Caitanya Mahāprabhu heard the chanting of the holy name of the Lord, He was pacified. Previously, He had been feeling very morose due to separation from Jagannātha. The conclusion is that whenever a *kīrtana* of pure devotees takes place, the Lord is immediately present. By chanting the holy names of the Lord, we associate with the Lord personally.

TEXT 127

পূর্বে যবে প্রভু রামানন্দেরে মিলিলা ।
নীলাচলে আসিবারে তাঁরে আজ্ঞা দিলা ॥ ১২৭ ॥

*pūrve yabe prabhu rāmānandere mililā
nilācale āsibāre tā̄re ājñā dilā*

SYNONYMS

pūrve—before this; *yabe*—while; *prabhu*—Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *rāmānandere*—Śrī Rāmānanda Rāya; *mililā*—met; *nilācale*—to Jagannātha Puri; *āsibāre*—to come; *tā̄re*—him; *ājñā* *dilā*—ordered.

TRANSLATION

Previously, when Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu had been touring South India, He had met Rāmānanda Rāya on the banks of the Godāvarī. At that time it had been decided that Rāmānanda Rāya would resign from his post as governor and return to Jagannātha Puri to live with Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 128

রাজ-আজ্ঞা লঞ্চা তেঁহো আইলা কত দিনে ।
রাত্রি-দিনে কৃষকথা রামানন্দসনে ॥ ১২৮ ॥

*rāja-ājñā lañā teñho āilā kata dine
rātri-dine kṛṣṇa-kathā rāmānanda-sane*

SYNONYMS

rāja-ājñā—the permission of the King, Pratāparudra; *lañā*—getting; *teñho*—Rāmānanda Rāya; *āilā*—returned; *kata dine*—in some days; *rātri-dine*—day and night; *kṛṣṇa-kathā*—talks of Lord Kṛṣṇa and His pastimes; *rāmānanda-sane*—in the company of Rāmānanda Rāya.

TRANSLATION

Upon the order of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, Śrī Rāmānanda Rāya took leave of the King and returned to Jagannātha Puri. After he arrived, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu very much enjoyed talking with him both day and night about Lord Kṛṣṇa and His pastimes.

TEXT 129

কাশীমিশ্রে কৃপা, প্রদ্যুম্ন মিশ্রাদি-মিলন ।
পরমানন্দপুরী-গোবিন্দ-কাশীশ্বরাগমন ॥ ১২৯ ॥

*kāśī-miśre kṛpā, pradyumna miśra-ādi-milana
paramānanda-purī-govinda-kāśīśvara-gamana*

SYNONYMS

kāśī-miśre kṛpā—His mercy to Kāśī Miśra; *pradyumna miśra-ādi-milana*—meeting with Pradyumna Miśra; *paramānanda-purī*—of the name Paramānanda Puri; *govinda*—of the name Govinda; *kāśīśvara*—of the name Kāśīśvara; *āgamana*—coming.

TRANSLATION

After Rāmānanda Rāya's arrival, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu bestowed His mercy upon Kāśī Miśra and met Pradyumna Miśra. At that time three personalities—Paramānanda Puri, Govinda and Kāśīśvara—came to see Lord Caitanya at Jagannātha Puri.

TEXT 130

দামোদরস্বরূপ-মিলনে পরম আনন্দ ।
শিখিমাহিতি-মিলন, রায় ভবানজ্জ ॥ ১৩০ ॥

*dāmodara-svarūpa-milane parama ānanda
śikhi-māhiti-milana, rāya bhavānanda*

SYNONYMS

dāmodara-svarūpa—Svarūpa Dāmodara; *milane*—in meeting; *parama*—great; *ānanda*—pleasure; *śikhi-māhiti*—of the name Śikhi Māhiti; *milana*—meeting; *rāya bhavānanda*—Bhavānanda, the father of Rāmānanda Rāya.

TRANSLATION

Eventually there was a meeting with Svarūpa Dāmodara Gosvāmī, and the Lord became very greatly pleased. Then there was a meeting with Śikhi Māhiti and with Bhavānanda Rāya, the father of Rāmānanda Rāya.

TEXT 131

গোড় হইতে সর্ব বৈশ্বনের আগমন ।
কুলীনগ্রামবাসি-সঙ্গে প্রথম মিলন ॥ ১৩১ ॥

*gauḍa ha-ite sarva vaiṣṇavera āgamana
kulīna-grāma-vāsi-saṅge prathama milana*

SYNONYMS

gauḍa ha-ite—from Bengal; *sarva*—all; *vaiṣṇavera*—of the Vaiṣṇavas; *āgamana*—appearance; *kulīna-grāma-vāsi*—the residents of Kulīna-grāma; *saṅge*—with them; *prathama*—first; *milana*—meeting.

TRANSLATION

All the devotees from Bengal gradually began arriving at Jagannātha Puri. At this time, the residents of Kulīna-grāma also came to see Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu for the first time.

TEXT 132

নরহরি দাস আদি যত খণ্ডবাসী ।
শি঵ানন্দসেন-সঙ্গে মিলিলা সবে আসি' ॥ ১৩২ ॥

*narahari dāsa ādi yata khaṇḍa-vāsi
śivānanda-sena-saṅge mililā sabe āsi'*

SYNONYMS

narahari dāsa—of the name Narahari dāsa; *ādi*—heading the list; *yata*—all; *khaṇḍa-vāśī*—devotees of the place known as Khaṇḍa; *śivānanda-sena*—of the name Śivānanda Sena; *sarīge*—with; *mililā*—He met; *sabe*—all; *āsi'*—coming there.

TRANSLATION

Eventually Narahari dāsa and other inhabitants of Khaṇḍa, along with Śivānanda Sena, all arrived, and Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu met them.

TEXT 133

ଆନନ୍ଦାତ୍ମା ଦେଖି' ପ୍ରଭୁ ସଜେ ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ।
সବା ଲଞ୍ଚା କୈଳା ପ୍ରଭୁ ଗୁଣ୍ଡିଚା ମାର୍ଜନ ॥ ୧୩୩ ॥

*snāna-yātrā dekhi' prabhu saṅge bhakta-gaṇa
sabā lañā kailā prabhu guṇḍicā mārjana*

SYNONYMS

snāna-yātrā—the bathing ceremony; *dekhi'*—seeing; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *saṅge*—with Him; *bhakta-gaṇa*—the devotees; *sabā*—all; *lañā*—taking; *kailā*—did; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *guṇḍicā mārjana*—washing and cleaning the Guṇḍicā temple.

TRANSLATION

After seeing the bathing ceremony of Lord Jagannātha, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu washed and cleaned Śrī Guṇḍicā temple with the assistance of many devotees.

TEXT 134

সବା-ସଜେ ରଥଦାତ୍ମା କୈଳ ଦରଶନ ।
ରଥ-ଅଗ୍ରେ ନୃତ୍ୟ କରି' ଉଡ଼ାନେ ଗମନ ॥ ୧୩୪ ॥

*sabā-saṅge ratha-yātrā kaila daraśana
ratha-agre nṛtya kari' udvāne gamana*

SYNONYMS

sabā-saṅge—with all of them; *ratha-yātrā*—the car festival; *kaila*—did; *daraśana*—seeing; *ratha-agre*—in front of the car; *nṛtya*—dancing; *kari'*—doing; *udvāne*—in the garden; *gamana*—going.

TRANSLATION

After this, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu and all the devotees saw the Ratha-yātrā, the car festival ceremony. Caitanya Mahāprabhu Himself danced in front of the car, and after dancing He entered a garden.

TEXT 135

প্রতাপরুদ্রে কৃপা কৈল সেই স্থানে।
গৌড়ীয়াভক্তে আজ্ঞা দিল বিদায়ের দিনে ॥ ১৩৫ ॥

*pratāparudrere kṛpā kaila sei sthāne
gauḍiyā-bhakte ājñā dila vidāyera dine*

SYNOMYS

pratāparudrere—unto King Pratāparudra; *kṛpā*—mercy; *kaila*—did; *sei sthāne*—in that garden; *gauḍiyā-bhakte*—to all the devotees of Bengal; *ājñā*—the order; *dila*—gave; *vidāyera*—of departure; *dine*—on the day.

TRANSLATION

In that garden, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu bestowed His mercy upon King Pratāparudra. Afterwards, when the Bengali devotees were about to return home, the Lord gave separate orders to almost every one of them.

TEXT 136

অত্যব আসিবে রথমাত্রা-দরশনে।
এই ছলে চাহে ভক্তগণের মিলনে ॥ ১৩৬ ॥

*pratyabda āsibe ratha-yātrā-daraśane
ei chale cāhe bhakta-ganera milane*

SYNOMYS

prati-abda—every year; *āsibe*—you should all come; *ratha-yātrā*—the car festival; *daraśane*—to see; *ei chale*—under this plea; *cāhe*—desires; *bhakta-ganera*—of all the devotees; *milane*—the meeting.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu desired to meet all the devotees of Bengal every year. Therefore He ordered them to come to see the Ratha-yātrā festival every year.

TEXT 137

সার্বভৌম-ঘরে প্রভুর ভিক্ষা-পরিপাটি ।
শাঠীর মাতা কহে, যাতে রাণী হউক শাঠী ॥ ১৩৭ ॥

*sārvabhauma-ghare prabhura bhiksā-paripāṭī
śāṭhīra mātā kahe, yāte rāṇḍī hauk ṣāṭhī*

SYNONYMS

sārvabhauma-ghare—at the house of Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *bhiksā*—eating; *paripāṭī*—sumptuously; *śāṭhīra mātā*—the mother of Śāṭhī, who was the daughter of Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya; *kahe*—says; *yāte*—by which; *rāṇḍī*—widow; *hauk*—let her become; *śāṭhī*—Śāṭhī, the daughter.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was invited to dine at the house of Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya. While He was eating sumptuously, the son-in-law of Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya [the husband of his daughter Śāṭhī] criticized Him. Because of this, Śāṭhī's mother cursed him by praying that Śāṭhī would become a widow. In other words, she cursed her son-in-law to die.

TEXT 138

বর্ষান্তরে অবৈতাদি ভক্তের আগমন ।
প্রভুরে দেখিতে সবে করিলা গমন ॥ ১৩৮ ॥

*varṣāntare advaitādi bhaktera āgamana
prabhure dekhite sabe karilā gamana*

SYNONYMS

varṣa-antare—at the end of the year; *advaita-ādi*—headed by Advaita Ācārya; *bhaktera*—of all the devotees; *āgamana*—coming to Jagannātha Puri; *prabhure*—the Lord; *dekhite*—to see; *sabe*—all of them; *karilā*—did; *gamana*—going to Jagannātha Puri.

TRANSLATION

At the end of the year, all the devotees from Bengal, headed by Advaita Ācārya, again came to see the Lord. Indeed, there was a great rush of devotees to Jagannātha Puri.

TEXT 139

ଆନନ୍ଦେ ସବାରେ ନିୟା ଦେନ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ ।
ଶିବାନନ୍ଦ ସେନ କରେ ସବାର ପାଲନ ॥ ୧୩୯ ॥

*ānande sabāre niyā dena vāsa-sthāna
śivānanda sena kare sabāra pālana*

SYNONYMS

ānande—in great pleasure; *sabāre*—all the devotees; *niyā*—taking; *dena*—gives; *vāsa-sthāna*—residential quarters; *śivānanda sena*—of the name Śivānanda Sena; *kare*—does; *sabāra*—of all; *pālana*—maintenance.

TRANSLATION

When all the devotees from Bengal arrived, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu allotted them residential quarters, and Śivānanda Sena was put in charge of their maintenance.

TEXT 140

ଶିବାନନ୍ଦେର ସମେ ଆଇଲା କୁକୁର ଭାଗ୍ୟବାନ ।
ପ୍ରଭୁର ଚରଣ ଦେଖି' କୈଲ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଧାନ ॥ ୧୪୦ ॥

*śivānandera saṅge āilā kukkura bhāgyavān
prabhura caraṇa dekhi' kaila antardhāna*

SYNONYMS

śivānandera saṅge—with Śivānanda Sena; *āilā*—came; *kukkura*—a dog; *bhāgyavān*—fortunate; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *caraṇa*—the lotus feet; *dekhi'*—seeing; *kaila*—did; *antardhāna*—disappearing.

TRANSLATION

A dog accompanied Śivānanda Sena and the devotees, and that dog was so fortunate that after seeing the lotus feet of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu, it was liberated and went back home, back to Godhead.

TEXT 141

ପଥେ ସାର୍ବତୋମ ସହ ସବାର ଘିଲନ ।
ସାର୍ବତୋମ ଭଟ୍ଟାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟର କାଶିତେ ଗମନ ॥ ୧୪୧ ॥

*pathe sārvabhauma saha sabāra milana
sārvabhauma bhaṭṭācāryera kāśite gamana*

SYNOMYS

pathe—on the way; *sārvabhauma*—Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya; *saha*—with; *sabāra*—of everyone; *milana*—meeting; *sārvabhauma bhaṭṭācāryera*—of the devotee named Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya; *kāśite*—to Vārāṇasī; *gamana*—going.

TRANSLATION

Everyone met Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya on his way to Vārāṇasī.

TEXT 142

প্রভুরে মিলিলা সর্ববৈষ্ণব আসিয়া ।
জলক্রিড়া কৈল প্রভু সবারে লইয়া ॥ ১৪২ ॥

*prabhure mililā sarva vaiṣṇava āsiyā
jala-kriḍā kaila prabhu sabāre la-iyā*

SYNOMYS

prabhure—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *mililā*—met; *sarva*—all; *vaiṣṇava*—devotees; *āsiyā*—arriving at Jagannātha Puri; *jala-kriḍā*—sporting in the water; *kaila*—performed; *prabhu*—the Lord; *sabāre*—all the devotees; *la-iyā*—taking.

TRANSLATION

After arriving at Jagannātha Puri, all the Vaiṣṇavas met with Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. Later, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu sported in the water, taking all the devotees with Him.

TEXT 143

সবা লঞ্চা কৈল গুণ্ডিচা-গৃহ-সংমার্জন ।
রথষাত্রা-দরশানে প্রভুর নর্তন ॥ ১৪৩ ॥

*sabā lañčā kaila gunḍicā-gṛha-sammārjana
ratha-yātrā-daraśane prabhura nartana*

SYNOMYMS

sabā lañā—taking all of them; *kaila*—performed; *guṇḍicā-grha-sammārjana*—washing of the Guṇḍicā temple; *ratha-yātrā*—the car festival; *daraśane*—in seeing; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *nartana*—dancing.

TRANSLATION

First the Lord washed the temple of Guṇḍicā very thoroughly. Then everyone saw the Ratha-yātrā festival and the Lord's dancing before the car.

TEXT 144

উপবনে কৈল প্রভু বিবিধ বিলাস ।
প্রভুর অভিষেক কৈল বিপ্র কৃষ্ণদাস ॥ ১৮৮ ॥

*upavane kaila prabhu vividha vilāsa
prabhura abhiṣeka kaila vipra kṛṣṇadāsa*

SYNOMYMS

upavane—in the forest by the road; *kaila*—performed; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *vividha*—varieties of; *vilāsa*—pastimes; *prabhura*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *abhiṣeka*—bathing; *kaila*—did; *vipra*—the brāhmaṇa; *kṛṣṇa-dāsa*—of the name Kṛṣṇadāsa.

TRANSLATION

In the forest along the road from the Jagannātha temple to Guṇḍicā, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu performed various pastimes. A brāhmaṇa named Kṛṣṇadāsa performed the bathing ceremony of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 145

গুণ্ডিচাতে নৃত্য-অন্তে কৈল জলকেলি ।
হেরা-পঞ্চমীতে দেখিল লক্ষ্মীদেবীর কেলী ॥ ১৮৫ ॥

*guṇḍicātē nṛtya-ante kaila jala-keli
herā-pañcamite dekhila lakṣmī-devīra keli*

SYNONYMS

gunḍicāte—in the neighborhood of Gūṇḍicā temple; *nṛtya-ante*—after dancing; *kaila*—performed; *jala-keli*—sporting in the water; *herā-pañcamīte*—on the day of Herā-pañcamī; *dekhila*—saw; *lakṣmī-devīra*—of the goddess of fortune; *kelī*—activities.

TRANSLATION

After dancing in the Gūṇḍicā temple, the Lord sported in the water with His devotees, and on Herā-pañcamī day they all saw the activities of the goddess of fortune, Lakṣmīdevī.

TEXT 146

কৃষ্ণজন্ম-যাত্রাতে প্রভু গোপবেশ হৈলା ।
দধিভার বহি' তবে লণ্ডু ফিরাইଲା ॥ ১৪৬ ॥

*kṛṣṇa-janma-yātrāte prabhu gopa-veśa hailā
dadhi-bhāra vahi' tabe laguḍa phirāilā*

SYNONYMS

kṛṣṇa-janma-yātrāte—on the birthday ceremony of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *gopa-veśa*—dressed like a cowherd boy; *hailā*—was; *dadhi-bhāra*—a balance for pots of yogurt; *vahi'*—carrying; *tabe*—at that time; *laguḍa*—a log; *phirāilā*—encircled.

TRANSLATION

On Janmāṣṭamī, Lord Kṛṣṇa's birthday, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu dressed Himself as a cowherd boy and, carrying a balance with pots of yogurt, encircled a log.

TEXT 147

গৌড়ের ভক্তগণে তবে করিল বিদায় ।
সন্ধের ভক্ত লঞ্চ করে কীর্তন সদায় ॥ ১৪৭ ॥

*gauḍera bhakta-gaṇe tabe karila vidāya
saṅgera bhakta lañā kare kirtana sadāya*

SYNONYMS

gauḍera—of Gauḍa-deśa (Bengal); *bhakta-gaṇe*—to the devotees; *tabe*—then; *karila*—gave; *vidāya*—farewell; *saṅgera*—of constant companionship; *bhakta*—devotees; *lañā*—taking; *kare*—performs; *kirtana*—congregational chanting; *sadāya*—always.

TRANSLATION

After this, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu bade farewell to all the devotees from Gauḍa-deśa [Bengal] and continued chanting with His intimate devotees who constantly remained with Him.

TEXT 148

বৃন্দাবন যাইতে কৈল গোড়েরে গমন ।
প্রতাপরুদ্র কৈল পথে বিবিধ সেবন ॥ ১৪৮ ॥

*vṛndāvana yāite kaila gauḍere gamana
pratāparudra kaila pathe vividha sevana*

SYNONYMS

vṛndāvana yāite—to go to Vṛndāvana; *kaila*—did; *gauḍere*—to Bengal; *gamana*—going; *pratāparudra*—King Pratāparudra; *kaila*—performed; *pathe*—on the road; *vividha*—various; *sevana*—services.

TRANSLATION

To visit Vṛndāvana, the Lord went to Gauḍa-deśa [Bengal]. On the way, King Pratāparudra performed a variety of service to please the Lord.

TEXT 149

পুরীগোসাঙ্গে-সঙ্গে বস্ত্রপ্রদান-প্রসঙ্গ ।
রামানন্দ রায় আইলা ভদ্রক পর্যন্ত ॥ ১৪৯ ॥

*puri-gosāñi-saṅge vastra-pradāna-prasaṅga
rāmānanda rāya āilā bhadraka paryanta*

SYNONYMS

puri-gosāñi-saṅge—with Purī Gosvāmī; *vastra-pradāna-prasaṅga*—incidents of exchanging cloth; *rāmānanda rāya*—of the name Rāmānanda Rāya; *āilā*—came; *bhadraka*—a place of the name Bhadraka; *paryanta*—as far as.

TRANSLATION

On the way to Vṛndāvana via Bengal, there was an incident wherein some cloth was exchanged with Purī Gosāñi. Śrī Rāmānanda Rāya accompanied the Lord as far as the city of Bhadraka.

TEXT 150

ଆସି' ବିଜ୍ଞାବାଚସ୍ପତିର ଗୃହେତେ ରହିଲା ।
ପ୍ରଭୁରେ ଦେଖିତେ ଲୋକସଂଘଟ୍ଟ ହଇଲା ॥ ୧୫୦ ॥

*āsi' vidyā-vācaspatira gṛhete rahilā
prabhure dekhite loka-saṅghaṭṭa ha-ilā*

SYNONYMS

āsi'—coming to Bengal; *vidyā-vācaspatira*—of Vidyā-vācaspati; *grhete*—at the home; *rahilā*—remained; *prabhure*—unto Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *dekhite*—to see; *loka-saṅghaṭṭa*—crowds of men; *ha-ilā*—there were.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu reached Vidyānagara, Bengal, on the way to Vṛndāvana, He stopped at the house of Vidyā-vācaspati, who was the brother of Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya. When Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu suddenly arrived at his house, great crowds of people gathered.

TEXT 151

ପଞ୍ଚଦିନ ଦେଖେ ଲୋକ ନାହିଲା ବିଶ୍ରାମ ।
ଲୋକଭୟେ ରାତ୍ରେ ପ୍ରଭୁ କୁଲିଯା-ଗ୍ରାମ ॥ ୧୫୧ ॥

*pañca-dina dekhe loka nāhika viśrāma
loka-bhaye rātre prabhu āilā kuliya-grāma*

SYNONYMS

pañca-dina—continuously for five days; *dekhe*—see; *loka*—people; *nāhika*—there is not; *viśrāma*—rest; *loka-bhaye*—on account of fearing the crowds of men; *rātre*—at night; *prabhu*—the Lord; *āilā*—went; *kuliya-grāma*—to the place known as Kuliya.

TRANSLATION

For five consecutive days all the people gathered to see the Lord, and still there was no rest. Out of fear of the crowd, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu left at night and went to the town of Kuliya [present-day Navadvīpa].

PURPORT

If one considers the statements of the Caitanya-bhāgavata along with the description by Locana dāsa Ṭhākura, it is clear that present-day Navadvīpa was formerly known as Kuliya-grāma. While at Kuliya-grāma, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu bestowed His favor upon Devānanda Paṇḍita and delivered Gopāla Cāpala and many others who had previously committed offenses at His lotus feet. At that time, to go from Vidyānagara to Kuliya-grāma one had to cross a branch of the Ganges. All of those old places still exist. Cinādāngā was formerly situated in Kuliya-grāma, which is now known as Kolera Gañja.

TEXT 152

কুলিয়া-গ্রামেতে প্রভুর শুনিয়া আগমন ।
কোটি কোটি লোক আসি' কৈল দরশন ॥ ১৫২ ॥

*kuliyā-grāmete prabhura śuniyā āgamana
koṭi koṭi loka āsi' kaila daraśana*

SYNOMYS

kuliyā-grāmete—in that place known as Kuliya-grāma; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *śuniyā*—hearing; *āgamana*—about the arrival; *koṭi koṭi*—hundreds of thousands; *loka*—of people; *āsi'*—coming; *kaila*—took; *daraśana*—audience.

TRANSLATION

Hearing of the Lord's arrival in Kuliya-grāma, many hundreds and thousands of people came to see Him.

TEXT 153

কুলিয়া-গ্রামে কৈল দেবানন্দেরে প্রসাদ ।
গোপাল-বিশ্বেরে ত্রিবাসাপরাধ ॥ ১৫৩ ॥
কৃমাহিল

*kuliyā-grāme kaila devānandere prasāda
gopāla-viprere kṣamāila śrīvāsāparādha*

SYNONYMS

kuliyā-grāme—in that village known as Kuliyā-grāma; *kaila*—showed; *devānandere prasāda*—mercy to Devānanda Paṇḍita; *gopāla-viprere*—and to the brāhmaṇa known as Gopāla Cāpala; *kṣamāila*—excused; *śrīvāsa-aparādha*—the offense to the lotus feet of Śrīvāsa Ṭhākura.

TRANSLATION

The specific acts performed by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu at this time were His showing favor upon Devānanda Paṇḍita and excusing the brāhmaṇa known as Gopāla Cāpala from the offense he had committed at the lotus feet of Śrīvāsa Ṭhākura.

TEXT 154

পাষণ্ডী নিন্দক আসি' পড়িলা চরণে ।
অপরাধ ক্ষমি' তারে দিল কৃষ্ণপ্রেমে ॥ ১৫৮ ॥

*pāṣāṇḍī nindaka āsi' paḍilā caraṇe
aparādha kṣami' tāre dila kṛṣṇa-preme*

SYNONYMS

pāṣāṇḍī—atheists; *nindaka*—blasphemers; *āsi'*—coming there; *paḍilā*—fell down; *carane*—at the lotus feet of the Lord; *aparādha kṣami'*—excusing them of their offenses; *tāre*—unto them; *dila*—gave; *kṛṣṇa-preme*—love of Kṛṣṇa.

TRANSLATION

Many atheists and blasphemers came and fell at the lotus feet of the Lord, and the Lord in return excused them and gave them love of Kṛṣṇa.

TEXT 155

বৃন্দাবন ঘাবেন প্রভু শুনি' নৃসিংহানন্দ ।
পথ সাজাইল মনে পাইয়া আনন্দ ॥ ১৫৫ ॥

*vṛndāvana yābena prabhu śuni' nr̄sīnhānanda
patha sājāila mane pāiyā ānanda*

SYNONYMS

vṛndāvana—to Vṛndāvana; yābena—will go; prabhu—the Lord; śuni’—hearing; nṛsīṁhānanda—of the name Nṛsīṁhānanda; patha—the way; sā-jāila—decorated; mane—within the mind; pāiyā—getting; ānanda—pleasure.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Nṛsīṁhānanda Brahmācārī heard that Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu would go to Vṛndāvana, he became very pleased and mentally began decorating the way there.

TEXT 156

কুলিয়া নগর হৈতে পথ রঞ্জে বাঙ্কাইল ।
নিরূপ পুষ্পশয্যা উপরে পাতিল ॥ ১৫৬ ॥

*kuliyā nagara haite patha ratne bāndhāila
nivrnta puṣpa-śayyā upare pātila*

SYNONYMS

kuliyā nagara—the city of Kuliya; *haite*—from; *patha*—way; *ratne*—with jewels; *bāndhāila*—constructed; *nivrnta*—stemless; *puṣpa-śayyā*—flower bed; *upare*—on top; *pātila*—laid down.

TRANSLATION

First Nṛsīṁhānanda Brahmācārī contemplated a broad road starting from the city of Kuliya. He bedecked the road with jewels, upon which he then laid a bed of stemless flowers.

TEXT 157

পথে দুই দিকে পুষ্পবকুলের শ্রেণী ।
মধ্যে মধ্যে দুইপাশে দিব্য পুষ্করিণী ॥ ১৫৭ ॥

*pathe dui dike puṣpa-bakulera śreṇī
madhye madhye dui-pāše divya puṣkariṇī*

SYNONYMS

pathe—on the road; *dui* *dike*—on both sides; *puṣpa-bakulera*—of *bakula* flower trees; *śreṇī*—rows; *madhye madhye*—in the middle; *dui-pāśe*—on both sides; *divya*—transcendental; *puṣkariṇī*—lakes.

TRANSLATION

He mentally decorated both sides of the road with *bakula* flower trees, and at intervals on both sides he placed lakes of a transcendental nature.

TEXT 158

ରତ୍ନବୀଧା ଘାଟ, ତାହେ ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ କମଳ ।
ନାନା ପଞ୍ଚ-କୋଳାହଳ, ସୁଧା-ସମ ଜଳ ॥ ୧୫୮ ॥

*ratna-bāñdhā ghāṭa, tāhe praphulla kamala
nānā pakṣi-kolāhala, sudhā-sama jala*

SYNONYMS

ratna-bāñdhā—constructed with jewels; *ghāṭa*—bathing places; *tāhe*—there; *praphulla*—fully blossoming; *kamala*—lotus flowers; *nānā*—various; *pakṣi*—of birds; *kolāhala*—vibrations; *sudhā*—nectar; *sama*—like; *jala*—water.

TRANSLATION

These lakes had bathing places constructed with jewels, and they were filled with blossoming lotus flowers. There were various birds chirping, and the water was exactly like nectar.

TEXT 159

ଶୀତଳ ସମୀର ବହେ ନାନା ଗନ୍ଧ ଲାଗ୍ରା ।
'କାନାଇର ନାଟଶାଳା' ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଲାଇଲ ବାଞ୍ଜାଗ୍ରା ॥ ୧୫୯ ॥

*śītala samīra vahē nānā gandha laṅgā
'kānāira nāṭaśālā' paryanta la-ila bāndhiṅgā*

SYNONYMS

sītala—very cool; *saṁīra*—breezes; *vahé*—blowing; *nānā*—various; *gandha*—fragrances; *lañā*—carrying; *kānāira nāṭa-sālā*—the place named Kānāi Nāṭaśālā; *paryanta*—as far as; *la-ila*—carried; *bāndhiñā*—constructing.

TRANSLATION

The entire road was surcharged with many cool breezes, which carried the fragrances from various flowers. He carried the construction of this road as far as Kānāi Nāṭaśālā.

PURPORT

Kānāi Nāṭaśālā is about 202 miles from Calcutta on the Loop line of the Eastern Railway. The railway station is named Tālajhāḍi, and after one gets off at that station, he has to go about two miles to find Kānāi Nāṭaśālā.

TEXT 160

ଆଗେ ମନ ନାହିଁ ଚଲେ, ନା ପାରେ ବାଞ୍ଜିତେ ।
ପଥବାଙ୍କା ନା ଯାଏ, ମୁସିଂହ ହେଲା ବିଶ୍ଵିତେ ॥ ୧୬୦ ॥

*āge mana nāhi cale, nā pāre bāndhite
patha-bāndhā nā yāya, nr̄sīṁha hailā vismite*

SYNONYMS

āge—beyond this; *mana*—the mind; *nāhi*—does not; *cale*—go; *nā*—is not; *pāre*—able; *bāndhite*—to construct the road; *patha-bāndhā*—construction of the road; *nā yāya*—is not possible; *nr̄sīṁha*—Nr̄sīṁhānanda Brahmacārī; *hailā*—became; *vismite*—astonished.

TRANSLATION

Within the mind of Nr̄sīṁhānanda Brahmacārī, the road could not be constructed beyond Kānāi Nāṭaśālā. He could not understand why the road's construction could not be completed, and thus he was astonished.

TEXT 161

ନିଷ୍ଠୟ କରିଯା କହି, ଶୁଣ, ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ।
ଏବାର ନା ଯାବେନ ଅଭ୍ୟ ଶ୍ରୀବନ୍ଦାବନ ॥ ୧୬୧ ॥

*niścaya kariyā kahi, śuna, bhakta-gaṇa
ebāra nā yābena prabhu śrī-vṛndāvana*

SYNONYMS

niścaya—assurance; *kariyā*—making; *kahi*—I say; *śuna*—please hear; *bhakta-gaṇa*—my dear devotees; *ebāra*—this time; *nā*—not; *yābena*—will go; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *śrī-vṛndāvana*—to Vṛndāvana.

TRANSLATION

With great assurance he then told the devotees that Lord Caitanya would not go to Vṛndāvana at that time.

PURPORT

Śrīla Nṛsiṁhānanda Brahmācārī was a great devotee of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; therefore when he heard that from Kuliyā Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was going to Vṛndāvana, although he had no material wealth he began to construct within his mind a very attractive path or road for Caitanya Mahāprabhu to traverse. Some of the description of this path is given above. But even mentally he could not construct the road beyond Kānāi Nāṭṣālā. Therefore he concluded that Caitanya Mahāprabhu would not go to Vṛndāvana at that time.

For a pure devotee, it is the same whether he materially constructs a path or constructs one within his mind. This is because the Supreme Personality of Godhead, Janārdana, is *bhāva-grāhi*, or appreciative of the sentiment. For Him a path made with actual jewels and a path made of mental jewels are the same. Though subtle, mind is also matter, so any path—indeed, anything for the service of the Lord, whether in gross matter or in subtle matter—is accepted equally by the Supreme Personality of Godhead. The Lord accepts the attitude of His devotee and sees how much he is prepared to serve Him. The devotee is at liberty to serve the Lord either in gross matter or in subtle matter. The important point is that the service be in relation with the Supreme Personality of Godhead. This is confirmed in *Bhagavad-gītā* (9.26):

*patraṇ puṣpaṇ phalaṇ toyāṇ
yo me bhaktya prayacchatī
tad ahaṇ bhaktu-upahṛtam
aśnāmi prayatātmanāḥ*

“If one offers Me with love and devotion a leaf, a flower, fruit or water, I will accept it.” The real ingredient is *bhakti* (devotion). Pure devotion is uncon-

taminated by the modes of material nature. *Ahaituky apratihatā*: unconditional devotional service cannot be checked by any material condition. This means that one does not have to be very rich to serve the Supreme Personality of Godhead. Even the poorest man can equally serve the Supreme Personality of Godhead if he has pure devotion. If there is no ulterior motive, devotional service cannot be checked by any material condition.

TEXT 162

‘କାନୀଶ୍ରୀ ନାଟଶାଳା’ ହେତେ ଆସିବ ଫିରିଏଣା ।
ଜାନିବେ ପଞ୍ଚାତ, କହିଲୁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ କରିଏଣା ॥ ୧୬୨ ॥

*‘kānāñira nāṭaśālā’ haite āsiba phiriñā
jānibe paścāt, kahilu niścaya kariñā*

SYNONYMS

kānāñira nāṭa-śālā—the place of the name Kānāi Nāṭaśālā; *haite*—from; *āsiba*—will come; *phiriñā*—returning; *jānibe*—you will know; *paścāt*—later; *kahilu*—I say; *niścaya*—assurance; *kariñā*—making.

TRANSLATION

Nṛsiṁhānanda Brahmācārī said: “The Lord will go to Kānāi Nāṭaśālā and then will return. All of you will come to know of this later, but I now say this with great assurance.”

TEXT 163

ଗୋସାଙ୍ଗ କୁଲିଯା ହେତେ ଚଲିଲା ଵୃନ୍ଦାବନ ।
ସଙ୍ଗେ ସହତ୍ରେକ ଲୋକ ଯତ ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ॥ ୧୬୩ ॥

*gosāñi kuliyā haite calilā vṛṇdāvana
saṅge sahastreka loka yata bhakta-gaṇa*

SYNONYMS

gosāñi—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *kuliyā* *haite*—from Kuliyā; *calilā*—proceeded; *vṛṇdāvana*—toward Vṛṇdāvana; *saṅge*—with Him; *sahastreka*—thousands; *loka*—of people; *yata*—all; *bhakta-gaṇa*—the devotees.

TRANSLATION

When Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu began to proceed from Kuliya toward Vṛndāvana, thousands of men were with Him, and all of them were devotees.

TEXT 164

যাইঁ যায় প্রভু, তাইঁ কোটিসংখ্য লোক ।
দেখিতে আইসে, দেখি' খণ্ডে দুঃখ-শোক ॥ ১৬৪ ॥

*yāhān yāya prabhu, tāhān koṭi-saṅkhyā loka
dekhite āise, dekhi' khaṇḍe duḥkha-śoka*

SYNOMYMS

yāhān—wherever; *yāya*—goes; *prabhu*—the Lord; *tāhān*—everywhere; *koti-saṅkhyā loka*—an unlimited number of people; *dekhite āise*—come to see Him; *dekhi'*—after seeing; *khaṇḍe*—removes; *duḥkha*—unhappiness; *śoka*—lamentation.

TRANSLATION

Wherever the Lord visited, crowds of innumerable people came to see Him. When they saw Him, all their unhappiness and lamentation disappeared.

TEXT 165

যাইঁ যাইঁ প্রভুর চরণ পড়্যে চলিতে ।
সে মৃত্তিকা লয় লোক, গর্ত হয় পথে ॥ ১৬৫ ॥

*yāhān yāhān prabhura caraṇa paḍaye calite
se mṛttikā laya loka, garta haya pathe*

SYNOMYMS

yāhān yāhān—wherever; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *caraṇa*—lotus feet; *paḍaye*—touch; *calite*—while walking; *se*—that; *mṛttikā*—dirt; *laya*—take; *loka*—the people; *garta*—a hole; *haya*—there becomes; *pathe*—on the road.

TRANSLATION

Wherever the Lord touched the ground with His lotus feet, people immediately came and gathered the dirt. Indeed, they gathered so much that many holes were created in the road.

TEXT 166

ଏହେ ଚଲି, ଆଇଲା ଅନ୍ତୁ ‘ରାମକେଳି’ ଗ୍ରାମ ।
ଗୌଡ଼ର ନିକଟ ଗ୍ରାମ ଅତି ଅମୂପାମ ॥ ୧୬୬ ॥

*aiche cali, āilā prabhu ‘rāmakeli’ grāma
gauḍera nikaṭa grāma ati anupāma*

SYNONYMS

aiche—in that way; *cali*—walking; *āilā*—came; *prabhu*—Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *rāma-keli grāma*—to the village of the name Rāmakeli; *gauḍera*—Bengal; *nikaṭa*—near; *grāma*—the village; *ati*—very; *anupāma*—exquisite.

TRANSLATION

Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu eventually arrived at a village named Rāmakeli. This village is situated on the border of Bengal and is very exquisite.

PURPORT

Rāmakeli-grāma is situated on the banks of the Ganges on the border of Bengal. Śrīla Rūpa and Sanātana Gosvāmīs had their residences in this village.

TEXT 167

ତାହାଁ ନୃତ୍ୟ କରେ ଅନ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରେମେ ଅଚେତନ ।
କୋଟି କୋଟି ଲୋକ ଆଇସେ ଦେଖିତେ ଚରଣ ॥ ୧୬୭ ॥

*tāhān nr̥tya kare prabhu preme acetana
koti kota loka āise dekhite caraṇa*

SYNONYMS

tāhān—there; *nr̥tya*—dancing; *kare*—performed; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *preme*—in love of Godhead; *acetana*—unconscious; *koti*—innumerable; *loka*—people; *āise*—came; *dekhite*—to see; *caraṇa*—His lotus feet.

TRANSLATION

While performing saṅkirtana in Rāmakeli-grāma, the Lord danced and sometimes lost consciousness due to love of God. While He was at

Rāmakeli-grāma, an unlimited number of people came to see His lotus feet.

TEXT 168

গৌড়েশ্বর যবন-রাজা প্রভাব শুনিএগ।
কহিতে লাগিল কিছু বিস্মিত হণ্ডি ॥ ১৬৮ ॥

*gauḍeśvara yavana-rājā prabhāva śuniñā
kahite lāgila kichu vismita hañā*

SYNONYMS

gauḍa-iśvara—king of Bengal; *yavana-rājā*—Mohammedan king; *prabhāva*—influence; *śuniñā*—hearing; *kahite*—to say; *lāgila*—began; *kichu*—something; *vismita*—astonished; *hañā*—becoming.

TRANSLATION

When the Mohammedan King of Bengal heard of Caitanya Mahāprabhu's influence in attracting innumerable people, he became very astonished and began to speak as follows.

PURPORT

At that time the Mohammedan king of Bengal was Nawab Husen Sāhā Bādasāhā.

TEXT 169

বিনা দানে এত লোক যাঁর পাছে হয়।
সেই ত' গোসাঙ্গা, ইহা জানিহ নিষ্ঠয় ॥ ১৬৯ ॥

*vinā dāne eta loka yāñra pāche haya
sei ta' gosāñā, ihā jāniha niścaya*

SYNONYMS

vinā—without; *dāne*—charity; *eta*—so many; *loka*—persons; *yāñra*—whom; *pāche*—after; *haya*—become; *sei ta'*—He certainly; *gosāñā*—a prophet; *ihā*—this; *jāniha*—know; *niścaya*—surely.

TRANSLATION

"Such a person, who is followed by so many people without giving them charity, must be a prophet. I can surely understand this fact."

TEXT 170

କାଜୀ, ସବନ ଇହାର ନା କରିଛ ହିଁସନ ।
ଆପନ-ଇଚ୍ଛାମ୍ବ ବୁଲୁନ, ଯାହା ଉଠାର ମନ ॥ ୧୭୦ ॥

*kājī, yavana iħāra nā kariha hirīsana
āpana-icchāya buluna, yāhān uñhāra mana*

SYNOMYS

kājī—magistrate; *yavana*—Mohammedan; *iħāra*—of Him; *nā*—do not; *kariha*—make; *hirīsana*—jealousy; *āpana-icchāya*—at His own will; *buluna*—let Him go; *yāhān*—wherever; *uñhāra*—of Him; *mana*—mind.

TRANSLATION

The Mohammedan King ordered the magistrate: “Do not disturb this Hindu prophet out of jealousy. Let Him do His own will wherever He likes.”

PURPORT

Even a Mohammedan king could understand Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's transcendental position as a prophet; therefore He ordered the local magistrate not to disturb Him but to let Him do whatever He liked.

TEXT 171

କେଶବ-ଛତ୍ରୀରେ ରାଜା ବାର୍ତ୍ତା ପୁଛିଲ ।
ଅଭୂର ମହିମା ଛତ୍ରୀ ଉଡ଼ାଇୟା ଦିଲ ॥ ୧୭୧ ॥

*keśava-chatrīre rājā vārtā puchila
prabhura mahimā chatrī uḍāiyā dila*

SYNOMYS

keśava-chatrīre—from the person named Keśava Chatrī; *rājā*—King; *vārtā*—news; *puchila*—inquired; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *mahimā*—glories; *chatrī*—Keśava Chatrī; *uḍāiyā*—attaching no importance; *dila*—gave.

TRANSLATION

When the Mohammedan King asked his assistant, Keśava Chatrī, for news of the influence of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, Keśava Chatrī, al-

though knowing everything about Caitanya Mahāprabhu, tried to avoid the conversation by not giving any importance to Caitanya Mahāprabhu's activities.

PURPORT

Keśava Chātri became a diplomat when questioned about Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. Although he knew everything about Him, he was afraid that the Mohammedan King might become His enemy. He gave no importance to the Lord's activities, so that the Mohammedan King would take Him to be an ordinary man and would not give Him any trouble.

TEXT 172

ভিখারী সন্ন্যাসী করে তৌর্থ পর্যটন ।
তাঁরে দেখিবারে আইসে দুই চারি জন ॥ ১৭২ ॥

*bhikhārī sannyāsī kare tīrtha paryatana
tānre dekhibāre āise dui cāri jana*

SYNOMYS

bhikhārī—beggar; *sannyāsī*—mendicant; *kare*—does; *tīrtha*—of holy places; *paryatana*—touring; *tānre*—Him; *dekhibāre*—to see; *āise*—come; *dui cāri jana*—only a few people.

TRANSLATION

Keśava Chātri informed the Mohammedan King that Caitanya Mahāprabhu was a mendicant touring different places of pilgrimage and that, as such, only a few people came to see Him.

TEXT 173

ষবনে তোধার ঠাণ্ডি করয়ে লাগানি ।
তাঁর হিংসায় লাভ নাহি, হয় আর হানি ॥ ১৭৩ ॥

*yavane tomāra ṛhāni karaye lāgāni
tānra hirñsāya lābha nāhi, haya āra hāni*

SYNOMYS

yavane—your Mohammedan servant; *tomāra*—your; *ṛhāni*—place; *karaye*—does; *lāgāni*—instigation; *tānra*—of Him; *hirñsāya*—to become

jealous; *lābha nāhi*—there is no profit; *haya*—there is; *āra*—rather; *hāni*—loss.

TRANSLATION

Keśava Chattrī said: “Out of jealousy your Mohammedan servant plots against Him. I think that you should not be very interested in Him, for there is no profit in it. Rather, there is simply loss.”

TEXT 174

ରାଜାରେ ପ୍ରବୋଧି' କେଶବ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ପାଠାଏଣା ।
ଚଲିବାର ତରେ ପ୍ରଭୁରେ ପାଠାଇଲ କହିଏଣା ॥ ୧୭୫ ॥

*rājāre prabodhi' keśava brāhmaṇa pāṭhāñā
calibāra tare prabhure pāṭhāila kahiñā*

SYNONYMS

rājāre—unto the King; *prabodhi'*—pacifying; *keśava*—of the name Keśava Chattrī; *brāhmaṇa*—one *brāhmaṇa*; *pāṭhāñā*—sending there; *calibāra tare*—for the sake of leaving; *prabhura*—unto the Lord; *pāṭhāila*—sent; *kahiñā*—telling.

TRANSLATION

After pacifying the King in this way, Keśava Chattrī sent a brāhmaṇa messenger to Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu, requesting Him to leave without delay.

TEXT 175

ଦବିର ଖାସେରେ ରାଜା ପୁଛିଲ ନିଭୃତେ ।
ଗୋସାନୀର ମହିମା ତେଣୋ ଲାଗିଲ କହିତେ ॥ ୧୭୬ ॥

*dabira khāsere rājā puchila nibhṛte
gosānīra mahimā teñho lāgila kahite*

SYNONYMS

dabira khāsere—of the name Dabira Khāsa (then the name of Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī); *rājā*—the King; *puchila*—inquired; *nibhṛte*—in privacy; *gosānīra*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *mahimā*—glories; *teñho*—he; *lāgila*—began; *kahite*—to speak.

TRANSLATION

In private, the King inquired from Dabira Khāsa [Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī], who began to speak about the glories of the Lord.

TEXT 176

যে তোমারে রাজ্য দিল, যে তোমার গোসাঙ্গ।
তোমার দেশে তোমার ভাগ্যে জন্মিলা আসিঙ্গ। ॥

*ye tomāre rājya dila, ye tomāra gosāñā
tomāra deśe tomāra bhāgye janmilā āsiñā*

SYNOMYMS

ye—that one who; *tomāre*—unto you; *rājya*—kingdom; *dila*—gave; *ye*—the one who; *tomāra*—your; *gosāñā*—prophet; *tomāra deśe*—in your country; *tomāra bhāgye*—on account of your good fortune; *janmilā*—took birth; *āsiñā*—coming.

TRANSLATION

Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī said: “The Supreme Personality of Godhead, who gave you this kingdom and whom you accept as a prophet, has taken birth in your country due to your good fortune.

TEXT 177

তোমার মঙ্গল বাঞ্ছে, কার্যসিদ্ধি হয়।
ইহার আশীর্বাদে তোমার সর্বত্রই জয়। ॥ ১৭৭ ॥

*tomāra maṅgala vāñche, kārya-siddhi haya
ihāra āśīrvāde tomāra sarvatra-i jaya*

SYNOMYMS

tomāra—your; *maṅgala*—good fortune; *vāñche*—He desires; *kārya*—of business; *siddhi*—the perfection; *haya*—is; *ihāra*—of Him; *āśīrvāde*—by the blessings; *tomāra*—your; *sarvatra-i*—everywhere; *jaya*—victory.

TRANSLATION

“This prophet always desires your good fortune. By His grace, all your business is successful. By His blessings, you will attain victory everywhere.

TEXT 178

ମୋରେ କେଳ ପୁଛ, ତୁମି ପୁଛ ଆପନ-ମନ ।
ତୁମି ନରାଧିପ ହୋ ବିଷ୍ଣୁ-ଅଂଶ ସମ ॥ ୧୭୮ ॥

*more kena pucha, tumi pucha āpana-mana
tumi narādhipa hao viṣṇu-ariṣṭa sama*

SYNONYMS

*more—unto me; kena—why; pucha—you inquire; tumi—you; pucha—
inquire; āpana-mana—your own mind; tumi—you; nara-adhipa—King of the
people; hao—you are; viṣṇu-ariṣṭa sama—representative of the Supreme Per-
sonality of Godhead.*

TRANSLATION

**“Why are you questioning me? Better that you question your own
mind. Because you are the King of the people, you are the representative
of the Supreme Personality of Godhead. Therefore you can understand
this better than I.”**

TEXT 179

ତୋମାର ଚିତ୍ତେ ଚିତ୍ତଗ୍ରେରେ କୈଛେ ହୟ ଜ୍ଞାନ ।
ତୋମାର ଚିତ୍ତେ ଯେଇ ଲୟ, ସେଇ ତ' ପ୍ରମାଣ ॥ ୧୭୯ ॥

*tomāra citte caitanyere kaiche haya jñāna
tomāra citte yei laya, sei ta' pramāṇa*

SYNONYMS

*tomāra citte—in your mind; caitanyere—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu;
kaiche—how; haya—there is; jñāna—knowledge; tomāra—your; citte—
mind; yei—whatever; laya—takes; sei ta' pramāṇa—that is evidence.*

TRANSLATION

**Thus Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī informed the King about his mind as a way of
knowing Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. He assured the King that whatever oc-
curred in his mind could be considered evidence.**

TEXT 180

ରାଜୀ କହେ, ଶୁଣ, ମୋର ମନେ ସେହି ଲୟ ।
ସାକ୍ଷାତ୍ ଈଶ୍ଵର ଇହି ନାହିକ ସଂଶୋଧ ॥ ୧୮୦ ॥

*rājā kahe, śuna, mora mane yei laya
sākṣat iśvara ihañ nāhika saṁśaya*

SYNONYMS

rājā kahe—the King replied; *śuna*—hear; *mora*—my; *mane*—mind; *yei*—what; *laya*—takes; *sākṣat*—personally; *iśvara*—the Supreme Personality; *ihañ*—He; *nāhika*—there is not; *saṁśaya*—doubt.

TRANSLATION

The King replied: “I consider Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu to be the Supreme Personality of Godhead. There is no doubt about it.”

TEXT 181

ଏତ କହି’ ରାଜୀ ଗେଲା ନିଜ ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରେ ।
ତବେ ଦବିର ଖାସ ଆଇଲା ଆପନାର ଘରେ ॥ ୧୮୧ ॥

*eta kahi' rājā gelā nija abhyantare
tabe dabira khāsa āilā āpanāra ghare*

SYNONYMS

eta kahi'—saying this; *rājā*—the King; *gelā*—went; *nija*—own; *abhyantare*—to the private house; *tabe*—at that time; *dabira khāsa*—Śrila Rūpa Gosvāmī; *āilā*—returned; *āpanāra*—his own; *ghare*—to the residence.

TRANSLATION

After having this conversation with Rūpa Gosvāmī, the King entered his private house. Rūpa Gosvāmī, then known as Dabira Khāsa, also returned to his residence.

PURPORT

A monarch is certainly a representative of the Supreme Personality of Godhead. As stated in *Bhagavad-gītā, sarva-loka-maheśvaram*: the Supreme Per-

sonality of Godhead is the proprietor of all planetary systems. In each and every planet there must be some king, governmental head or executive. Such a person is supposed to be the representative of Lord Viṣṇu. On behalf of the Supreme Personality of Godhead, he must see to the interest of all the people. Therefore Lord Viṣṇu, as Paramātmā, gives the king all intelligence to execute governmental affairs. Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī therefore asked the King what was in his mind concerning Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu and indicated that whatever the King thought about Him was correct.

TEXT 182

ଘରେ ଆସି' ଦୁଇ ଭାଇ ଯୁକ୍ତି କରିଅଣି ।
ଅଛୁ ଦେଖିବାରେ ଚଲେ ବେଶ ଲୁକାଣି ॥ ୧୮୨ ॥

*ghare āsi' dui bhāi yukati kariñā
prabhu dekhibāre cale veśa lukāñā*

SYNONYMS

ghare āsi'—after returning home; *dui bhāi*—two brothers; *yukati*—arguments; *kariñā*—making; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *dekhibāre*—to see; *cale*—go; *veśa*—dress; *lukāñā*—hiding.

TRANSLATION

After returning to his residence, Dabira Khāsa and his brother decided after much consideration to go see the Lord incognito.

TEXT 183

ଅର୍ଧରାତ୍ରେ ଦୁଇ ଭାଇ ଆଇଲା ଅଛୁ-ଥାନେ ।
ପ୍ରଥମେ ମିଲିଲା ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ-ହରିଦାସ ସନେ ॥ ୧୮୩ ॥

*ardha-rātre dui bhāi āilā prabhu-sthāne
prathame mililā nityānanda-haridāsa sane*

SYNONYMS

ardha-rātre—in the dead of night; *dui bhāi*—the two brothers; *āilā*—came; *prabhu-sthāne*—to the place of Lord Caitanya; *prathame*—first; *mililā*—met; *nityānanda-haridāsa*—Lord Nityānanda and Haridāsa Ṭhākura; *sane*—with.

TRANSLATION

Thus in the dead of night the two brothers, Dabira Khāsa and Sākara Mallika, went to see Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu incognito. First they met Nityānanda Prabhu and Haridāsa Ṭhākura.

TEXT 184

তাঁরা দ্রুইজন জানাইলা প্রভুর গোচরে ।
রূপ, সাকরমলিক আইলা তোমা' দেখিবারে ॥১৮৪॥

*tāñrā dui-jana jānāilā prabhura gocare
rūpa, sākara-mallika āilā tomā' dekhibāre*

SYNOMYMS

tāñrā—they; *dui-jana*—two persons; *jānāilā*—informed; *prabhura*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *gocare*—in the presence; *rūpa*—Rūpa Gosvāmī; *sākara-mallika*—and Sanātana Gosvāmī; *āilā*—have come; *tomā'*—You; *dekhibāre*—to see.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Nityānanda Prabhu and Haridāsa Ṭhākura told Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu that two personalities—Śrī Rūpa and Sanātana—had come to see Him.

PURPORT

Sākara Mallika was the name of Sanātana Gosvāmī, and Dabira Khāsa was the name of Rūpa Gosvāmī. They were recognized by these names in the service of the Mohammedan King; therefore these are Mohammedan names. As officials, the brothers adopted all kinds of Mohammedan customs.

TEXT 185

দ্রুই শুচ্ছ তৃণ দ্রুঁহে দশনে ধরিণ়।
গলে বস্ত্র বাঞ্চি' পড়ে দণ্ডবৎ হণ়। ॥ ১৮-৫ ॥

*dui gucca tṛṇa duñhe daśane dhariṇā
gale vastra bāndhi' paḍe dañḍavat hañā*

SYNOMYS

dui—two; *guccha*—bunches; *ṭṛṇa*—of straw; *durhe*—both of them; *daśane*—in the teeth; *dhariñā*—catching; *gale*—on the neck; *vastra*—cloth; *bāndhi'*—binding; *pađe*—fall; *dañḍavat*—like rods; *hañā*—becoming.

TRANSLATION

In great humility, both brothers took bunches of straw between their teeth, and, each binding a cloth around his neck, they fell down like rods before the Lord.

TEXT 186

ଦେଖୁ ରୋଦନ କରେ, ଆନନ୍ଦେ ବିହ୍ଵଳ ।
ପ୍ରଭୁ କହେ,—ଉଠ, ଉଠ, ହଇଲ ମନ୍ଗଳ ॥ ୧୮୬ ॥

*dainya rodana kare, ānande vihvala
prabhu kahe,—uṭha, uṭha, ha-ila maṅgala*

SYNOMYS

dainya—humility; *rodana*—crying; *kare*—perform; *ānande*—in ecstasy; *vihvala*—overwhelmed; *prabhu kahe*—the Lord said; *uṭha uṭha*—stand up, stand up; *ha-ila maṅgala*—all auspiciousness unto you.

TRANSLATION

Upon seeing Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu, the two brothers were overwhelmed with joy, and out of humility they began to cry. Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu asked them to get up and assured them of all good fortune.

TEXT 187

ଉଠି' ଦୁଇ ଭାଇ ତବେ ଦଞ୍ଚେ ତୃଣ ଧରି' ।
ଦୈନ୍ୟ କରି' ଶ୍ରୀ କରେ କରାଯୋଡ଼ କରି ॥ ୧୮୭ ॥

*uṭhi' dui bhāi tabe dante ṭṛṇa dhari'
dainya kari' stuti kare karayoḍa kari*

SYNOMYS

uṭhi'—standing up; *dui*—two; *bhāi*—brothers; *tabe*—then; *dante*—in the teeth; *ṭṛṇa*—straw; *dhari'*—holding; *dainya kari'*—in all humbleness; *stuti kare*—offer prayer; *kara-yoḍa*—folded hands; *kari'*—making.

TRANSLATION

The two brothers got up, and again taking straw between their teeth, they humbly offered their prayers with folded hands.

TEXT 188

অয় জয় শ্রীকৃষ্ণচেতন্য দয়াময় ।
পতিতপাবন জয়, জয় মহাশয় ॥ ১৮৮ ॥

*jaya jaya śrī-kṛṣṇa-caitanya dayā-maya
patita-pāvana jaya, jaya mahāśaya*

SYNONYMS

jaya jaya—all glories; śrī-kṛṣṇa-caitanya—unto Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; dayā-maya—the most merciful; patita-pāvana—the savior of the fallen souls; jaya—glories; jaya—glories; mahāśaya—to the great personality.

TRANSLATION

“All glories to Śrī Kṛṣṇa Caitanya Mahāprabhu, the most merciful savior of the fallen souls! All glories to the Supreme Personality!

TEXT 189

নীচ-জাতি, নীচ-সঙ্গী, করি নীচ কাজ ।
তোমার অগ্রেতে প্রভু কহিতে বাসি লাজ ॥ ১৮৯ ॥

*nīca-jāti, nīca-saṅgī, kari nīca kāja
tomāra agrete prabhu kahite vāsi lāja*

SYNONYMS

nīca-jāti—classified among the fallen; nīca-saṅgī—associated with fallen souls; kari—we perform; nīca—abominable; kāja—work; tomāra—of You; agrete—in front; prabhu—O Lord; kahite—to say; vāsi—we feel; lāja—ashamed.

TRANSLATION

“Sir, we belong to the lowest class of men, and our associates and employment are also of the lowest type. Therefore we cannot introduce ourselves to You. We feel very much ashamed, standing here before You.

PURPORT

Although the two brothers, Rūpa and Sanātana (at that time Dabira Khāsa and Sākara Mallika), presented themselves as being born in a low family, they nonetheless belonged to a most respectable brāhmaṇa family that was originally from Karṇāṭa. Thus they actually belonged to the brāhmaṇa caste. Unfortunately, because of being associated with the Mohammedan governmental service, their customs and behavior resembled those of the Mohammedans. Therefore they presented themselves as *nīca-jāti*. The word *jāti* means birth. According to Śāstra, there are three kinds of birth. The first birth is from the womb of the mother, the second birth is the acceptance of the reformatory method, and the third birth is acceptance by the spiritual master (initiation). One becomes abominable by adopting an abominable profession or by associating with people who are naturally abominable. Rūpa and Sanātana, as Dabira Khāsa and Sākara Mallika, associated with Mohammedans, who were naturally opposed to brahminical culture and cow protection. In Śrimad-Bhāgavatam (Seventh Canto) it is stated that every person belongs to a certain classification. A person is identifiable by the special symptoms mentioned in the śāstras. By one's symptoms, one is known to belong to a certain caste. Both Dabira Khāsa and Sākara Mallika belonged to the brāhmaṇa caste, but because they were employed by Mohammedans, their original habits degenerated into those of the Mohammedan community. Since the symptoms of brahminical culture were almost nil, they identified themselves with the lowest caste. In the *Bhakti-ratnākara* it is clearly stated that because Sākara Mallika and Dabira Khāsa associated with lower-class men, they introduced themselves as belonging to the lower classes. Actually, however, they had been born in respectable brāhmaṇa families.

TEXT 190

মত্তুল্যে। নাস্তি পাপাত্মা নাপরাধী চ কংচন।
পরিহারেহপি লজ্জা মে কিং অবে পুরুষোত্তম ॥১৯০॥

*mat-tulyo nāsti pāpātmā
nāparādhī ca kaścana
parihāre 'pi lajñā me
kim bruve puruṣottama*

SYNOMYMS

mat—me; *tulyah*—like; *na asti*—there is not; *pāpa-ātmā*—sinful man; *na aparādhī*—nor an offender; *ca*—also; *kaścana*—anyone; *parihāre*—in beg-

ging pardon; *api lajjā*—ashamed; *me*—of me; *kim*—what; *bruve*—I shall say; *puruṣottama*—O Supreme Personality of Godhead.

TRANSLATION

“Dear Lord, let us inform you that no one is more sinful than us, nor is there any offender like us. Even if we wanted to mention our sinful activities, we would immediately become ashamed. And what to speak of giving them up!”

PURPORT

This verse is from the *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu* (1.2.154) by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī.

TEXT 191

পতিত-পাবন-হেতু তোমার অবতার।
আমা-বই জগতে, পতিত নাহি আর ॥ ১৯১ ॥

*patita-pāvana-hetu tomāra avatāra
āmmā-va-i jagate, patita nāhi āra*

SYNONYMS

patita-pāvana—deliverance of the fallen; *hetu*—for the matter of; *tomāra*—Your; *avatāra*—incarnation; *āmā-va-i*—than us; *jagate*—in this world; *patita*—fallen; *nāhi*—there is not; *āra*—more.

TRANSLATION

Both brothers submitted: “Dear Lord, You have incarnated to deliver the fallen souls. You should consider that in this world there is none so fallen as us.”

TEXT 192

জগাই-মাধাই দ্বুই করিলে উঢ়ার ।
তাহাঁ উঢ়ারিতে শ্রম নহিল তোমার ॥ ১৯২ ॥

*jagāi-mādhāi dui karile uddhāra
tāhāṅ uddhārite śrama nahila tomāra*

SYNONYMS

jagāi-mādhāi—the two brothers Jagāi and Mādhāi; *dui*—two; *karile*—You did; *uddhāra*—deliverance; *tāhān*—there; *uddhārite*—to deliver; *śrama*—exertion; *nahila*—there was not; *tomāra*—of You.

TRANSLATION

“You have delivered the two brothers Jagāi and Mādhāi, but to deliver them You did not have to exert Yourself very much.

TEXT 193

ଆଜଙ୍ଗାତି ତାରା, ନବଦୀପେ ଘର ।
ନୀଚ-ସେବା ନାହିଁ କରେ, ନହେ ଲୀଚେର କୁର୍ପର ॥ ୧୯୩ ॥

*brāhmaṇa-jāti tārā, nava-dvīpe ghara
nīca-sevā nāhi kare, nahe nīcera kūrpara*

SYNONYMS

brāhmaṇa-jāti—born in a *brāhmaṇa* family; *tārā*—they; *nava-dvīpe*—the holy place of Navadvīpa-dhāma; *ghara*—their house; *nīca-sevā*—service to degraded persons; *nāhi*—not; *kare*—do; *nahe*—not; *nīcera*—of low persons; *kūrpara*—an instrument.

TRANSLATION

“The brothers Jagāi and Mādhāi belonged to the brāhmaṇa caste, and their residence was in the holy place of Navadvīpa. They never served low-class persons, nor were they instruments to abominable activities.

TEXT 194

সବେ ଏକ ଦୋଷ ତାର, ହୟ ପାପାଚାର ।
ପାପରାଶି ଦହେ ନାମଭାସେଇ ତୋରା ॥ ୧୯୪ ॥

*sabe eka doṣa tāra, haya pāpācāra
pāpa-rāśi dahe nāmabhāsei tomāra*

SYNONYMS

sabe—in all; *eka*—one only; *doṣa*—fault; *tāra*—of them; *haya*—they are; *pāpa-ācāra*—attached to sinful activities; *pāpa-rāśi*—volumes of sinful ac-

tivities; *dahe*—become burned; *nāma-ābhāsei*—simply by the dim reflection of chanting the holy name; *tomāra*—of Your Lordship.

TRANSLATION

"Jagāi and Mādhāi had but one fault—they were addicted to sinful activity. However, volumes of sinful activity can be burned to ashes simply by a dim reflection of the chanting of Your holy name.

PURPORT

Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī and Sanātana Gosvāmī presented themselves as being lower than the two brothers Jagāi and Mādhāi, who were delivered by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. When Rūpa and Sanātana compared themselves to Jagāi and Mādhāi, they found themselves inferior because the Lord had no trouble in delivering two drunken brothers. This was so because, despite the fact that they were addicted to sinful activity, in other ways their life was brilliant. They belonged to the *brāhmaṇa* caste of Navadvīpa, and such *brāhmaṇas* were pious by nature. Although they had been addicted to some sinful activities due to bad association, those unwanted things could vanish simply because of the chanting of the holy name of the Lord. Another point for Jagāi and Mādhāi was that, as members of a *brāhmaṇa* family, they did not accept service under anyone. The *śāstras* strictly forbid a *brāhmaṇa* to accept service under anyone. The idea is that by accepting a master, one accepts the occupation of a dog. In other words, a dog cannot thrive without having a master, and for the sake of pleasing the master, dogs offend many people. They bark at innocent people just to please the master. Similarly, when one is a servant, he has to perform abominable activities according to the orders of the master. Therefore, when Dabira Khāsa and Sākara Mallika compared their position to that of Jagāi and Mādhāi, they found Jagāi and Mādhāi's position far better. Jagāi and Mādhāi never accepted the service of a low-class person; nor were they forced to execute abominable activities under the order of a low-class master. Jagāi and Mādhāi chanted the name of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu by way of blasphemy, but because they simply chanted His name, they immediately became free from the reactions of sinful activities. Thus later they were saved.

TEXT 195

তোমার নাম লঙ্ঘন তোমার করিল নিষ্পত্তি ।
সেই নাম হইল তার শুক্রর কারণ ॥ ১৯৫ ॥

tomāra nāma lañā tomāra karila nindana
sei nāma ha-ila tāra muktira kāraṇa

SYNONYMS

tomāra—Your; *nāma*—holy name; *lañā*—taking; *tomāra*—of You; *karila*—did; *nindana*—blaspheming; *sei*—that; *nāma*—holy name; *ha-ila*—became; *tāra*—of them; *muktira*—of deliverance; *kāraṇa*—the cause.

TRANSLATION

“**Jagāi and Mādhāi uttered Your holy name by way of blaspheming You. Fortunately, that holy name became the cause of their deliverance.**

TEXT 196

জগাই-মাধাই হৈতে কোটী কোটী গুণ ।
অধ্য পতিত পাপী আমি দ্রুই জন ॥ ১৯৬ ॥

*jagāi-mādhāi haite koṭī koṭī guṇa
adhama patita pāpī āmi dui jana*

SYNONYMS

jagāi-mādhāi—of the name Jagāi and Mādhāi; *haite*—than; *koṭī koṭī*—millions and millions; *guṇa*—of times; *adhama*—degraded; *patita*—fallen; *pāpī*—sinful; *āmi*—we; *dui*—two; *jana*—persons.

TRANSLATION

“We two are millions and millions of times inferior to Jagāi and Mādhāi. We are more degraded, fallen and sinful than they.

TEXT 197

ম্লেচ্ছজাতি, ম্লেচ্ছসেবী, করি ম্লেচ্ছকর্ম ।
গো-ব্রাহ্মণ-দ্রোহি-সঙ্গে আমার সঙ্গম ॥ ১৯৭ ॥

*mleccha-jāti, mleccha-sevī, kari mleccha-karma
go-brāhmaṇa-drohi-saṅge āmāra saṅgama*

SYNONYMS

mleccha-jāti—belonging to the meat-eater caste; *mleccha-sevī*—servants of the meat-eaters; *kari*—we execute; *mleccha-karma*—the work of meat-eaters; *go*—cows; *brāhmaṇa*—*brāhmaṇas*; *drohi*—those inimical to; *sāṅge*—with; *āmāra*—our; *sāṅgama*—association.

TRANSLATION

“Actually we belong to the caste of meat-eaters because we are servants of meat-eaters. Indeed, our activities are exactly like those of the meat-eaters. Because we always associate with such people, we are inimical toward the cows and brāhmaṇas.”

PURPORT

There are two kinds of meat-eaters—one who is born in a family of meat-eaters and one who has learned to associate with meat-eaters. From Śrīla Rūpa and Sanātana Gosvāmīs (formerly Dabira Khāsa and Sākara Mallika) we can learn how one attains the character of a meat-eater simply by associating with meat-eaters. At the present moment in India the presidential offices are occupied by many so-called *brāhmaṇas*, but the state maintains slaughterhouses for killing cows and makes propaganda against Vedic civilization. The first principle of Vedic civilization is the avoidance of meat-eating and intoxication. Presently in India, intoxication and meat-eating are encouraged, and the so-called learned *brāhmaṇas* presiding over this state of affairs have certainly become degraded according to the standard given herein by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī and Sanātana Gosvāmī. These so-called *brāhmaṇas* give sanction to slaughterhouses for the sake of a fat salary, and they do not protest these abominable activities. By deprecating the principles of Vedic civilization and supporting cow killing, they are immediately degraded to the platform of *mlecchas* and *yavanas*. A *mleccha* is a meat-eater, and a *yavaṇa* is one who has deviated from Vedic culture. Unfortunately, such *mlecchas* and *yavanas* are in executive power. How, then, can there be peace and prosperity in the state? The king or the president must be the representative of the Supreme Personality of Godhead. When Mahārāja Yudhiṣṭhīra accepted the rule of Bhārata-varṣa (formerly this entire planet, including all the seas and land), he took sanction from authorities like Bhīṣmadeva and Lord Kṛṣṇa. He thus ruled the entire world according to religious principles. At the present moment, however, heads of state do not care for religious principles. If irreligious people vote on an issue, even though

it be against the principles of the śāstras, the bills will be passed. The president and heads of state become sinful by agreeing to such abominable activities. Sanātana and Rūpa Gosvāmīs pleaded guilty to such activities; they therefore classified themselves among the *mlecchas*, although born in a brāhmaṇa family.

TEXT 198

মোর কর্ম, মোর হাতে-গলায় বাঁজিয়া ।
কু-বিষয়-বির্ত্তা-গর্তে দিয়াছে ফেলাইয়া ॥ ১৯৮ ॥

*mora karma, mora hāte-galāya bāndhiyā
ku-viṣaya-viṣṭhā-garte diyāche phelāiyā*

SYNONYMS

mora—our; *karma*—activities; *mora*—our; *hāte*—on the hand; *galāya*—on the neck; *bāndhiyā*—binding; *ku-viṣaya*—of abominable objects of sense gratification; *viṣṭhā*—of the stool; *garte*—in the ditch; *diyāche phelāiyā*—have been thrown.

TRANSLATION

The two brothers, Sākara Mallika and Dabira Khāsa, very humbly submitted that due to their abominable activities, they were now bound by the neck and hands and had been thrown into a ditch filled with abominable stool-like objects of material sense enjoyment.

PURPORT

Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura has explained *ku-viṣaya garta* as follows: "Because of the activities of the senses, we become subjected to many sense gratificatory processes and are thus entangled by the laws of material nature." This entanglement is called *viṣaya*. When the sense gratificatory processes are executed by pious activity, they are called *su-viṣaya*. The word *su* means "good," and *viṣaya* means "sense objects." When the sense gratificatory activities are performed under sinful conditions, they are called *ku-viṣaya*, bad sense enjoyment. In either case, either *ku-viṣaya* or *su-viṣaya*, these are material activities. As such, they are compared to stool. In other words, such things are to be avoided. To become free from *su-viṣaya* and *ku-viṣaya*, one must engage himself in the transcendental loving service of Kṛṣṇa, the Supreme Personality of Godhead. The activities of devotional service are

free from the contamination of material qualities. Therefore, to be free from the reactions of *su-viṣaya* and *ku-viṣaya*, one must take to Kṛṣṇa consciousness. In that way, one will save himself from contamination. In this connection, Śrīla Narottama dāsa Ṭhākura has sung:

*karma-kāñṭha, jñāna-kāñṭha, kevala viṣera bhāñḍa
 amṛta baliyā yeba khāya
 nānā yoni sadā phire, kadarya bhakṣaṇa kare
 tāra janma adhaḥ-pāte yāya*

Su-viṣaya and *ku-viṣaya* both fall under the category of *karma-kāñṭha*. There is another *kāñṭha* (platform of activity) called *jñāna-kāñṭha*, or philosophical speculation about the effects of *ku-viṣaya* and *su-viṣaya* with the intention to find out the means of deliverance from material entanglement. On the platform of *jñāna-kāñṭha*, one may give up the objects of *ku-viṣaya* and *su-viṣaya*. But that is not the perfection of life. Perfection is transcendental to both *jñāna-kāñṭha* and *karma-kāñṭha*; it is on the platform of devotional service. If we do not take to devotional service in Kṛṣṇa consciousness, we have to remain within this material world and endure the repetition of birth and death due to the effects of *jñāna-kāñṭha* and *karma-kāñṭha*. Therefore Narottama dāsa Ṭhākura says:

*nānā yoni sadā phire, kadarya bhakṣaṇa kare
 tāra janma adhaḥ-pāte yāya*

"One travels throughout various species of life and eats all kinds of nonsense. Thus he spoils his existence." A man in material existence and attached to *ku-viṣaya* or *su-viṣaya* is in the same position as that of a worm in stool. After all, whether it be moist or dry, stool is stool. Similarly, material activities may be either pious or impious, but because they are all material, they are compared to stool. Worms cannot get out of stool by their own endeavor; similarly, those who are overly attached to material existence cannot get out of materialism and suddenly become Kṛṣṇa conscious. Attachment is there. As explained by Prahlāda Mahārāja in *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam* (7.5.30):

*matir na kṛṣṇe parataḥ svato vā
 mitho 'bhipadyeta gṛha-vratānām
 adānta-gobhir viśatāṁ tamisrāṁ
 punaḥ punaś carvita-carvaṇānām*

"Those who have made up their minds to remain in this material world and enjoy sense gratification cannot become Kṛṣṇa conscious. Because of their attachment to material activity, they cannot attain liberation, neither by the instructions of superior persons nor by their own endeavor, nor by passing resolutions in big conferences. Because their senses are uncontrolled, they gradually descend to the darkest regions of material existence to repeat the same process of birth and death in desirable or undesirable species of life."

TEXT 199

আমা উদ্ধারিতে বলী নাহি ত্রিভুবনে ।
পতিতপাবন তুঃ—সবে তোমা বিনে ॥ ১৯৯ ॥

*āmā uddhārite bali nāhi tri-bhuvane
patita-pāvana tumi—sabe tomā vine*

SYNONYMS

āmā—us; *uddhārite*—to deliver; *bali*—powerful; *nāhi*—there is not; *tri-bhuvane*—within the three worlds; *patita-pāvana*—deliverer of the fallen; *tumi*—You; *sabe*—only; *tomā*—You; *vine*—except.

TRANSLATION

"No one within the three worlds is sufficiently powerful to deliver us. You are the only savior of the fallen souls; therefore there is no one but You.

TEXT 200

আমা উদ্ধারিয়া যদি দেখাও নিজ-বল ।
'পতিতপাবন' নাম তবে সে সফল ॥ ২০০ ॥

*āmā uddhāriyā yadi dekhāo nija-bala
'patita-pāvana' nāma tabe se saphala*

SYNONYMS

āmā—us; *uddhāriyā*—by delivering; *yadi*—if; *dekhāo*—You show; *nija-bala*—Your own strength; *patita-pāvana*—savior of the fallen; *nāma*—this name; *tabe*—then; *se*—that; *sa-phala*—successful.

TRANSLATION

“If You simply deliver us by Your transcendental strength, then certainly Your name will be known as the savior of the fallen souls.

TEXT 201

সত্য এক বাত কহোঁ, শুন, দয়াময়।
মো-বিনু দয়ার পাত্র জগতে না হয় ॥ ২০১ ॥

*satya eka bāta kahoñ, śuna, dayā-maya
mo-vinu dayāra pātra jagate nā haya*

SYNONYMS

satya—truthful; *eka*—one; *bāta*—word; *kahoñ*—we say; *śuna*—please hear; *dayā-maya*—O all-merciful Lord; *mo-vinu*—except for us; *dayāra*—of mercy; *pātra*—objects; *jagate*—in the world; *nā*—not; *haya*—there is.

TRANSLATION

“Let us speak one word that is very true. Plainly hear us, O merciful one. There is no other object of mercy within the three worlds but us.

TEXT 202

মোরে দয়া করি' কর স্বদয়া সফল।
অখিল ব্রহ্মাণ্ড দেখুক তোমার দয়া-বল ॥ ২০২ ॥

*more dayā kari' kara sva-dayā saphala
akhila brahmāṇḍa dekhuka tomāra dayā-bala*

SYNONYMS

more—to us; *dayā*—mercy; *kari'*—showing; *kara*—make; *sva-dayā*—Your own mercy; *sa-phala*—successful; *akhila*—throughout; *brahmāṇḍa*—the universe; *dekhuka*—let it be seen; *tomāra*—Your; *dayā-bala*—power of mercy.

TRANSLATION

“We are the most fallen; therefore by showing us Your mercy, Your mercy is most successful. Let the power of Your mercy be exhibited throughout the entire universe!

TEXT 203

ন যুৰ্বা পরমার্থমেব গে, শৃণু বিজ্ঞাপনমেকমগ্রতঃ ।
যদি মে ন দয়িষ্যসে তদা, দয়নীয়স্ত্ব নাখ দুর্লভঃ ॥২০৩॥

*na mṛṣā paramārtham eva me,
śṛṇu vijñāpanam ekam agrataḥ
yadi me na dayiṣyase tadā,
dayanīyas tava nātha durlabhaḥ*

SYNONYMS

na—not; *mṛṣā*—untruth; *parama-ar�am*—full of meaning; *eva*—certainly; *me*—my; *śṛṇu*—kindly hear; *vijñāpanam*—submission; *ekam*—one; *agrataḥ*—first; *yadi*—if; *me*—unto me; *na dayiṣyase*—You will not show mercy; *tadā*—then; *dayanīyah*—candidate for mercy; *tava*—Your; *nātha*—O Lord; *durlabhaḥ*—difficult to find.

TRANSLATION

“Let us submit one piece of information before You, dear Lord. It is not at all false, but is full of meaning. It is this: If You are not merciful upon us, then it will be very, very difficult to find more suitable candidates for Your mercy.”

PURPORT

This verse is from the *Stotra-ratna* (47) by Śrī Yāmunācārya.

TEXT 204

আপনে অযোগ্য দেখি' মনে পাণি ক্ষোভ ।
তথাপি তোমার গুণে উপজয় লোভ ॥ ২০৪ ॥

*āpane ayogya dekhi' mane pāṇi kṣobha
tathāpi tomāra guṇe upajaya lobha*

SYNONYMS

āpane—ourselves; *ayogya*—most unfit; *dekhi'*—seeing; *mane*—within the mind; *pāṇi*—get; *kṣobha*—lamentation; *tathāpi*—still; *tomāra*—Your; *guṇe*—in transcendental qualities; *upajaya*—there is; *lobha*—attraction.

TRANSLATION

“We are very depressed at being unfit candidates for Your mercy. Yet since we have heard of Your transcendental qualities, we are very much attracted to You.

TEXT 205

বামন ঘৈছে চাঁদ ধরিতে চাহে করে ।
তৈছে এই বাঞ্ছা মোর উঠয়ে অন্তরে ॥ ২০৫ ॥

*vāmana yaiche cāñda dharite cāhe kare
taiche ei vāñchā mora uṭhayে antare*

SYNOMYMS

vāmana—a dwarf; *yaiche*—as; *cāñda*—the moon; *dharite*—to capture; *cāhe*—wants; *kare*—does; *taiche*—similarly; *ei*—this; *vāñchā*—desire; *mora*—our; *uṭhayে*—awakens; *antare*—within the mind.

TRANSLATION

“Indeed, we are like a dwarf who wants to capture the moon. Although we are completely unfit, a desire to receive Your mercy is awakening within our minds.

TEXT 206

ভবস্তুমেবামুচ্চরংশিরস্তুরঃ
প্রশান্তনিঃশেষমনোরথাস্তুরঃ ।
কদাহমেকার্ণ্তকনিত্যকিঙ্করঃ
প্ৰহৰ্ষয়িষ্যামি সনাথজীবিতম্ ॥ ২০৬ ॥

*bhavantam evānucaran nirantaraḥ
praśānta-nihśeṣa-mano-rathāntaraḥ
kadāham aikāntika-nitya-kiṅkarāḥ
praharṣayiṣyāmi sanātha-jīvitam*

SYNOMYMS

bhavantam—You; *eva*—certainly; *anucaran*—serving; *nirantaraḥ*—always; *praśānta*—pacified; *nihśeṣa*—all; *mano-ratha*—desires; *antaraḥ*—other;

kadā—when; aham—I; aikāntika—exclusive; nitya—eternal; kīrtikarāḥ—servant; praharṣayiṣyāmi—I shall become joyful; sa-nātha—with a fitting master; jīvitam—living.

TRANSLATION

“By serving You constantly, one is freed from all material desires and is completely pacified. When shall I engage as Your permanent eternal servant and always feel joyful to have such a fitting master?”

PURPORT

In His teachings to Sanātana Gosvāmī, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu has declared every living entity to be an eternal servitor of the Supreme Personality of Godhead. This is the constitutional position of all living entities. Just as a dog or servant is very satisfied to get a competent, perfect master, or as a child is completely satisfied to possess a competent father, so the living entity is satisfied by completely engaging in the service of the Supreme Lord. He thereby knows that he has a competent master to save him from all kinds of danger. Unless the living entity comes to the guaranteed protection of the Supreme Lord, He is full of anxiety. This life of anxiety is called material existence. To be completely satisfied and devoid of anxiety, one must come to the position of eternally rendering service to the Supreme Lord. This verse is also from the *Stotra-ratna* (43) by Śrī Yāmunācārya.

TEXT 207

শুনি' মহাপ্রভু কহে,—শুন, দবির-খাস ।
তুমি দুই ভাই—মোর পুরাতন দাস ॥ ২০৭ ॥

*śuni' mahāprabhu kahe,—śuna, dabira-khāsa
tumi dui bhāi—mora purātana dāsa*

SYNONYMS

śuni'—hearing this; *mahā-prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *kahe*—says; *śuna*—please hear; *dabira khāsa*—Dabira Khāsa; *tumi*—you; *dui bhāi*—two brothers; *mora*—My; *purātana*—old; *dāsa*—servants.

TRANSLATION

After hearing the prayer of Dabira Khāsa and Sākara Mallika, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu said: “My dear Dabira Khāsa, you two brothers are My old servants.

TEXT 208

আজি হৈতে দুঃহার নাম ‘রূপ’ ‘সন্তান’।
দৈন্য ছাড়, তোমার দৈন্যে ফাটে মোর মন ॥ ২০৮ ॥

*āji haite duṁhāra nāma 'rūpa' 'sanātana'
dainya chāḍa, tomāra dainye phāṭe mora mana*

SYNONYMS

āji—from this day; *duṁhāra*—of both of you; *nāma*—these names; *rūpa*—Śrī Rūpa; *sanātana*—Śrī Sanātana; *dainya chāḍa*—give up your humility; *tomāra*—your; *dainye*—humility; *phāṭe*—breaks; *mora*—My; *mana*—heart.

TRANSLATION

“My dear Sākara Mallika, from this day your names will be changed to Śrila Rūpa and Śrila Sanātana. Now please abandon your humility, for My heart is breaking to see you so humble.

PURPORT

Actually this is Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's initiation of Dabira Khāsa and Sākara Mallika. They approached the Lord with all humility, and the Lord accepted them as old servants, as eternal servants, and He changed their names. It is to be understood from this that it is essential for a disciple to change his name after initiation.

*śarṅkha-cakrādy-ūrdhvā-puṇḍra-
dhāraṇādy-ātma-lakṣaṇam
tan nāma-karaṇām caiva
vaiṣṇavatvam ihocaye*

“After initiation, the disciple's name must be changed to indicate that he is a servant of Lord Viṣṇu. The disciple should also immediately begin marking his body with *tilaka* (*ūrdhvā-puṇḍra*), especially his forehead. These are spiritual marks, symptoms of a perfect Vaiṣṇava.” This is a verse from the *Padma Purāṇa*, *Uttara-khaṇḍa*. A member of the *sahajiyā-sampradāya* does not change his name; therefore he cannot be accepted as a Gauḍiya Vaiṣṇava. If a person does not change his name after initiation, it is to be understood that he will continue in his bodily conception of life.

TEXT 209

ଦେଖୁପତ୍ରୀ ଲିଖି' ମୋରେ ପାଠାଲେ ବାର ବାର ।
ସେଇ ପତ୍ରୀଦାରା ଜାନି ତୋମାର ବ୍ୟବହାର ॥ ୨୦୯ ॥

*dainya-patrī likhi' more pāthāle bāra bāra
sei patrī-dvārā jāni tomāra vyavahāra*

SYNONYMS

dainya-patrī—humble letters; *likhi'*—writing; *more*—unto Me; *pāthāle*—you sent; *bāra bāra*—again and again; *sei*—those; *patrī-dvārā*—by the letters; *jāni*—I can understand; *tomāra*—your; *vyavahāra*—behavior.

TRANSLATION

"You have written several letters showing your humility. I can understand your behavior from those letters.

TEXT 210

ତୋମାର କୃଦୟ ଆମି ଜାନି ପତ୍ରୀଦାରେ ।
ତୋମା ଶିଖାଇତେ ଶ୍ଲୋକ ପାଠାଇଲ ତୋମାରେ ॥ ୨୧୦ ॥

*tomāra hṛdaya āmi jāni patrī-dvāre
tomā śikhāite śloka pāthāila tomāre*

SYNONYMS

tomāra—your; *hṛdaya*—hearts; *āmi*—I; *jāni*—understand; *patrī-dvāre*—by those letters; *tomā*—you; *śikhāite*—to instruct; *śloka*—a verse; *pāthāila*—I sent; *tomāre*—unto you.

TRANSLATION

"By your letters, I could understand your heart. Therefore, in order to teach you, I sent you one verse, which reads as follows.

TEXT 211

ପରବ୍ୟସନିନୀ ନାରୀ ବ୍ୟଗ୍ରାପି ଗୃହକର୍ମସ୍ ।
ତଦେବାସ୍ଵାଦଯତ୍ୟନ୍ତରସଙ୍କରମାୟନମ୍ ॥ ୨୧୧ ॥

*para-vyasaninī nārī
vyagrāpi gr̄ha-karmasu
tat evāsvādayaty antar
nava-saṅga-rasāyanam*

SYNONYMS

para-vyasaninī—attached to another man; *nārī*—a woman; *vyagrā api*—although zealous; *gr̄ha-karmasu*—in household affairs; *tat eva*—that only; *āsvādayati*—tastes; *antaḥ*—within herself; *nava-saṅga*—of new association; *rasa-ayanam*—mellow.

TRANSLATION

“If a woman is attached to a man other than her husband, she will appear very busy in carrying out her household affairs, but within her heart she is always relishing feelings of association with her paramour.”

TEXT 212

গৌড়-নিকট আসিতে নাহি মোর প্রয়োজন।
তোমা-দুই দেখিতে মোর ইহাঁ আগমন ॥ ২১২ ॥

*gauḍa-nikaṭa āsite nāhi mora prayojana
tomā-duñhā dekhite mora ihān āgamana*

SYNONYMS

gauḍa-nikaṭa—to Bengal; *āsite*—to come; *nāhi*—there was none; *mora*—My; *prayojana*—necessity; *tomā*—you; *duñhā*—two; *dekhite*—to see; *mora*—My; *ihān*—here; *āgamana*—coming.

TRANSLATION

“I really had no business in coming to Bengal, but I have come just to see you two brothers.

TEXT 213

এই মোর মনের কথা কেহ নাহি জানে।
সবে বলে, কেনে আইলা রামকেলি-গ্রামে ॥ ২১৩ ॥

*ei mora manera kathā keha nāhi jāne
sabe bale, kene āīlā rāma-keli-grāme*

SYNONYMS

ei—this; *mora*—My; *manera*—of the mind; *kathā*—intention; *keha*—any-one; *nāhi*—not; *jāne*—knows; *sabe*—everyone; *bale*—says; *kene*—why; *āīlā*—You came; *rāma-keli-grāme*—to this village named Rāmakeli.

TRANSLATION

“Everyone is asking why I have come to this village of Rāmakeli. No one knows My intentions.

TEXT 214

ভাল হৈল, দুই ভাই আইলা মোর স্থানে ।
ঘরে যাহ, ভয় কিছু না করিহ মনে ॥ ২১৪ ॥

*bhāla haila, dui bhāi āīlā mora sthāne
ghare yāha, bhaya kichu nā kariha mane*

SYNONYMS

bhāla haila—it was very good; *dui bhāi*—you two brothers; *āīlā*—came; *mora*—My; *sthāne*—to the place; *ghare*—home; *yāha*—go; *bhaya*—fear; *kichu*—any; *nā*—do not; *kariha*—have; *mane*—within the mind.

TRANSLATION

“It is very good that you two brothers have come to see Me. Now you can go home. Do not fear anything.

TEXT 215

জন্মে জন্মে তুমি দুই—কিঙ্কর আমার ।
অচিরাতে কৃষ্ণ তোমায় করিবে উদ্ধার ॥ ২১৫ ॥

*janme janme tumi dui—kiṅkara āmāra
acirāte kṛṣṇa tomāya karibe uddhāra*

SYNONYMS

janme janme—birth after birth; *tumi*—you; *dui*—two; *kiṅkara*—servants; *āmāra*—My; *acirāte*—very soon; *kṛṣṇa*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *tomāya*—of both of you; *karibe*—will do; *uddhāra*—deliverance.

TRANSLATION

“Birth after birth you have been My eternal servants. I am sure that Kṛṣṇa will deliver you very soon.”

TEXT 216

এত বলি দুঃহার শিরে ধরিল দুই হাতে ।
দুই ভাই প্রভু-পদ নিল নিজ মাথে ॥ ২১৬ ॥

*eta bali duṁhāra śire dharila dui hāte
dui bhāi prabhu-pada nila nija māthe*

SYNONYMS

eta bali—saying this; *duṁhāra śire*—on the heads of both of them; *dharila*—placed; *dui*—two; *hāte*—hands; *dui bhāi*—the two brothers; *prabhu-pada*—the lotus feet of the Lord; *nila*—took; *nija māthe*—on their own heads.

TRANSLATION

The Lord then placed His two hands on the heads of both of them, and in return they immediately placed the lotus feet of the Lord on their heads.

TEXT 217

দোহা আলিঙ্গয়া প্রভু বলিল ভক্তগণে ।
সবে কৃপা করি’ উদ্ধারহ দুই জনে ॥ ২১৭ ॥

*doṁhā āliṅgiyā prabhu balila bhakta-gaṇe
sabe kṛpā kari’ uddhāraha dui jane*

SYNONYMS

doṁhā—both of them; *āliṅgiyā*—embracing; *prabhu*—the Lord; *balila*—said; *bhakta-gaṇe*—unto the devotees; *sabe*—all of you; *kṛpā*—mercy; *kari'*—showing; *uddhāraha*—deliver; *dui*—the two; *jane*—persons.

TRANSLATION

After this, the Lord embraced both of them and requested all of the devotees present to be merciful upon them and deliver them.

TEXT 218

ଦୁଇ ଜନେ ପ୍ରଭୁର କୃପା । ଦେଖି' ଭକ୍ତଗଣେ ।
 'ହରି' 'ହରି' ବଲେ ସବେ ଆନନ୍ଦିତ-ମନେ ॥ ୨୧୮ ॥

*dui jane prabhura kṛpā dekhi' bhakta-gaṇe
 'hari' 'hari' bale sabe ānandita-mane*

SYNOMYMS

dui jane—unto the two persons; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *kṛpā*—the mercy; *dekhi'*—seeing; *bhakta-gaṇe*—all the devotees; *hari hari*—the holy name of the Lord; *bale*—chant; *sabe*—all; *ānandita*—cheerful; *mane*—in the mind.

TRANSLATION

When all of the devotees saw the mercy of the Lord upon the two brothers, they were very gladdened, and they began to chant the holy name of the Lord, "Hari! Hari!"

PURPORT

Śrīla Narottama dāsa Ṭhākura says, *chāḍiyā vaiṣṇava sevā nistāra peche kebā:* unless one serves a Vaiṣṇava, he cannot be delivered. The spiritual master initiates the disciple to deliver him, and if the disciple executes the order of the spiritual master and does not offend other Vaiṣṇavas, his path is clear. Consequently Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu requested all the Vaiṣṇavas present to show mercy toward the two brothers, Rūpa and Sanātana, who had just been initiated by the Lord. When a Vaiṣṇava sees that another Vaiṣṇava is a recipient of the Lord's mercy, he becomes very happy. Vaiṣṇavas are not envious. If a Vaiṣṇava, by the mercy of the Lord, is empowered by Him to distribute the Lord's holy name all over the world, other Vaiṣṇavas become very joyful—that is, if they are truly Vaiṣṇavas. One who is envious of the success of a Vaiṣṇava is certainly not a Vaiṣṇava himself, but an ordinary mundane man. Envy and jealousy are manifested by mundane people, not by Vaiṣṇavas. Why should a Vaiṣṇava be envious of another Vaiṣṇava who is successful in spreading the holy name of the Lord? An actual Vaiṣṇava is very pleased to accept another Vaiṣṇava who is bestowing the Lord's mercy. A

mundane person in the dress of a Vaiṣṇava should not be respected but rejected. This is enjoined in the śāstras (*upekṣā*). The word *upekṣā* means neglect. One should neglect an envious person. A preacher's duty is to love the Supreme Personality of Godhead, make friendships with Vaiṣṇavas, show mercy to the innocent and reject or neglect those who are envious or jealous. There are many jealous people in the dress of Vaiṣṇavas in this Kṛṣṇa consciousness movement, and they should be completely neglected. There is no need to serve a jealous person who is in the dress of a Vaiṣṇava. When Narottama dāsa Ṭhākura says *chādiyā vaiṣṇava sevā nistāra peche kebā*, he is indicating an actual Vaiṣṇava, not an envious or jealous person in the dress of a Vaiṣṇava.

TEXT 219

ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ, ହରିଦାସ, ଶ୍ରୀଵାସ, ଗଦାଧର ।
ମୁକୁନ୍ଦ, ଜଗଦାନନ୍ଦ, ମୁରାରି, ବକ୍ରେଶ୍ଵର ॥ ୨୧୯ ॥

*nityānanda, haridāsa, śrīvāsa, gadādhara
mukunda, jagadānanda, murāri, vakreśvara*

SYNOMYMS

nityānanda—Lord Nityānanda; *hari-dāsa*—Haridāsa Ṭhākura; *śrīvāsa*—Śrīvāsa Ṭhākura; *gadādhara*—Gadādhara Pañdita; *mukunda*—Mukunda; *jagadānanda*—Jagadānanda; *murāri*—Murāri; *vakreśvara*—Vakreśvara.

TRANSLATION

All the Vaiṣṇava associates of the Lord were present, including Nityānanda, Haridāsa Ṭhākura, Śrīvāsa Ṭhākura, Gadādhara Pañdita, Mukunda, Jagadānanda, Murāri and Vakreśvara.

TEXT 220

সବାର ଚରଣେ ଧରି, ପଡ଼େ ଦୁଇ ଭାଇ ।
সବେ ବଲେ,—ଧନ୍ୟ ତୁମି, ପାଇଲେ ଗୋସାଞ୍ଜି ॥ ୨୨୦ ॥

*sabāra caraṇe dhari, pade dui bhāi
sabe bale,—dhanya tumi, pāile gosāñi*

SYNOMYMS

sabāra—of all of them; *caraṇe*—the lotus feet; *dhari*—touching; *pade*—fall down; *dui bhāi*—the two brothers; *sabe bale*—all the Vaiṣṇavas say; *dhanya*

tumi—you are so fortunate; *pāile gosāñi*—you have gotten the shelter of the lotus feet of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TRANSLATION

In accordance with the instructions of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, the two brothers, Rūpa and Sanātana, immediately touched the lotus feet of these Vaiṣṇavas, who all became very happy and congratulated the two brothers for having received the mercy of the Lord.

PURPORT

This behavior is indicative of real Vaiṣṇavas. When they saw that Rūpa and Sanātana were fortunate enough to receive the mercy of the Lord, they were so pleased that they all congratulated the two brothers. A jealous person in the dress of a Vaiṣṇava is not at all happy to see the success of another Vaiṣṇava in receiving the Lord's mercy. Unfortunately in this age of Kali there are many mundane persons in the dress of Vaiṣṇavas, and Śrīla Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura has described them as disciples of Kali. He says, *kali-celā*. He indicates that there is another Vaiṣṇava, a pseudo-Vaiṣṇava with *tilaka* on his nose and *kunti* beads around his neck. Such a pseudo-Vaiṣṇava associates with money and women and is jealous of successful Vaiṣṇavas. Although passing for a Vaiṣṇava, his only business is earning money in the dress of a Vaiṣṇava. Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura therefore says that such a pseudo-Vaiṣṇava is not a Vaiṣṇava at all but a disciple of Kali-yuga. A disciple of Kali cannot become an ācārya by the decision of some high court. Mundane votes have no jurisdiction to elect a Vaiṣṇava ācārya. A Vaiṣṇava ācārya is self-effulgent, and there is no need for any court judgment. A false ācārya may try to override a Vaiṣṇava by a high-court decision, but Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura says that he is nothing but a disciple of Kali-yuga.

TEXT 221

সবা-পাশ আজ্ঞা মাগি' চলন-সময় ।
প্রভু-পদে কহে কিছু করিয়া বিনয় ॥ ২২১ ॥

*sabā-pāśa ājñā māgi' calana-samaya
prabhu-pade kahe kichu kariyā vinaya*

SYNONYMS

sabā—all of them; *pāśa*—from; *ājñā*—order; *māgi'*—taking; *calana-samaya*—at the time of departure; *prabhu-pade*—at the lotus feet of the Lord; *kahe*—say; *kichu*—something; *kariyā*—doing; *vinaya*—submission.

TRANSLATION

After begging the permission of all the Vaiṣṇavas present, the two brothers, at the time of their departure, humbly submitted something at the lotus feet of the Lord.

TEXT 222

ଇହଁବୁ ହେତେ ଚଳ, ପ୍ରଭୁ, ଇହଁବୁ ନାହିଁ କାୟ ।
ସତ୍ତପି ତୋମାରେ ଭକ୍ତି କରେ ଗୌଡ଼ରାଜ ॥ ୨୨୨ ॥

*ihān̄ haite cala, prabhu, ihān̄ nāhi kāya
yadyapi tomāre bhakti kare gauḍa-rāja*

SYNOMYMS

ihān̄ haite—from this place; *cala*—please depart; *prabhu*—dear Lord; *ihān̄*—in this place; *nāhi kāya*—there is no other business; *yadyapi*—although; *tomāre*—unto You; *bhakti*—respect; *kare*—shows; *gauḍa-rāja*—the King of Bengal.

TRANSLATION

They said: “Dear Lord, although the King of Bengal, Nawab Husena Sāhā, is very respectful toward You, You have no other business here. Kindly depart from this place.

TEXT 223

ତଥାପି ସବନ ଜାତି, ନା କରି ପ୍ରତୀତି ।
ତୀର୍ଥ୍ୟାତ୍ମାୟ ଏତ ସଂଘଟ୍ଟ ଭାଲ ନହେ ରିତି ॥ ୨୨୩ ॥

*tathāpi yavana jāti, nā kari pratīti
tīrtha-yātrāya eta saṅghaṭṭa bhāla nahe riti*

SYNOMYMS

tathāpi—still; *yavana jāti*—by caste a Mohammedan; *nā*—does not; *kari*—do; *pratīti*—confidence; *tīrtha-yātrāya*—in going for a pilgrimage; *eta*—so; *saṅghaṭṭa*—crowd; *bhāla*—good; *nahe*—not; *riti*—etiquette.

TRANSLATION

“Although the King is respectful toward You, he still belongs to the *yavana* class and should not be believed. We think that there is no need

for such a great crowd to accompany You on Your pilgrimage to Vṛndāvana.

TEXT 224

যার সঙ্গে চলে এই লোক লক্ষকোটি ।
বৃন্দাবন-মাত্রার এ নহে পরিপাটী ॥ ২২৪ ॥

yāra saṅge cale ei loka lakṣa-koṭi
vṛndāvana-yātrāra e nahe paripāṭī

SYNONYMS

yāra—of whom; saṅge—in the company; cale—follow; ei—these; loka—people; lakṣa-koṭi—hundreds and thousands; vṛndāvana-yātrāra—of going to Vṛndāvana; e—this; nahe—not; paripāṭī—method.

TRANSLATION

“Dear Lord, You are going to Vṛndāvana with hundreds and thousands of people following You, and this is not a fitting way to go on a pilgrimage.”

PURPORT

Sometimes, for business purposes, large crowds of men are taken to different places of pilgrimage, and money is collected from them. That is a very lucrative business, but Rūpa and Sanātana Gosvāmīs, expressing their opinion in the presence of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu, disapproved of such crowded pilgrimages. Actually when Lord Caitanya visited Vṛndāvana, He visited it alone and accepted a servant only at His devotees' request. He never visited Vṛndāvana with crowds of people for a commercial purpose.

TEXT 225

যদপি বস্তুতঃ প্রভুর কিছু নাহি ভয় ।
তথাপি লৌকিকলীলা, লোক-চেষ্টাময় ॥ ২২৫ ॥

yadyapi vastutah prabhura kichu nāhi bhaya
tathāpi laukika-līlā, loka-çeṣṭā-maya

SYNONYMS

yadyapi—although; vastutah—in fact; prabhura—of the Lord; kichu—any; nāhi—there is not; bhaya—fear; tathāpi—still; laukika-līlā—general pastimes; loka-çeṣṭā-maya—consisting of popular behavior.

TRANSLATION

Although Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was Śrī Kṛṣṇa Himself, the Supreme Lord, and was therefore not at all fearful, He still acted like a human being to teach neophytes how to act.

TEXT 226

এত বলি' চরণ বলি' গেলা দুইজন ।
প্রভুর সেই গ্রাম হৈতে চলিতে ছৈল মন ॥ ২২৬ ॥

*eta bali' caraṇa vandi' gelā dui-jana
prabhura sei grāma haite calite haila mana*

SYNOMYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *caraṇa vandi'*—offering prayers to the lotus feet of Lord Caitanya; *gelā*—went back; *dui-jana*—the two brothers; *prabhura*—of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *sei*—that; *grāma*—village; *haite*—from; *calite*—to go; *haila*—there was; *mana*—the mind.

TRANSLATION

Having spoken thus, the two brothers offered prayers to the lotus feet of the Lord and returned to their homes. Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu then desired to leave that village.

TEXT 227

ଆতে চলি' আইলা প্রভু 'কানাইর নাটশালা' ।
দেখিল সকল তাহাঁ কৃষ্ণচরিত্র-লীলা ॥ ২২৭ ॥

*prāte cali' āilā prabhu 'kānāira nāṭśālā'
dekhila sakala tāhān kṛṣṇa-caritra-lilā*

SYNOMYMS

prāte—in the morning; *cali'*—departing; *āilā*—came; *prabhu*—the Lord; *kānāira nāṭśālā*—to the place of the name Kānāi Nāṭśālā; *dekhila*—saw; *sakala*—all; *tāhān*—there; *kṛṣṇa-caritra-lilā*—the pastimes of Kṛṣṇa.

TRANSLATION

In the morning, the Lord left and went to a place known as Kānāi Nāṭśālā. While there, He saw many pastimes of Lord Kṛṣṇa.

PURPORT

In those days in Bengal there were many places known as Kānāī Nāṭaśālā, where pictures of the pastimes of Lord Kṛṣṇa were kept. People used to go there to see them. This is called *kṛṣṇa-caritra-līlā*. In Bengal there are still many places called *hari-sabhbā*, which indicates a place where local people gather to chant the Hare Kṛṣṇa *mahā-mantra* and discuss the pastimes of Lord Kṛṣṇa. The word *kānāī* means "Lord Kṛṣṇa's," and *nāṭaśālā* indicates a place where pastimes are demonstrated. So those places which at the present moment are called *hari-sabhbā* may previously have been known as Kānāī Nāṭaśālā.

TEXT 228

সেই রাত্রে প্রভু তাহাঁ চিন্তে মনে মন ।
সঙ্গে সংঘট্ট ভাল নহে, কৈল সনাতন ॥ ২২৮ ॥

*sei rātre prabhu tāhāṅ cinte mane mana
saṅge saṅghaṭṭa bhāla nahe, kaila sanātana*

SYNONYMS

sei rātre—that night; *prabhu*—the Lord; *tāhāṅ*—there; *cinte*—thinks; *mane*—within His mind; *mana*—the mind; *saṅge*—with Him; *saṅghaṭṭa*—crowds of men; *bhāla nahe*—is not good; *kaila sanātana*—Sanātana has so spoken.

TRANSLATION

That night the Lord considered Sanātana Gosvāmī's proposal that He should not go to Vṛndāvana followed by so many people.

TEXT 229

মথুরা যাইব আমি এত লোক সঙ্গে ।
কিছু সুখ না পাইব, হবে রসঙ্গে ॥ ২২৯ ॥

*mathurā yāiba āmi eta loka saṅge
kichu sukha nā pāiba, habe rasa-bharīge*

SYNONYMS

mathurā—the holy place of the name Mathurā; *yāiba*—shall go; *āmi*—I; *eta*—so many; *loka*—people; *saṅge*—with; *kichu*—any; *sukha*—happiness;

nā—not; pāiba—I shall get; habe—there will be; rasa-bharīge—a disturbance in the atmosphere.

TRANSLATION

The Lord thought: "If I go to Mathurā with such crowds behind Me, it would not be a very happy situation, for the atmosphere would be disturbed."

PURPORT

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu confirms that visiting a holy place like Vṛndāvana with so many people is simply disturbing. He would not find the happiness He desired by visiting such holy places in that way.

TEXT 230

একাকী যাইব, কিন্তু সঙ্গে এক জন ।
তবে সে শোভয়ে বৃন্দাবনেরে গমন ॥ ২৩০ ॥

*ekākī yāiba, kimvā saṅge eka jana
tabe se śobhaye vṛndāvanere gamana*

SYNONYMS

ekākī—alone; yāiba—I shall go; kimvā—or; saṅge—with; eka—one; jana—person; tabe—then only; se—that; śobhaye—becomes beautiful; vṛndāvanere—to Vṛndāvana; gamana—going.

TRANSLATION

The Lord concluded that He would go alone to Vṛndāvana or, at most, would take only one person as His companion. In that way, going to Vṛndāvana would be very pleasant.

TEXT 231

এত চিন্তি প্রাতঃকালে গঙ্গাস্নান করি' ।
'নীলাচলে যাব' বলি' চলিলা গৌরহরি ॥ ২৩১ ॥

*eta cinti prātaḥ-kāle gaṅgā-snāna kari'
'nīlācale yāba' bali' calilā gaurahari*

SYNONYMS

eta cinti—thus thinking; prātah-kāle—in the morning; gaṅgā-snāna—bathing in the Ganges; kari’—performing; nilācale yāba—I shall go to Nilācala (Jagannātha Puri); bali’—saying; calilā—started; gaurahari—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TRANSLATION

Thinking like this, the Lord took His morning bath in the Ganges and started for Nilācala, saying “I shall go there.”

TEXT 232

ଏହି ମତ ଚଲି' ଚଲି' ଆଇଲା ଶାନ୍ତିପୁରେ ।
ଦିନ ପାଞ୍ଚ-ସାତ ରହିଲା ଆଚାର୍ଯେର ଘରେ ॥ ୨୩୨ ॥

*ei mata cali' cali' āilā śāntipure
dina pāñca-sāta rahilā ācāryera ghare*

SYNONYMS

ei mata—in this way; *cali' cali'*—walking; *āilā*—came; *śāntipura*—to Śāntipura; *dina pāñca-sāta*—five or seven days; *rahilā*—remained; *ācāryera ghare*—at the house of Advaita Ācārya.

TRANSLATION

Walking and walking, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu arrived at Śāntipura and remained at the house of Advaita Ācārya for five to seven days.

TEXT 233

ଶଚୀଦେବୀ ଆନି' ତାଙ୍କରେ କୈଳ ନମ୍ବାର ।
ସାତ ଦିନ ତାଙ୍କର ଠାଣ୍ଡି ଭିକ୍ଷା-ବ୍ୟବହାର ॥ ୨୩୩ ॥

*śacī-devī āni' tāhre kaila namaskāra
sāta dina tāhra ᬠାଣ୍ଡି bhikṣā-vyavahāra*

SYNONYMS

śacī-devī—mother Śacīdevī; *āni'*—calling her; *tāhre*—unto Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *kaila*—did; *namaskāra*—obeisances; *sāta dina*—seven days; *tāhra ᬠାଣ୍ଡି*—from Śacīdevī; *bhikṣā-vyavahāra*—accepting meals.

TRANSLATION

Taking this opportunity, Śrī Advaita Ācārya Prabhu sent for mother Śacidevī, and she remained at His house for seven days to prepare the meals for Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 234

ତୁମ୍ଭା ଆଜା ଲାଗେ ପୁନଃ କରିଲା ଗମନେ ।
ବିଲୟ କରିଯା ବିଦାୟ ଦିଲ ଭକ୍ତଗଣେ ॥ ୨୩୪ ॥

*tāñra ājñā lañā punah kariłā gamane
vinaya kariyā vidāya dila bhakta-gaṇe*

SYNOMYMS

tāñra ājñā lañā—taking the permission of mother Śacidevī; *punah*—again; *kariłā*—did; *gamane*—starting; *vinaya kariyā*—by submitting pleasing words; *vidāya*—farewell; *dila*—gave; *bhakta-gaṇe*—to all the devotees.

TRANSLATION

Taking permission from His mother, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu started for Jagannātha Puri. When the devotees followed Him, He humbly begged them to remain and bade them all farewell.

TEXT 235

ଜମା ଦୁଇ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଆମି ଯାବ ନୀଳାଚଳେ ।
ଆମାରେ ମିଲିବା ଆସି' ରଥ୍ୟାତ୍ରା-କାଳେ ॥ ୨୩୫ ॥

*janā dui saṅge āmi yāba nilācale
āmāre milibā āsi' ratha-yātrā-kāle*

SYNOMYMS

janā—persons; *dui*—two; *saṅge*—with; *āmi*—I; *yāba*—shall go; *nilācale*—to Jagannātha Puri; *āmāre*—Me; *milibā*—will meet; *āsi'*—coming there; *ratha-yātrā-kāle*—during the time of the car festival.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, although requesting all the devotees to go back, allowed two people to follow Him. He requested all the devotees to come to Jagannātha Puri and meet Him during the car festival.

TEXT 236

বলভদ্র ভট্টাচার্য, আর পণ্ডিত দামোদর ।
দ্বুইজন-সঙে প্রভু আইলা নীলাচল ॥ ২৩৬ ॥

*balabhadra bhaṭṭācārya, āra pañqita dāmodara
dui-jana-saṅge prabhu āilā nilācala*

SYNONYMS

bala-bhadra bhaṭṭācārya—of the name Balabhadra Bhaṭṭācārya; *āra*—and; *pañqita dāmodara*—Dāmodara Pañqita; *dui-jana*—two persons; *saṅge*—with; *prabhu*—the Lord; *āilā*—went back; *nilācala*—to Jagannātha Puri.

TRANSLATION

Two persons named Balabhadra Bhaṭṭācārya and Dāmodara Pañqita accompanied Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu to Jagannātha Puri [Nilācala].

TEXT 237

দিন কত তাহাঁ রহি' চলিলা বৃন্দাবন ।
অুকাঞ্জি চলিলা রাত্রে, না জানে কোন জন ॥ ২৩৭ ॥

*dina kata tāhān rahi' calilā vṛndāvana
lukāñā calilā rātre, nā jāne kona jana*

SYNONYMS

dina kata—a few days; *tāhān*—at Jagannātha Puri; *rahi'*—remaining; *calilā*—started; *vṛndāvana*—for Vṛndāvana; *lukāñā*—keeping secret; *calilā*—started; *rātre*—at night; *nā jāne*—did not know; *kona*—some; *jana*—person.

TRANSLATION

After remaining at Jagannātha Puri for a few days, the Lord secretly started for Vṛndāvana at night. He did this without anyone's knowledge.

TEXT 238

বলভদ্র ভট্টাচার্য রহে মাত্র সঙে ।
ঝারিখণ্ড-পথে কাশী আইলা মহারংশে ॥ ২৩৮ ॥

*balabhadra bhaṭṭācārya rahe mātra saṅge
jhārikhaṇḍa-pathe kāśī āilā mahā-raṅge*

SYNOMYS

bala-bhadra bhaṭṭācārya—of the name Balabhadra Bhaṭṭācārya; *rahe*—remains; *mātra*—only; *saṅge*—with Him; *jhāri-khaṇḍa-pathe*—on the way through Jhārikhaṇḍa (Madhya Pradesh); *kāśī*—in Benares; *āilā*—arrived; *mahā-raṅge*—with great delight.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu left Jagannātha Purī for Vṛndāvana, only Balabhadra Bhaṭṭācārya was with Him. Thus He traveled on the path through Jhārikhaṇḍa and arrived in Benares with great delight.

TEXT 239

দিন চার কাশীতে রহি' গেলা বৃন্দাবন।
মথুরা দেখিয়া দেখে দ্বাদশ কানন ॥ ২৩৯ ॥

*dina cāra kāśite rahi' gelā vṛndāvana
mathurā dekhiyā dekhe dvādaśa kānana*

SYNOMYS

dina cāra—only four days; *kāśite*—at Benares; *rahi'*—remaining; *gelā*—started for; *vṛndāvana*—the holy place Vṛndāvana; *mathurā*—the holy place Mathurā; *dekhiyā*—after seeing; *dekhe*—visits; *dvādaśa*—twelve; *kānana*—forests.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu stayed at Benares only four days and then left for Vṛndāvana. After seeing the town of Mathurā, He visited the twelve forests.

PURPORT

Those who visit the Vṛndāvana area today also generally visit twelve places, known as the twelve forests. They start at Mathurā, where there is Kāmya-vana. From there they go to Tāla-vana, Tamāla-vana, Madhu-vana, Kusuma-vana, Bhāṇḍīra-vana, Bilva-vana, Bhadra-vana, Khadira-vana, Loha-vana, Kumuda-vana and Gokula-mahāvana.

TEXT 240

ଲୀଳାସ୍ଥଳ ଦେଖି' ପ୍ରେମେ ହଇଲା ଅସ୍ଥିର ।
ବଲଭଦ୍ର କୈଳ ତାରେ ମଧୁରାର ବାହିର ॥ ୨୪୦ ॥

*līlā-sthala dekhi' preme ha-ilā asthira
balabhadra kaila tāṅre mathurāra bāhira*

SYNONYMS

līlā-sthala—all the holy places of Lord Kṛṣṇa's pastimes; *dekhi'*—visiting; *preme*—in great ecstasy; *ha-ilā*—became; *asthira*—agitated; *balabhadra*—of the name Balabhadra; *kaila*—assisted; *tāṅre*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *mathurāra*—of the town of Mathurā; *bāhira*—outside.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu visited all twelve places of Śrī Kṛṣṇa's pastimes, He became very agitated because of ecstasy. Balabhadra Bhaṭṭācārya somehow or other got Him out of Mathurā.

TEXT 241

ଗଙ୍ଗାତୀର-ପଥେ ଲାଙ୍ଗ ଆସାଗେ ଆଇଲା ।
ଶ୍ରୀରୂପ ଆସି' ଏହୁକେ ତଥାଇ ମିଲିଲା ॥ ୨୪୧ ॥

*gaṅgā-tīra-pathe lañā prayāge āilā
śrī-rūpa āsi' prabhuke tathāi mililā*

SYNONYMS

gaṅgā-tīra-pathe—the path on the bank of the Ganges; *lañā*—taking; *prayāge*—in Allahabad; *āilā*—arrived; *śrī-rūpa*—of the name Śrī Rūpa; *āsi'*—coming there; *prabhuke*—Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *tathāi*—there; *mililā*—met.

TRANSLATION

After leaving Mathurā, the Lord began to walk along a path on the bank of the Ganges, and finally He reached the holy place named Prayāga [Allahabad]. It was there that Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī came and met the Lord.

TEXT 242

ଦନ୍ତବ୍ରଂ କରି' ରୂପ ଭୂମିତେ ପଡ଼ିଲା ।
ପରମ ଆନନ୍ଦେ ପ୍ରଭୁ ଆଲିଙ୍ଗନ ଦିଲା ॥ ୨୪୨ ॥

*dañḍavat kari' rūpa bhūmite padilā
parama ānande prabhu āliṅgana dilā*

SYNONYMS

dañḍavat kari'—offering obeisances; *rūpa*—Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī; *bhūmi*—on the ground; *padilā*—fell; *parama*—great; *ānande*—in delight; *prabhu*—the Lord; *āliṅgana*—embracing; *dilā*—gave.

TRANSLATION

At Prayāga, Rūpa Gosvāmī fell down on the ground to offer obeisances to the Lord, and the Lord embraced him with great delight.

TEXT 243

ଶିକ୍ଷା କରାଇ' ପାଠାଇଲା ବୃକ୍ଷାବନ ।
ଆପନେ କରିଲା ବାରାଣସୀ ଆଗମନ ॥ ୨୪୩ ॥

*śrī-rūpe śikṣā karāi' pāṭhāilā vṛndāvana
āpane karilā vārāṇasī āgamana*

SYNONYMS

śrī-rūpe śikṣā karāi'—teaching Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī; *pāṭhāilā*—sent; *vṛndāvana*—toward Vṛndāvana; *āpane*—Himself; *karilā*—did; *vārāṇasī*—to Benares; *āgamana*—coming.

TRANSLATION

After instructing Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī at Prayāga at the Daśāśvamedha-ghāṭa, Caitanya Mahāprabhu ordered him to go to Vṛndāvana. The Lord then returned to Vārāṇasī.

TEXT 244

କାଶୀତେ ପ୍ରଭୁକେ ଆସି' ମିଲିଲା ସନାତନ ।
ଦୁଇ ମାସ ରହି' ତୋରେ କରାଇଲା ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ॥ ୨୪୪ ॥

*kāśite prabhuke āsi' mililā sanātana
dui māsa rahi' tānre karāilā śikṣaṇa*

SYNONYMS

kāśite—at Vārāṇasī; *prabhuke*—the Lord; *āsi'*—arriving; *mililā*—met; *sanātana*—of the name Sanātana Gosvāmī; *dui*—two; *māsa*—months; *rahi'*—remaining; *tānre*—unto him; *karāilā*—did; *śikṣaṇa*—instruction.

TRANSLATION

When Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu arrived at Vārāṇasī, Sanātana Gosvāmī met Him there. The Lord remained there for two months and instructed Sanātana Gosvāmī perfectly.

TEXT 245

ମଥୁରା ପାଠାଇଲା ତୀରେ ଦିଯା ଭକ୍ତିବଳ ।
ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାସୀରେ କୃପା କରି' ଗେଲା ନୀଳାଚଳ ॥ ୨୪୫ ॥

*mathurā pāṭhāilā tānre diyā bhakti-bala
sannyāsīre kṛpā kari' gelā nilācala*

SYNONYMS

mathurā—to Mathurā; *pāṭhāilā*—sent; *tānre*—him; *diyā*—giving; *bhakti-bala*—the strength of devotion; *sannyāsīre*—unto the Māyāvādī *sannyāsīs*; *kṛpā*—mercy; *kari'*—giving; *gelā*—went back; *nilācala*—to Jagannātha Puri.

TRANSLATION

After fully instructing Sanātana Gosvāmī, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu sent him to Mathurā with empowered devotional service. In Benares He also bestowed His mercy upon the Māyāvādī *sannyāsīs*. He then returned to Nilācala [Jagannātha Puri].

TEXT 246

ଛୟ ବଢ଼ସର ଐଛେ ପ୍ରଭୁ କରିଲା ବିଲାସ ।
କଭୁ ଈତି-ଉତ୍ତି, କଭୁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରବାସ ॥ ୨୪୬ ॥

*chaya vatsara aiche prabhu karilā vilāsa
kabhu iti-uti, kabhu kṣetra-vāsa*

SYNOMYS

chaya vatsara—six years; *aiche*—in that way; *prabhu*—the Lord; *karilā*—did; *vilāsa*—pastimes; *kabhu*—sometimes; *iti-uti*—here and there; *kabhu*—sometimes; *kṣetra-vāsa*—residing at Jagannātha Puri.

TRANSLATION

The Lord traveled all over India for six years. He was sometimes here and sometimes there performing His transcendental pastimes, and sometimes He remained at Jagannātha Puri.

TEXT 247

ଆନନ୍ଦେ ଭକ୍ତ-ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଦୀ କିର୍ତ୍ତନ-ବିଲାସ ।
ଅଗନ୍ନାଥ-ଦରଶନ, ପ୍ରେମେର ବିଲାସ ॥ ୨୪୭ ॥

*ānande bhakta-saṅge sadā kīrtana-vilāsa
jagannātha-daraśana, premera vilāsa*

SYNOMYS

ānande—in great delight; *bhakta-saṅge*—with devotees; *sadā*—always; *kīrtana*—of chanting; *vilāsa*—enjoyment; *jagannātha*—Lord Jagannātha; *daraśana*—visiting; *premera*—of ecstasy; *vilāsa*—pastimes.

TRANSLATION

While at Jagannātha Puri, the Lord passed His time in great joy by performing saṅkīrtana and visiting the temple of Jagannātha in great ecstasy.

TEXT 248

ମଧ୍ୟଲୀଳାର କୈଲୁଣ୍ ଏହି ସୂତ୍ର-ବିବରଣ ।
ଅନ୍ୟଲୀଳାର ସୂତ୍ର ଏବେ ଶୁଣ, ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ॥ ୨୪୮ ॥

*madhya-lilāra kailuṇ ei sūtra-vivaraṇa
antya-lilāra sūtra ebe śuna, bhakta-gaṇa*

SYNOMYS

madhya-lilāra—of the *madhya-lilā*, the middle portion of His pastimes; *kailuṇ*—I made; *ei*—this; *sūtra*—synopsis; *vivaraṇa*—description; *antya-*

līlāra—of the pastimes at the end, known as *antya-līlā*; *sūtra*—synopsis; *ebē*—now; *śuna*—hear; *bhakta-gaṇa*—all devotees.

TRANSLATION

Thus I have given a synopsis of the madhya-līlā, the middle pastimes of the Lord. Now, O devotees, kindly hear the synopsis of the final pastimes of the Lord, known as antya-līlā.

TEXT 249

বৃন্দাবন হেতে যদি নীলাচলে আইলা ।
আঠার বর্ষ তাইঁ বাস, কাহাঁ নাহি গেলা ॥ ২৪৯ ॥

vṛndāvana haite yadi nīlācale āīlā
āṭhāra varṣa tāhān vāsa, kāhān nāhi gelā

SYNOMYMS

vṛndāvana *haite*—from Vṛndāvana; *yadi*—though; *nīlācale*—to Jagannātha Purī; *āīlā*—came back; *āṭhāra*—eighteen; *varṣa*—years; *tāhān*—at Jagannātha Purī; *vāsa*—residence; *kāhān*—anywhere; *nāhi*—not; *gelā*—went.

TRANSLATION

When the Lord returned to Jagannātha Purī from Vṛndāvana, He remained there and did not go anywhere else for eighteen years.

TEXT 250

প্রতিবর্ষ আইসেন তাইঁ গৌড়ের ভক্তগণ ।
চারি মাস রহে প্রভুর সঙ্গে সম্মিলন ॥ ২৫০ ॥

prativarṣa āisena tāhān gauḍera bhakta-gaṇa
cāri māsa rahe prabhura saṅge sanmilana

SYNOMYMS

prativarṣa—each year; *āisena*—visit; *tāhān*—there; *gauḍera*—of Bengal; *bhakta-gaṇa*—all the devotees; *cāri*—four; *māsa*—months; *rahe*—remain; *prabhura*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *saṅge*—with; *sanmilana*—meeting.

TRANSLATION

During those eighteen years, all the devotees of Bengal used to visit Him at Jagannātha Puri every year. They would remain there for four continuous months and enjoy the company of the Lord.

TEXT 251

**নিরস্তর নৃত্যগীত কীর্তন-বিলাস ।
আচণ্ডালে প্রেমভক্তি করিলা প্রকাশ ॥ ২৫১ ॥**

*nirantara nṛtya-gīta kīrtana-vilāsa
ācaṇḍāle prema-bhakti karilā prakāśa*

SYNONYMS

nirantara—without stopping; *nṛtya-gīta*—chanting and dancing; *kīrtana*—of *saṅkīrtana*; *vilāsa*—enjoyment; *ācaṇḍāle*—to everyone, even to the lowest person; *prema-bhakti*—love of Godhead; *karilā*—did; *prakāśa*—manifestation.

TRANSLATION

At Jagannātha Puri, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu performed chanting and dancing unceasingly. Thus He enjoyed the pastime of *saṅkīrtana*. He manifested His causeless mercy, pure love of God, to everyone, including the lowest man.

TEXT 252

**পঞ্জিত-গোসাঙ্গি কৈল নৌলাচলে বাস ।
বক্রেশ্বর, দামোদর, শঙ্কর, হরিদাস ॥ ২৫২ ॥**

*pañdita-gosāñi kaila nīlācale vāsa
vakreśvara, dāmodara, śāṅkara, haridāsa*

SYNONYMS

pañdita-gosāñi—Gadādhara Pañdita; *kaila*—did; *nīlācale*—at Jagannātha Puri; *vāsa*—living; *vakreśvara*—of the name Vakreśvara; *dāmodara*—Dāmodara Pañdita; *śāṅkara*—of the name Śāṅkara; *hari-dāsa*—Haridāsa Ṭhākura.

TRANSLATION

Residing with the Lord at Jagannātha Puri were Paṇḍita Gosāñi and other devotees, such as Vakreśvara, Dāmodara, Śaṅkara and Haridāsa Ṭhākura.

TEXT 253

জগদানন্দ, ভগবান्, গোবিন্দ, কাশীশ্বর ।
পরমানন্দপুরী, আর স্বরূপ-দামোদর ॥ ২৫৩ ॥

*jagadānanda, bhagavān, govinda, kāsiśvara
paramānanda-puri, āra svarūpa-dāmodara*

SYNONYMS

jagadānanda—of the name Jagadānanda; *bhagavān*—of the name Bhagavān; *govinda*—of the name Govinda; *kāsiśvara*—of the name Kāsiśvara; *paramānanda-puri*—of the name Paramānanda Puri; *āra svarūpa-dāmodara*—and Svarūpa Dāmodara, His secretary.

TRANSLATION

Jagadānanda, Bhagavān, Govinda, Kāsiśvara, Paramānanda Puri and Svarūpa Dāmodara were other devotees who also lived with the Lord.

TEXT 254

ক্ষেত্রবাসী রামানন্দ রায় প্রভৃতি ।
অঙ্গসনে এই সব কৈল নিত্যস্থিতি ॥ ২৫৪ ॥

*kṣetra-vāsi rāmānanda rāya prabhṛti
prabhu-saṅge ei saba kaila nitya-sthiti*

SYNONYMS

kṣetra-vāsi—residents of Jagannātha Puri; *rāmānanda rāya*—of the name Rāmānanda Rāya; *prabhṛti*—and others; *prabhu-saṅge*—with the Lord; *ei saba*—all of them; *kaila*—did; *nitya-sthiti*—permanently living.

TRANSLATION

Śrīla Rāmānanda Rāya and other devotees who were residents of Jagannātha Puri also remained permanently with the Lord.

TEXTS 255-256

ଅଦ୍ଵୈତ, ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ, ମୁକୁନ୍ଦ, ଶ୍ରୀବାସ ।
 ବିଜ୍ଞାନିଧି, ବାସୁଦେବ, ମୁରାରି,—ସତ ଦାସ ॥ ୨୫୫ ॥
 ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷେ ଆଇସେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ରହେ ଚାରିମାସ ।
 ତୌ-ସବା ଲଞ୍ଛା ଅଭୂତ ବିବିଧ ବିଳାସ ॥ ୨୫୬ ॥

*advaita, nityānanda, mukunda, śrīvāsa
 vidyānidhi, vāsudeva, murāri,—yata dāsa*

*prativarṣe āise saṅge rahe cāri-māsa
 tāñ-sabā lañā prabhura vividha vilāsa*

SYNOMYMS

advaita—of the name Advaita; *nityānanda*—of the name Nityānanda; *mukunda*—of the name Mukunda; *śrīvāsa*—of the name Śrīvāsa; *vidyānidhi*—of the name Vidyānidhi; *vāsu-deva*—of the name Vāsudeva; *murāri*—of the name Murāri; *yata dāsa*—all servitors of the Lord; *prativarṣe*—each year; *āise*—go there; *saṅge*—in association; *rahe*—remain; *cāri-māsa*—four months; *tāñ-sabā*—all of them; *lañā*—taking; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *vividha*—various; *vilāsa*—pastimes.

TRANSLATION

Other devotees of the Lord—headed by Advaita Ācārya, Nityānanda Prabhu, Mukunda, Śrīvāsa, Vidyānidhi, Vāsudeva and Murāri—used to visit Jagannātha Puri and remain with the Lord for four continuous months. The Lord enjoyed various pastimes in their company.

TEXT 257

ହରିଦାସେର ସିଦ୍ଧିପ୍ରାପ୍ତି,—ଅଭୂତ କେ ସବ ।
 ଆପନି ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ଯାନ୍ତା କୈଲ ମହୋତସବ ॥ ୨୫୭ ॥

*hari-dāsera siddhi-prāpti,—adbhuta se saba
 āpani mahāprabhu yānra kaila mahotsava*

SYNOMYMS

hari-dāsera—of Thākura Haridāsa; *siddhi-prāpti*—passing away; *adbhuta*—wonderful; *se*—those; *saba*—all incidents; *āpani*—personally;

mahā-prabhu—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *yāñira*—whose; *kaila*—performed; *mahā-utsava*—festival.

TRANSLATION

At Jagannātha Puri, Haridāsa Ṭhākura passed away. The incident was very wonderful because the Lord Himself performed the festival of Ṭhākura Haridāsa's departure.

TEXT 258

তবে রূপ-গোসাঙ্গির পুনরাগমন।
তাঁহার কৃদয়ে কৈল প্রভু শক্তি-সঞ্চারণ ॥ ২৫৮ ॥

*tabe rūpa-gosāñira punar-āgamana
tāñhāra hṛdaye kaila prabhu śakti-sañcāraṇa*

SYNONYMS

tabe—thereafter; *rūpa-gosāñira*—of Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī; *punah-āgamana*—again coming there; *tāñhāra*—of him; *hṛdaye*—in the heart; *kaila*—did; *prabhu*—the Lord; *śakti-sañcāraṇa*—invoking of transcendental power.

TRANSLATION

At Jagannātha Puri Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī met the Lord again, and the Lord invested his heart with all transcendental power.

TEXT 259

তবে ছোট হরিদাসে প্রভু কৈল দণ্ড।
দামোদর-পঞ্জিত কৈল প্রভুকে বাক্য-দণ্ড ॥ ২৫৯ ॥

*tabe choṭa haridāse prabhu kaila daṇḍa
dāmodara-paṇḍita kaila prabhuke vāky-a-daṇḍa*

SYNONYMS

tabe—thereafter; *choṭa hari-dāse*—unto Junior Haridāsa; *prabhu*—the Lord; *kaila*—did; *daṇḍa*—punishment; *dāmodara-paṇḍita*—of the name Dāmodara Paṇḍita; *kaila*—did; *prabhuke*—unto the Lord; *vāky-a-daṇḍa*—chastisement as a warning.

TRANSLATION

After this, the Lord punished the Junior Haridāsa, and Dāmodara Pañḍita gave some warning to the Lord.

PURPORT

Actually Dāmodara Pañḍita was the eternal servant of the Lord. He could not punish the Lord at any time, nor had he any desire to, but He did give some warning to the Lord so that others would not blaspheme Him. Of course, He should have known that the Lord is the Supreme Personality of Godhead and is free to act in any way. There is no need to warn Him, and such an action is not very much appreciated by advanced devotees.

TEXT 260

তবে সনাতন-গোসাঙ্গির পুনরাগমন ।
জ্যৈষ্ঠমাসে প্রভু তাঁরে কৈল পরীক্ষণ ॥ ২৬০ ॥

*tabe sanātana-gosāñira punar-āgamana
jyaiṣṭha-māse prabhu tāñre kaila parikṣāṇa*

SYNOMYMS

tabe—thereafter; *sanātana-gosāñira*—of Sanātana Gosvāmī; *punaḥ-āgamana*—again coming; *jyaiṣṭha-māse*—in the month of Jyaiṣṭha (May-June); *prabhu*—the Lord; *tāñre*—him; *kaila*—did; *parikṣāṇa*—examination.

TRANSLATION

Thereafter Sanātana Gosvāmī met the Lord again, and the Lord tested him in scorching heat during the month of Jyaiṣṭha.

TEXT 261

তুষ্ট হঞ্চা প্রভু তাঁরে পাঠাইলা বৃন্দাবন ।
অবৈতের হচ্ছে প্রভুর অস্তু ত ভোজন ॥ ২৬১ ॥

*tuṣṭa hañā prabhu tāñre pāṭhāilā vṛndāvana
advaitera haste prabhura adbhuta bhojana*

SYNOMYMS

tuṣṭa hañā—being very much pleased; *prabhu*—the Lord; *tāñre*—him; *pāṭhāilā*—sent back; *vṛndāvana*—to Vṛndāvana; *advaitera*—of Advaita

Ācārya; *haste*—in the hands; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *adbhuta*—wonderful; *bhojana*—feasting.

TRANSLATION

Being pleased, the Lord sent Sanātana Gosvāmī back to Vṛndāvana. After that, He was fed wonderfully by the hands of Śrī Advaita Ācārya.

TEXT 262

ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ-ସଙ୍ଗେ ଯୁକ୍ତି କରିଯା ନିଷ୍ଠିତେ ।
ତୌରେ ପାଠାଇଲା ଗୋଡ଼େ ପ୍ରେମ ପ୍ରଚାରିତେ ॥ ୨୬୨ ॥

*nityānanda-saṅge yukti kariyā nibhṛte
tāñre pāṭhāilā gauḍe prema pracārite*

SYNONYMS

nityānanda-saṅge—with Nityānanda Prabhu; *yukti*—discussion; *kariyā*—making; *nibhṛte*—in privacy; *tāñre*—Him; *pāṭhāilā*—sent; *gauḍe*—to Bengal; *prema*—love of Godhead; *pracārite*—to preach.

TRANSLATION

After sending Sanātana Gosvāmī back to Vṛndāvana, the Lord privately consulted with Śrī Nityānanda Prabhu. He then sent Him to Bengal to preach love of Godhead.

TEXT 263

ତବେ ତ' ବଲଭ ଭଣ୍ଡ ପ୍ରଭୁରେ ମିଲିଲା ।
କୃଷ୍ଣନାମେର ଅର୍ଥ ପ୍ରଭୁ ତାହାରେ କହିଲା ॥ ୨୬୩ ॥

*tabe ta' vallabha bhaṭṭa prabhure mililā
kṛṣṇa-nāmera artha prabhu tāñhāre kahilā*

SYNONYMS

tabe ta'—thereafter; *vallabha bhaṭṭa*—of the name Vallabha Bhaṭṭa; *prabhure*—Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *mililā*—met; *kṛṣṇa-nāmera*—of the holy name of Kṛṣṇa; *artha*—import; *prabhu*—the Lord; *tāñhāre*—unto him; *kahilā*—explained.

TRANSLATION

Soon afterward, Vallabha Bhaṭṭa met the Lord at Jagannātha Puri, and the Lord explained to him the import of the holy name of Kṛṣṇa.

PURPORT

This Vallabha Bhaṭṭa is the head of the Vaiṣṇava *saṃpradāya* known as the Vallabhācārya-saṃpradāya in western India. There is a long story about Vallabha Ācārya narrated in the *Caitanya-caritāmṛta*, specifically in the Seventh Chapter of *Antya-līlā* and the Nineteenth Chapter of *Madhya-līlā*. Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu visited the house of Vallabha Ācārya on the other side of Prayāga in a place known as Ādāila-grāma. Later, Vallabha Bhaṭṭa saw Caitanya Mahāprabhu at Jagannātha Puri to explain his commentary on Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam. He was very proud of his writings, but Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu corrected him, telling him that a Vaiṣṇava should be humble and follow in the footsteps of his predecessors. The Lord told him that his pride in being superior to Śrīdhara Svāmī was not at all befitting a Vaiṣṇava.

TEXT 264

ପ୍ରଦ୍ୟୁମ୍ନ ମିଶ୍ରରେ ଅତ୍ୟ ରାମନନ୍ଦ-ଜ୍ଞାନେ ।
କୃଷ୍ଣକଥା ଶୁନାଇଲ କହି' ତାନ୍ର ଗୁଣେ ॥ ୨୬୪ ॥

*pradyumna miśrere prabhu rāmānanda-sthāne
kṛṣṇa-kathā śunāila kahi' tānra guṇe*

SYNOMYMS

pradyumna miśrere—of the name Pradyumna Miśra; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *rāmānanda-sthāne*—at the place of Rāmānanda Rāya; *kṛṣṇa-kathā*—topics of Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa; *śunāila*—caused to hear; *kahi'*—explaining; *tānra*—of Rāmānanda Rāya; *guṇe*—the transcendental qualities.

TRANSLATION

After explaining the transcendental qualities of Rāmānanda Rāya, the Lord sent Pradyumna Miśra to the residence of Rāmānanda Rāya, and Pradyumna Miśra learned kṛṣṇa-kathā from him.

TEXT 265

ଗୋପୀନାଥ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ - ରାମନନ୍ଦ-ଜ୍ଞାତା ।
ରାଜୀ ମାରିତେଛିଲ, ଅତ୍ୟ ହୈଲ ତାତା ॥ ୨୬୫ ॥

*gopīnātha paṭṭanāyaka—rāmānanda-bhratā
rājā māritechila, prabhu haila trātā*

SYNONYMS

gopīnātha paṭṭa-nāyaka—of the name Gopīnātha Paṭṭanāyaka; *rāmānanda-bhratā*—the brother of Śrī Rāmānanda Rāya; *rājā*—the King; *māritechila*—condemned to death; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *haila*—became; *trātā*—the deliverer.

TRANSLATION

After this, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu saved Gopīnātha Paṭṭanāyaka, the younger brother of Rāmānanda Rāya, from being condemned to death by the King.

TEXT 266

ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରପୁରୀ-ଭୟେ ଭିକ୍ଷା ଘାତାଇଲା ।
ବୈଷ୍ଣବେର ଦୁଃଖ ଦେଖି' ଅର୍ଧେକ ରାଖିଲା ॥ ୨୬୬ ॥

rāmacandra-puri-bhaye bhikṣā ghāṭāilā
vaiṣṇavera duḥkha dekhi' ardheka rākhilā

SYNONYMS

rāmacandra-puri-bhaye—by the fear of Rāmacandra Puri; *bhikṣā*—the proportion of eating; *ghāṭāilā*—decreased; *vaiṣṇavera*—of all the Vaiṣṇavas; *duḥkha*—unhappiness; *dekhi'*—understanding; *ardheka*—half of the portion; *rākhilā*—kept.

TRANSLATION

Rāmacandra Puri criticized Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu's eating; therefore the Lord reduced His eating to a minimum. However, when all the Vaiṣṇavas became very sorry, the Lord increased His portion to half as much as usual.

TEXT 267

ବ୍ରହ୍ମ-ଭିତରେ ହସ୍ତ ଚୌଦ୍ଦ ଭୁବନ ।
ଚୌଦ୍ଦଭୁବନେ ବୈସେ ସତ ଜୀବଗଣ ॥ ୨୬୭ ॥

brahmāṇḍa-bhitare haya caudda bhuvana
caudda-bhuvane baise yata jīva-gaṇa

SYNONYMS

brahmāṇḍa-bhitare—within the universe; *haya*—there are; *caudda bhuvana*—fourteen planetary systems; *caudda-bhuvane*—in those fourteen planetary systems; *baise*—reside; *yata*—as many as there are; *jīva-gana*—living entities.

TRANSLATION

There are fourteen planetary systems within the universe, and all living entities reside in those planetary systems.

TEXT 268

**ମନୁଷ୍ୟେର ବେଶ ଧରି' ସାତିକେର ଛଲେ ।
ଅତୁମ ଦର୍ଶନ କରେ ଆସି' ନୀଳାଚଳେ ॥ ୨୬୮ ॥**

*manuṣyera veśa dhari' yātrikera chale
prabhura darśana kare āsi' nilācale*

SYNONYMS

manuṣyera—of human beings; *veśa dhari'*—dressing themselves; *yātrikera chale*—as if pilgrims; *prabhura*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *darśana kare*—visit; *āsi'*—coming; *nilācale*—to Jagannātha Puri.

TRANSLATION

Dressing like human beings on pilgrimage, they all used to come to Jagannātha Puri to visit Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 269

**একদিন শ্ৰীবাসাদি যত ভক্তগণ ।
মহାপ্ৰভুৰ গুণ গাঁঢ়া কৰেন কীর্তন ॥ ২৬৯ ॥**

*eka-dina śrīvāsa-ādi yata bhakta-gaṇa
mahāprabhura guṇa gāñā karena kīrtana*

SYNONYMS

eka-dina—one day; *śrīvāsa-ādi*—Śrīvāsa Ṭhākura and others; *yata*—all; *bhakta-gaṇa*—devotees; *mahāprabhura*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *guṇa*—qualities; *gāñā*—describing; *karena*—perform; *kīrtana*—chanting.

TRANSLATION

One day all the devotees, headed by Śrīvāsa Ṭhākura, were chanting the transcendental qualities of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 270

ଶୁଣି' ଭକ୍ତଗଣେ କହେ ସକ୍ରୋଧ ସଚମେ ।
କୃଷ୍ଣ-ନାମ-ଗୁଣ ଛାଡ଼ି, କି କର କୀର୍ତ୍ତନେ ॥ ୨୭୦ ॥

*śuni' bhakta-gaṇe kahe sa-krodha vacane
krṣṇa-nāma-guṇa chāḍi, ki kara kirtane*

SYNONYMS

śuni'—hearing this; *bhakta-gaṇe*—to all the devotees; *kahe*—the Lord says; *sa-krodha vacane*—talking in an angry mood; *krṣṇa-nāma-guṇa chāḍi*—leaving aside the transcendental qualities and the name of the Lord; *ki kara kirtane*—what kind of chanting are you performing.

TRANSLATION

Not liking the chanting of His transcendental qualities, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu chastised them as if He were angry. “What kind of chanting is this?” He asked. “Are you leaving aside the chanting of the holy name of the Lord?”

TEXT 271

ଓଡ଼ହତ୍ୟ କରିତେ ହୈଲା ସବାକାର ମନ ।
ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ହେଇବା ସବେ ମାଶା'ବେ ଭୁବନ ॥ ୨୭୧ ॥

*auddhatya karite haila sabākāra mana
svatantra ha-iyā sabe nāsā 'be bhuvana*

SYNONYMS

auddhatya—impudence; *karite*—to do; *haila*—was; *sabākāra*—of all of you; *mana*—the mind; *svatantra*—independent; *ha-iyā*—becoming; *sabe*—all of you; *nāsā 'be*—will spoil; *bhuvana*—the whole world.

TRANSLATION

Thus Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu chastised all the devotees, telling them not to show impudence and spoil the entire world by becoming independent.

PURPORT

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu warned all His followers not to become independent or impudent. Unfortunately, after the disappearance of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu, many *apa-sampradāyas* (so-called followers) invented many ways not approved by the ācāryas. Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura has described them as: the *āula*, *bāula*, *karttābhajā*, *neḍā*, *daraveśā*, *sāni sahajiyā*, *sakhibheki*, *smārta*, *jāta-gosāñi*, *ativāḍi*, *cūḍādhāri* and *gaurāṅga-nāgarī*.

The *āula-sampradāya*, *bāula-sampradāya* and others invented their own ways of understanding Lord Caitanya's philosophy without following in the footsteps of the ācāryas. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu Himself indicates herein that all such attempts would simply spoil the spirit of His cult.

TEXT 272

দশদিকে কোটী কোটী লোক হেন কালে ।
‘জয় কৃষ্ণচতুর্জন্ম’ বলি’ করে কোলাহলে ॥ ২৭২ ॥

*daśa-dike koṭī koṭī loka hena kāle
'jaya kṛṣṇa-caitanya' bali' kare kolāhale*

SYNOMYMS

daśa-dike—in the ten directions; *koṭī* *koṭī*—many thousands of men; *loka*—people; *hena kāle*—at this time; *jaya kṛṣṇa-caitanya*—all glories to Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *bali'*—loudly crying; *kare*—make; *kolāhale*—a tumultuous sound.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was apparently in an angry mood and chastising His devotees, many thousands of people outside loudly cried in a tumultuous voice: "All glories to Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu!"

TEXT 273

অয় জয় মহাপ্রভু—অজেন্ত্রকুমার ।
অগৎ তাৰিতে প্ৰভু, তোমাৰ অবতাৰ ॥ ২৭৩ ॥

*jaya jaya mahāprabhu—vrajendra-kumāra
jagat tārite prabhu, tomāra avatāra*

SYNONYMS

jaya jaya mahāprabhu—all glories to Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; vrajendra-kumāra—originally Lord Kṛṣṇa, the son of Mahārāja Nanda; jagat—the whole world; tārite—to deliver; prabhu—the Lord; tomāra—Your; avatāra—incarnation.

TRANSLATION

All the people began to call very loudly: “All glories to Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, who is the son of Mahārāja Nanda! Now You have appeared to deliver the whole world!

TEXT 274

**বহুদূর হৈতে আইনু হঞ্চা বড় আর্ত ।
দরশন দিয়া প্রভু করহ কৃতার্থ ॥ ২৭৪ ॥**

*bahu-dūra haite āinu hañā baḍa ārta
daraśana diyā prabhu karaha kṛtārtha*

SYNONYMS

bahu-dūra—a long distance; haite—from; āinu—we have come; hañā—becoming; baḍa—very much; ārta—aggrieved; daraśana—audience; diyā—giving; prabhu—O Lord; karaha—kindly show; kṛta-artha—favor.

TRANSLATION

“O Lord, we are very unhappy. We have come a long distance to see You. Please be merciful and show us Your favor.”

TEXT 275

**শুনিয়া লোকেন্ন মৈন্য জৰিলা হৃদয় ।
বাহিরে আসি’ দরশন দিলা দয়াময় ॥ ২৭৫ ॥**

*śuniyā lokera dainya dravilā hṛdaya
bāhire āsi' daraśana dilā dayā-maya*

SYNONYMS

śuniyā—hearing; *lokera*—of the people; *dainya*—humility; *dravilā*—became softened; *hṛdaya*—the heart; *bāhire*—outside; *āsi'*—coming; *daraśana*—audience; *dilā*—gave; *dayā-maya*—the merciful.

TRANSLATION

When the Lord heard the humble petition made by the people, his heart softened. Being very merciful, He immediately came out and gave audience to all of them.

TEXT 276

বাহু তুলি' বলে প্রভু বল' ‘হরি’ ‘হরি’ ।
উঠিল—শ্রীহরিধ্বনি চতুর্দিক্ ভরি' ॥ ২৭৬ ॥

*bāhu tuli' bale prabhu bala' ‘hari’ ‘hari’
uthila—śrī-hari-dhvani catur-dik bhari'*

SYNONYMS

bāhu tuli'—raising the arms; *bale*—says; *prabhu*—the Lord; *bala'*—speak; *hari hari*—the holy name of the Lord, Hari; *uthila*—arose; *śrī-hari-dhvani*—vibration of the sound Hari; *catur-dik*—the four directions; *bhari'*—filling.

TRANSLATION

Raising His arms, the Lord asked everyone to chant loudly the vibration of the holy name of Lord Hari. There immediately arose a great stir, and the vibration of “Hari!” filled all directions.

TEXT 277

প্রভু দেখি' প্রেমে লোক আনন্দিত মন ।
প্রভুকে ঈশ্বর বলি' করয়ে স্তবন ॥ ২৭৭ ॥

*prabhu dekhi' preme loka ānandita mana
prabhuke iśvara bali' karaye stavana*

SYNONYMS

prabhu dekhi'—seeing the Lord; *preme*—in ecstasy; *loka*—all people; *ānandita*—joyous; *mana*—the mind; *prabhuke*—the Lord; *iśvara*—as the Supreme Lord; *bali'*—accepting; *karaye*—did; *stavana*—prayer.

TRANSLATION

Seeing the Lord, everyone became joyful out of love. Everyone accepted the Lord as the Supreme, and thus they offered their prayers.

TEXT 278

**শ্বব শুনি' প্রভুকে কহেন শ্রীনিবাস ।
ঘরে গুপ্ত হও, কেনে বাহিরে প্রকাশ ॥ ২৭৮ ॥**

*stava śuni' prabhuke kahena śrīnivāsa
ghare gupta hao, kene bāhire prakāśa*

SYNOMYMS

stava—prayers; *śuni'*—hearing; *prabhuke*—unto the Lord; *kahena*—says; *śrīnivāsa*—Śrīnivāsa Ācārya; *ghare*—at home; *gupta*—covered; *hao*—You are; *kene*—why; *bāhire*—outside; *prakāśa*—manifested.

TRANSLATION

While the people were offering their prayers unto the Lord, Śrīnivāsa Ācārya sarcastically said to the Lord: "At home, You wanted to be covered. Why have You exposed Yourself outside?"

TEXT 279

**কে শিখাল এই লোকে, কহে কোম্ব বাত ।
ইহা-সবার মুখ ঢাক দিয়া নিজ হাত ॥ ২৭৯ ॥**

*ke śikhāla ei loke, kahe kon vāta
ihā-sabāra mukha ḍhāka diyā nija hāta*

SYNOMYMS

ke—who; *śikhāla*—taught; *ei*—these; *loke*—people; *kahe*—they say; *kon*—what; *vāta*—topics; *ihā*—of them; *sabāra*—of all; *mukha*—the mouths; *ḍhāka*—just cover; *diyā*—with; *nija*—Your own; *hāta*—hand.

TRANSLATION

Śrīnivāsa Ācārya continued: "Who has taught these people? What are they saying? Now You can cover their mouths with Your own hand.

TEXT 280

সূর্য যৈছে উদয় করি' চাহে লুকাইতে ।
বুবিতে না পারি তৈছে তোমার চরিতে ॥ ২৮০ ॥

*sūrya yaiche udaya kari' cāhe lukāite
bujhite nā pāri taiche tomāra carite*

SYNOMYMS

sūrya—the sun; *yaiche*—just like; *udaya*—appearance; *kari'*—making; *cāhe*—wants; *lukāite*—to hide; *bujhite*—to understand; *nā*—not; *pāri*—able; *taiche*—similarly; *tomāra*—Your; *carite*—in the character.

TRANSLATION

“It is as if the sun, after rising, wanted to hide itself. We cannot understand such characteristics in Your behavior.”

TEXT 281

প্ৰভু কহেন,—শ্ৰীনিবাস, ছাড় বিড়বনা ।
সবে মেলি' কৱ মোৱ কডেক লাঞ্জনা ॥ ২৮১ ॥

*prabhu kahena,—śrīnivāsa, chāḍa viḍambanā
sabe meli' kara mora kateka lāñcanā*

SYNOMYMS

prabhu—the Lord; *kahena*—says; *śrīnivāsa*—My dear Śrīnivāsa; *chāḍa*—give up; *viḍambanā*—all these jokes; *sabe*—all of you; *meli'*—together; *kara*—do; *mora*—of Me; *kateka*—so much; *lāñcanā*—humiliation.

TRANSLATION

The Lord replied: “My dear Śrīnivāsa, please stop joking. You have all combined together to humiliate Me in this way.”

TEXT 282

এত বলি' লোকে করি' শুভদৃষ্টি দান ।
অভ্যন্তরে গোলা, লোকের পূর্ণ হৈল কাম ॥ ২৮২ ॥

*eta bali' loke kari' śubha-dṛṣṭi dāna
abhyantare gelā, lokera pūrṇa haila kāma*

SYNOMYS

eta bali'—thus saying; *loke*—unto the people; *kari'*—doing; *śubha-dṛṣṭi*—auspicious glance; *dāna*—charity; *abhyantare*—within the room; *gelā*—went; *lokera*—of all the people; *pūrṇa*—fulfilled; *haila*—was; *kāma*—the desire.

TRANSLATION

Thus speaking, the Lord entered His room after glancing auspiciously upon the people out of charity. In this way the desires of the people were completely fulfilled.

TEXT 283

ରଘୁନାଥ-ଦାସ ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ-ପାଶେ ଗୋଲା ।
ଚିଡା-ଦଧି-ମହୋତସବ ତାହାରେ କରିଲା ॥ ୨୮୩ ॥

*raghunātha-dāsa nityānanda-pāše gelā
ciḍā-dadhi-mahotsava tāhāni karilā*

SYNOMYS

raghunātha-dāsa—of the name Raghunātha dāsa; *nityānanda*—Lord Nityānanda; *pāše*—near; *gelā*—went; *ciḍā*—chipped rice; *dadhi*—curd; *mahotsava*—festival; *tāhāni*—there; *karilā*—performed.

TRANSLATION

At this time, Raghunātha dāsa approached Śrī Nityānanda Prabhu and, according to His order, prepared a feast and distributed prasāda composed of chipped rice and curd.

PURPORT

There is a special preparation in Bengal wherein chipped rice is mixed with curd and sometimes with sandeśa and mango. It is a very palatable food offered to the Deity and then distributed to the public. Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī, who was a householder at this time, met Nityānanda Prabhu. According to His advice, he executed this festival of *dadhi-ciḍā-prasāda*.

TEXT 284

ତୀର ଆଜ୍ଞା ଲଙ୍ଘା ଗେଲା ପ୍ରଭୁର ଚରଣେ ।
ପ୍ରଭୁ ତୀରେ ସମର୍ପିଲା ସ୍ଵରୂପେର ସ୍ଥାନେ ॥ ୨୮୪ ॥

*tāñra ājñā lañā gelā prabhura caraṇe
prabhu tāñre samarpilā svarūpera sthāne*

SYNONYMS

tāñra—His; *ājñā*—order; *lañā*—taking; *gelā*—approached; *prabhura*—of Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *caraṇe*—the lotus feet; *prabhu*—the Lord; *tāñre*—him; *samarpilā*—handed over; *svarūpera*—of Svarūpa Dāmodara; *sthāne*—to the place.

TRANSLATION

Later, Śrīla Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī left home and took shelter of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu at Jagannātha Puri. At that time, the Lord received him and placed him under the care of Svarūpa Dāmodara for spiritual enlightenment.

PURPORT

In this regard, Śrīla Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī writes in *Vilāpa-kusumāñjali* (5):

*yo mārin dustara-geha-nirjala-mahā-kūpād apāra-klamāt
sadyah sāndra-dayāmbudhiḥ prakṛtitāḥ svairī-kṛpāraj-jubhiḥ
uddhṛty-ātma-saroja-nindi-caraṇa-prāntarām prapādya svayarīn
śrī-dāmodara-sāc cakāra tam aharī caitanya-candram bhaje*

"Let me offer my respectful obeisances unto the lotus feet of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, who, by His unreserved mercy, kindly saved me from household life, which is exactly like a blind well without water, and placed me in the ocean of transcendental joy under the care of Svarūpa Dāmodara Gosvāmī."

TEXT 285

ବ୍ରାହ୍ମନଙ୍କ-ଭାରତୀର ଘୁଚାଇଲ ଚର୍ମାକ୍ଷର ।
ଏହି ମତ ଲୀଳା କୈଲ ଛୟ ବନ୍ସର ॥ ୨୮୫ ॥

*brahmānanda-bhāratīra ghucāila carmāmbara
ei mata līlā kaila chaya vatsara*

SYNONYMS

brahmānanda-bhāratīra—of Brahmānanda Bhāratī; *ghucāila*—vanquished; *carma-ambara*—dress of skin; *ei mata*—in this way; *līlā*—pastimes; *kaila*—performed; *chaya vatsara*—six years.

TRANSLATION

Later, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu stopped Brahmānanda Bhāratī's habit of wearing deerskin. The Lord thus enjoyed His pastimes continuously for six years, experiencing varieties of transcendental bliss.

TEXT 286

এই ত' কহিল মধ্যলীলালক্ষণঃ।
শেষ দ্বাদশ বৎসরের শুন বিবরণ ॥ ২৮৬ ॥

*ei ta' kahila madhya-lilāra sūtra-gaṇa
śeṣa dvādaśa vatsarera śuna vivaraṇa*

SYNONYMS

ei ta'—thus; *kahila*—explained; *madhya-lilāra*—of the middle pastimes; *sūtra-gaṇa*—the codes; *śeṣa*—last; *dvādaśa*—twelve; *vatsarera*—of the years; *śuna*—hear; *vivaraṇa*—the description.

TRANSLATION

I have thus given the codes of the madhya-līlā. Now please hear the pastimes the Lord performed during the last twelve years.

PURPORT

Thus Śrīla Kavirāja Gosvāmī, strictly following in the footsteps of Śrī Vyāsadeva, gives a synopsis of the *līlās* of Caitanya-caritāmṛta. He has given such a description at the end of each canto. In the Ādi-līlā he outlined the pastimes of the Lord in the five stages of boyhood, leaving the details of the description to Śrīla Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura. Now in this chapter the pastimes that took place at the end of the Lord's life are summarized. These are described in the *Madhya-līlā* and *Antya-līlā*. The rest of the pastimes have been described in codes in the Second Chapter of *Madhya-līlā*. In this way the author has gradually described both the *Madhya-līlā* and *Antya-līlā*.

TEXT 287

ଶ୍ରୀରୂପ-ରଘୁନାଥ-ପଦେ ସାର ଆଶ ।
ଚୈତନ୍ୟଚରିତାମୃତ କହେ କୃଷ୍ଣଦାସ ॥ ୨୮୭ ॥

*śrī-rūpa-raghunātha-pade yāra āśa
caitanya-caritāmṛta kahe kṛṣṇadāsa*

SYNONYMS

śrī-rūpa—Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī; raghunātha—Śrīla Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī; pade—at the lotus feet; yāra—whose; āśa—expectation; caitanya-caritāmṛta—the book named Caitanya-caritāmṛta; kahe—describes; kṛṣṇadāsa—Śrīla Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī.

TRANSLATION

Praying at the lotus feet of Śrī Rūpa and Śrī Raghunātha, always desiring their mercy, I, Kṛṣṇadāsa, narrate Śrī-Caitanya-caritāmṛta, following in their footsteps.

Thus end the Bhaktivedanta purports of the Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta, Madhya-līlā, Chapter One, summarizing the later pastimes of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

CHAPTER 2

The Ecstatic Manifestations of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu

In the Second Chapter of *Madhya-lilā*, the author describes the pastimes the Lord performed during the last twelve years of His life. Thus he has also described some of the pastimes of *Antya-lilā*. Why he has done so is very difficult for an ordinary person to understand. The author expects that reading the pastimes of the Lord will gradually help a person awaken his dormant love of Kṛṣṇa. Actually this *Caitanya-caritāmṛta* was compiled by the author during very old age. Therefore the codes of *Antya-lilā* are also described in the Second Chapter. Śrīla Kavirāja Gosvāmī has confirmed that the opinion of Svarūpa Dāmodara is authoritative in the matter of devotional service. Over and above this are the notes of Svarūpa Dāmodara, memorized by Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī, who also helped in the compilation of *Caitanya-caritāmṛta*. After the disappearance of Svarūpa Dāmodara Gosvāmī, Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī went to see Vṛndāvana. At that time the author, Śrīla Kavirāja Gosvāmī, met Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī, by whose mercy he also could memorize all the notes. In this way the author was able to complete this transcendental literature, *Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta*.

TEXT 1

বিচ্ছেদেহশ্মিন् প্রত্নোরন্ত্যলীলা-সূত্রানুবর্ণনে ।
গৌরস্ত্ব কৃষ্ণবিচ্ছেদপ্রলাপাদ্যমুবর্ণতে ॥ ১ ॥

vicchede 'smiñ prabhor antya-
lilā-sūtrānuvarṇane
gaurasya kṛṣṇa-viccheda-
pralāpady anuvarṇyate

SYNONYMS

vicchede—in the chapter; *asmin*—this; *prabhoḥ*—of the Lord; *antya-lilā*—of the last division of His pastimes; *sūtra*—of the codes; *anuvarṇane*—in the

matter of description; *gaurasya*—of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *kṛṣṇa-viccheda*—of separation from Kṛṣṇa; *pralāpa*—craziness; *ādi*—other subject matters; *anuvartṇyate*—is being described.

TRANSLATION

While relating in synopsis form the last division of the pastimes of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu, in this chapter I shall describe the Lord's transcendental ecstasy, which appears like madness due to His separation from Kṛṣṇa.

PURPORT

In this Second Chapter, the activities of Lord Caitanya that took place after the Lord accepted *sannyāsa* are generally described. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu is specifically mentioned here as being *gaura*, or of fair complexion. Kṛṣṇa is generally known to be blackish, but when He is absorbed in the thought of the *gopis*, who are all of fair complexion, Kṛṣṇa Himself also becomes fair. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu in particular felt separation from Kṛṣṇa very deeply, exactly like a lover who is dejected in separation from the beloved. Such feelings, which were expressed by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu for nearly twelve years at the end of His pastimes, are described in brief in this Second Chapter of *Madhya-lilā*.

TEXT 2

জয় জয় শ্রীচৈতন্ত্য জয় নিত্যানন্দ।
অস্মাদবেতচন্দ্র জয় গোরভক্তবৃন্দ ॥ ২ ॥

jaya jaya śrī-caitanya jaya nityānanda
jayādvaitacandra jaya gaura-bhakta-vṛṇda

SYNONYMS

jaya jaya śrī-caitanya—all glories to Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *jaya nityānanda*—all glories to Lord Nityānanda; *jaya advaita-candra*—all glories to Advaita Prabhu; *jaya gaura-bhakta-vṛṇda*—all glories to the devotees of the Lord.

TRANSLATION

**All glories to Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu! All glories to Lord Nityānanda!
All glories to Advaitacandra! All glories to all the devotees of the Lord!**

TEXT 3

শেষ যে রহিল প্রভুর দ্বাদশ বৎসর ।
ক্ষেত্রের বিয়োগ-স্ফূর্তি হয় নিরন্তর ॥ ৩ ॥

*śeṣa ye rahila prabhura dvādaśa vatsara
kṛṣṇera viyoga-sphūrti haya nirantara*

SYNONYMS

śeṣa—at the end; ye—those; *rahila*—remained; *prabhura*—of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *dvādaśa vatsara*—twelve years; *kṛṣṇera*—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *viyoga*—of separation; *sphūrti*—manifestation; *haya*—is; *nirantara*—always.

TRANSLATION

During His last twelve years, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu always manifested all the symptoms of ecstasy in separation from Kṛṣṇa.

TEXT 4

শ্রীরাধিকার চেষ্টা যেন উদ্ধব-দর্শনে ।
এইভাবে দশা প্রভুর হয় রাত্রি-দিনে ॥ ৪ ॥

*śri-rādhikāra ceṣṭā yena uddhava-darśane
ei-mata daśā prabhura haya rātri-dine*

SYNONYMS

śri-rādhikāra—of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī; *ceṣṭā*—the activities; *yena*—just like; *uddhava-darśane*—in seeing Uddhava at Vṛndāvana; *ei-mata*—in this way; *daśā*—the condition; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *haya*—is; *rātri-dine*—day and night.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's state of mind, day and night, was practically identical to Rādhārāṇī's state of mind when Uddhava came to Vṛndāvana to see the gopīs.

TEXT 5

নিরন্তর হয় প্রভুর বিরহ-উদ্ঘাদ ।
অমর চেষ্টা সদা, প্রলাপময় বাদ ॥ ৫ ॥

*nirantara haya prabhura viraha-unmāda
bhrama-maya ceṣṭā sadā, pralāpa-maya vāda*

SYNOMYS

nirantara—constantly; *haya*—is; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *viraha*—of separation; *unmāda*—the madness; *bhrama-maya*—forgetful; *ceṣṭā*—activities; *sadā*—always; *pralāpa-maya*—full of delirium; *vāda*—philosophy.

TRANSLATION

The Lord constantly exhibited a state of mind reflecting the madness of separation. All His activities were based on forgetfulness, and His talks were always based on madness.

TEXT 6

ରୋମକୁପେ ରକ୍ତୋଦ୍ଗମ, ଦନ୍ତ ସବ ହାଲେ ।
କ୍ଷଣେ ଅନ୍ଧ କ୍ଷିଣ ହୟ, କ୍ଷଣେ ଅନ୍ଧ ଫୁଲେ ॥ ୬ ॥

*roma-kūpe raktodgama, danta saba hāle
kṣaṇe anḍa kṣīṇa haya, kṣaṇe anḍa phule*

SYNOMYS

roma-kūpe—the pores of the body; *rakta-udgama*—exuding blood; *danta*—teeth; *saba*—all; *hāle*—loosen; *kṣaṇe*—in one moment; *anḍa*—the whole body; *kṣīṇa*—slender; *haya*—becomes; *kṣaṇe*—in another moment; *anḍa*—the body; *phule*—fattens.

TRANSLATION

Blood flowed from all the pores of His body, and all His teeth were loosened. At one moment His whole body became slender, and at another moment His whole body became fat.

TEXT 7

ଗଞ୍ଜୀରା-ଭିତରେ ରାତ୍ରେ ନାହି ନିଦ୍ରା-ଶବ ।
ଭିତ୍ତେ ମୁଖ-ଶିର ଘଷେ, କ୍ଷତ ହୟ ସବ ॥ ୭ ॥

*gambhirā-bhitare rāt̄re nāhi nidrā-lava
bhitte mukha-sira ghaṣe, kṣata haya saba*

SYNONYMS

gambhirā-bhitare—inside the inner room; *rātre*—at night; *nāhi*—there is not; *nidrā-lava*—a fraction of sleep; *bhitte*—on the ground; *mukha*—mouth; *śira*—head; *ghaṣe*—grind; *kṣata*—injuries; *haya*—there are; *saba*—all.

TRANSLATION

The small room beyond the corridor is called the Gambhirā. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu used to stay in that room, but He did not sleep for a moment. All night He used to grind His mouth and head on the ground, and His face sustained injuries all over.

TEXT 8

তিনি দ্বারে কপাট, প্রভু যায়েন বাহিরে ।
কভু সিংহঘারে পড়ে, কভু সিঙ্গুনীরে ॥ ৮ ॥

*tina dvāre kapāṭa, prabhu yāyena bāhire
kabhu siṁha-dvāre paḍe, kabhu sindhu-nīre*

SYNONYMS

tina dvāre—the three doors; *kapāṭa*—completely closed; *prabhu*—the Lord; *yāyena*—goes; *bāhire*—outside; *kabhu*—sometimes; *siṁha-dvāre*—at the gate of the temple of Jagannātha, known as Siṁha-dvāra; *paḍe*—falls flat; *kabhu*—sometimes; *sindhu-nīre*—in the water of the sea.

TRANSLATION

Although the three doors of the house were always closed, the Lord would nonetheless go out and sometimes would be found at Jagannātha Temple before the gate known as Siṁha-dvāra. And sometimes the Lord would fall flat into the sea.

TEXT 9

চটক পর্বত দেখি' 'গোবর্ধন' ভর্মে ।
ধাঁও চলে আর্তনাদ করিযা ক্রমনে ॥ ৯ ॥

*caṭaka parvata dekhi' 'govardhana' bhrame
dhāñā cale ārta-nāda kariyā krandane*

SYNONYMS

cāṭaka parvata—the sandhills; *dekhi'*—seeing; *govardhana*—Govardhana Hill in Vṛndāvana; *bhrame*—mistakes; *dhāñā*—running; *cale*—goes; *ārtanāda*—wail; *kariyā*—making; *krandane*—cries.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu would also run very fast across the sandhills, mistaking them to be Govardhana. As He ran, He would wail and cry loudly.

PURPORT

Because of the winds of the sea, sometimes the sand would form dunes. Such sand dunes are called *cāṭaka parvata*. Instead of seeing these sand dunes simply as hills of sand, the Lord would take them to be Govardhana Hill. Sometimes He would run toward these dunes at high speed, crying very loudly, expressing the state of mind exhibited by Rādhārāṇī. Thus Caitanya Mahāprabhu was absorbed in thoughts of Kṛṣṇa and His pastimes. His state of mind brought Him the atmosphere of Vṛndāvana and Govardhana Hill, and thus He enjoyed the transcendental bliss of separation and meeting.

TEXT 10

**উপবনোদ্যান দেখি' বৃন্দাবন-জ্ঞান।
তাহাঁ যাই' নাচে, গায়, ক্ষণে মুর্চ্ছা যাব'ন ॥ ১০ ॥**

*upavanodyāna dekhi' vṛndāvana-jñāna
tāhān yāi' nāce, gāya, kṣaṇe mūrcchā yā'na*

SYNONYMS

upavana-udyāna—small parks; *dekhi'*—seeing; *vṛndāvana-jñāna*—took them to be the forests of Vṛndāvana; *tāhān*—there; *yāi'*—going; *nāce*—dances; *gāya*—sings; *kṣaṇe*—in a moment; *mūrcchā*—unconsciousness; *yā'na*—goes.

TRANSLATION

Sometimes Caitanya Mahāprabhu mistook the small parks of the city for Vṛndāvana. Sometimes He would go there, dance and chant and sometimes fall unconscious in spiritual ecstasy.

TEXT 11

କାହାନ୍ତିରେ ଶୁଣି ଯେହି ଭାବେର ବିକାର ।
ମେହି ଭାବ ହୟ ପ୍ରଭୁର ଶରୀରେ ପ୍ରଚାର ॥ ୧୧ ॥

*kāhān nāhi śuni yei bhāvera vikāra
sei bhāva haya prabhura śarīre pracāra*

SYNOMYMS

kāhān—anywhere; *nāhi*—not; *śuni*—we hear; *yei*—that; *bhāvera*—of ecstasy; *vikāra*—transformation; *sei*—that; *bhāva*—ecstasy; *haya*—is; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *śarīre*—in the body; *pracāra*—manifest.

TRANSLATION

The extraordinary transformations of the body due to transcendental feelings would never have been possible for anyone but the Lord, in whose body all transformations were manifest.

PURPORT

The ecstatic transformations of the body as described in such exalted literatures as *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu* are practically not seen in this material world. However, these symptoms were perfectly present in the body of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. These symptoms are indicative of *mahābhāva*, or the highest ecstasy. Sometimes *sahajiyās* artificially imitate these symptoms, but experienced devotees reject them immediately. The author admits herein that these symptoms are not to be found anywhere but in the body of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 12

ହଞ୍ଚପଦେର ସଞ୍ଜି ସବ ବିତନ୍ତି-ପ୍ରମାଣେ ।
ସଞ୍ଜି ଛାଡ଼ି' ଭିନ୍ନ ହୟେ, ଚର୍ମ ରହେ ସ୍ଥାନେ ॥ ୧୨ ॥

*hasta-padera sandhi saba vitasti-pramāṇe
sandhi chāḍi' bhinna haye, carma rahe sthāne*

SYNOMYMS

hasta-padera—of the hands and legs; *sandhi*—joints; *saba*—all; *vitasti*—about eight inches; *pramāṇe*—in length; *sandhi*—joints; *chāḍi'*—dislocated;

bhinna—separated; *haye*—become; *carma*—skin; *rahe*—remains; *sthāne*—in the place.

TRANSLATION

The joints of His hands and legs would sometimes become separated by eight inches, and they remained connected only by the skin.

TEXT 13

হস্ত, পদ, শির, সব শরীর-ভিতরে ।

প্রবিষ্ট হয়—কুর্মরূপ দেখিয়ে প্রভুরে ॥ ১৩ ॥

*hasta, pada, śира, saba śarīra-bhitare
praviṣṭa haya—kūrma-rūpa dekhiye prabhure*

SYNONYMS

hasta—the hands; *pada*—the legs; *śira*—head; *saba*—all; *śarīra*—the body; *bhitare*—within; *praviṣṭa*—entered; *haya*—is; *kūrma-rūpa*—like a tortoise; *dekhiye*—one sees; *prabhure*—the Lord.

TRANSLATION

Sometimes Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's hands, legs and head would all enter within His body, just like the withdrawn limbs of a tortoise.

TEXT 14

এই মত অন্ত তৃ-ভাব শরীরে প্রকাশ ।

মনেতে শূন্যতা, বাক্যে হাহা-হৃতাশ ॥ ১৪ ॥

*ei mata adbhuta-bhāva śarīre prakāśa
manete śūnyatā, vākye hā-hā-hutāśa*

SYNONYMS

ei mata—in this way; *adbhuta*—wonderful; *bhāva*—ecstasy; *śarīre*—in the body; *prakāśa*—manifestation; *manete*—in the mind; *śūnyatā*—vacancy; *vākye*—in speaking; *hā-hā*—despondency; *hutāśa*—disappointment.

TRANSLATION

In this way Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu used to manifest wonderful ecstatic symptoms. His mind appeared vacant, and there were only hopelessness and disappointment in His words.

TEXT 15

କାହା ମୋର ପ୍ରାଣନାଥ ମୁରଲୀବଦନ ।
କାହା କରେ କାହା ପାଣ ଅଜେନ୍ଦ୍ରନନ୍ଦ ॥ ୧୫ ॥

*kāhān̄ mora prāṇa-nātha muralī-vadana
kāhān̄ karoṇ̄ kāhān̄ pāṇ̄ vrajendra-nandana*

SYNOMYMS

kāhān̄—where; *mora*—My; *prāṇa-nātha*—Lord of the life; *muralī-vadana*—playing the flute; *kāhān̄*—what; *karoṇ̄*—shall I do; *kāhān̄*—where; *pāṇ̄*—I shall get; *vrajendra-nandana*—the son of Mahārāja Nanda.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu used to express His mind in this way: “Where is the Lord of My life, who is playing His flute? What shall I do now? Where should I go to find the son of Mahārāja Nanda?

TEXT 16

କାହାରେ କହିବ, କେବା ଜାନେ ମୋର ଦୁଃଖ ।
ଅଜେନ୍ଦ୍ରନନ୍ଦନ ବିନୁ ଫାଟେ ମୋର ବୁକ ॥ ୧୬ ॥

*kāhāre kahiba, kebā jāne mora duḥkha
vrajendra-nandana vinu phāṭe mora buka*

SYNOMYMS

kāhāre—unto whom; *kahiba*—I shall speak; *kebā*—who; *jāne*—knows; *mora*—My; *duḥkha*—disappointment; *vrajendra-nandana*—Kṛṣṇa, the son of Nanda Mahārāja; *vinu*—without; *phāṭe*—breaks; *mora*—My; *buka*—heart.

TRANSLATION

“To whom should I speak? Who can understand My disappointment? Without the son of Nanda Mahārāja, My heart is broken.”

TEXT 17

ଏଇମତ ବିଲାପ କରେ ବିଶ୍ଵଳ ଅନ୍ତର ।
ରାଯେର ମାଟିକ-ଲୋକ ପଡ଼େ ନିରସ୍ତର ॥ ୧୭ ॥

*ei-mata vilāpa kare vihvala antara
rāyera nāṭaka-śloka paḍe nirantara*

SYNONYMS

ei-mata—in this way; *vilāpa*—lamentation; *kare*—does; *vihvala*—bewildered; *antara*—within; *rāyera*—of Śrī Rāmānanda Rāya; *nāṭaka*—drama; *śloka*—verses; *paḍe*—reads; *nirantara*—constantly.

TRANSLATION

In this way Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu always expressed bewilderment and lamented in separation from Kṛṣṇa. At such times He used to read the ślokas from Rāmānanda Rāya's drama known as Jagannātha-vallabha-nāṭaka.

TEXT 18

প্ৰেমচ্ছেদঝজোহৰগচ্ছতি হিৰন্যাযং ন চ প্ৰেম বা
স্থানাস্থানমৰ্বেতি নাপি মদনে। জানাতি নো দুর্বলাঃ।
অন্যো বেদ ন চাগ্রতঃথমখিলং নো জীবনং বাশ্রবং
দ্বিত্রাণ্যেব দিনানি যৌবনমিদং হাহা বিধে কা গতিঃ ॥১৮

*prema-ccheda-rujo 'vagacchati harir nāyari na ca prema vā
sthānāsthānam avaiti nāpi madano jānāti no durbalāḥ
anyo veda na cānya-duḥkham akhilāḥ no jīvanāṁ vāśravāṁ
dvi-trāṇi eva dināni yauvanam idam hā-hā vidhe kā gatiḥ*

SYNONYMS

prema-cheda-rujāḥ—the sufferings of a broken loving relationship; *avagacchati*—knows; *hariḥ*—the Supreme Lord; *na*—not; *ayam*—this; *na ca*—nor; *prema*—love; *vā*—nor; *sthāna*—the proper place; *asthānam*—an unsuitable place; *avaiti*—knows; *na*—not; *api*—also; *madanāḥ*—Cupid; *jānāti*—knows; *nah*—us; *durbalāḥ*—very weak; *anyaḥ*—another; *veda*—knows; *na*—not; *ca*—also; *anya-duḥkham*—the difficulties of others; *akhilāḥ*—all; *nah*—our; *jīvanām*—life; *vā*—or; *āśravām*—simply full of miseries; *dvi*—two; *trāṇi*—three; *eva*—certainly; *dināni*—days; *yauvanām*—youth; *idam*—this; *hā-hā*—alas; *vidhe*—O creator; *kā*—what; *gatiḥ*—our destination.

TRANSLATION

[Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī used to lament:] “ ‘Our Kṛṣṇa does not realize what we have suffered from injuries inflicted in the course of loving affairs. We

are actually misused by love because love does not know where to strike and where not to strike. Even Cupid does not know of our very weakened condition. What should I tell anyone? No one can understand another's difficulties. Our life is actually not under our control, for youth will remain for two or three days and soon be finished. In this condition, O creator, what will be our destination?

PURPORT

This verse is from the *Jagannātha-vallabha-nāṭaka* (3.9) of Rāmānanda Rāya.

TEXT 19

উপজিল প্রেমাঞ্চল, ভানিল যে দুঃখ-গুর,
 কৃষ্ণ তাহা মাছি করে পান।
 বাহিরে মাগররাজ, শিউরে শৰ্টের কাজ,
 পরমানন্দি বধে সাবধান ॥ ১৯ ॥

*upajila premāñkura, bhāṅgila ye duḥkha-pūra,
krṣṇa tāhā nāhi kare pāna
bāhire nāgara-rāja, bhitare śāṭhera kāja,
para-nārī vadhe sāvadhāna*

SYNONYMS

upajila—grew up; *prema-āṅkura*—fructification of love of God; *bhāṅgila*—was broken; *ye*—that; *duḥkha-pūra*—full of miseries; *kṛṣṇa*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *tāhā*—that; *nāhi*—not; *kare*—does; *pāna*—drinking; *bāhire*—externally; *nāagara-rāja*—the most attractive person; *bhitare*—within; *śāthera*—of a cheater; *kāja*—activities; *para-nārī*—others' wives; *vadhe*—kills; *sāvadhāna*—very careful.

TRANSLATION

[Śrīmati Rādhārāṇī spoke thus, in distress due to separation from Kṛṣṇa.] "Oh, what shall I say of My distress? After I met Kṛṣṇa My loving propensities sprouted, but upon separating from Him, I sustained a great shock, which is now continuing like the sufferings of a disease. The only physician for this disease is Kṛṣṇa Himself, but He is not taking care of this sprouting plant of devotional service. What can I say about the behavior of Kṛṣṇa? Outwardly He is a very attractive young lover, but at heart He is a great cheat, very expert in killing others' wives."

TEXT 20

সখি হে, না বুঝিয়ে বিধির বিধান।
 সুখ লাগি' কৈলুণ্ঠ প্রীতি, হৈল দুঃখ বিপরীতি,
 এবে যায়, না রহে পরাণ॥ ২০ ॥ অন্ত ॥

*sakhi he, nā bujhiye vidhira vidhāna
 sukha lāgi' kailuṇṭh prīta, haila duḥkha viparīta,
 ebe yāya, nā rahe parāṇa*

SYNONYMS

sakhi he—(My dear) friend; *nā bujhiye*—I do not understand; *vidhira*—of the Creator; *vidhāna*—the regulation; *sukha lāgi'*—for happiness; *kailuṇṭh*—I did; *prīta*—love; *haila*—it became; *duḥkha*—unhappiness; *viparīta*—the opposite; *ebe*—now; *yāya*—going; *nā*—does not; *rahe*—remain; *parāṇa*—life.

TRANSLATION

[Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī continued lamenting about the consequences of loving Kṛṣṇa.] “My dear friend, I do not understand the regulative principles given by the Creator. I loved Kṛṣṇa for happiness, but the result was just the opposite. I am now in an ocean of distress. It must be that now I am going to die, for My vital force no longer remains. This is My state of mind.

TEXT 21

কুটিল প্রেমা অগেয়ান, নাহি জানে স্থানাস্থান,
 ভাল-মন্দ নারে বিচারিতে।
 ক্রূর শর্তের গুণডোরে, হাতে-গলে বাঞ্ছি' মোরে,
 রাখিয়াছে, মারি' উকাশিতে॥ ২১ ॥

*kuṭila premā ageyāna, nāhi jāne sthāna-asthāna,
 bhāla-manda nāre vicārite
 krūra śāṭhera guṇa-dore, hāte-gale bāndhi' more,
 rākhiyāche, nāri' ukāśite*

SYNONYMS

kuṭila—crooked; *premā*—love of Kṛṣṇa; *ageyāna*—ignorant; *nāhi*—does not; *jāne*—know; *sthāna-asthāna*—a suitable place or unsuitable place;

bhāla-manda—what is good or what is bad; *nāre*—not able; *vicārite*—to consider; *krūra*—very cruel; *śāṭhera*—of the cheater; *guṇa-dore*—by the ropes of the good qualities; *hāṭe*—on the hands; *gale*—on the neck; *bāndhi'*—binding; *more*—Me; *rākhiyāche*—has kept; *nāri'*—being unable; *ukāsite*—to get relief.

TRANSLATION

"By nature loving affairs are very crooked. They are not entered with sufficient knowledge, nor do they consider whether a place is suitable or not, nor do they look forward to the results. By the ropes of His good qualities, Kṛṣṇa, who is so unkind, has bound My neck and hands, and I am unable to get relief.

TEXT 22

যে মদন তনুহীন,
পাঁচ বাণ সঞ্জে অমুক্ষণ ।
অবলার শরীরে,
পরঙ্গোহে পরবীণ,
বিন্ধি' কৈল জরাজরে,
দুঃখ দেয়, না লয় জীবন ॥ ২২ ॥

ye madana tanu-hīna, para-drohe paravīṇa,
pāñca bāṇa sandhe anukṣaṇa
abalāra śarīre, vindhi' kaila jarajare,
duḥkha deya, nā laya jivana

SYNOMYMS

ye madana—that Cupid; *tanu-hīna*—without a body; *para-drohe*—in putting others in difficulty; *paravīṇa*—very expert; *pāñca*—five; *bāṇa*—arrows; *sandhe*—fixes; *anukṣaṇa*—constantly; *abalāra*—of an innocent woman; *śarīre*—in the body; *vindhi'*—piercing; *kaila*—made; *jarajare*—almost invalid; *duḥkha deya*—gives tribulation; *nā*—does not; *laya*—take; *jivana*—the life.

TRANSLATION

"In My loving affairs, there is a person named Madana. His qualities are thus: Personally He possesses no gross body, yet He is very expert in giving pains to others. He has five arrows, and fixing them on His bow, He shoots them into the bodies of innocent women. Thus these women become invalids. It would be better if He took My life without hesitation, but He does not do so. He simply gives Me pain.

TEXT 23

অঙ্গের যে দুঃখ মনে, অঙ্গে তাহা নাহি জানে,
 সত্য এই শাঙ্কের বিচারে ।
 অন্ত জন কাহাঁ লিখি, মা জানয়ে প্রাণসক্ষী,
 যাতে কহে ধৈর্য ধরিবারে ॥ ২৩ ॥

anyera ye duḥkha mane, anye tāhā nāhi jāne,
 satya ei śāstrera vicāre
 anya jana kāhān likhi, nā jānaye prāṇa-sakhi,
 yāte kahe dhairyā dharibāre

SYNONYMS

anyera—of others; ye—that; *duḥkha*—unhappiness; *mane*—in the minds; anye—others; *tāhā*—that; *nāhi*—do not; *jāne*—know; *satya*—truth; *ei*—this; *śāstrera*—of scripture; *vicāre*—in the judgment; *anya jana*—other persons; *kāhān*—what; *likhi*—I shall write; *nā jānaye*—do not know; *prāṇa-sakhi*—My dear friends; *yāte*—by which; *kahe*—speak; *dhairyā dharibāre*—to take patience.

TRANSLATION

“In the scriptures it is said that one person can never know the unhappiness in the mind of another. Therefore what can I say of My dear friends, Lalitā and the others? Nor can they understand the unhappiness within Me. They simply try to console Me repeatedly, saying, ‘Dear friend, be patient.’”

TEXT 24

‘কৃষ্ণ—কৃপা-পারাবার, কভু করিবেন অঙ্গীকার’,
 সখি, তোর এ ব্যর্থ বচন ।
 জীবের জীবন চঞ্চল, যেন পদ্মপত্রের জল,
 তত দিন জীবে কোনু জন ॥ ২৪ ॥

kṛṣṇa—*kṛpā-pārāvāra*, *kabhu karibena aṅgikāra'*
sakhi, *tora e vyartha vacana*
jīvera jīvana cañcala, *yena padma-patrera jala*,
tata dina jive kon jana

SYNONYMS

kṛṣṇa—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *kṛpā-pārāvāra*—an ocean of mercy; *kabhu*—sometimes; *karibena*—will make; *aṅgikāra*—acceptance; *sakhi*—My dear friend; *tora*—your; *e*—these; *vyartha*—untruthful; *vacana*—complimentary words; *jivera*—of the living entity; *jivana*—life; *cañcalā*—flickering; *yena*—like; *padma-patrera*—of the leaf of the lotus flower; *jala*—the water; *tata*—so many; *dina*—days; *jive*—lives; *kon*—what; *jana*—person.

TRANSLATION

"I say, 'My dear friends, you are asking Me to be patient, saying that Kṛṣṇa is an ocean of mercy and that some time in the future He will accept Me. However, I must say that this will not console Me. A living entity's life is very flickering. It is like water on the leaf of a lotus flower. Who will live long enough to expect Kṛṣṇa's mercy?

TEXT 25

ଶତ ବ୍ୟସର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ,
 ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟ କହ ମା ବିଚାରି ।
 ମାତ୍ରୀର ଯୋବନ-ଧର,
 ଯାରେ କୁଣ୍ଡ କରେ ଅମ,
 ତେ ଯୋବନ—ଦିନ ଦୁଇ-ଚାରି ॥ ୨୫ ॥

śata vatsara paryanta, jīvera jīvana anta,
 ei vākyā kaha nā vicāri'
 nārīra yauvana-dhana, yāre kṛṣṇa kare mana,
 se yauvana—dina dui-cāri

SYNONYMS

śata vatsara paryanta—up to one hundred years; *jīvera*—of the living entity; *jīvana*—of the life; *anta*—the end; *ei vākyā*—this word; *kaha*—you speak; *nā*—without; *vicāri'*—making consideration; *nārīra*—of a woman; *yauvana-dhana*—the wealth of youthfulness; *yāre*—in which; *Kṛṣṇa*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *kare*—does; *mana*—intention; *se yauvana*—that youthfulness; *dina*—days; *dui-cāri*—two or four.

TRANSLATION

"A human being does not live more than a hundred years. You should also consider that the youthfulness of a woman, which is the only attraction for Kṛṣṇa, remains for only a few days.

TEXT 26

অগ্নি যৈছে নিজধাম,
পতঙ্গীরে আকর্ষিয়া মারে।
কৃষ্ণ ঐছে নিজগুণ,
পাছে দুঃখসমুজ্জেতে ডারে ॥ ২৬ ॥

agni yaiche nija-dhāma, dekhāiyā abhirāma,
pataṅgire ākarṣiyā māre
kr̄ṣṇa aiche nija-guṇa, dekhāiyā hare mana,
pāche duḥkha-samudrete dāre

SYNONYMS

agni—fire; *yaiche*—like; *nija-dhāma*—his own place; *dekhāiyā*—showing; *abhirāma*—attractive; *pataṅgire*—the flies; *ākarṣiyā*—attracting; *māre*—kills; *kṛṣṇa*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *aiche*—in that way; *nija-guṇa*—His transcendental qualities; *dekhāiyā*—showing; *hare mana*—attracts our mind; *pāche*—in the end; *duḥkha-samudrete*—in an ocean of unhappiness; *dāre*—drowns.

TRANSLATION

“If you say that Kṛṣṇa is an ocean of transcendental qualities and therefore must be merciful some day, I can only say that He is like fire, which attracts flies by its dazzling brightness and kills them. Such are the qualities of Kṛṣṇa. By showing us His transcendental qualities, He attracts our minds, and then later, by separating from us, He drowns us in an ocean of unhappiness.””

TEXT 27

এতেক বিলাপ করি',
উঘাড়িয়া দুঃখের কপাট।
ভাবের তরঙ্গ-বলে,
আর এক শ্লোক কৈল পাঠ ॥ ২৭ ॥

eteka vilāpa kari', viṣāde śrī-gaura-hari,
ughāḍiyā duḥkhera kapāṭa
bhāvera taraṅga-bale, nānā-rūpe mana cale,
āra eka śloka kaila pāṭha

SYNONYMS

eteka—in this way; *vilāpa*—lamentation; *kari'*—doing; *viśāde*—in moroseness; *śrī-gaura-hari*—Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *ughādiyā*—opening; *duḥkhera*—of unhappiness; *kapāṭa*—doors; *bhāvera*—of ecstasy; *taraṅgabale*—by the force of the waves; *nānā-rūpe*—in various ways; *mana*—His mind; *cale*—wanders; *āra eka*—another one; *śloka*—verse; *kaila*—did; *pāṭha*—read.

TRANSLATION

In this way, Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu lamented in a great ocean of sadness, and thus He opened the doors of His unhappiness. Forced by the waves of ecstasy, His mind wandered over transcendental mellites, and in this way He would read another verse [as follows].

TEXT 28

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣରୂପାଦିନିଷେବଣঃ ବିନା
 ବ୍ୟର୍ଥାନି ମେହହାତ୍ମିଲେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟାଗ୍ରମ୍ ।
 ପାରାଣଙ୍କୁକେନଭାରକାଗ୍ରହେ
 ବିଭର୍ମି ବା ତାନି କଥଃ ହତତ୍ରପଃ ॥ ୨୮ ॥

śrī-kṛṣṇa-rūpa-ādi-niṣevaraṇam vinā
vyarthāni me 'hāny akhilendriyāṇi alam
pāśāṇa-śuṣkendhana-bhārakāṇi aho
vibharmi vā tāni kathāṁ hata-trapah

SYNONYMS

śrī-kṛṣṇa-rūpa-ādi—of the transcendental form and pastimes of Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa; *niṣevaraṇam*—the service; *vinā*—without; *vyarthāni*—meaningless; *me*—My; *ahāni*—days; *akhila*—all; *indriyāṇi*—senses; *alam*—entirely; *pāśāṇa*—dead stones; *śuṣka*—dry; *indhana*—wood; *bhārakāṇi*—burdens; *aho*—alas; *vibharmi*—I bear; *vā*—or; *tāni*—all of them; *katham*—how; *hata-trapah*—without shame.

TRANSLATION

“ ‘My dear friends, unless I serve the transcendental form, qualities and pastimes of Śrī Kṛṣṇa, all My days and all My senses will become entirely useless. Now I am uselessly bearing the burden of My senses, which are

like stone blocks and dried wood. I do not know how long I will be able to continue without shame.'

TEXT 29

বংশীগানামৃত-ধাম,
লাবণ্যামৃত-জন্মস্থান,
যে না দেখে সে চাঁদ বদন !
সে নয়নে কিবা কাজ,
পদুক তার শুণে বাজ,
সে নয়ন রহে কি কারণ ॥ ২৯ ॥

varṇśī-gāna-amṛta-dhāma, lāvanya-amṛta-janma-sthāna,
ye nā dekhe se cāñda vadana
se nayane kibā kāja, paḍuka tāra muṇḍe vāja,
se nayana rahe ki kāraṇa

SYNOMYMS

varṇśī-gāna-amṛta-dhāma—the abode of the nectar derived from the songs of the flute; *lāvanya-amṛta-janma-sthāna*—the birthplace of the nectar of beauty; *ye*—anyone who; *nā*—not; *dekhe*—sees; *se*—that; *cāñda*—moonlike; *vadana*—face; *se*—those; *nayane*—eyes; *kibā kāja*—what is the use; *paḍuka*—let there be; *tāra*—his; *muṇḍe*—on the head; *vāja*—thunderbolt; *se*—those; *nayana*—eyes; *rahe*—keeps; *ki*—what; *kāraṇa*—reason.

TRANSLATION

"Of what use are eyes if one does not see the face of Kṛṣṇa, which resembles the moon and is the birthplace of all beauty and the reservoir of the nectarean songs of His flute? Oh, let a thunderbolt strike his head! Why does he keep such eyes?

PURPORT

The moonlike face of Kṛṣṇa is the reservoir of nectarean songs and abode of His flute. It is also the root of all bodily beauty. If the eyes of the gopis are not engaged in seeing the beautiful face of Kṛṣṇa, it is better that they be struck by a thunderbolt. For the gopis, to see anything but Kṛṣṇa is uninteresting and, indeed, detestful. The gopis are never pleased to see anything but Kṛṣṇa. The only solace for their eyes is the beautiful moonlike face of Kṛṣṇa, the worshipful object of all senses. When they cannot see the beautiful face of Kṛṣṇa, they actually see everything as vacant, and they desire to be struck

by a thunderbolt. They do not find any reason to maintain their eyes when they are bereft of the beauty of Kṛṣṇa.

TEXT 30

সখি হে, শুন, মোর হত বিধিবল ।
 মোর বপু-চিত্ত-মন,
 কৃষ্ণ বিনু সকল বিফল ॥ ৩০ ॥ ঝু ॥

*sakhi he, śuna, mora hata vidhi-bala
 mora vapu-citta-mana, sakala indriya-gaṇa,
 krṣṇa vinu sakala viphala*

SYNONYMS

sakhi he—O My dear friend; *śuna*—please hear; *mora*—My; *hata*—lost; *vidhi-bala*—the strength of providence; *mora*—My; *vapu*—body; *citta*—consciousness; *mana*—mind; *sakala*—all; *indriya-gaṇa*—senses; *krṣṇa*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *vinu*—without; *sakala*—everything; *viphala*—futile.

TRANSLATION

“My dear friends, please hear Me. I have lost all providential strength. Without Kṛṣṇa, My body, consciousness and mind, as well as all My senses, are useless.

TEXT 31

কৃষ্ণের মধুর বাণী,
 তার প্রবেশ নাহি যে শ্রবণে ।
 কাণাকড়ি-ছিদ্র সম,
 তার জন্ম হৈল অকারণে ॥ ৩১ ॥

*krṣṇera madhura vāṇī, amṛtera tarāṅgiṇī,
 tāra praveśa nāhi ye śravaṇe
 kāṇākaḍi-chidra sama, jāniha se śravaṇa,
 tāra janma haila akāraṇe*

SYNONYMS

krṣṇera—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *madhura*—sweet; *vāṇī*—words; *amṛtera*—of nectar; *tarāṅgiṇī*—waves; *tāra*—of those; *praveśa*—entrance; *nāhi*—there is

not; ye—which; śravaṇe—in the ear; kāñakaḍī—of a damaged conchshell; chidra—the hole; sama—like; jāniha—please know; se—that; śravaṇa—ear; tāra—his; janma—birth; haila—was; akāraṇe—without purpose.

TRANSLATION

“Topics about Kṛṣṇa are like waves of nectar. If such nectar does not enter one’s ear, the ear is no better than the hole of a damaged conchshell. Such an ear is created for no purpose.

PURPORT

In this connection, Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura quotes the following verses from Śrimad-Bhāgavatam (2.3.17-24):

āyur harati vai purṁsām
 udyann astaṁ ca yann asau
 tasyarte yat-kṣaṇo nīta
 uttama-śloka-vārtayā

 taravaḥ kiṁ na jīvanti
 bhastrāḥ kiṁ na śvasanty uta
 na khādanti na mehanti
 kiṁ grāme paśavo 'pare

 śva-viḍ-varāhoṣṭra-kharaiḥ
 saṁstutaḥ puruṣaḥ paśuḥ
 na yat-karṇa-pathopeto
 jātu nāma gadāgraḥ

 bile batorukrama-vikramān ye
 na śṛṅvataḥ karṇa-puṭe narasya
 jihvāsatī dārdurikeva sūta
 na copagāyatī urugāya-gāthāḥ

 bhāraḥ param paṭṭa-kirīṭa-juṣṭam
 apy uttamāṅgarī na namen mukundam
 śāvau karau no kurute saparyāṁ
 harer lasat-kāñcana-kañkaṇau vā

*barhāyite te nayane narāṇāṁ
liṅgāni viṣṇor na nirikṣato ye
pādau nṛṇāṁ tau druma-janma-bhājau
kṣetrāṇi nānuvrajato harer yau*

*jīvañ-chavo bhāgavatāṅghri-reṇurī
na jātu martyo ‘bhilabhetā yas tu
śrī-viṣṇu-padyā manu-jas tulasyāḥ
śvasañ-chavo yas tu na veda gandham*

*tad aśma-sāram hṛdayam batedarī
yad grhyamānair hari-nāma-dheyaiḥ
na vikriyetaḥtha yadā vikāro
netre jalāṇi gātra-ruheṣu harṣah*

"Both by rising and setting, the sun decreases the duration of life of everyone, except one who utilizes the time by discussing topics of the all-good Personality of Godhead. Do the trees not live? Do the bellows of the blacksmith not breathe? All around us, do the beasts not eat and discharge semen? Men who are like dogs, hogs, camels and asses praise those men who never listen to the transcendental pastimes of Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa, the deliverer from evils. One who has not listened to the messages about the prowess and marvelous acts of the Personality of Godhead and has not sung or chanted loudly the worthy songs about the Lord should be considered to possess ears like the holes of snakes and a tongue like that of a frog. The upper portion of the body, though crowned with a silk turban, is only a heavy burden if not bowed down before the Personality of Godhead, who can award *mukti* [freedom]. And the hands, though decorated with glittering bangles, are like those of a dead man if not engaged in the service of the Personality of Godhead Hari. The eyes which do not look at the symbolic representations of the Personality of Godhead Viṣṇu [His forms, name, quality, etc.] are like those printed on the plumes of a peacock, and the legs which do not move to the holy places [where the Lord is remembered] are considered to be like tree trunks. The person who has not at any time received upon his head the dust from the feet of a pure devotee of the Lord is certainly a dead body. And the person who has never experienced the flavor of the *tulasi* leaves from the lotus feet of the Lord is also a dead body, although breathing. Certainly that heart is steel-framed which, in spite of one's chanting the holy name of the Lord with concentration, does

not change when ecstasy takes place, tears fill the eyes and the hairs stand on end."

TEXT 32

কৃষ্ণের অধরামৃত,
সুধাসার-স্বাদ-বিনিষ্ঠন !
তার স্বাদ যে না জানে, জন্মিয়া না মৈল কেনে,
সে রসনা তেক জিহ্বা সম ॥ ৩২ ॥

*kṛṣṇera adharāmṛta, kṛṣṇa-guṇa-carita,
sudhā-sāra-svāda-vinindana
tāra svāda ye nā jāne, janmiyā nā maila kene,
se rasanā bheka jihvā sama*

SYNONYMS

kṛṣṇera—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *adhara-amṛta*—the nectar of the lips; *kṛṣṇa*—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *guṇa*—the qualities; *carita*—the activities; *sudhā-sāra*—of the essence of all nectar; *svāda*—the taste; *vinindana*—surpassing; *tāra*—of that; *svāda*—the taste; *ye*—anyone who; *nā jāne*—does not know; *janmiyā*—taking birth; *nā maila*—did not die; *kene*—why; *se*—that; *rasanā*—tongue; *bheka*—of the frog; *jihvā*—the tongue; *sama*—like.

TRANSLATION

"The nectar from the lips of Lord Kṛṣṇa and His transcendental qualities and characteristics surpass the taste of the essence of all nectar, and there is no fault in tasting such nectar. If one does not taste it, he should die immediately after birth, and his tongue is to be considered no better than the tongue of a frog.

TEXT 33

মৃগমদ নীলোৎপল,
যেই হরে তার গর্ব-মান !
হেন কৃষ্ণ-অঙ্গ-গল্প,
যার নাহি সে সংক্ষেপ,
সেই নাসা ভজ্ঞার সমান ॥ ৩৩ ॥

*mṛga-mada nilotpala, milane ye parimala,
 yei hare tāra garva-māna
 hena kṛṣṇa-aṅga-gandha, yāra nāhi se sambandha,
 sei nāsā bhastrārā samāna*

SYNONYMS

mrga-mada—the fragrance of musk; *nila-utpala*—and the bluish lotus flower; *milane*—in mixing; *ye*—that; *parimala*—fragrance; *yei*—which; *hare*—vanquishes; *tāra*—of them; *garva*—pride; *māna*—and prestige; *hena*—such; *kṛṣṇa*—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *aṅga*—of the body; *gandha*—the aroma; *yāra*—whose; *nāhi*—not; *se*—that; *sambandha*—relationship; *sei*—such; *nāsā*—nose; *bhastrā*—to the bellows; *samāna*—equal.

TRANSLATION

"One's nostrils are no better than the bellows of a blacksmith if he has not smelled the fragrance of Kṛṣṇa's body, which is like the aroma of musk combined with that of the bluish lotus flower. Indeed, such combinations are actually defeated by the aroma of Kṛṣṇa's body.

TEXT 34

কৃষ্ণ-কন্ত-পদতল,
কোটিচন্দ্র-মুশীভূল,
তার স্পর্শ যেন স্পর্শমণি ।
তার স্পর্শ নাহি যার,
সে যাউক ছারখার,
সেই বপু লৌহ-সংজ জানি ॥ ৩৪ ॥

kṛṣṇa-kara-pada-tala, koṭi-candra-suśītalā,
 tāra sparśa yena sparśa-maṇi
 tāra sparśa nāhi yāra, se yāuk chārakhāra,
 sei vapu lauha-sama jāni

SYNONYMS

kṛṣṇa—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *kara*—the palms; *pada-tala*—the soles of His feet; *koti-candra*—like the light of millions of moons; *su-śitala*—cool and pleasing; *tāra*—of them; *sparsā*—the touch; *yena*—like; *sparsā-manī*—touchstone; *tāra*—his; *sparsā*—touch; *nāhi*—not; *yāra*—of whom; *se*—that person; *yāuk*—let him go; *chārakhāra*—to ruin; *sei vapu*—that body; *lauha-sama*—like iron; *jāni*—I know.

not change when ecstasy takes place, tears fill the eyes and the hairs stand on end."

TEXT 32

kṛṣṇera adharāṁṛta, kṛṣṇa-guṇa-carita,
 sudhā-sāra-svāda-vinindana
 tāra svāda ye nā jāne, janmīyā nā maila kene,
 se rasanā bheka jīhvā sama

SYNONYMS

kṛṣṇera—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *adhara-amṛta*—the nectar of the lips; *kṛṣṇa*—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *guṇa*—the qualities; *carita*—the activities; *sudhā-sāra*—of the essence of all nectar; *svāda*—the taste; *vinindana*—surpassing; *tāra*—of that; *svāda*—the taste; *ye*—anyone who; *nā jāne*—does not know; *janmiyā*—taking birth; *nā maila*—did not die; *kene*—why; *se*—that; *rasanā*—tongue; *bheka*—of the frog; *jihvā*—the tongue; *sama*—like.

TRANSLATION

"The nectar from the lips of Lord Kṛṣṇa and His transcendental qualities and characteristics surpass the taste of the essence of all nectar, and there is no fault in tasting such nectar. If one does not taste it, he should die immediately after birth, and his tongue is to be considered no better than the tongue of a frog.

TEXT 33

ମୁଗମଦ ନୀଲୋପଳ,
ଯେହି ହରେ ତାର ଗର୍ବ-ମାନ ।
ହେଲ କୃଷ୍ଣ-ଅଜ-ଗଙ୍ଗ,
ଯାର ନାହିଁ ସେ ସରସ,
ନେହି ନାସା ଭଞ୍ଚାର ସମାନ ॥ ୩୩ ॥

mṛga-mada nilotpala, milane ye parimala,
 yei hare tāra garva-māna
 hena kṛṣṇa-āṅga-gandha, yāra nāhi se sambandha,
 sei nāsā bhastrāra samāna

SYNONYMS

mrga-mada—the fragrance of musk; *nīla-utpala*—and the bluish lotus flower; *milane*—in mixing; *ye*—that; *parimala*—fragrance; *yei*—which; *hare*—vanquishes; *tāra*—of them; *garva*—pride; *māna*—and prestige; *hena*—such; *kṛṣṇa*—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *ahṅga*—of the body; *gandha*—the aroma; *yāra*—whose; *nāhi*—not; *se*—that; *sambandha*—relationship; *sei*—such; *nāsā*—nose; *bhastrā*—to the bellows; *samāna*—equal.

TRANSLATION

"One's nostrils are no better than the bellows of a blacksmith if he has not smelled the fragrance of Kṛṣṇa's body, which is like the aroma of musk combined with that of the bluish lotus flower. Indeed, such combinations are actually defeated by the aroma of Kṛṣṇa's body.

TEXT 34

কৃষ্ণ-কর্ম-পদ্মল,
কোটিচন্দ্ৰ-মুণ্ডিল,
তাৰ স্পৰ্শ যেন স্পৰ্শমণি।
তাৰ স্পৰ্শ নাহি যাব,
সে ষাউক ছারখার,
সেই বপু লোহ-সম জানি ॥ ৩৪ ॥

kṛṣṇa-kara-pada-tala, koṭi-candra-suśītalā,
 tāra sparśa yena sparśa-maṇi
 tāra sparśa nāhi yāra, se yāuk chārakhāra,
 sei vapu lauha-sama jāni

SYNONYMS

kṛṣṇa—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *kara*—the palms; *pada-tala*—the soles of His feet; *koti-candra*—like the light of millions of moons; *su-śitala*—cool and pleasing; *tāra*—of them; *sparsa*—the touch; *yena*—like; *sparsa-maṇi*—touchstone; *tāra*—his; *sparsa*—touch; *nāhi*—not; *yāra*—of whom; *se*—that person; *yāuk*—let him go; *chārakhāra*—to ruin; *sei vapu*—that body; *lauha-sama*—like iron; *jāni*—I know.

TRANSLATION

"The palms of Kṛṣṇa's hands and the soles of His feet are so cool and pleasant that they can be compared only to the light of millions of moons. One who has touched such hands and feet has indeed tasted the effects of touchstone. If one has not touched them, his life is spoiled, and his body is like iron."

TEXT 35

করি' এত বিলপন,	প্রভু শচীনন্দন,
উঘাড়িয়া হৃদয়ের শোক।	
দৈন্য-নির্বেদ-বিষাদে,	হৃদয়ের অবসাদে,
পুনরপি পড়ে এক শ্লোক ॥ ৩৫ ॥	

kari' eta vilapana, prabhu śaci-nandana,
 ughāḍiyā hrdayera śoka
 dainya-nirveda-viṣāde, hrdayera avasāde,
 punarapi paṭe eka śloka

SYNOMYMS

kari'—doing; *eta*—such; *vilapana*—lamenting; *prabhu*—the Lord; *śaci-nandana*—the son of mother Śacī; *ughāḍiyā*—opening; *hrdayera*—of the heart; *śoka*—the lamentation; *dainya*—humility; *nirveda*—disappointment; *viṣāde*—in moroseness; *hrdayera*—of the heart; *avasāde*—in despondency; *punarapi*—again and again; *paṭe*—reads; *eka*—one; *śloka*—verse.

TRANSLATION

Lamenting in this way, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu opened the doors of grief within His heart. Morose, humble and disappointed, He read a verse again and again with a despondent heart.

PURPORT

In *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu*, the word *dainya* (humility) is explained as follows: "When unhappiness, fearfulness and the sense of having offended combine, one feels condemned. This sense of condemnation is described as *dīnatā*, humility. When one is subjected to such humility, he feels bodily inactive, he apologizes, and his consciousness is disturbed. His mind is also restless, and many other symptoms are visible." The word *nirveda* is also explained in *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu*. "One may feel unhappiness and separa-

tion, as well as jealousy and lamentation due to not discharging one's duties. The despondency that results is called *nirveda*. When one is captured by this despondency, thoughts, tears, loss of bodily luster, humility and heavy breathing result." *Viṣāda* is also explained in *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu*: "When one fails to achieve the desired goal of life and repents for all his offenses, there is a state of regret called *viṣāda*." The symptoms of *viṣāda* are also explained. "One hankers to revive his original condition and inquires how to do so. There are also deep thought, heavy breathing, crying and lamentation as well as a changing of the bodily color and drying up of the tongue."

In *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu* thirty-three such destructive symptoms are mentioned. They are expressed in words, in the eyebrows and in the eyes. These symptoms are called *vyabhicāri bhāva*, destructive ecstasy. If they continue, they are sometimes called *sañcāri*, or continued ecstasy.

TEXT 36

যদা যাতে। দৈবাম্ভুরিপুরসোঁ লোচনপথঃ
 তদাশ্মাকং চেতো মদনহতকেনাহতমভুং।
 পুনর্যশিষ্যে ক্ষণমপি দৃশ্যোরেতি পদবীঃ
 বিধাস্তামস্তশ্চিন্থিলঘটিক। রত্নখচিতাঃঃ ॥ ৩৬ ॥

*yadā yāto daivān madhu-ripur asau locana-patham
 tadāsmākāraṁ ceto madana-hatakenāhṛtam abhūt
 punar yasminn esa kṣaṇam api dṛśor eti padavīṁ
 vidhāsyāmas tasminn akhila-ghaṭikā ratna-khacitāḥ*

SYNONYMS

yadā—when; *yātāḥ*—entered upon; *daivāt*—by chance; *madhu-ripuh*—the enemy of the demon Madhu; *asau*—He; *locana-patham*—the path of the eyes; *tadā*—at that time; *asmākam*—our; *cetaḥ*—consciousness; *madana-hatakena*—by wretched Cupid; *āhṛtam*—stolen; *abhūt*—has become; *punah*—again; *yasmin*—when; *esāḥ*—Kṛṣṇa; *kṣaṇam api*—even for a moment; *dṛśoh*—of the two eyes; *eti*—goes to; *padavīm*—the path; *vidhāsyāmaḥ*—we shall make; *tasmin*—at that time; *akhila*—all; *ghaṭikāḥ*—indications of time; *ratna-khacitāḥ*—bedecked with jewels.

TRANSLATION

"'If, by chance, the transcendental form of Kṛṣṇa comes before My path of vision, My heart, injured from being beaten, will be stolen away

by Cupid, happiness personified. Because I could not see the beautiful form of Kṛṣṇa to My heart's content, when I again see His form I shall decorate the phases of time with many jewels!

PURPORT

This verse is spoken by Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī in the *Jagannātha-vallabha-nāṭaka* (3.11) of Rāmānanda Rāya.

TEXT 37

যে কালে বা অপনে,
দেখিমু বংশীবদনে,
সেই কালে আইলা দ্রুই বৈরি ।
‘আনন্দ’ আৱ ‘মদন’,
হরি’ নিল মোৱ মন,
দেখিতেন পাইমু নেত্ৰ ভৱি’ ॥ ৩৭ ॥

ye kāle vā svapane, dekhinu varṇśī-vadane,
sei kāle āilā dui vairi
'ānanda' āra 'madana', hari' nila mora mana,
dekhite nā pāinu netra bhari'

SYNOMYMS

ye kāle—at the time; *vā svapane*—or in dreams; *dekhinu*—I saw; *varṇśī-vadane*—Lord Kṛṣṇa's face with His flute; *sei kāle*—at that time; *āilā*—appeared; *dui*—two; *vairi*—enemies; *ānanda*—pleasure; *āra*—and; *madana*—Cupid; *hari'*—stealing; *nila*—took; *mora*—My; *mana*—mind; *dekhite*—to see; *nā*—not; *pāinu*—I was able; *netra*—eyes; *bhari'*—fulfilling.

TRANSLATION

"Whenever I had the chance to see Lord Kṛṣṇa's face and His flute, even in a dream, two enemies would appear before Me. They were pleasure and Cupid, and since they took away My mind, I was not able to see the face of Kṛṣṇa to the full satisfaction of My eyes.

TEXT 38

পুনঃ যদি কোল কণ,
কয়ায় কৃষ্ণ দৱশন,
তবে সেই ঘটী-কৃণ-পল ।

দিয়া মাল্যচন্দন,
অলঙ্কৃত করিমু সকল ॥ ৩৮ ॥

*punaḥ yadi kona kṣaṇa, kayāya kṛṣṇa daraśana,
tabe sei ghaṭī-kṣaṇa-pala
diyā mālā-candana, nānā ratna-ābharaṇa,
alaṅkṛta karimu sakala*

SYNONYMS

punaḥ—again; *yadi*—if; *kona*—some; *kṣaṇa*—moment; *kayāya*—helps; *kṛṣṇa*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *daraśana*—seeing; *tabe*—then; *sei*—that; *ghaṭī-kṣaṇa-pala*—seconds, moments and hours; *diyā*—offering; *mālā-candana*—garlands and sandalwood pulp; *nānā*—various; *ratna*—jewels; *ābharaṇa*—ornaments; *alaṅkṛta*—decorated; *karimu*—I shall make; *sakala*—all.

TRANSLATION

"If by chance such a moment comes when I can once again see Kṛṣṇa, then I shall worship those seconds, moments and hours with flower garlands and pulp of sandalwood and decorate them with all kinds of jewels and ornaments."

TEXT 39

কণে বাহু হৈল অম, আগে দেখে দ্বুই জন,
তাঁরে পুছে,— আমি না চৈতন্য ?
স্বপ্নপ্রায় কি দেখিনু, কিবা আমি প্রলাপিনু,
তোমরা কিছু শুনিযাছ দৈন্য ? ৩৯ ॥

*kṣaṇe bāhya haila mana, āge dekhe dui jana,
tāṅre puche,—āmi nā caitanya?
svapna-prāya ki dekhinu, kibā āmi pralāpinu,
tomarā kichu śuniyācha dainya?*

SYNONYMS

kṣaṇe—in an instant; *bāhya*—outside; *haila*—became; *mana*—the mind; *āge*—in front; *dekhe*—sees; *dui jana*—two persons; *tāṅre*—unto them; *puche*—inquires; *āmi*—I; *nā*—not; *caitanya*—conscious; *svapna-prāya*—

almost dreaming; *ki*—what; *dekhinu*—I have seen; *kibā*—what; *āmi*—I; *pralāpiṇu*—spoke in craziness; *tomarā*—you; *kichu*—something; *śuniyācha*—have heard; *dainya*—humility.

TRANSLATION

In an instant, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu regained external consciousness and saw two persons before Him. Questioning them, He asked, “Am I conscious? What dreams have I been seeing? What craziness have I spoken? Have you heard some expressions of humility?”

PURPORT

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu thus spoke in ecstasy, He saw two persons before Him. One was His secretary, Svarūpa Dāmodara, and the other was Rāya Rāmānanda. Coming to His external consciousness, He saw them both present, and although He was still talking in the ecstasy of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī, He immediately began to question whether He was the same Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 40

শুন মোর প্রাণের বাঞ্ছনি ।
 নাহি কৃষ্ণ-প্রেমধন,
 দরিদ্র মোর জীবন,
 দেহেন্দ্রিয় বৃথা মোর সব ॥ ৪০ ॥

*śuna mora prāṇera bāndhava
 nāhi kṛṣṇa-prema-dhana, daridra mora jīvana,
 dehendriya vṛthā mora saba*

SYNONYMS

śuna—kindly hear; *mora*—My; *prāṇera*—of life; *bāndhava*—friends; *nāhi*—there is none; *kṛṣṇa-prema-dhana*—wealth of love of Kṛṣṇa; *daridra*—poverty-stricken; *mora*—My; *jīvana*—life; *deha-indriya*—all the limbs and senses of My body; *vṛthā*—fruitless; *mora*—My; *saba*—all.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu continued: “My dear friends, you are all My life and soul; therefore I tell you that I possess no wealth of love for Kṛṣṇa. Consequently My life is poverty-stricken. My limbs and senses are useless.”

TEXT 41

*punaḥ kahe, —hāya hāya, śuna, svarūpa-rāmarāya,
ei mora hrdaya-niścaya
śuni, karaha vicāra, haya, naya — kaha sāra,
eta bali' śloka uccāraya*

SYNONYMS

punah—again; *kahe*—says; *hāya hāya*—alas; *śuna*—kindly hear; *svarūpa-rāma-rāya*—My dear Svarūpa Dāmodara and Rāmānanda Rāya; *ei*—this; *mora*—My; *hṛdaya-niścaya*—the certainty in My heart; *śuni*—hearing; *karaha*—just make; *vicāra*—judgment; *haya, naya*—correct or not; *kaha sāra*—tell Me the essence; *eta bali'*—saying this; *śloka*—another verse; *uc-cāraya*—recites.

TRANSLATION

Again He addressed both Svarūpa Dāmodara and Rāya Rāmānanda, speaking despondently: "Alas! My friends, you can now know the certainty within My heart, and after knowing My heart you should judge whether I am correct or not. You can speak of this properly." Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu then began to chant another verse.

TEXT 42

କହିଅବରହିଅ ପେଶ୍ ଗ ହି ହୋଇ ମାଗୁମେ ଲୋଏ ।
ଉଠି ହୋଇ କମସ ବିରହେ ହୋନ୍ତୁଥି କୋ ଜୀଅଇ ॥ ୪୨ ॥

kai-ava-rahi-arìn pemmarìn ḥa hi hoi māñuse loe
ja-i hoi kassa virahe hontammi ko jia-i

SYNONYMS

kai-ava-rahi-am—without any cheating propensity, without any motive concerning the four principles of material existence (namely religiosity, economic development, sense gratification and liberation); *pemمام*—love

almost dreaming; *ki*—what; *dekhinu*—I have seen; *kibā*—what; *āmi*—I;
pralāpinu—spoke in craziness; *tomarā*—you; *kichu*—something;
śuniyācha—have heard; *dainya*—humility.

TRANSLATION

In an instant, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu regained external consciousness and saw two persons before Him. Questioning them, He asked, "Am I conscious? What dreams have I been seeing? What craziness have I spoken? Have you heard some expressions of humility?"

PURPORT

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu thus spoke in ecstasy, He saw two persons before Him. One was His secretary, Svarūpa Dāmodara, and the other was Rāya Rāmānanda. Coming to His external consciousness, He saw them both present, and although He was still talking in the ecstasy of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī, He immediately began to question whether He was the same Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 40

*śuna mora prāṇera bāndhava
nāhi kṛṣṇa-prema-dhana, daridra mora jīvana,
dehendriya vṛthā mora saba*

SYNONYMS

śuna—kindly hear; *mora*—My; *prānera*—of life; *bāndhava*—friends; *nāhi*—there is none; *kṛṣṇa-prema-dhana*—wealth of love of Kṛṣṇa; *daridra*—poverty-stricken; *mora*—My; *jīvana*—life; *dheha-indriya*—all the limbs and senses of My body; *vrthā*—fruitless; *mora*—My; *saba*—all.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu continued: "My dear friends, you are all My life and soul; therefore I tell you that I possess no wealth of love for Kṛṣṇa. Consequently My life is poverty-stricken. My limbs and senses are useless."

TEXT 41

*punaḥ kahe,—hāya hāya, śuna, svarūpa-rāmarāya,
ei mora hṛdaya-niścaya
śuni, karaha vicāra, haya, naya—kaha sāra,
eta bali' śloka uccāraya*

SYNONYMS

punah—again; *kahe*—says; *hāya hāya*—alas; *śuna*—kindly hear; *svarūpa-rāma-rāya*—My dear Svarūpa Dāmodara and Rāmānanda Rāya; *ei*—this; *mora*—My; *hṛdaya-niścaya*—the certainty in My heart; *śuni*—hearing; *karaha*—just make; *vicāra*—judgment; *haya, naya*—correct or not; *kaha sāra*—tell Me the essence; *eta bali'*—saying this; *śloka*—another verse; *uc-cāraya*—recites.

TRANSLATION

Again He addressed both Svarūpa Dāmodara and Rāya Rāmānanda, speaking despondently: "Alas! My friends, you can now know the certainty within My heart, and after knowing My heart you should judge whether I am correct or not. You can speak of this properly." Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu then began to chant another verse.

TEXT 42

କହିଅବରହିଅ ପେଶ୍ଯ ନ ହି ହୋଇ ମାଣୁସେ ଲୋଏ ।
ଉଠି ହୋଇ କମ୍ବ ବିରହେ ହୋନ୍ତୁଥି କୋ ଜୀଅଇ ॥ ୪୨ ॥

kai-ava-rahi-arìn pemmarìn ḥa hi hoi māñuse loe
ja-i hoi kassa virahe hontammi ko jia-i

SYNONYMS

kai-ava-rahi-am—without any cheating propensity, without any motive concerning the four principles of material existence (namely religiosity, economic development, sense gratification and liberation); *pemمام*—love

of Godhead; *na*—never; *hi*—certainly; *hoi*—becomes; *mānuṣe*—in human society; *loe*—in this world; *ja-i*—if; *hoi*—there is; *kassa*—whose; *virahe*—in separation; *hontammi*—is; *ko*—who; *jia-i*—lives.

TRANSLATION

“Love of Godhead, devoid of cheating propensities, is not possible within this material world. If there is such a love, there cannot be separation, for if there is separation, how can one live?”

PURPORT

This is a verse in a common language called *prākṛta*, and the exact Sanskrit transformation is *kaitava-rahitaṁ prema na hi bhavati mānuṣe loke/ yadi bhavati kasya viraho viroha saty api ko jīvati*.

TEXT 43

ଅଟେକତବ କୁର୍ମପ୍ରେମ,
ସେଇ ପ୍ରେମା ନୃଲୋକେ ନା ହୟ ।
ଯଦି ହୟ ତାର ଯୋଗ,
ବିଯୋଗ ହୈଲେ କେହ ନା ଜୀଯଯ ॥ ୪୩ ॥

akaitava kṛṣṇa-prema, yena jāmbū-nada-hema,
 sei premā nṛloke nā haya
yadi haya tāra yoga, nā haya tabe viyoga,
 viyoga haile keha nā jiyaya

SYNOMYMS

akaitava kṛṣṇa-prema—unalloyed love of Kṛṣṇa; *yena*—like; *jāmbū-nada-hema*—gold from the Jāmbū River; *sei premā*—that love of Godhead; *nṛ-loke*—in the material world; *nā haya*—is not possible; *yadi*—if; *haya*—there is; *tāra*—with it; *yoga*—connection; *nā*—not; *haya*—is; *tabe*—then; *viyoga*—separation; *viyoga*—separation; *haile*—if there is; *keha*—someone; *nā jiyaya*—cannot live.

TRANSLATION

“Pure love for Kṛṣṇa, just like gold from the Jāmbū River, does not exist in human society. If it existed, there could not be separation. If separation were there, one could not live.”

TEXT 44

এত কহি' শচীসুত,
শ্লোক পড়ে অন্তুত,
শুনে দুঁহে এক-মন হঞ্চ।
আপন-জন্ম-কাজ,
কহিতে বাসিয়ে লাজ,
ভবু কহি লাজবীজ খাণ্ড। ॥ 88 ॥

eta kahi' śaci-suta, śloka paṭe adbhuṭa,
śune duṇhe eka-mana hañā
āpana-hṛdaya-kāja, kahite vāsiye lāja,
tabu kahi lāja-bija khāñā

SYNONYMS

eta kahi'—thus saying; *śaci-suta*—the son of Śrīmatī Śacīmātā; *śloka*—verse; *paṭe*—recites; *adbhuṭa*—wonderful; *śune*—hear; *duṇhe*—the two persons; *eka-mana hañā*—with rapt attention; *āpana-hṛdaya-kāja*—the activities of one's own heart; *kahite*—to speak; *vāsiye*—I feel; *lāja*—shameful; *tabu*—still; *kahi*—I speak; *lāja-bija*—the seed of bashfulness; *khāñā*—finishing.

TRANSLATION

Thus speaking, the son of Śrīmatī Śacīmātā recited another wonderful verse, and Rāmānanda Rāya and Svarūpa Dāmodara heard this verse with rapt attention. Śri Caitanya Mahāprabhu said, "I feel shameful to disclose the activities of My heart. Nonetheless, I shall be done with all formalities and speak from the heart. Please hear."

TEXT 45

ন প্রেমগন্ধকোহণ্ডি দরাপি যে হরে।
কন্দামি সৌভাগ্যভরং প্রকাশিতুম।
বংশীবিলাস্যাননলোকনং বিন।
বিভর্মি যৎ প্রাণপতঙ্গকান্ বৃথা। ॥ 85 ॥

na prema-gandho 'sti darāpi me harau
krandāmi saubhāgya-bhararām prakāśitum
varṇśi-vilāsy-ānana-lokanarām vinā
vibharmi yat prāṇa-pataṅgakān vṛthā

SYNONYMS

na—never; *prema-gandhaḥ*—a scent of love of Godhead; *asti*—there is; *darā api*—even in a slight proportion; *me*—My; *harau*—in the Supreme Personality of Godhead; *krandāmi*—I cry; *saubhāgya-bharam*—the volume of My fortune; *prakāśitum*—to exhibit; *varṇī-vilāsi*—of the great flute player; *ānana*—at the face; *lokanam*—looking; *vinā*—without; *vibharmi*—I carry; *yat*—because; *prāṇa-pataṅgakān*—My insect-like life; *vṛthā*—with no purpose.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu continued: “My dear friends, I have not the slightest tinge of love of Godhead within My heart. When you see Me crying in separation, I am just falsely exhibiting a demonstration of My great fortune. Indeed, not seeing the beautiful face of Kṛṣṇa playing His flute, I continue to live My life like an insect, without purpose.

TEXT 46

দূরে শুক্তপ্রেমগন্ধ,
সেহ মোর নাহি কৃষ্ণ-পায় ।
তবে যে করি ক্রন্দন,
করি, ইহা জানিহ নিষ্ঠয় ॥ ৪৬ ॥

কপট প্রেমের বন্ধ,
স্বসৌভাগ্য অর্থ্যাপন,

dūre śuddha-prema-gandha, kapaṭa premera bandha,
 seha mora nāhi kṛṣṇa-pāya
tabe ye kari krandana, sva-saubhāgya prakhyāpana,
 kari, ihā jāniha niścaya

SYNONYMS

dūre—far away; *śuddha-prema-gandha*—a scent of pure devotional love; *kapaṭa*—false; *premera*—of love of Godhead; *bandha*—binding; *seha*—that; *mora*—My; *nāhi*—there is not; *kṛṣṇa-pāya*—at the lotus feet of Kṛṣṇa; *tabe*—but; *ye*—that; *kari*—I do; *krandana*—crying; *sva-saubhāgya*—My own fortune; *prakhyāpana*—demonstration; *kari*—I do; *ihā*—this; *jāniha*—know; *niścaya*—certainly.

TRANSLATION

“Actually, My love for Kṛṣṇa is far, far away. Whatever I do is actually false. When you see Me cry, I am simply exhibiting My great fortune. Please try to understand this beyond a doubt.

TEXT 47

বাতে বংশীধনি-স্বর্ণ,
না দেখি' সে চান্দ মুখ,
যদ্যপি নাহিক 'আলম্বন'।
নিজ-দেহে করি প্রীতি,
কেবল কামের মৌতি,
প্রাণ-কীটের করিয়ে ধারণ ॥ ৪৭ ॥

*yāte varṇī-dhvani-sukha, nā dekhi' se cāñda mukha,
yadyapi nāhika 'ālambana'
nija-dehe kari prīti, kevala kāmera riti,
prāṇa-kīṭera kariye dhāraṇa*

SYNONYMS

yāte—in which; *varṇī-dhvani-sukha*—the happiness of hearing the playing of the flute; *nā dekhi'*—not seeing; *se*—that; *cāñda mukha*—moonlike face; *yadyapi*—although; *nāhika*—there is not; '*ālambana*'—the meeting of the lover and beloved; *nija*—own; *dehe*—in the body; *kari*—I do; *prīti*—affection; *kevala*—only; *kāmera*—of lust; *riti*—the way; *prāṇa*—of life; *kīṭera*—of the fly; *kariye*—I do; *dhāraṇa*—continuing.

TRANSLATION

"Even though I do not see the moonlike face of Kṛṣṇa playing on His flute and although there is no possibility of My meeting Him, still I take care of My own body. That is the way of lust. In this way, I maintain My fly-like life.

PURPORT

In this connection, Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura says that the lovable Supreme Lord is the supreme shelter. The Lord is the supreme subject, and the devotees are the object. The coming together of a subject and object is called *ālambana*. The object hears, and the subject plays the flute. That the object cannot see the moonlike face of Kṛṣṇa and has no eagerness to see Him is the sign of being without *ālambana*. Externally imagining such a thing simply satisfies one's lusty desires, and thus one lives without purpose.

TEXT 48

কৃষ্ণপ্রেমা সুনির্বল,
যেন শুভগজাজল,
সেই প্রেমা—অঘজের সিন্ধু।

ନିର୍ମଳ ସେ ଅମୁରାଗେ, ନା ତୁକାଯ ଅଞ୍ଚ ଦାଗେ,
ଶୁଙ୍କବନ୍ଧେ ମୈଛେ ମୌରିମ୍ବ ॥ ୪୮ ॥

kṛṣṇa-premā sunirmala, yena śuddha-gaṅgā-jala,
 sei premā — amṛṭera sindhu
 nirmala se anurāge, nā lukāya anya dāge,
 śukla-vastre yaiche masī-bindu

SYNONYMS

kṛṣṇa-premā—love of Kṛṣṇa; *su-nirmala*—without material contamination; *yena*—exactly like; *śuddha-gaṅgā-jala*—the pure water of the Ganges; *sei premā*—that love; *amṛṭera sindhu*—the ocean of nectar; *nirmala*—pure; *se-* that; *anurāge*—attraction; *nā lukāya*—does not conceal; *anya*—other; *dāge*—spot; *śukla-vastre*—on white cloth; *yaiche*—as; *masī-bindu*—a spot of ink.

TRANSLATION

"Love for Lord Kṛṣṇa is very pure, just like the waters of the Ganges. That love is an ocean of nectar. That pure attachment to Kṛṣṇa does not conceal any spot, which would appear just like a spot of ink on a white cloth.

PURPORT

Unalloyed love of Kṛṣṇa is just like a big sheet of white cloth. Absence of attachment is compared to a black spot on that white cloth. Just as the black spot is prominent, so the absence of love of Godhead is prominent on the platform of pure love of Godhead.

TEXT 49

*śuddha-prema-sukha-sindhu, pāī tāra eka bindu,
sei bindu jagat ḍubāya
kahibāra yogya naya, tathāpi bāule kaya,
kahile vā kebā pātiyāya*

SYNONYMS

śuddha-prema—unalloyed love; *sukha-sindhu*—the ocean of happiness; *pāi*—if I get; *tāra*—of that; *eka*—one; *bindu*—drop; *sei bindu*—that drop; *jagat*—the whole world; *ḍubāya*—drowns; *kahibāra*—to speak; *yogya naya*—is not fit; *tathāpi*—still; *bāule*—a madman; *kaya*—speaks; *kahile*—if spoken; *vā*—or; *kebā pātiyāya*—who believes.

TRANSLATION

"Unalloyed love of Kṛṣṇa is like the ocean of happiness. If someone gets one drop of it, the whole world can drown in that drop. It is not befitting to express such love of Godhead, yet a madman must speak. However, even though he speaks, no one believes him."

TEXT 50

ei mata dine dine, svarūpa-rāmānanda-sane,
 nija-bhāva karena vidita
 bāhye viṣa-jvālā haya, bhitare ānanda-maya,
 krṣṇa-premāra adbhuta carita

SYNONYMS

ei mata—in this way; *dine dine*—day after day; *svarūpa*—Svarūpa Dāmodara; *rāmānanda*—Rāmānanda Rāya; *sane*—with; *nija*—own; *bhāva*—ecstasy; *karena*—makes; *vidita*—known; *bāhye*—externally; *visa-jvālā haya*—there is suffering from poisonous effects; *bhitare*—within; *ānanda-maya*—transcendental ecstasy; *kṛṣṇa-premāra*—of love of Kṛṣṇa; *adbhuta*—wonderful; *carita*—characteristic.

TRANSLATION

In this way, Lord Caitanya used to revel in ecstasy day after day and exhibit these ecstasies before Svarūpa and Rāmānanda Rāya. Externally there appeared severe tribulation, as if He were suffering from poisonous effects, but internally He was experiencing bliss. This is characteristic of transcendental love of Kṛṣṇa.

TEXT 51

এই প্রেম-আস্বাদন,
মুখ জলে, না যাই ত্যজন ।
সেই প্রেমা যাঁর মনে,
বিশাম্ভতে একত্র মিলন ॥ ৫১ ॥

*ei premā-āsvādana, tapta-ikṣu-carvaṇa,
 mukha jvale, nā yāya tyajana
sei premā yāñra mane, tāra vikrama sei jāne,
 viṣāmṛte ekatra milana*

SYNONYMS

ei—this; *premā*—love of Kṛṣṇa; *āsvādana*—tasting; *tapta*—hot; *ikṣu-carvaṇa*—chewing sugarcane; *mukha jvale*—the mouth burns; *nā yāya tyajana*—still not possible to give up; *sei*—that; *premā*—love of Godhead; *yāñra mane*—in someone's mind; *tāra*—of that; *vikrama*—the power; *sei jāne*—he knows; *viṣā-amṛte*—poison and nectar; *ekatra*—in oneness; *milana*—meeting.

TRANSLATION

If one tastes such love of Godhead, he can compare it to hot sugarcane. When one chews hot sugarcane, his mouth burns, yet he cannot give it up. Similarly, if one has but a little love of Godhead, he can perceive its powerful effects. It can only be compared to poison and nectar mixed together.

TEXT 52

পীড়াভিন্নবকালকুট-কটুতাগবশ নির্বাসনে।
নিষ্ঠদেন মুদাং সুধা-মধুরিমাহকারসক্ষেচনঃ ।
প্রেমা সুন্দরি নন্দনননপরো জাগর্তি যশ্চাস্ত্রে
জায়ন্তে শূটমশু বক্রমধুরাত্ত্বেনব বিক্রান্তযঃ ॥ ৫২ ॥

*pīḍābhira nava-kāla-kūṭa-katutā-garvasya nirvāsano
nisyandena mudāṁ sudhā-madhurimāhakāra-saṅkocanāḥ
premā sundari nanda-nandana-paro jāgarti yasyāntare
jñāyante sphuṭam asya vakra-madhurās tenaiva vikrāntayāḥ*

SYNONYMS

pīḍābhīḥ—by the sufferings; *nava*—fresh; *kāla-kūṭa*—of poison; *kaṭutā*—of the severity; *garvasya*—of pride; *nirvāsanāḥ*—banishment; *nisyandena*—by pouring down; *mudām*—happiness; *sudhā*—of nectar; *madhurimā*—of the sweetness; *ahaṅkāra*—the pride; *saṅkocanāḥ*—minimizing; *premā*—love; *sundari*—beautiful friend; *nanda-nandana-parāḥ*—fixed upon the son of Mahārāja Nanda; *jāgarti*—develops; *yasya*—of whom; *antare*—in the heart; *jñāyante*—are perceived; *sphuṭam*—explicitly; *asya*—of that; *vakra*—crooked; *madhurāḥ*—and sweet; *tena*—by him; *eva*—alone; *vikrāntayāḥ*—the influences.

TRANSLATION

Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu spoke: “ ‘My dear beautiful friend, if one develops love of Godhead, love of Kṛṣṇa, the son of Nanda Mahārāja, all the bitter and sweet influences of this love will manifest in one’s heart. Such love of Godhead acts in two ways. The poisonous effects of love of Godhead defeat the severe and fresh poison of the serpent. Yet there is simultaneously transcendental bliss, which pours down and defeats the pride of nectar and diminishes its value. In other words, love of Kṛṣṇa is so powerful that it simultaneously defeats the poisonous effects of a snake, as well as the happiness derived from pouring nectar on one’s head. It is perceived as doubly effective, simultaneously poisonous and nectarean.’ ”

PURPORT

This verse is spoken by Paurṇamāśī to Nāndīmukhī in the *Vidagdha-mādhava* (2.18) of Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī.

TEXT 53

যে কালে দেখে জগন্নাথ- শ্ৰীরাম-সুভদ্রা-সাথ,
 তবে আমে—আইলাগ কুকুক্ষেত্র।
 সফল হৈল জীবন, দেখিলুঁ পদ্মলোচন,
 শুড়াইল তনু-মন-নেত্র ॥ ৫৩ ॥

ye kāle dekhe jagannātha- śrīrāma-subhadrā-sātha,
 tabe jāne—āīlāma kurukṣetra
 saphala haila jīvana, dekhiluṅ padma-locana,
 judāila tanu-mana-netra

SYNONYMS

ye kāle—at that time when; *dekhe*—He sees; *jagannātha*—Lord Jagannātha; *śrī-rāma*—Balarāma; *subhadrā*—Subhadrā; *sātha*—with; *tabe*—at that time; *jāne*—knows; *āilāma*—I have come; *kuru-kṣetra*—to the pilgrimage site known as Kurukṣetra; *sa-phala*—successful; *haila*—has become; *jīvana*—life; *dekhiluṇ*—I have seen; *padma-locana*—the lotus eyes; *judāila*—pacified; *tanu*—body; *mana*—mind; *netra*—eyes.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu would see Jagannātha along with Balarāma and Subhadrā, He would immediately think that He had reached Kurukṣetra, where all of Them had come. He would think that His life was successful because He had seen the lotus-eyed one, whom, if seen, pacifies the body, mind and eyes.

TEXT 54

garuḍera sannidhāne, rahi' kare daraśane,
 se ānandera ki kahiba ba'le
 garuḍa-stambhera tale, āche eka nimna khāle,
 se khāla bharila aśru-jale

SYNONYMS

garuḍera—Garuḍa; *sannidhāne*—near; *rahi'*—staying; *kare*—does; *daraśane*—seeing; *se ānandera*—of that bliss; *ki*—what; *kahiba*—I shall say; *ba'le*—on the strength; *garuḍa*—of the statue of Garuḍa; *stambhera*—of the column; *tale*—underneath; *āche*—there is; *eka*—one; *nimna*—low; *khāle*—ditch; *se khāla*—that ditch; *bharila*—became filled; *aśru-jale*—with the water of tears.

TRANSLATION

Staying near the Garuḍa-stambha, the Lord would look upon Lord Jagannātha. What can be said about the strength of that love? On the

ground beneath the column of the Garuḍa-stambha was a deep ditch, and that ditch was filled with the water of His tears.

PURPORT

In front of the temple of Jagannātha is a column on which the statue of Garuḍa is situated. It is called the Garuḍa-stambha. Behind that column is a ditch, and that ditch was filled with the tears of the Lord.

TEXT 55

তাহাঁ হৈতে ঘরে আসি' মাটীর উপরে বসি',
 অথে করে পৃথিবী লিখন।
 হা-হা কাহাঁ বৃন্দাবন,
 কাহাঁ গোপেন্দ্রনন্দন,
 কাহাঁ সেই বংশীবদন ॥ ৫৫ ॥

*tāhāñ haite ghare āsi', mātīra upare vasi',
 nakhe kare pṛthivi likhana
 hā-hā kāhāñ vṛndāvana, kāhāñ gopendra-nandana,
 kāhāñ sei varṇśī-vadana*

SYNONYMS

tāhāñ haite—from there; *ghare āsi'*—coming back home; *mātīra*—the ground; *upare*—upon; *vasi'*—sitting; *nakhe*—by the nails; *kare*—does; *pṛthivi*—on the surface of the earth; *likhana*—marking; *hā-hā*—alas; *kāhāñ*—where is; *vṛndāvana*—Vṛndāvana; *kāhāñ*—where; *gopa-indra-nandana*—the son of the King of the cowherd men; *kāhāñ*—where; *sei*—that; *varṇśī-vadana*—the person with the flute;

TRANSLATION

When coming from the Jagannātha temple to return to His house, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu used to sit on the ground and mark it with His nails. At such times He would be greatly morose and would cry, "Alas, where is Vṛndāvana? Where is Kṛṣṇa, the son of the King of the cowherd men? Where is that person who plays the flute?"

TEXT 56

কাহাঁ সে ত্রিভুবনার্থী,
 কাহাঁ সেই বেণুগান,
 কাহাঁ সেই ষমুনা-পুলিম।

SYNONYMS

kāhāñ—where; se—that; tri-bhaṅga-thāma—figure curved in three places; kāhāñ—where; sei—that; veṇu-gāna—sweet song of the flute; kāhāñ—where; sei—that; yamunā-pulina—bank of the Yamunā River; kāhāñ—where; se—that; rāsa-vilāsa—rāsa dance; kāhāñ—where; nṛtya-gīta-hāsa—dancing, music and laughing; kāhāñ—where; prabhu—My Lord; madana-mohana—the enchanter of Madana (Cupid).

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu used to lament by saying: "Where is Śrī Kṛṣṇa, whose form is curved in three places? Where is the sweet song of His flute, and where is the bank of the Yamunā? Where is the rāsa dance? Where is that dancing, singing, and laughing? Where is My Lord, Madana-mohana, the enchanter of Cupid?"

TEXT 57

ଉଠିଲ ମାନା ଭାବାବେଗ,
 ଅଣମାତ୍ର ନାହିଁ ଗୋଡ଼ାଇତେ ।
 ପ୍ରବଳ ବିରହାନମେ,
 ମାନା ପ୍ରୋକ ଲାଗିଲା ପଡ଼ିତେ ॥ ୫୭ ॥

uṭhila nānā bhāvāvega, mane haila udvega,
 kṣaṇa-mātra nāre gohāite
 prabala virahānale, dhairyā haila ṭalamale,
 nānā śloka lāgilā padīte

SYNONYMS

uṭhila—arose; *nānā*—various; *bhāva-āvega*—forces of emotion; *mane*—in the mind; *haila*—there was; *udvega*—anxiety; *ksana-mātra*—even for a mo-

ment; *nāre*—not able; *goñāite*—to pass; *prabala*—powerful; *viraha-anale*—in the fire of separation; *dhairyā*—patience; *haila*—became; *ṭalamale*—tottering; *nānā*—various; *śloka*—verses; *lāgilā*—began; *padite*—to recite.

TRANSLATION

In this way various ecstatic emotions evolved, and the Lord's mind filled with anxiety. He could not escape even for a moment. In this way, because of fierce feelings of separation, His patience began to totter, and He began to recite various verses.

TEXT 58

ଅମୃତଶ୍ଵାନି ଦିନାନ୍ତରାଣି ହରେ ଅଧାଲୋକନୟସ୍ତରେଣ ।
ଆନାଥସୁକ୍ଷେପୀ କର୍ମଶୈଳେଣକମିକ୍ଷେପୀ ହା ହସ୍ତ ହା ହସ୍ତ କଥଃ ନମ୍ବାମି ॥

*amūny adhanyāni dināntarāṇi
hare tvad-ālokanam antareṇa
anātha-bandho karuṇaika-sindho
hā hanta hā hanta kathāṁ nayāmi*

SYNONYMS

amūni—all those; *adhanyāni*—inauspicious; *dina-antarāṇi*—other days; *hare*—O My Lord; *tvat*—of You; *ālokanam*—seeing; *antareṇa*—without; *anātha-bandho*—O friend of the helpless; *karuṇā-eka-sindho*—O only ocean of mercy; *hā hanta*—alas; *hā hanta*—alas; *katham*—how; *nayāmi*—shall I pass.

TRANSLATION

“‘O My Lord, O Supreme Personality of Godhead, O friend of the helpless! You are the only ocean of mercy! Because I have not met You, My inauspicious days and nights have become unbearable. I do not know how I shall pass the time!’

PURPORT

This is a verse from *Kṛṣṇa-karṇāmrta* (41) by Bilvamaṅgala Thākura.

TEXT 59

তুমি অনাধের বচ্ছ,
অপার করুণা-সিন্ধু,
কৃপা করি' দেহ দরশন ॥ ৫৯ ॥

tomāra darśana-vine, adhanya e rātri-dine,
 ei kāla nā yāya kāṭana
 tumi anāthera bandhu, apāra karuṇā-sindhu,
 krīpā kari' deha daraśana

SYNONYMS

tomāra—Your; *darśana*—audience; *vine*—without; *adhanya*—inauspicious; *e*—this; *rātri-dine*—night and day; *ei kāla*—this time; *nā yāya*—does not go; *kāṭana*—passing; *tumi*—You; *anāthera bandhu*—friend of the helpless; *apāra*—unlimited; *karuṇā-sindhu*—ocean of mercy; *krīpā kari'*—showing mercy; *deha*—kindly give; *daraśana*—audience.

TRANSLATION

"All these inauspicious days and nights are not passing, for I have not met You. It is difficult to know how to pass all this time. But You are the friend of the helpless and an ocean of mercy. Kindly give Me Your audience, for I am in a precarious position."

TEXT 60

উঠিল ভাব-চাপল,
মন হইল চঞ্চল,
ভাবের গতি বুঝন মা ঘায় ।
অদর্শনে পোড়ে মন,
কেমনে পাব দরশন,
কৃষ্ণ-ঠাণ্ডি পুছেন উপায় ॥ ৬০ ॥

uṭhila bhāva-cāpala, mana ha-ila cañcala,
 bhāvera gati bujhana nā yāya
 adarśane poḍe mana, kemane pāba daraśana,
 krīṣṇa-ṭhāñi puchena upāya

SYNONYMS

uṭhila—arose; *bhāva-cāpala*—restlessness of ecstatic emotion; *mana*—mind; *ha-ila*—became; *cañcala*—agitated; *bhāvera*—of ecstatic emotion; *gati*—the course; *bujhana*—understanding; *nā yāya*—not possible; *adar-*

śane—without seeing; *poḍe*—burns; *mana*—the mind; *kemane*—how; *pāba*—I shall get; *daraśana*—audience; *kṛṣṇa-ṭhāñi*—from Kṛṣṇa; *puchena*—inquires; *upāya*—the means.

TRANSLATION

In this way, the Lord's restlessness was awakened by ecstatic feelings, and His mind became agitated. No one could understand what course such ecstasy would take. Not being able to meet the Supreme Personality of Godhead, Kṛṣṇa, Lord Caitanya's mind burned. He began to ask Kṛṣṇa of the means by which He could reach Him.

TEXT 61

ঢৈশ্ববং ত্রিভুবনান্তৃতমিত্যবেহি
 মচ্চাপলঞ্চ তব বা মম বাধিগম্যম্।
 তৎ কিৰি করোমি বিৱলং মূৰলীবিলাসি
 মুঞ্ছং মুখামুজমুদীক্ষিতুমীক্ষণাভ্যাম্ ॥ ৬১ ॥

tvac-chaiśavam̄ tri-bhuvanādbhutam ity avehi
 mac-cāpalaṁ ca tava vā mama vādhigamyam
 tat kiṁ karomi viralaṁ muralī-vilāsi
 mugdhaṁ mukhāmbujam udikṣitum īkṣaṇābhyaṁ

SYNONYMS

tvat—Your; *śaiśavam*—early age; *tri-bhuvana*—within the three worlds; *adbhutam*—wonderful; *iti*—thus; *avehi*—know; *mat-cāpalam*—My unsteadiness; *ca*—and; *tava*—of You; *vā*—or; *mama*—of Me; *vā*—or; *adhibgamyam*—to be understood; *tat*—that; *kim*—what; *karomi*—I do; *viralam*—in solitude; *muralī-vilāsi*—O player of the flute; *mugdham*—attractive; *mukha-ambujam*—lotuslike face; *udikṣitum*—to see sufficiently; *īkṣaṇābhyaṁ*—by the eyes.

TRANSLATION

“O Kṛṣṇa, O flute-player, the sweetness of Your early age is wonderful within these three worlds. You know My unsteadiness, and I know Yours. No one else knows about this. I want to see Your beautiful attractive face somewhere in a solitary place, but how can this be accomplished?”

PURPORT

This is another quote from the *Kṛṣṇa-karṇāmṛta* (32) of Bilvamaṅgala Ṭhākura.

TEXT 62

তোমার মাধুরী-বল,
তাতে মোর চাপল,
এই দুই তুমি আমি জানি।
কাহা করো কাহা ষাঙ,
কাহা গেলে তোমা পাঙ,
তাহা মোরে কহ ত' আপনি ॥ ৬২ ॥

*tomāra mādhuri-bala, tāte mora cāpala,
ei dui, tumi āmi jāni
kāhān karoṇ kāhān yān, kāhān gele tomā pān,
tāhā more kaha ta' āpani*

SYNONYMS

tomāra—Your; *mādhuri-bala*—strength of sweetness; *tāte*—in that; *mora*—My; *cāpala*—impotence; *ei*—these; *dui*—two; *tumi*—You; *āmi*—I; *jāni*—know; *kāhān*—where; *karoṇ*—I do; *kāhān*—where; *yān*—I go; *kāhān*—where; *gele*—by going; *tomā*—You; *pān*—I can get; *tāhā*—that; *more*—unto Me; *kaha*—please speak; *ta' āpani*—You.

TRANSLATION

“My dear Kṛṣṇa, only You and I know the strength of Your beautiful features and, because of them, My unsteadiness. Now, this is My position; I do not know what to do or where to go. Where can I find You? I am asking You to give directions.”

TEXT 63

নানা-ভাবের প্রাবল্য,
ভাবে-ভাবে হৈল সঞ্জি-শাবল্য,
শৃঙ্খল্য, চাপল্য, দৈন্ত্য,
রোষাগ্র আদি সৈন্ত্য,
প্রেমোদ্ধাদ—সবার কারণ ॥ ৬৩ ॥

*nānā-bhāvera prābalya, haila sandhi-śābalya,
bhāve-bhāve haila mahā-raṇa*

*autsukya, cāpalya, dainya, roṣāmarṣa ādi sainya,
premonmāda—sabāra kāraṇa*

SYNONYMS

nānā—various; *bhāvera*—of ecstasies; *prābalya*—the force; *haila*—there was; *sandhi*—meeting; *śābalya*—contradiction; *bhāve-bhāve*—between ecstasies; *haila*—there was; *mahā-raṇa*—a great fight; *autsukya*—eagerness; *cāpalya*—impotence; *dainya*—humility; *roṣa-amarṣa*—anger and impatience; *ādi*—all these; *sainya*—soldiers; *prema-unmāda*—madness in love; *sabāra*—of all; *kāraṇa*—the cause.

TRANSLATION

Because of the various kinds of ecstasy, contradictory states of mind occurred, and this resulted in a great fight between different types of ecstasy. Anxiety, impotence, humility, anger and impatience were all like soldiers fighting, and the madness of love of Godhead was the cause.

PURPORT

In *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu* it is stated that when similar ecstasies from separate causes meet, they are called *svarūpa-sandhi*. When opposing elements meet, whether they arise from a common cause or different causes, their conjunction is called *bhinna-rūpa-sandhi*, the meeting of contradictory ecstasies. The simultaneous joining of different ecstasies—fear and happiness, regret and happiness—is called meeting (*sandhi*). The word *śābalya* refers to different types of ecstatic symptoms combined together, like pride, despondency, humility, remembrance, doubt, impatience caused by insult, fear, disappointment, patience and eagerness. The friction that occurs when these combine is called *śābalya*. Similarly, when the desire to see the object is very prominent, or when one is unable to tolerate any delay in seeing the desired object, the incapability is called *autsukya*, or eagerness. If such eagerness is present, one's mouth dries up, and he becomes restless. He also becomes full of anxiety, and hard breathing and patience are observed. Similarly, the lightness of heart caused by strong attachment and strong agitation of the mind is called impotence (*cāpalya*). Failure of judgment, misuse of words, and obstinate activities devoid of anxiety are observed. Similarly, when one becomes too angry at the other party, offensive and abominable speech occurs, and this anger is called *roṣa*. When one becomes impatient due to being scolded or insulted, the resultant state of mind is called *amarṣa*. In this state of mind, one perspires, acquires a headache, fades in bodily color and ex-

periences anxiety and an urge to search out the remedy. The bearing of a grudge, aversion and chastisement are all visible symptoms.

TEXT 64

মত্তগাজ ভাবগণ,
প্ৰভুৰ দেহ—ইক্ষুবন,
গজ-যুদ্ধে বনেৱ দলন।

প্ৰভুৱ হৈল দিব্যোঽাদ,
ভস্ময়নেৱ অবসাদ,
ভাৰাবেশে কৱে সম্ভোধন ॥ ৬৪ ॥

*matta-gaja bhāva-gaṇa, prabhura deha—ikṣu-vana,
gaja-yuddhe vanera dalana
prabhura haila divyonmāda, tanu-manera avasāda,
bhāvāvēśe kare sambodhana*

SYNONYMS

matta-gaja—mad elephant; *bhāva-gaṇa*—symptoms of ecstasy; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *deha*—body; *ikṣu-vana*—sugarcane forest; *gaja-yuddhe*—in the fight of the elephants; *vanera*—of the forest; *dalana*—trampling; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *haila*—was; *divya-unmāda*—transcendental madness; *tanu-manera*—of the mind and body; *avasāda*—despondency; *bhāvāvēśe*—on account of absorption in ecstasy; *kare*—does; *sambodhana*—addressing.

TRANSLATION

The body of the Lord was just like a field of sugarcane into which the mad elephants of ecstasy entered. There was a fight amongst the elephants, and in the process the entire field of sugarcane was destroyed. Thus transcendental madness was awakened in the body of the Lord, and He experienced despondency in mind and body. In this ecstatic condition, He began to speak as follows.

TEXT 65

হে দেব হে দয়িত হে ভুবনেকবঙ্কো
হে কৃষ্ণ হে চপল হে কুরৈশেকসিঙ্কো।
হে নাথ হে রমণ হে নযনাভিরাম
হা হা কদা শু ভবিতাসি পদং দৃশোর্মে ॥ ৬৫ ॥

he deva he dayita he bhuvanaika-bandho
 he kṛṣṇa he capala he karuṇaika-sindho
 he nātha he ramaṇa he nayanābhīrāma
 hā hā kadā nu bhavitāsi padam dīśor me

SYNONYMS

he deva—O Lord; *he dayita*—O most dear; *he bhuvana-eka-bandho*—O only friend of the universe; *he kṛṣṇa*—O Lord Kṛṣṇa; *he capala*—O restless one; *he karuṇa-eka-sindho*—O ocean of mercy; *he nātha*—O My Lord; *he ramaṇa*—O My enjoyer; *he nayana-abhīrāma*—O most beautiful to My eyes; *hā hā*—alas; *kadā*—when; *nu*—certainly; *bhavitāsi*—will You be; *padam*—the dwelling place; *dīśoh me*—of My vision.

TRANSLATION

“‘O My Lord! O dearest one! O only friend of the universe! O Kṛṣṇa, O restless one, O ocean of mercy! O My Lord, O My enjoyer, O beloved to My eyes! Alas, when will You again be visible to Me?’”

PURPORT

This is Text 40 of *Kṛṣṇa-karṇāmṛta*.

TEXT 66

উমাদের লক্ষণ, সোনুষ্ঠ-বচন-গ্রীতি, কস্তুরী-বিজ্ঞা,	করায় কৃষ্ণ-স্ফুরণ, মান, গর্ব, ব্যাজ-স্তুতি, কস্তুরী-বিজ্ঞা, কস্তুরী-বাসমান ॥ ৬৬ ॥
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<i>unmādera lakṣaṇa,</i> <i>solluṇṭha-vacana-riti,</i> <i>kabhu nindā,</i>	<i>karāya kṛṣṇa-sphuraṇa,</i> <i>māna, garva, vyāja-stuti,</i> <i>kabhu vā sammāna</i>
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SYNONYMS

unmādera lakṣaṇa—the symptoms of madness; *karāya*—causes; *kṛṣṇa*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *sphuraṇa*—impetus; *bhāva-āveśe*—in an ecstatic condition; *uṭhe*—awakens; *praṇaya*—love; *māna*—disdain; *solluṇṭha-vacana*—of disrespect by sweet words; *riti*—the way; *māna*—honor; *garva*—pride; *vyāja*—

stuti—indirect prayer; *kabhu*—sometimes; *nindā*—blasphemy; *kabhu*—sometimes; *vā*—or; *sammāna*—honor.

TRANSLATION

The symptoms of madness served as an impetus for remembering Kṛṣṇa. The mood of ecstasy awoke love, disdain, defamation by words, pride, honor and indirect prayer. Thus Śrī Kṛṣṇa was sometimes blasphemed and sometimes honored.

PURPORT

The word *unmāda* is explained in *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu* as extreme joy, misfortune and bewilderment in the heart due to separation. Symptoms of *unmāda* are laughing like a madman, dancing, singing, performing ineffectual activities, talking nonsense, running, shouting and sometimes working in contradictory ways. The word *praṇaya* is explained thus: When there is a possibility to receive direct honor, but it is avoided, that love is called *praṇaya*. Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī, in his *Ujjivala-nilamaṇi*, explains the word *māna* thus: When the lover feels novel sweetness by exchanging hearty loving words but wishes to hide his feelings by crooked means, *māna* is experienced.

TEXT 67

তুমি দেব—ক্রীড়া-রভ,
ভূবনের নারী ষত,
তাহে কর অভীষ্ট ক্রীড়ন !
তুমি মোর দয়িত,
মোতে বৈসে তোমার চিত,
মোর ভাগ্যে কৈলে আগমন ॥ ৬৭ ॥

tumi deva — *kriḍā-rata*, *bhuvanera nārī yata*,
tāhe kara abhiṣṭa kriḍana
tumi mora dayita, *mote vaise tomāra cita*,
mora bhāgye kaile āgamana

SYNOMYMS

tumi—You; *deva*—the Supreme Lord; *kriḍā-rata*—engaged in Your pastimes; *bhuvanera*—of all the universes; *nārī*—women; *yata*—all; *tāhe*—in those pastimes; *kara*—You do; *abhiṣṭa*—desired; *kriḍana*—acting; *tumi*—You; *mora*—My; *dayita*—merciful; *mote*—to Me; *vaise*—rest; *tomāra*—Your; *cita*—mind; *mora*—My; *bhāgye*—by fortune; *kaile*—You have made; *āgamana*—appearance.

TRANSLATION

"My dear Lord, You are engaged in Your pastimes, and You utilize all the women in the universe according to Your desire. You are so kind to Me. Please divert Your attention to Me, for by fortune You have appeared before Me.

TEXT 68

<p>ভুবনের নারীগণ, তাহাঁ কর সব সমাধান।</p>	<p>সবা' কর আকর্ষণ, ঐছে কোন পামর,</p>
<p>তুমি কৃষ্ণ—চিভহর, তোমারে বা কেবা করে মান॥ ৬৮॥</p>	<p>তোমারে বা কেবা করে মান॥ ৬৮॥</p>

*bhuvanera nārī-gaṇa, sabā' kara ākarṣaṇa,
tāhāṅ kara saba samādhāna
tumi kṛṣṇa—citta-hara, aiche kona pāmara,
tomāre vā kebā kare māna*

SYNOMYS

bhuvanera—of all the universe; *nārī-gaṇa*—women; *sabā'*—all; *kara*—You do; *ākarṣaṇa*—attraction; *tāhāṅ*—there; *kara*—You made; *saba*—all; *saṁādhāna*—adjustment; *tumi*—You; *kṛṣṇa*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *citta-hara*—the enchanter of the mind; *aiche*—in that way; *kona*—some; *pāmara*—debauchee; *tomāre*—You; *vā*—or; *kebā*—who; *kare*—does; *māna*—honor.

TRANSLATION

"My dear Lord, You attract all the women of the universe, and You make adjustments for all of them when they appear. You are Lord Kṛṣṇa, and You can enchant everyone, but on the whole, You are nothing but a debauchee. Who can honor You?

TEXT 69

<p>তোমার চপল-অতি, তা'তে তোমার নাহি কিছু দোষ।</p>	<p>একত্র না হয় ন্যিতি, আমার পরাণ-বক্তু,</p>
<p>তুমি ত' করণাসিক্তু, তোমার নাহি ঘোর কঙ্গু রোষ॥ ৬৯॥</p>	<p>তোমার নাহি ঘোর কঙ্গু রোষ॥ ৬৯॥</p>

tomāra capala-mati, ekatra nā haya sthiti,
 tā'te tomāra nāhi kichu doṣa
 tumi ta' karuṇā-sindhu, āmāra parāṇa-bandhu,
 tomāya nāhi mora kabhu roṣa

SYNONYMS

tomāra—Your; *capala-mati*—restless mind; *ekatra*—in one place; *nā*—never; *haya*—is; *sthiti*—established; *tā'te*—in that; *tomāra*—Your; *nāhi*—there is not; *kichu*—any; *doṣa*—fault; *tumi*—You are; *ta'*—certainly; *karuṇā-sindhu*—the ocean of mercy; *āmāra*—My; *parāṇa-bandhu*—friend of the heart; *tomāya*—toward You; *nāhi*—there is not; *mora*—My; *kabhu*—any time; *roṣa*—anger.

TRANSLATION

“My dear Kṛṣṇa, Your mind is always restless. You cannot remain in one place, but You are not at fault for this. You are actually the ocean of mercy, the friend of My heart. Therefore I have no reason to be angry with You.

TEXT 70

তুমি নাথ—ব্রজপ্রাণ, ত্রজের কর পরিত্রাণ,
 বহু কার্যে নাহি অবকাশ ।
 তুমি আমার রঞ্জন, সুখ দিতে আগমন,
 এ তোমার বৈদগ্ধ্য-বিলাস ॥ ৭০ ॥

tumi nātha—vraja-prāṇa, *vrajera kara paritrāṇa*,
 bahu kārye nāhi avakāśa
 tumi āmāra ramaṇa, *sukha dite āgamana*,
 e tomāra vaidagdhy-a-vilāsa

SYNONYMS

tumi—You; *nātha*—the master; *vraja-prāṇa*—the life of Vrajabhūmi (Vṛndāvana); *vrajera*—of Vraja; *kara*—do; *paritrāṇa*—deliverance; *bahu*—many; *kārye*—in activities; *nāhi*—there is not; *avakāśa*—rest; *tumi*—You; *āmāra*—My; *ramaṇa*—enjoyer; *sukha*—happiness; *dite*—to give; *āgamana*—appearing; *e*—this; *tomāra*—Your; *vaidagdhy-a-vilāsa*—activities of expert transactions.

TRANSLATION

“My dear Lord, You are the master and the life and soul of Vṛndāvana. Kindly arrange for the deliverance of Vṛndāvana. We have no leisure hours away from our many activities. Actually, You are My enjoyer. You have appeared just to give Me happiness, and this is one of Your expert activities.

PURPORT

The word *vaidagdhyā* means that one must be very expert, learned, humorous, cunning, beautiful and expert in manifesting caricatures.

TEXT 71

মোর বাক্য নিষ্পা মানি, কৃষ্ণ ছাড়ি' গেলা জানি,
 শুন, মোর এ স্তুতি-বচন।
 নয়নের অভিরাম, তুমি মোর ধন-প্রাণ,
 হাহা পুনঃ দেহ দরশন ॥ ৭১ ॥

mora vākya nindā māni, kṛṣṇa chāḍi' gelā jāni,
 śuna, mora e stuti-vacana
 nayanera abhirāma, tumi mora dhana-prāṇa,
 hā-hā punaḥ deha daraśana

SYNONYMS

mora—My; *vākya*—words; *nindā*—blasphemy; *māni*—accepting; *kṛṣṇa*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *chāḍi'*—giving up; *gelā*—went away; *jāni*—I know; *śuna*—hear; *mora*—My; *e*—this; *stuti-vacana*—words of praise; *nayanera*—of the eyes; *abhirāma*—the satisfaction; *tumi*—You are; *mora*—My; *dhana-prāṇa*—wealth and life; *hā-hā*—alas; *punaḥ*—again; *deha*—give Me; *daraśana*—audience.

TRANSLATION

“Taking My words as defamation, Lord Kṛṣṇa has left Me. I know that He is gone, but kindly hear My prayers in praise. You are the satisfaction of My eyes. You are My wealth and My life. Alas, please give Me your audience once again.”

TEXT 72

স্তম্ভ, কম্প, প্রস্বেদ, বৈবর্ণ্য, অশ্রু, স্বরভেদ,
 দেহ হৈল পুলকে ব্যাপিত ।
 হাসে, কান্দে, নাচে, গায়, উঠি' ইতি উতি ধায়,
 অগে ভূমে পড়িয়া মুচ্ছিত ॥ ৭২ ॥

stambha, kampa, prasveda, vaivarna, aśru, svara-bheda,
 deha haila pulake vyāpita
 hāse, kānde, nāce, gāya, uṭhi' iti uti dhāya,
 kṣaṇe bhūme paḍiyā mūrcchita

SYNONYMS

stambha—being stunned; *kampa*—trembling; *prasveda*—perspiration; *vaivarna*—fading away of the color; *aśru*—tears; *svara-bheda*—choking of the voice; *deha*—body; *haila*—was; *pulake*—in joy; *vyāpita*—pervaded; *hāse*—laughs; *kānde*—cries; *nāce*—dances; *gāya*—sings; *uṭhi'*—getting up; *iti uti*—here and there; *dhāya*—runs; *kṣaṇe*—sometimes; *bhūme*—on the ground; *paḍiyā*—falling down; *mūrcchita*—unconscious.

TRANSLATION

There were different transformations of the body of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu: being stunned, trembling, perspiring, fading away of color, weeping and choking. In this way His whole body was pervaded by transcendental joy. As a result, sometimes Caitanya Mahāprabhu would laugh, sometimes cry, sometimes dance and sometimes sing. Sometimes He would get up and run here and there, and sometimes fall on the ground and lose consciousness.

PURPORT

In *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu*, eight kinds of transcendental change taking place in the body are described. *Stambha*, being stunned, refers to the mind's becoming transcendently absorbed. In that state, the peaceful mind is placed on the life air, and different bodily transformations are manifest. These symptoms are visible in the body of an advanced devotee. When life becomes almost inactive, it is called "stunned." The emotions resulting from this condition are joy, fear, astonishment, moroseness and anger. In this condition, the power of speech is lost, and there is no movement in the hands and legs.

Otherwise, being stunned is a mental condition. Many other symptoms are visible on the entire body in the beginning. These are very subtle, but gradually they become very apparent. When one cannot speak, naturally one's active senses are arrested, and the knowledge-acquiring senses are rendered inoperative. *Kampa*, trembling of the body, is mentioned in *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu* as a result of a special kind of fear, anger and joy. This is called *vepathu*, or *kampa*. When the body begins to perspire because of joy, fear and anger combined, this is called *sveda*. *Vaivarṇya* is described as a change in the bodily color. It is caused by a combination of moroseness, anger and fear. When these emotions are experienced, the complexion turns pale, and the body becomes lean and thin. *Aśru* is explained in *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu* as a combination of joy, anger and moroseness that causes water to flow from the eyes without effort. When there is joy and there are tears in the eyes, the temperature of the tears is cold, but when there is anger, the tears are hot. In both cases, the eyes are restless, the eyeballs are red and there is itching. These are all symptoms of *aśru*. When there is a combination of moroseness, astonishment, anger, joy and fear, there is a choking in the voice. This choking is called *gadgada*. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu refers to *gadgada-ruddhayā girā*, or "a faltering voice!" In *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu*, *pulaka* is described as joy, encouragement and fear. When these combine, the hairs on the body stand on end, and this bodily state is called *pulaka*.

TEXT 73

ମୁର୍ଛାୟ ହେଲ ସାଙ୍ଗାୟକାର, ଉଠି' କରେ ହହକାର,
କହେ—ଏହି ଆଇଲା ମହାଶୟ ।
କୁଷେର ମାଧୁରୀ-ଶୁଣେ, ନାନା ଭଗ ହସ ମନେ,
ଶ୍ରୋକ ପଡ଼ି' କରଯେ ନିଶ୍ଚଯ ॥ ୭୩ ॥

*mūrcchāya haila sākṣatkāra, uṭhi' kare hūhūrkāra,
 kahe—ei āīlā mahāsaya
 kṛṣṇera mādhuri-guṇe, nānā bhrama haya mane,
 śloka padi' karaye niścaya*

SYNONYMS

mūrcchāya—in the swoon; *haila*—there was; *sāksatkāra*—direct meeting; *uthī*—getting up; *kare*—does; *hu-huṇkāra*—tumultuous sound; *kahe*—says; *ei*—thus; *āilā*—He has come; *mahā-āśaya*—the great personality; *krṣnera*—

of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *mādhuri*—sweetness; *guṇe*—by qualities; *nānā*—various; *bhrama*—mistakes; *haya*—are; *mane*—in the mind; *śloka*—the verse; *paḍi'*—reading; *karaye*—does; *niścaya*—ascertainment.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was thus unconscious, He happened to meet the Supreme Personality of Godhead. Consequently He got up and immediately made a tumultuous sound, very loudly declaring, "Now Kṛṣṇa, the great personality, is present." In this way, because of Kṛṣṇa's sweet qualities, Caitanya Mahāprabhu made different types of mistakes in His mind. Thus by reading the following verse, He ascertained the presence of Lord Kṛṣṇa.

TEXT 74

ମାରଃ ସ୍ୟଃ ଶୁ ମଧୁରଦ୍ୱାତିମଣ୍ଡଳଃ ଶୁ
ମାଧୁର୍ମେଵ ଶୁ ମନୋନୟନାମୃତଃ ଶୁ ।
ବୈଣିଶୁଙ୍ଗେ ଶୁ ମମ ଜୀବିତବଲଭୋ ଶୁ
କୃଷ୍ଣାହିମୟଭ୍ୟାମ୍ୟତେ ମମ ଲୋଚନାୟ ॥ ୧୪ ॥

*māraḥ svayam̄ nu madhura-dyuti-maṇḍalaṁ nu
mādhuryam eva nu mano-nayanāmṛtaṁ nu
veṇī-mṛjō nu mama jīvita-vallabhaḥ nu
kṛṣṇo 'yam abhyudayate mama locanāya*

SYNOMYMS

māraḥ—Cupid; *svayam*—personally; *nu*—whether; *madhura*—sweet; *dyuti*—of effulgence; *maṇḍalam*—encirclement; *nu*—whether; *mādhuryam*—sweetness; *eva*—even; *nu*—certainly; *manah-nayana-amṛtam*—nectar for the mind and eyes; *nu*—whether; *veṇī-mṛjāḥ*—loosening of the hair; *nu*—whether; *mama*—My; *jīvita-vallabhaḥ*—the pleasure of the life and soul; *nu*—whether; *kṛṣṇaḥ*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *ayam*—this; *abhyudayate*—manifests; *mama*—My; *locanāya*—for the eyes.

TRANSLATION

In the attitude of Rādhārāṇī, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu addressed the gopis: " 'My dear friends, where is that Kṛṣṇa, Cupid personified, who has the effulgence of a kadamba flower, who is sweetness itself, the nectar of

My eyes and mind, He who loosens the hair of the gopis, who is the supreme source of transcendental bliss and My life and soul? Has He come before My eyes again?" "

PURPORT

This is another verse from Kṛṣṇa-karṇāmṛta (68).

TEXT 75

किब। एই साक्षात् काम, द्युतिबिरुद्ध मूर्तिमान्,
 कि माधुर्य स्वयं मूर्तिमन्त ।
 किबा अमो-नेत्रोऽसव, किबा प्राणवल्लभ,
 सत्य कृष्ण आईला नेत्रानन्द ॥ ७५ ॥

*kibā ei sākṣāt kāma, dyuti-bimba mūrtimān,
 ki mādhurya svayam mūrtimanta
 kibā mano-netrotsava, kibā prāṇa-vallabha,
 satya kṛṣṇa āīlā netrānanda*

SYNONYMS

kibā—whether; *ei*—this; *sākṣāt*—directly; *kāma*—Cupid; *dyuti-bimba*—reflection of the effulgence; *mūrtimān*—personified; *ki*—whether; *mādhurya*—sweetness; *svayam*—personally; *mūrtimanta*—personified; *kibā*—whether; *manoh-netra-utsava*—festival of the mind and eyes; *kibā*—whether; *prāṇa-vallabha*—My life and soul; *satya*—truly; *kṛṣṇa*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *āīlā*—has come; *netra-ānanda*—the pleasure of My eyes.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu then would begin to talk like this: "Is Cupid personified present with the effulgence and reflection of the kadamba tree? Is He the same person, personified sweetness, who is the pleasure of My eyes and mind, who is My life and soul? Has Kṛṣṇa actually come before My eyes?"

TEXT 76

गुरु—नाना भावगण, शिशु—प्रभुरु तमु-अम,
 नाना ग्रीते सतत नाचाय ।

ନିର୍ବେଦ, ବିଷାଦ, ଦୈତ୍ୟ, ଚାପଲ୍ୟ, ହର୍ଷ, ଧୈର୍ୟ, ମନ୍ୟ,
ଏହି ଶୃତେ ପ୍ରଭୁର କାଳ ସାମ ॥ ୭୬ ॥

guru—*nānā bhāva-gaṇa*, *śiṣya*—*prabhura tanu-mana*,
nānā rīte satata nācāya
nirveda, viṣāda, dainya, cāpalya, harṣa, dhairyā, manyu,
ei nṛtye prabhura kāla yāya

SYNONYMS

guru—the teacher; *nānā*—various; *bhāva-gaṇa*—ecstasies; *śiṣya*—disciples; *prabhura*—of Lord Caitanya; *tanu-mana*—body and mind; *nānā*—various; *rīte*—in ways; *satata*—always; *nācāya*—causes to dance; *nirveda*—despondency; *viṣāda*—moroseness; *dainya*—humility; *cāpalya*—restlessness; *harṣa*—joy; *dhairyā*—endurance; *manyu*—anger; *ei*—this; *nṛtye*—in dancing; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *kāla*—time; *yāya*—passes.

TRANSLATION

As the spiritual master chastises the disciple and teaches him the art of devotional service, so all the ecstatic symptoms of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu—including despondency, moroseness, humility, restlessness, joy, endurance and anger—all instructed His body and mind. In this way, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu passed His time.

TEXT 77

ଚଣ୍ଡିଦାସ, ବିଜ୍ଞାପତି, ରାୟେର ନାଟକ-ଗୀତି,
 କର୍ଣ୍ଣମୃତ, ଶ୍ରୀଗୀତଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ।
 ସ୍ଵରୂପ-ରାମାନନ୍ଦ-ସନେ, ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ରାତ୍ରି-ଦିନେ,
 ଗାୟ, ଶୁନେ—ପରମ ଆନନ୍ଦ ॥ ୭୭ ॥

caṇḍīdāsa, vidyāpati, rāyera nāṭaka-gīti,
karṇāmṛta, śrī-gīta-govinda
svarūpa-rāmānanda-sane, mahāprabhu rātri-dine,
gāya, śune—parama ānanda

SYNONYMS

caṇḍī-dāsa—the poet Caṇḍīdāsa; *vidyā-pati*—the poet Vidyāpati; *rāyera*—of the poet Rāya Rāmānanda; *nāṭaka*—the *Jagannātha-vallabha-*

nātaka; gīti—songs; karṇāmrta—the Kṛṣṇa-karṇāmrta of Bilvamaṅgala Ṭhākura; śrī-gīta-govinda—the Gīta-govinda of Jayadeva Gosvāmī; svarūpa—Svarūpa Dāmodara; rāmānanda-sane—with Rāya Rāmānanda; mahā-prabhu—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; rātri-dine—day and night; gāya—sings; śune—hears; parama ānanda—with great pleasure.

TRANSLATION

He also passed His time reading the books and singing the songs of Caṇḍīdāsa and Vidyāpati, and listening to quotations from the Jagannātha-vallabha-nātaka, Kṛṣṇa-karṇāmrta and Gīta-govinda. Thus in the association of Svarūpa Dāmodara and Rāya Rāmānanda, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu passed His days and nights chanting and hearing with great pleasure.

TEXT 78

পুরীর বাংসল্য মুখ্য,
গোবিন্দাত্তের শুক্লসখ্য,
গদাধর, জগদানন্দ,
এই চারি ভাবে প্রভু বশ ॥ ৭৮ ॥

purira vātsalya mukhya, rāmānandera śuddha-sakhya,
govindādyera śuddha-dāsy-a-rasa
gadādhara, jagadānanda, svarūpera mukhya rasānanda,
ei cāri bhāve prabhu vaśa

SYNONYMS

purīra—of Paramānanda Purī; vātsalya—paternal affection; mukhya—chiefly; rāmānandera—of Rāya Rāmānanda; śuddha-sakhya—pure fraternity; govinda-ādyera—of Govinda and others; śuddha-dāsy-a-rasa—the pure and unalloyed mellow of service; gadā-dhara—Gadādhara Pañdita; jagadānanda—Jagadānanda Pañdita; sva-rūpera—of Svarūpa Dāmodara; mukhya—chiefly; rasa-ānanda—tasting the pleasure of conjugal love; ei—these; cāri—in four; bhāve—ecstatic conditions; prabhu—the Lord; vaśa—became obliged.

TRANSLATION

Among His associates, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu enjoyed paternal loving affection with Paramānanda Purī, friendly affection with

Rāmānanda Rāya, unalloyed service from Govinda and others, and humors of conjugal love with Gadādhara, Jagadānanda and Svarūpa Dāmodara. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu enjoyed all these four mellows, and thus He remained obliged to His devotees.

PURPORT

Paramānanda Purī is said to have been Uddhava in Vṛndāvana. His affections with Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu were on the platform of paternal love. This was because Paramānanda Purī happened to be the Godbrother of the spiritual master of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. Similarly, Rāmānanda Rāya, who is considered an incarnation of Arjuna and by some an incarnation of Viśākhādevī, enjoyed unalloyed fraternal love with the Lord. Unalloyed personal service was enjoyed by Govinda and others. In the presence of His most confidential devotees like Gadādhara Paṇḍita, Jagadānanda and Svarūpa Dāmodara, Caitanya Mahāprabhu enjoyed the ecstatic conditions of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī in Her conjugal relationship with Kṛṣṇa. Absorbed in these four transcendental mellows, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu resided in Jagannātha Purī, feeling very much obliged to His devotees.

TEXT 79

লীলাশুক মর্ত্যজন,
তাহে মুখ্য-রসাশ্রয়,
টাঁর হয় ভাবোদগম,
হইয়াচেন মহাশয়।
তাতে হয় সর্বভাবোদয় ॥ ৭৯ ॥

*līlāśuka martya-jana, tāñra haya bhāvodbhava,
iśvare se—ki ihā vismaya
tāhe mukhya-rasāśraya, ha-iyāchena mahāśaya,
tāte haya sarva-bhāvodaya*

SYNOMYS

līlā-śuka—Bilvamaṅgala Ṭhākura; *martya-jana*—a person of this world; *tāñra*—of him; *haya*—there is; *bhāva-udgama*—manifestation of different ecstasies; *iśvare*—in the Supreme Lord; *se*—that; *ki*—what; *ihā*—here; *vismaya*—astonishing; *tāhe*—in that; *mukhya*—chief; *rasa-āśraya*—mellows; *ha-iyāchena*—has become; *mahā-āśaya*—the great personality Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *tāte*—therefore; *haya*—there is; *sarva-bhāva-udaya*—a manifestation of all ecstasies.

TRANSLATION

Lilāsuka [Bilvamāngala Ṭhākura] was an ordinary human being, yet he developed many ecstatic symptoms in his body. What, then, is so astonishing about these symptoms' being manifest in the body of the Supreme Personality of Godhead? In the ecstatic mood of conjugal love, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was on the highest platform; therefore, all the exuberant ecstasies were naturally visible in His body.

PURPORT

Lilāsuka is Bilvamaṅgala Ṭhākura Gosvāmī. He was a south Indian, a brāhmaṇa, and his former name was Śilhana Miśra. When he was a householder, he became attracted to a prostitute named Cintāmani, but eventually he took her advice and became renounced. Thus he wrote one book, Śanti-śataka, and later, by the mercy of Lord Kṛṣṇa and the Vaiṣṇavas, he became a great devotee. Thus he became famous as Bilvamaṅgala Ṭhākura Gosvāmī. On that elevated platform, he wrote a book named Kṛṣṇa-karṇamṛta, which is very famous amongst Vaiṣṇavas. Since he exhibited so many ecstatic symptoms, people used to call him Lilāsuka.

TEXT 80

*pūrve vraja-vilāse, yei tina abhilāše,
yatneha āsvāda nā haila
śrī-rādhāra bhāva-sāra, āpane kari' arṅgikāra,
sei tina vastu āsvādila*

SYNONYMS

pūrve—formerly; *vraja-vilāse*—in the pastimes of Vṛndāvana; *yei tina*—those three; *abhilāše*—in desires; *yatneha*—by great endeavor; *āsvāda*—taste; *nā haila*—there was not; *śrī-rādhāra*—of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī; *bhāva-sāra*—the essence of the ecstasy; *āpane*—personally; *kari'*—making; *aṅgikāra*—acceptance; *sei*—those; *tina vastu*—three subjects; *āsvādila*—tasted.

TRANSLATION

During His previous pastimes in Vṛndāvana, Lord Kṛṣṇa desired to enjoy the three different types of ecstasy, but despite great endeavor, He could not taste them. Such ecstasies are the monopoly of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī. Therefore, in order to taste them, Śrī Kṛṣṇa accepted the position of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī in the form of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 81

āpane kari' āsvādane, śikhālī bhakta-gaṇe,
 prema-cintāmaṇira prabhu dhanī
 nāhi jāne sthānāsthāna, yāre tāre kaila dāna,
 mahāprabhu — dātā-śiromani

SYNONYMS

āpane—personally; *kari'*—doing; *āsvādane*—tasting; *śikhāila*—He taught; *bhakta-gaṇe*—to His direct disciples; *prema-cintāmaṇīra*—of the touchstone of love of Godhead; *prabhu*—the Lord; *dhanī*—capitalist; *nāhi*—does not; *jāne*—know; *sthāna-asthāna*—the proper place or improper place; *yāre*—to whomever; *tāre*—to him; *kaila*—made; *dāna*—charity; *mahā-prabhu*—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *dātā-siromani*—the most munificent personality.

TRANSLATION

By personally tasting the mellows of love of Godhead, Caitanya Mahāprabhu taught His direct disciples the process. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu is the most munificent incarnation of the touchstone of love of God. He does not consider whether one is a proper or improper recipient, but gives His treasure to anyone and everyone. Thus He is the most munificent.

PURPORT

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's capital is the touchstone of love of Godhead, and consequently He is a great owner of that transcendental treasure. After

making unlimited amounts of gold, the touchstone remains the same. Similarly, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, although distributing love of Godhead unlimitedly, still remained the supreme owner of this transcendental opulence. His devotees, who learned it from Him, also had to distribute it munificently all over the world. This Kṛṣṇa consciousness movement, following in the footsteps of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu and His confidential devotees, is also trying to distribute love of Godhead all over the world through the chanting of the holy names of the Lord—Hare Kṛṣṇa, Hare Kṛṣṇa, Kṛṣṇa Kṛṣṇa, Hare Hare/ Hare Rāma, Hare Rāma, Rāma Rāma, Hare Hare.

TEXT 82

এই গুপ্ত ভাব-সিন্দু, ব্ৰহ্মা না পায় এক বিন্দু,
 হেন ধন বিলাইল সংসারে ।
 ঔছে দয়ালু অবতাৱ, ঔছে দাতা নাহি আৱ,
 গুণ কেহ নারে বৰ্ণিবাৰে ॥ ৮২ ॥

*ei gupta bhāva-sindhu, brahmā nā pāya eka bindu,
 hena dhana vilāila saṁsāre
 aiche dayālu avatāra, aiche dātā nāhi āra,
 guṇa keha nāre varṇibāre*

SYNONYMS

ei—this; *gupta*—confidential; *bhāva-sindhu*—ocean of ecstasies; *brahmā*—Lord Brahmā; *nā*—does not; *pāya*—get; *eka*—one; *bindu*—drop; *hena*—such; *dhana*—wealth; *vilāila*—distributed; *saṁsāre*—all over the world; *aiche*—such; *dayālu*—merciful; *avatāra*—incarnation; *aiche*—such; *dātā*—charitable donor; *nāhi*—there is not; *āra*—anyone else; *guṇa*—this quality; *keha*—anyone; *nāre*—not able; *varṇibāre*—to describe.

TRANSLATION

No one, not even Lord Brahmā, can ascertain or even taste a drop of this confidential ocean of ecstasy, but Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, out of His causeless mercy, has distributed this love of Godhead all over the world. Thus there cannot be any incarnation more munificent than Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. There is no greater donor. Who can describe His transcendental qualities?

TEXT 83

କହିବାର କଥା ନହେ, କହିଲେ କେହ ନା ବୁଝୁମେ,
 ଓହେ ଚିତ୍ର ଚିତ୍ତଭ୍ୟେର ରଙ୍ଗ ।
 ସେଇ ସେ ବୁଝିତେ ପାରେ, ଚିତ୍ତଭ୍ୟେର କୃପା ସାରେ,
 ହୟ ତା'ର ଦାସାନୁଦାସ-ସଙ୍ଗ ॥ ୮୩ ॥

*kahibāra kathā nahe, kahile keha nā bujhaye,
 aiche citra caitanyera raṅga
 sei se bujhite pāre, caitanyera kṛpā yāñre,
 haya tāñra dāsānudāsa-saṅga*

SYNONYMS

kahibāra kathā nahe—not a subject matter to describe freely; *kahile*—if spoken; *keha*—someone; *nā bujhaye*—not understands; *aiche*—in that way; *citra*—wonderful; *caitanyera*—of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *raṅga*—pastimes; *sei se*—whoever; *bujhite*—to understand; *pāre*—is able; *caitanyera*—of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *kṛpā*—the mercy; *yāñre*—unto whom; *haya*—becomes; *tāñra*—His; *dāsa-anudāsa-saṅga*—association with the servant of the servant.

TRANSLATION

Such topics are not to be discussed freely because if they are, no one will understand them. Such are the wonderful pastimes of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. Unto one who is able to understand, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu has shown mercy by giving him the association of the servant of His own servant.

PURPORT

An ordinary person cannot understand the transcendental ecstasies in the mode of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī. Unfit persons who utilize them are perverted into the *sahajiyā*, *bāula* and other *śampradāyas*. Thus the teachings are perverted. Even learned scholars in the academic field cannot understand the transcendental bliss and ecstasy exhibited by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu and His pure devotees. One must be fit to understand the purport of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's activities.

TEXT 84

চৈতন্যলীলা-রত্ন-সার,
তেঁহো ধূইলা রঘুনাথের কণ্ঠে ।
তাহা কিছু যে শুনিলুঁ,
ভক্তগণে দিলুঁ এই ভেটে ॥ ৮৪ ॥

caitanya-līlā-ratna-sāra, svarūpera bhāṇḍāra,
teñho thuilā raghunāthera kañthe
tāhān kichu ye śuniluñ, tāhā ihān vistāriluñ,
bhakta-gaṇe diluñ ei bheṭe

SYNONYMS

caitanya-līlā—the pastimes of Lord Caitanya; *ratna-sāra*—the topmost jewel; *sva-rūpera*—of Svarūpa Dāmodara; *bhāṇḍāra*—of the storehouse; *teñho*—he; *thuilā*—kept; *raghu-nāthera kañthe*—in the throat of Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī; *tāhān*—there; *kichu ye*—whatever little; *śuniluñ*—I have heard; *tāhā*—that only; *ihān*—in this book; *vistāriluñ*—I have described; *bhakta-gaṇe*—to the pure devotees; *diluñ*—I gave; *ei*—this; *bheṭe*—presentation.

TRANSLATION

The pastimes of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu are the topmost of jewels. They have been kept in the storehouse of Svarūpa Dāmodara Gosvāmī, who has explained them to Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī, who has repeated them to me. Whatever little I have heard from Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī I have described in this book, which is presented to all devotees.

PURPORT

All the activities of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu were noted by His personal secretary Svarūpa Dāmodara and repeated to Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī, who memorized them. Whatever Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī heard is recorded in Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta. This is called the *paramparā* system, from Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu to Svarūpa Dāmodara to Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī to Kavirāja Gosvāmī. Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī has distributed this information in his book *Caitanya-caritāmṛta*. In other words, *Caitanya-caritāmṛta* is the essence of the instruction given through the *paramparā* system of the disciplic succession stemming from Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 85

yadi keha hena kaya, grantha kaila śloka-maya,
 itara jane nāribe bujhite
 prabhura yei ācaraṇa, sei kari varṇana,
 sarva-citta nāri ārādhite

SYNONYMS

yadi—if; keha—someone; hena—thus; kaya—says; grantha—this book; kaila—is made; śloka-maya—with various Sanskrit verses; itara—ordinary; jane—persons; nāribe bujhite—will not be able to understand; prabhura—of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; yei—whatever; ācarana—activities; sei—that; kari—I do; varṇana—description; sarva-citta—all hearts; nāri—I am unable; ārādhite—to please.

TRANSLATION

If one says that Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta is full of Sanskrit verses and therefore not understandable by a common man, I reply that what I have described are the pastimes of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu and that for me to satisfy everyone is not possible.

PURPORT

Śrīla Kavirāja Gosvāmī and one who follows in his footsteps do not have to cater to the public. Their business is simply to satisfy the previous ācāryas and describe the pastimes of the Lord. One who is able to understand can relish this exalted transcendental literature, which is actually not meant for ordinary persons like scholars and literary men. Generally, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's pastimes recorded in *Caitanya-caritāmṛta* are studied in universities and scholastic circles from a literary and historical point of view, but actually *Caitanya-caritāmṛta* is not a subject matter for research workers or literary scholars. It is simply meant for those devotees who have dedicated their lives to the service of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 86

নাহি কাহাঁ সবিরোধ,
সহজ বস্তু করি বিবরণ ।
যদি হয় রাগোদ্দেশ,
সহজ বস্তু না যায় লিখন ॥ ৮৬ ॥

*nāhi kāhān savirodha, nāhi kāhān anurodha,
sahaja vastu kari vivaraṇa
yadi haya rāgodeśa, tāhān haye āveśa,
sahaja vastu nā yāya likhana*

SYNONYMS

nāhi—there is not; *kāhān*—anywhere; *sa-virodha*—opposing element; *nāhi*—there is not; *kāhān*—anywhere; *anurodha*—acceptance of someone's opinion; *sahaja*—simple; *vastu*—substance; *kari*—I do; *vivaraṇa*—description; *yadi*—if; *haya*—there is; *rāga-uddeśa*—someone's attraction or obstruction; *tāhān*—there; *haye*—becoming; *āveśa*—involved; *sahaja*—simple; *vastu*—substance; *nā yāya*—is not possible; *likhana*—the writing.

TRANSLATION

In this Caitanya-caritāmṛta there is no contradictory conclusion, nor is anyone else's opinion accepted. I have written this book to describe the simple substance as I have heard it from superiors. If I become involved in someone's likes and dislikes, I cannot possibly write the simple truth.

PURPORT

The simplest thing for human beings is to follow their predecessors. Judgment according to mundane senses is not a very easy process. Whatever is awakened by attachment to one's predecessor is the way of devotional service as indicated by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. The author says, however, that he cannot consider the opinions of those who become attracted or repelled by such things, because one cannot write impartially in that way. In other words, the author is stating that he did not inject personal opinion in Caitanya-caritāmṛta. He has simply described his spontaneous understanding from superiors. If he had been carried away by someone's likes and dislikes, he could not have written of such a sublime subject matter in such an easy

way. The actual facts are understandable to real devotees. When these facts are recorded, they are very congenial to the devotees, but one who is not a devotee cannot understand. Such is the subject matter for realization. Mundane scholarship and its concomitant attachments and detachments cannot arouse spontaneous love of Godhead. Such love cannot be described by a mundane scholar.

TEXT 87

yebā nāhi bujhe keha, śunite śunite seha,
 ki adbhuta caitanya-carita
 kṛṣṇe upajibe prīti, jānibe rasera rīti,
 śunilei bāda haya hita

SYNONYMS

yebā—whoever; *nāhi*—does not; *bujhe*—understand; *keha*—someone; *śunite* *śunite*—hearing and hearing; *seha*—he; *ki*—what; *adbhuta*—wonderful; *caitanya-carita*—pastimes of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *kṛṣṇe*—unto Kṛṣṇa; *upajibe*—will develop; *priti*—love; *jānibe*—he will understand; *rasera*—of transcendental mellows; *ṛiti*—the ways; *śunilei*—simply by hearing; *bada*—great; *haya*—there is; *hita*—benefit.

TRANSLATION

If one does not understand in the beginning but continues to hear again and again, the wonderful effects of Lord Caitanya's pastimes will bring love for Kṛṣṇa. Gradually one will come to understand the loving affairs between Kṛṣṇa and the gopis and other associates of Vṛndāvana. Everyone is advised to continue to hear over and over again in order to greatly benefit.

TEXT 88

ইঁহা শ্লোক দুই চারি, তার ব্যাখ্যা ভাষা করি,
কেনে না বুঝিবে সর্বজন ॥ ৮৮ ॥

*bhāgavata—śloka-maya, ṭīkā tāra sāṁskṛta haya,
tabu kaiche bujhe tri-bhuvana
ihān śloka dui cāri, tāra vyākhyā bhāṣā kari,
kene nā bujhibe sarva-jana*

SYNONYMS

bhāgavata—the Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam; śloka-maya—full of Sanskrit verses; ṭīkā—commentaries; tāra—of that; sāṁskṛta—Sanskrit language; haya—there are; tabu—still; kaiche—how; bujhe—understands; tri-bhuvana—the whole world; ihān—in this; śloka—verses; dui cāri—a few; tāra—of them; vyākhyā—explanation; bhāṣā—in simple language; kari—I do; kene—why; nā—not; bujhibe—will understand; sarva-jana—all people.

TRANSLATION

In reply to those critics who say that Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta is full of Sanskrit verses, it can be said that Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam is also full of Sanskrit verses, as are the commentaries on Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam. Nonetheless, Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam can be understood by everyone, as well as by advanced devotees who study the Sanskrit commentaries. Why, then, will people not understand Caitanya-caritāmṛta? There are only a few Sanskrit verses, and these have been explained in the Bengali vernacular. What is the difficulty in understanding?

TEXT 89

শেয়-লীলার সূত্রগণ, কৈলুঁ কিছু বিবরণ,
ইঁহা বিষ্ণুরিতে চিন্ত হয়।
থাকে যদি আয়ুঃ-শেষ, বিষ্ণুরিব লীলা-শেষ,
যদি মহাপ্রভুর কৃপা হয় ॥ ৮৯ ॥

*śeṣa-lilāra sūtra-gaṇa, kailuṇ kichu vivaraṇa,
ihān vistārite citta haya
thāke yadi āyuh-śeṣa, vistāribā lilā-śeṣa,
yadi mahāprabhura kṛpā haya*

SYNONYMS

śeṣa-līlāra—of the pastimes at the end; sūtra-gaṇa—the codes; kailuṇ—I have done; kichu—some; vivaraṇa—description; ihaṇ—here; vistārite—to expand more and more; citta haya—there is a desire; thāke—remains; yadi—if; āyuḥ-śeṣa—the end of life; vistāribā—I shall describe; līlā—pastimes; śeṣa—at the end; yadi—if; mahā-prabhura—of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; kṛpā—mercy; haya—there is.

TRANSLATION

I have already given in codes all the facts and figures of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's last pastimes, and I have a desire to describe them elaborately. If I remain longer and am fortunate enough to receive the mercy of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, I shall try to describe them again more elaborately.

TEXT 90

আমি বৃক্ষ জরাতুর,	লিখিতে কাঁপয়ে কর,
ঘনে কিছু স্মরণ না হয়।	
না দেখিয়ে নয়নে,	না শুনিয়ে শ্রবণে,
তবু লিখি'—এ বড় বিস্ময় ॥ ৯০ ॥	

āmi vṛddha jarātura, likhite kāñpaye kara,
 mane kichu smaraṇa nā haya
 nā dekhiye nayane, nā śuniye śravaṇe,
 tabu likhi'—e baḍa vismaya

SYNONYMS

āmi—I; vṛddha—old man; jarā-ātura—disturbed by invalidity; likhite—to write; kāñpaye—trembles; kara—the hand; mane—in the mind; kichu—any; smaraṇa—remembrance; nā haya—there is not; nā dekhiye—I cannot see; nayane—by the eyes; nā śuniye—I cannot hear; śravaṇe—with the ears; tabu—still; likhi'—writing; e—this; baḍa vismaya—a great wonder.

TRANSLATION

I have now become too old and disturbed by invalidity. While writing, my hands tremble. I cannot remember anything, nor can I see or hear properly. Still I write, and this is a great wonder.

TEXT 91

এই অন্ত্যলীলা-সার,
করি' কিছু করিলুঁ বর্ণন।
ইহা-মধ্যে মরি যবে,
এই লীলা ভজ্জগণ-ধন ॥ ১১ ॥

*ei antya-lilā-sāra, sūtra-madhye vistāra,
kari' kichu kariluṇ varṇana
ihā-madhye mari yabe, varṇite nā pāri tabe,
ei lilā bhakta-gaṇa-dhana*

SYNONYMS

ei antya-lilā-sāra—the essence of the *antya-lilā* (Lord Caitanya's pastimes at the end); *sūtra-madhye*—in the codes; *vistāra*—expansion; *kari'*—doing; *kichu*—something; *kariluṇ varṇana*—have described; *ihā-madhye*—in the meantime; *mari*—I die; *yabe*—when; *varṇite*—to describe; *nā pāri*—not able; *tabe*—then; *ei lilā*—these pastimes; *bhakta-gaṇa-dhana*—the treasure of the devotees.

TRANSLATION

In this chapter I have to some extent described the essence of the pastimes of Lord Caitanya at the end. If I die in the meantime and cannot describe them in detail, at least the devotees will have this transcendental treasure.

TEXT 92

সংক্ষেপে এই সূত্র কৈল,
আগে তাহা করিব বিস্তার।
যদি তত দিন জিয়ে,
ইচ্ছা ভরি' করিব বিচার ॥ ১২ ॥

*saṅkṣepe ei sūtra kaila, yei ihāṇ nā likhila,
āge tāhā kariba vistāra
yadi tata dina jiye, mahāprabhura kṛpā haye,
icchā bhari' kariba vicāra*

SYNONYMS

saṅkṣepe—in brief; ei sūtra—these codes; kaila—I have made; yei—whatever; ihañ—in this; nā likhila—I could not write; āge—in the future; tāhā—that; kariba—I shall make; vistāra—expansion; yadi—if; tata—so many; dina—days; jiye—I live; mahā-prabhura—of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; krpa—the mercy; haye—there is; icchā bhari’—satisfying the desire; kariba—I shall do; vicāra—consideration.

TRANSLATION

In this chapter I have briefly described the codes. Whatever I have not described I shall describe extensively in the future. If, by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's mercy, I live for so many days that I can fulfill my desires, I will give full consideration to these pastimes.

TEXT 93

ছোট বড় ভক্তগণ,	বন্দে। সবার শ্রিচরণ,
সবে মোরে করহ সন্তোষ।	
স্বরূপ-গোসাঙ্গির মত,	রূপ-রঘুনাথ জানে যত,
তাই লিখি' নাহি মোর দোষ ॥ ১৩ ॥	

choṭa bāda bhakta-gaṇa, vandoñ sabāra śrī-carāṇa,
 sabe more karaha santoṣa
 svarūpa-gosāñira mata, rūpa-raghunātha jāne yata,
 tāi likhi' nāhi mora doṣa

SYNONYMS

choṭa—small; bāda—great; bhakta-gaṇa—devotees; vandoñ—I worship; sabāra—all of them; śrī-carāṇa—the lotus feet; sabe—all of you; more—unto me; karaha—please do; santoṣa—satisfaction; sva-rūpa-gosāñira mata—the view of Svarūpa Dāmodara Gosvāmī; rūpa-raghunātha—Rūpa and Raghunātha; jāne—know; yata—all; tāi—that; likhi’—writing; nāhi—there is not; mora—my; doṣa—fault.

TRANSLATION

I worship herewith the lotus feet of all kinds of devotees, both advanced and neophyte. I request all of them to be satisfied with me. I am faultless because I have written herein whatever I have understood from

Svarūpa Dāmodara Gosvāmī and Rūpa and Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmīs. I have neither added nor subtracted from their version.

PURPORT

According to Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura, there are three kinds of devotees, known as *bhajana-vijña* (experts in devotional service), *bhajana-śila* (devotees engaged in devotional service), and *kṛṣṇa-nāme dīkṣita kṛṣṇa-nāmakārī* (initiated devotees engaged in chanting). The author of *Caitanya-caritāmṛta* begs the mercy of all these devotees and asks them to be pleased with him. He says, “Let the neophyte devotees—the devotees who are very expert in arguing though they have no sense of advanced devotional service, who think themselves very advanced because they imitate some *smārtabrahmaṇa*—let such devotees not be displeased with me, thinking that I have committed errors in this regard. I beg their pardon with great humility, but I am submitting that I personally have no desire to add or subtract anything. I have only written what I have heard in the disciplic succession because I am dedicated to the lotus feet of previous ācāryas like Svarūpa Dāmodara, Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī and Rūpa Gosvāmī. I have only written what I have learned from them.”

TEXT 94

ଶ୍ରୀକୃତେଷ୍ଟ, ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ,
ଅଦ୍ଵୈତାଦି ଭକ୍ତବ୍ୟନ୍ଦ,
ଶିରେ ଧରି ସବାର ଚରଣ ।
ଶ୍ରୀକୃପ, କୃପ, ସନାତନ,
ରଘୁନାଥେର ଶ୍ରୀଚରଣ,
ଖୁଲି କରୋ ମନ୍ତ୍ରକେ ଭୂଷଣ ॥ ୧୪ ॥

śrī-caitanya, nityānanda, advaitādi bhakta-vṛnda,
śire dhari sabāra caraṇa
svarūpa, rūpa, sanātana, raghunāthera śrī-caraṇa,
dhūli karoñ mastake bhūṣaṇa

SYNONYMS

śrī-caitanya—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; nityānanda—Lord Nityānanda Prabhu; advaitā-ādi bhakta-vṛnda—as well as personalities like Advaita Ācārya and all the devotees; śire—on my head; dhari—taking; sabāra—of all; caraṇa—the lotus feet; sva-rūpa—Śrīla Svarūpa Dāmodara Gosvāmī; rūpa—Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī; sanātana—Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī; raghu-nāthera—of

Śrīla Raghunātha Gosvāmī; *śrī-caraṇa*—the lotus feet; *dhūli*—dust; *karoṁ*—I do; *mastake*—on my head; *bhūṣaṇa*—decoration.

TRANSLATION

According to the paramparā system, I wish to take the dust from the lotus feet of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, Nityānanda Prabhu, Advaita Prabhu, and all the associates of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu like Svarūpa Dāmodara, Rūpa Gosvāmī and Sanātana Gosvāmī and Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī. I wish to take the dust of their lotus feet upon my head. In this way I wish to be blessed with their mercy.

TEXT 95

পাঞ্চাঙ্গ যাঁর আজ্ঞা-ধন,
বজেৰ তাঁৰ বৈষ্ণবগণ,
চৈতন্যবিলাস-সিন্ধু-
তাঁৰ কণা কহে কৃষ্ণদাস ॥ ৯৫ ॥

pāñcāṅga yāñra ājñā-dhana, vrajera vaiṣṇava-gaṇa,
vandoñ tāñra mukhya haridāsa
caitanya-vilāsa-sindhu- kallolera eka bindu,
tāra kañā kahe kṛṣṇadāsa

SYNONYMS

pāñcāṅga—getting; *yāñra*—whose; *ājñā-dhana*—order; *vrajera*—of Vṛndāvana; *vaiṣṇava-gaṇa*—all the Vaiṣṇavas; *vandoñ*—I worship; *tāñra*—of them; *mukhya*—the chief; *hari-dāsa*—Haridāsa; *caitanya-vilāsa-sindhu*—of the ocean of the pastimes of Lord Caitanya; *kallolera eka bindu*—one drop of one wave; *tāra*—of it; *kañā*—a particle only; *kahe*—describes; *kṛṣṇadāsa*—Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī.

TRANSLATION

Receiving orders from the above authorities and the Vaiṣṇavas of Vṛndāvana, especially from Haridāsa, the priest of Govindajī, I, Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī, have tried to describe one small particle of one drop of one wave of the ocean of the pastimes of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

Thus end the Bhaktivedanta purports to the Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta, Madhya-līlā, Second Chapter, describing the ecstatic manifestations of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's Stay at the House of Advaita Ācārya

In his *Amṛta-pravāha-bhāṣya*, Śrīla Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura gives the following summary study of the Third Chapter. After accepting the *sannyāsa* order at Katwa, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu traveled continuously for three days in the Rādhā-deśa and, by the trick of Nityānanda Prabhu, eventually came to the western side of Śāntipura. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was induced to believe that the River Ganges was the Yamunā. When He was worshiping the sacred river, Advaita Prabhu appeared with a boat. Advaita Prabhu asked Him to take His bath in the Ganges and took Him to His own house. There, at the house of Advaita Prabhu, all the Navadvīpa devotees, along with mother Śacīdevī, came to see Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. This house was located at Śāntipura. Mother Śacīdevī cooked for Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu and Nityānanda Prabhu, and at that time there were many joking exchanges between Advaita Prabhu and Nityānanda Prabhu. In the evening there was a mass *saṅkīrtana* at the house of Advaita Prabhu, and mother Śacīdevī gave Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu permission to leave. She requested Him to make Jagannātha Purī, Nilācala, His headquarters. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu granted His mother's request and, followed by Nityānanda, Mukunda, Jagadānanda and Dāmodara, left Śāntipura. Bidding farewell to mother Śacīdevī, they all proceeded toward Jagannātha Purī, following the path of Chatrabhoga.

TEXT 1

গোরে প্রাণয়োহণযোহিথ বিধায়োৎসন্নাম
বৃন্দাবনং গন্তুমনা ভ্রমাদ্ ঘঃ ।
রাত্রে ভ্রম শাস্তিপূরীময়িত্বা
লালাস ভর্জেন্নিহ তং নতোহস্মি ॥ ১ ॥

*nyāsāṁ vidhāyotpraṇayo 'tha gauro
vṛndāvanāṁ gantu-manā bhramād yaḥ
rāḍhe bhraman śānti-purīm ayitvā
lalāsa bhaktair iha tarā nato 'smi*

SYNONYMS

nyāsam—the regular ritualistic ceremonies of the *sannyāsa* order; *vidhāya*—after accepting; *utprāṇayāḥ*—arousal of intense love for Kṛṣṇa; *atha*—thus; *gaurah*—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *vṛndāvanam*—to Vṛndāvana; *gantu-manāḥ*—thinking of going; *bhramāt*—apparently by mistake; *yāḥ*—who; *rāḍhe*—in the tract of land known as Rāḍha; *bhraman*—wandering; *śānti-purīm*—to Śāntipura; *ayitvā*—going; *lalāsa*—enjoyed; *bhaktaiḥ*—with the devotees; *iha*—here; *tam*—unto Him; *nataḥ asmi*—I offer my respectful obeisances.

TRANSLATION

After accepting the *sannyāsa* order of life, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu, out of intense love for Kṛṣṇa, wanted to go to Vṛndāvana, but apparently by mistake He wandered in the Rāḍha-deśa. Later He arrived at Śāntipura and enjoyed Himself there with His devotees. I offer my respectful obeisances to Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 2

জয় জয় শ্রীচৈতন্ত জয় নিত্যানন্দ ।
জয়াদ্বৈতচন্দ্র জয় গৌরভক্তবৃন্দ ॥ ২ ॥

*jaya jaya śrī-caitanya jaya nityānanda
jayādvaitacandra jaya gaura-bhakta-vṛnda*

SYNONYMS

jaya jaya—all glories; *śrī-caitanya*—to Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *jaya*—all glories; *nityānanda*—to Lord Nityānanda Prabhu; *jaya*—all glories; *advaita-candra*—to Śrī Advaita Gosāñi; *jaya*—all glories; *gaura-bhakta-vṛnda*—to the devotees of Lord Caitanya.

TRANSLATION

All glories to Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu! All glories to Nityānanda! All glories to Advaita Prabhu! And all glories to the devotees of Lord Caitanya, headed by Śrīvāsa!

TEXT 3

চক্ৰবৰ্ষ বৎসৱ-শেষ যেই মাস-মাস ।
তাৰ শুল্কপঞ্চে প্ৰভু কৱিলা সম্ভ্যাস ॥ ৩ ॥

*cabbiśa vatsara-śeṣa yei māgha-māsa
tāra śukla-pakṣe prabhu karilā sannyāsa*

SYNONYMS

cabbiśa—twenty-fourth; *vatsara*—of the year; *śeṣa*—at the end; *yei*—that; *māgha-māsa*—the month of Māgha (January and February); *tāra*—of that; *śukla-pakṣe*—in the waxing period of the moon; *prabhu*—the Lord; *karilā*—accepted; *sannyāsa*—the *sannyāsa* order of life.

TRANSLATION

At the end of His twenty-fourth year, in the month of Māgha, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu accepted the *sannyāsa* order during the waxing period of the moon.

TEXT 4

সন্ন্যাস করি' প্রেমাবেশে চলিলা বৃন্দাবন।
রাঢ়-দেশে তিন দিন করিলা ভ্রমণ ॥ ৮ ॥

sannyāsa kari' premāveśe calilā vṛndāvana
rāḍha-deśe tina dina karilā bhramaṇa

SYNONYMS

sannyāsa kari'—after accepting the *sannyāsa* order; *prema-āveśe*—in intense love for Kṛṣṇa; *calilā*—proceeded; *vṛndāvana*—toward Vṛndāvana-dhāma; *rāḍha-deśe*—in the tract of land known as Rāḍha; *tina dina*—continuously for three days; *karilā*—did; *bhramaṇa*—wandering.

TRANSLATION

After accepting the *sannyāsa* order, Caitanya Mahāprabhu, out of intense love for Kṛṣṇa, started for Vṛndāvana. However, He mistakenly wandered about in a trance continuously for three days in the tract of land known as Rāḍha-deśa.

PURPORT

The word Rāḍha-deśa comes from the word *rāṣṭra*, or “state.” From *rāṣṭra* the perverted word *rāḍha* has come. The part of Bengal on the western side of the Ganges is known as Rāḍha-deśa. Another name is Paunḍra-deśa. The word *paunḍra* is a perverted form of the word *peñdo*. It appears that the capital of Rāṣṭra-deśa was situated in that part of Bengal.

TEXT 5

এই শ্লোক পড়ি' প্রভু ভাবের আবেশে ।
অমিতে পবিত্র কৈল সব রাঢ়-দেশে ॥ ৫ ॥

*ei śloka padī' prabhu bhāvera āveśe
bhramite pavitra kaila saba rāḍha-deśe*

SYNONYMS

ei śloka—this verse; *padī'*—reciting; *prabhu*—the Lord; *bhāvera*—of ecstasy; *āveśe*—in a condition; *bhramite*—wandering; *pavitra*—purified; *kaila*—did; *saba rāḍha-deśe*—all of the tract of land known as Rāḍha-deśa.

TRANSLATION

Passing through the tract of land known as Rāḍha-deśa, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu recited the following verse in ecstasy.

TEXT 6

এতাঃ স আস্থায় পরাঞ্চনিষ্ঠামধ্যাসিতাঃ পূর্বতমৈর্মহঙ্গিঃ।
অহং তরিষ্যামি দ্রুন্তপারং তমো মুকুন্দাঙ্গু নিষেবয়েব ॥ ৬ ॥

*etāṁ sa āsthāya parātma-niṣṭhāṁ
adhyāsitāṁ pūrvatamair mahadbhiḥ
aharṁ tariṣyāmi duranta-pāraṁ
tamo mukundāṅghri-niṣevayaiva*

SYNONYMS

etām—this; *sah*—such; *āsthāya*—being completely fixed in; *para-ātma-niṣṭhām*—devotion to the Supreme Person, Kṛṣṇa; *adhyāsitām*—worshiped; *pūrvatamaiḥ*—by previous; *mahadbhiḥ*—ācāryas; *aham*—I; *tariṣyāmi*—shall cross over; *duranta-pāram*—the insurmountable; *tamaḥ*—the ocean of nescience; *mukunda-aṅghri*—of the lotus feet of Mukunda; *niṣevayā*—by worship; *eva*—certainly.

TRANSLATION

[As a brāhmaṇa from Avantī-deśa said:] “I shall cross over the insurmountable ocean of nescience by being firmly fixed in the service of the lotus feet of Kṛṣṇa. This was approved by the previous ācāryas, who were

fixed in firm devotion to the Lord, Paramātmā, the Supreme Personality of Godhead."

PURPORT

In connection with this verse, which is a quotation from *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam* (11.23.58), Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura says that of the sixty-four items required for rendering devotional service, acceptance of the symbolic marks of *sannyāsa* is a regulative principle. If one accepts the *sannyāsa* order, his main business is to devote his life completely to the service of Mukunda, Kṛṣṇa. If one does not completely devote his mind and body to the service of the Lord, he does not actually become a *sannyāsī*. It is not simply a matter of changing dress. In *Bhagavad-gītā* (6.1) it is also stated, *anāśritaḥ karma-phalaṁ kāryam karma karoti yaḥ/sa sannyāsī ca yogī ca*: one who works devotedly for the satisfaction of Kṛṣṇa is a *sannyāsī*. The dress is not *sannyāsa*, but the attitude of service to Kṛṣṇa is.

The word *parātma-niṣṭhā* means being a devotee of Lord Kṛṣṇa. *Parātmā*, the Supreme Person, is Kṛṣṇa. *Īśvaraḥ paramaḥ kṛṣṇaḥ sac-cid-ānanda-vigrahaḥ*. Those who are completely dedicated to the lotus feet of Kṛṣṇa in service are actually *sannyāsīs*. As a matter of formality, the devotee accepts the *sannyāsa* dress as previous ācāryas did. He also accepts the three *daṇḍas*. Later Viśnusvāmī considered that accepting the dress of a *tri-daṇḍī* was *parātma-niṣṭhā*. Therefore sincere devotees add another *daṇḍa*, the *jīva-dāṇḍa*, to the three existing *daṇḍas*. The Vaiṣṇava *sannyāsī* is known as a *tridaṇḍī-sannyāsī*. The Māyāvādī *sannyāsī* accepts only one *daṇḍa*, not understanding the purpose of *tri-daṇḍa*. Later, many persons in the community of Śiva Svāmī gave up the *ātma-niṣṭhā* (devotional service) of the Lord and followed the path of Śaṅkarācārya. Instead of accepting 108 names, those in the Śiva Svāmī-sampradāya follow the path of Śaṅkarācārya and accept the ten names of *sannyāsa*. Although Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu accepted the then-existing order of *sannyāsa* (namely *eka-daṇḍa*), He still recited a verse from *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam* about the *tridaṇḍa-sannyāsa* accepted by the *brāhmaṇa* of Avantīpura. Indirectly He declared that within that *eka-daṇḍa*, one *daṇḍa*, four *daṇḍas* existed as one. Accepting *ekadaṇḍa-sannyāsa* without *parātma-niṣṭhā* (devotional service to Lord Kṛṣṇa) is not acceptable to Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. In addition, according to the exact regulative principles, one should add the *jīva-dāṇḍa* to the *tri-daṇḍa*. These four *daṇḍas*, bound together as one, are symbolic of unalloyed devotional service to the Lord. Because the *ekadaṇḍī-sannyāsīs* of the Māyāvāda school are not devoted to the service of Kṛṣṇa, they try to merge into the Brahman effulgence, which is a marginal position between material and spiritual existence. They accept this

impersonal position as liberation. Māyāvādī *sannyāsīs*, not knowing that Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was a *tri-danḍī*, think of Caitanya Mahāprabhu as an *ekadaṇḍī-sannyāsī*. This is due to their vivarta, bewilderment. In Śrimad-Bhāgavatam there is no such thing as an *ekadaṇḍī-sannyāsī*; indeed, the *tri-danḍī-sannyāsī* is accepted as the symbolic representation of the *sannyāsa* order. By citing this verse from Śrimad-Bhāgavatam, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu accepted the *sannyāsa* order recommended in Śrimad-Bhāgavatam. The Māyāvādī *sannyāsīs*, who are enamored of the external energy of the Lord, cannot understand the mind of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

To date, all the devotees of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, following in His footsteps, accept the *sannyāsa* order and keep the sacred thread and tuft of unshaved hair. The *ekadaṇḍī-sannyāsīs* of the Māyāvādī school give up the sacred thread and do not keep any tuft of hair. Therefore they are unable to understand the purport of *tridaṇḍa-sannyāsa*, and as such they are not inclined to dedicate their lives to the service of Mukunda. They simply think of merging into the existence of Brahman because of their disgust with material existence. The ācāryas who advocate the *daiva-varṇāśrama* (the social order of cātur-varṇyam mentioned in Bhagavad-gītā) do not accept the proposition of *āsura-varṇāśrama*, which maintains that the social order of *varṇa* is indicated by birth.

The most intimate devotee of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, namely Gadādhara Paṇḍita, accepted *tridaṇḍa-sannyāsa* and also accepted Mādhava Upādhyāya as his *tridaṇḍī-sannyāsī* disciple. It is said that from this Mādhavācārya the *saṃpradāya* known in western India as the Vallabhācārya-saṃpradāya has begun. Śrīla Gopāla Bhaṭṭā Bose, who is known as a *smṛty-ācārya* in the Gauḍīya-Vaiṣṇava-saṃpradāya, later accepted the *tridaṇḍa-sannyāsa* order from Tridandipāda Prabodhānanda Sarasvatī. Although acceptance of *tridaṇḍa-sannyāsa* is not distinctly mentioned in the Gauḍīya Vaiṣṇava literature, the first verse of Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī's *Upadeśāmṛta* advocates that one should accept the *tridaṇḍa-sannyāsa* order by controlling the six forces:

vāco vegam manasaḥ krodha-vegam
jihvā-vegam udaropastha-vegam
etān vegān yo viṣaheta dhīraḥ
sarvām apīmāṁ pṛthivīn sa śiṣyāt

"One who can control the forces of speech, mind, anger, belly, tongue and genitals is known as a *gosvāmī* and is competent to accept disciples all over the world." The followers of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu never accepted the Māyāvāda order of *sannyāsa*, and for this they cannot be blamed. Śrī Caitanya

Mahāprabhu accepted Śrīdhara Svāmī, who was a *tridaṇḍi-sannyāsi*, but the Māyāvādī *sannyāsīs*, not understanding Śrīdhara Svāmī, sometimes think that Śrīdhara Svāmī belonged to the Māyāvāda *ekadaṇḍa-sannyāsa* community. Actually this was not the case.

TEXT 7

ପ୍ରଭୁ କହେ,—ସାଧୁ ଏହି ଭିକ୍ଷୁର ବଚନ ।
ମୁକୁନ୍ଦ ସେବନ-ତ୍ରାତ କୈଳ ନିର୍ଧାରଣ ॥ ୭ ॥

*prabhu kahe,—sādhu ei bhikṣura vacana
mukunda sevana-vrata kaila nirdhāraṇa*

SYNONYMS

prabhu kahe—the Lord said; *sādhu*—very much purified; *ei*—this; *bhikṣura*—of the mendicant; *vacana*—words; *mukunda*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *sevana-vrata*—decision to serve; *kaila*—made; *nirdhāraṇa*—indication.

TRANSLATION

Srī Caitanya Mahāprabhu approved the purport of this verse on account of the determination of the mendicant devotee to engage in the service of Lord Mukunda. He gave His approval of this verse, indicating that it was very good.

TEXT 8

ପରାତ୍ମନିଷ୍ଠା-ମାତ୍ର ବେଶ-ଧାରଣ ।
ମୁକୁନ୍ଦ-ସେଵାୟ ହୟ ସଂସାର-ତାରଣ ॥ ୮ ॥

*parātma-niṣṭhā-mātra veṣa-dhāraṇa
mukunda-sevāya haya saṁsāra-tāraṇa*

SYNONYMS

para-ātma-niṣṭhā-mātra—only for the determination to serve Kṛṣṇa; *veṣa-dhāraṇa*—changing the dress; *mukunda-sevāya*—by serving Mukunda; *haya*—there is; *saṁsāra-tāraṇa*—liberation from this material bondage.

TRANSLATION

The real purpose of accepting sannyāsa is to dedicate oneself to the service of Mukunda. By serving Mukunda, one can actually be liberated from the bondage of material existence.

PURPORT

In this connection, Śrīla Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura says that Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu accepted the *sannyāsa* order and recommended the determination of the Avantipura *bhikṣu* to engage in the service of Mukunda. He accepted the *brāhmaṇa*'s version due to his determination to serve Mukunda. The *sannyāsī* dress is actually an attraction for material formality. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu did not like such formality, but He wanted the essence of it—service to Mukunda. Such determination in any condition is *parātma-niṣṭhā*. That is required. The conclusion is that the *sannyāsa* order depends not on the dress but the determination to serve Mukunda.

TEXT 9

সেই বেষ কৈল, এবে বৃন্দাবন গিয়া।
কৃষ্ণনিষেবণ করি নিষ্ঠতে বসিয়া ॥ ৯ ॥

*sei veṣa kaila, ebe vṛndāvana giyā
krṣṇa-niṣevaraṇa kari nibhṛte vasiyā*

SYNONYMS

sei—that; *veṣa*—dress; *kaila*—accepted; *ebe*—now; *vṛndāvana*—to Vṛndāvana-dhāma; *giyā*—going; *krṣṇa-niṣevaraṇa*—service to the Lord; *kari*—I shall execute; *nibhṛte*—in a solitary place; *vasiyā*—sitting.

TRANSLATION

After accepting the *sannyāsa* order, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu decided to go to Vṛndāvana and engage Himself wholly and solely in the service of Mukunda in a solitary place.

TEXT 10

এত বলি' চলে প্রভু, প্রেমোদ্ধাদের চিন্ত।
দিক্-বিদিক্-জ্ঞান নাহি, কিবা রাত্রি-দিন ॥ ১০ ॥

*eta bali' cale prabhu, premonmādera cihna
dik-vidik-jñāna nāhi, kibā rātri-dina*

SYNONYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *cale prabhu*—the Lord began to proceed; *prema-unmādera cihna*—the symptoms of ecstatic love; *dik-vidik-jñāna*—knowledge

of the right direction or wrong direction; *nāhi*—there is not; *kibā*—whether; *rātri-dina*—night or day.

TRANSLATION

As Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was en route to Vṛndāvana, all the ecstatic symptoms became manifest, and He did not know in which direction He was going, nor did He know whether it was day or night.

TEXT 11

ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ, ଆଚାର୍ୟରତ୍ନ, ମୁକୁନ୍ଦ,—ତିନ ଜନ ।
ପ୍ରଭୁ-ପାଛେ-ପାଛେ ତିନେ କରେନ ଗମନ ॥ ୧୧ ॥

*nityānanda, ācāryaratna, mukunda, —tina jana
prabhu-pāche-pāche tine karena gamana*

SYNONYMS

nityānanda—Nityānanda Prabhu; *ācārya-ratna*—Candraśekhara; *mukunda*—and Mukunda; *tina jana*—three persons; *prabhu-pāche-pāche*—following the Lord; *tine*—all three of them; *karena gamana*—go.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu went toward Vṛndāvana, Nityānanda Prabhu, Candraśekhara and Prabhu Mukunda followed Him.

TEXT 12

ଯେହି ସେହି ପ୍ରଭୁ ଦେଖେ, ସେହି ସେହି ଲୋକ ।
ପ୍ରେମାବେଶେ ‘ହରି’ ବଲେ, ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଦୁଃଖ-ଶୋକ ॥ ୧୨ ॥

*yei yei prabhu dekhe, sei sei loka
prema-āvēse ‘hari’ bale, khanḍe duḥkha-śoka*

SYNONYMS

yei yei—whoever; *prabhu*—the Lord; *dekhe*—sees; *sei sei loka*—those persons; *prema-āvēse*—in the ecstasy of love; *hari bale*—exclaim “Hari”; *khanḍe*—pass over; *duḥkha-śoka*—all kinds of material unhappiness and lamentation.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu passed through the Rāḍha-deśa, whoever saw Him in ecstasy exclaimed, “Hari! Hari!” As they chanted this with the Lord, all the unhappiness of material existence diminished.

TEXT 13

গোপ-বালক সব প্রভুকে দেখিয়া।
‘হরি’ ‘হরি’ বলি’ ডাকে উচ্চ করিয়া॥ ১৩ ॥

gopa-bālaka saba prabhuke dekhiyā
‘hari’ ‘hari’ bali’ dāke ucca kariyā

SYNOMYS

gopa-bālaka saba—all the cowherd boys; *prabhuke dekhiyā*—seeing the Lord; *hari hari bali'*—vibrating the sounds “Hari Hari”; *dāke*—shout; *ucca kariyā*—loudly.

TRANSLATION

All the cowherd boys who saw Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu passing joined with Him and began to shout loudly, “Hari! Hari!”

TEXT 14

শুনি' তা-সবার নিকট গেলা গৌরহরি।
‘বল’ ‘বল’ বলে সবার শিরে হস্ত ধরি’॥ ১৪ ॥

śuni’ tā-sabāra nikaṭa gelā gaurahari
‘bala’ ‘bala’ bale sabāra śire hasta dhari’

SYNOMYS

śuni'—hearing; *tā-sabāra*—of all of them; *nikaṭa*—near; *gelā*—went; *gaura-hari*—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *bala bala*—go on speaking, go on speaking; *bale*—He said; *sabāra*—of all of them; *śire hasta dhari'*—keeping His hand on their heads.

TRANSLATION

When He heard all the cowherd boys also chanting “Hari! Hari!” Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was very pleased. He approached them, put His hand on their heads and said, “Go on chanting like that.”

TEXT 15

তা'-সবার স্তুতি করে,—তোমরা ভাগ্যবান्।
কৃতার্থ করিলে মোরে শুনাএগ হরিনাম ॥ ১৫ ॥

*tā'-sabāra stuti kare,—tomarā bhāgyavān
kṛta-artha karile more śunāñā hari-nāma*

SYNONYMS

tā'-sabāra—of all of them; *stuti kare*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu praised the behavior; *tomarā*—you; *bhāgyavān*—fortunate; *kṛta-artha*—successful; *karile*—you have made; *more*—to Me; *śunāñā*—by chanting; *hari-nāma*—the holy name of Lord Hari.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu thus blessed them all, saying that they were all fortunate. In this way He praised them, and He felt very successful because they chanted the holy name of Lord Hari.

TEXT 16

গুপ্তে তা-সবাকে আনি' ঠাকুর নিত্যানন্দ ।
শিখাইলা সবাকারে করিয়া প্রবন্ধ ॥ ১৬ ॥

*gupte tā-sabāke āni' ṭhākura nityānanda
śikhāilā sabākāre kariyā prabandha*

SYNONYMS

gupte—in confidence; *tā-sabāke*—unto all the cowherd boys; *āni'*—taking them; *ṭhākura nityānanda*—Nityānanda Ṭhākura; *śikhāilā*—instructed; *sabākāre*—all of them; *kariyā prabandha*—by making a reasonable story.

TRANSLATION

Calling all the boys in confidence and telling a reasonable story, Nityānanda Prabhu instructed them as follows.

TEXT 17

বৃন্দাবনপথ প্রভু পুছেন তোমারে ।
গঙ্গাতীর-পথ তবে দেখাইহ তাঁরে ॥ ১৭ ॥

vṛndāvana-patha prabhu puchena tomāre
gaṅgā-tīra-patha tabe dekhāiha tāñre

SYNONYMS

vṛndāvana-patha—the path to Vṛndāvana; *prabhu*—the Lord; *puchena*—inquires; *tomāre*—from you; *gaṅgā-tīra-patha*—the path on the bank of the Ganges; *tabe*—at that time; *dekhāiha*—please show; *tāñre*—Him.

TRANSLATION

“If Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu asks you about the path to Vṛndāvana, please show Him the path on the bank of the Ganges instead.”

TEXTS 18-19

তবে প্রভু পুছিলেন,—‘শুন, শিশুগণ।
কহ দেখি, কোম্ব পথে যাব বৃন্দাবন’ ॥ ১৮ ॥
শিশু সব গজাতীরপথ দেখাইল।
সেই পথে আবেশে প্রভু গমন করিল ॥ ১৯ ॥

*tabe prabhu puchilena,— ‘śuna, śiśu-gaṇa
kaha dekhi, kon pathe yāba vṛndāvana’*

*śiśu saba gaṅgā-tīra-patha dekhāila
sei pathe āveśe prabhu gamana karila*

SYNONYMS

tabe—thereafter; *prabhu*—the Lord; *puchilena*—inquired; *śuna*—hear; *śiśu-gaṇa*—O boys; *kaha dekhi*—please tell Me; *kon pathe*—in which way; *yāba*—I shall go; *vṛndāvana*—to Vṛndāvana; *śiśu*—the boys; *saba*—all; *gaṅgā-tīra-patha*—the path on the bank of the Ganges; *dekhāila*—showed; *sei*—that; *pathe*—on the path; *āveśe*—in ecstasy; *prabhu*—the Lord; *gamana karila*—went.

TRANSLATION

When the cowherd boys were questioned by Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu about the path to Vṛndāvana, the boys showed Him the path on the bank of the Ganges, and the Lord went that way in ecstasy.

TEXT 20

ଆଚାର୍ୟରଷ୍ଟେରେ କହେ ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ-ଗୋସାଙ୍ଗି ।
ଶୀଘ୍ର ସାହ ତୁମି ଅଛେତ-ଆଚାର୍ୟର ଠାଙ୍ଗି ॥ ୨୦ ॥

*ācāryaratnere kahe nityānanda-gosāñi
śighra yāha tumi advaita-ācāryera ṭhāñi*

SYNONYMS

ācārya-ratnere—to Candraśekhara Ācārya; *kahe*—said; *nityānanda-gosāñi*—Lord Nityānanda Prabhu; *śighra*—immediately; *yāha*—go; *tumi*—you; *advaita-ācāryera ṭhāñi*—to the place of Advaita Ācārya.

TRANSLATION

As the Lord proceeded along the bank of the Ganges, Śrī Nityānanda Prabhu requested Ācāryaratna [Candraśekhara Ācārya] to go immediately to the house of Advaita Ācārya.

TEXT 21

ଅଭୁ ଲାଯେ ଯାବ ଆମି ତାନ୍ହାର ମଞ୍ଜିରେ ।
ସାବଧାନେ ରହେନ ଯେନ ନୌକା ଲାଗ୍ବା ତୀରେ ॥ ୨୧ ॥

*prabhu laye yāba āmi tānhāra mandire
sāvadhāne rahena yena naukā lañā tīre*

SYNONYMS

prabhu laye—taking the Lord; *yāba*—shall go; *āmi*—I; *tānhāra*—of Him; *mandire*—to the house; *sāvadhāne*—very carefully; *rahena*—let Him stay; *yena*—there; *naukā*—boat; *lañā*—taking; *tīre*—on the bank.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Nityānanda Gosvāmī told him: “I shall take Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu to the bank of the Ganges at Śāntipura, and Advaita Ācārya should carefully stay there on shore with a boat.

TEXT 22

ତବେ ନବଦୀପେ ତୁମି କରିଛ ଗମନ ।
ଶଚୀ-ସହ ଲାଗ୍ବା ଆଇସ ସବ ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ॥ ୨୨ ॥

*tabe navadvīpe tumi kariha gamana
śacī-saha lañā āisa saba bhakta-gaṇa*

SYNONYMS

tabe—thereafter; *nava-dvīpe*—to Navadvīpa; *tumi*—you; *kariha*—should do; *gamana*—going; *śacī-saha*—mother Śacī; *lañā*—taking along; *āisa*—come back; *saba bhakta-gaṇa*—all the devotees.

TRANSLATION

“After that,” Nityānanda Prabhu continued, “I shall go to Advaita Ācārya’s house, and you should go to Navadvīpa and return with mother Śacī and all the other devotees.”

TEXT 23

তাঁরে পাঠাইয়া নিত্যানন্দ মহাশয় ।
মহাপ্রভুর আগে আসি’ দিল পরিচয় ॥ ২৩ ॥

*tāñre pāthāiyā nityānanda mahāśaya
mahāprabhura āge āsi’ dila paricaya*

SYNONYMS

tāñre—him; *pāthāiyā*—sending; *nityānanda*—Lord Nityānanda; *mahā-āśaya*—the great personality; *mahā-prabhura*—of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *āge*—in front; *āsi’*—coming; *dila*—gave; *paricaya*—introduction.

TRANSLATION

After sending Ācāryaratna to the house of Advaita Ācārya, Śrī Nityānanda Prabhu went before Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu and gave notice of His coming.

TEXT 24

প্রভু কহে,—শ্রীপাদ, তোমার কোথাকে গমন ।
শ্রীপাদ কহে, তোমার সঙ্গে যাব বৃন্দাবন ॥ ২৪ ॥

*prabhu kahe,—śrīpāda, tomāra kothāke gamana
śrīpāda kahe, tomāra saṅge yāba vṛndāvana*

SYNONYMS

prabhu kahe—the Lord inquired; *śrī-pāda*—sir; *tomāra*—of You; *kothāke*—where; *gamana*—going; *śrī-pāda kahe*—Nityānanda Prabhu replied; *tomāra*—You; *saṅge*—with; *yāba*—I shall go; *vṛndāvana*—toward Vṛndāvana.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was in ecstasy, and He asked where Nityānanda Prabhu was going. Nityānanda replied that He was going with Him toward Vṛndāvana.

TEXT 25

ପ୍ରଭୁ କହେ,—କତ ଦୂରେ ଆଛେ ବ୍ରଦ୍ଧାବନ ।
ତେଣେ କହେନ,—କର ଏହି ସମୁନା ଦରଶନ ॥ ୨୫ ॥

prabhu kahe,—*kata dūre āche vṛndāvana*
teṇho kahena,—*kara ei yamunā daraśana*

SYNONYMS

prabhu kahe—the Lord replied; *kata dūre*—how far; *āche*—there is; *vṛndāvana*—Vṛndāvana-dhāma; *teṇho kahena*—He replied; *kara*—just do; *ei*—this; *yamunā*— Yamunā River; *daraśana*—seeing.

TRANSLATION

When the Lord asked Nityānanda Prabhu how far it was to Vṛndāvana, Nityānanda replied, “Just see! Here is the River Yamunā.”

TEXT 26

ଏତ ବଲି' ଆନିଲ ତା'ରେ ଗଙ୍ଗା-ସନ୍ନିଧାନେ ।
ଆବେଶେ ପ୍ରଭୁର ହୈଲ ଗଙ୍ଗାରେ ସମୁନା-ଜାନେ ॥ ୨୬ ॥

eta bali' ānila tāñre gaṅgā-sannidhāne
āveśe prabhura haila gaṅgāre yamunā-jñāne

SYNONYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *ānila*—He brought; *tāñre*—Him; *gaṅgā-sannidhāne*—near the Ganges; *āveśe*—in ecstasy; *prabhura*—of the Lord;

haila—there was; *gaṅgāre*—of the River Ganges; *yamunā-jñāne*—acceptance as the River Yamunā.

TRANSLATION

Saying this, Nityānanda Prabhu took Caitanya Mahāprabhu near the Ganges, and the Lord, in His ecstasy, accepted the River Ganges as the River Yamunā.

TEXT 27

ଅହୋ ଭାଗ୍ୟ, ଯମୁନାରେ ପାଇଲୁଁ ଦରଶନ ।
ଏତ ବଲି' ଯମୁନାର କରେନ ସ୍ତଵନ ॥ ୨୭ ॥

*aho bhāgya, yamunāre pāiluṇ̄ darasana
eta bali' yamunāra karena stavana*

SYNOMYMS

aho bhāgya—oh, My great fortune; *yamunāre*—of the River Yamunā; *pāiluṇ̄*—I have gotten; *darasana*—vision; *eta bali'*—after saying this; *yamunāra*—of the River Yamunā; *karena*—does; *stavana*—praising.

TRANSLATION

The Lord said: “Oh, what good fortune! Now I have seen the River Yamunā.” Thus thinking the Ganges to be the River Yamunā, Caitanya Mahāprabhu began to offer prayers to it.

TEXT 28

ଚିଦାନନ୍ଦଭାନୋ: ସଦା ନନ୍ଦସୁନୋ:
ପରପ୍ରେମପାତ୍ରୀ ଦ୍ରବତ୍ରକ୍ଷଗାତ୍ରୀ ।
ଅଧାନାଂ ଲବିତ୍ରୀ ଜଗତକ୍ଷେମଧାତ୍ରୀ
ପବିତ୍ରୀକ୍ରିୟାନ୍ତୋ ବପ୍ରମିତିପୁତ୍ରୀ ॥ ୨୮ ॥

*cid-ānanda-bhānoḥ sadā nanda-sūnoḥ
para-prema-pātṛī drava-brahma-gātṛī¹
aghānāṁ lavitṛī jagat-kṣema-dhātṛī
pavitṛī-kriyān̄ no vapur mitra-putrī*

SYNONYMS

cit-ānanda-bhānoḥ—of the direct manifestation of spiritual energy and bliss; *sadā*—always; *nanda-sūnoḥ*—of the son of Mahārāja Nanda; *para-prema-pātri*—the giver of the highest love; *drava-brahma-gātṛi*—composed of the water of the spiritual world; *aghānām*—of all sins and offenses; *lavitri*—the destroyer; *jagat-kṣema-dhātri*—the performer of everything auspicious for the world; *pavitri-kriyāt*—kindly purify; *nah*—our; *vapuh*—existence; *mitra-putri*—O daughter of the sun-god.

TRANSLATION

“O River Yamunā, you are the blissful spiritual water that gives love to the son of Nanda Mahārāja. You are the same as the water of the spiritual world, for you can vanquish all our offenses and the sinful reactions incurred in life. You are the creator of all auspicious things for the world. O daughter of the son-god, kindly purify us by your pious activities.”

PURPORT

This verse is recorded in the *Caitanya-candrodaya-nāṭaka* (5.13) by Kavi-karṇapura.

TEXT 29

এত বলি' নমস্করি' কৈল গঙ্গাস্নানঃ ।
এক কৌপীন, নাহি দ্বিতীয় পরিধান ॥ ২৯ ॥

eta bali' namaskari' kaila gaṅgā-snāna
eka kaupīna, nāhi dvitiya paridhāna

SYNONYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *namaskari'*—offering obeisances; *kaila*—did; *gaṅgā-snāna*—bathing in the Ganges; *eka kaupīna*—only one piece of underwear; *nāhi*—there was not; *dvitiya*—second; *paridhāna*—garment.

TRANSLATION

After reciting this mantra, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu offered obeisances and took His bath in the Ganges. At that time He had on only one piece of underwear, for there was no second garment.

TEXT 30

হেন কালে আচার্য-গোসাঙ্গি নৈকাতে চড়িঞ্চ।
আইল নৃতন কৌপিন-বহিবাস লঞ্চ। ॥ ৩০ ॥

*hena kāle ācārya-gosāñi naukāte caḍiñā
āila nūtana kaupīna-bahirvāsa lañā*

SYNONYMS

hena kāle—at that time; *ācārya-gosāñi*—Advaita Ācārya Prabhu; *naukāte* *caḍiñā*—on board a boat; *āila*—reached there; *nūtana*—new; *kaupīna*—underwear; *bahir-vāsa*—outer garments; *lañā*—bringing.

TRANSLATION

While Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was standing there without a second garment, Śrī Advaita Ācārya arrived on a boat, bringing with Him new underwear and external garments.

TEXT 31

আগে আচার্য আসি' রহিলা নমস্কার করি'।
আচার্য দেখি' বলে প্রভু মনে সংশয় করি' ॥ ৩১ ॥

*āge ācārya āsi' rahilā namaskāra kari'
ācārya dekhi' bale prabhu mane saṁśaya kari'*

SYNONYMS

āge—in front; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *āsi'*—coming; *rahilā*—stood; *namaskāra kari'*—making obeisances; *ācārya dekhi'*—seeing Advaita Ācārya; *bale*—says; *prabhu*—the Lord; *mane*—within His mind; *saṁśaya kari'*—doubting.

TRANSLATION

When Advaita Ācārya arrived, He stood before the Lord and offered His obeisances. After seeing Him, the Lord began to wonder about the entire situation.

TEXT 32

তুমি ত' আচার্য-গোসাঙ্গি, এখা কেনে আইলা।
আমি বৃন্দাবনে, তুমি কেমতে জানিলা ॥ ৩২ ॥

*tumi ta' ācārya-gosāñi, ethā kene āilā
āmi vṛndāvane, tumi ke-mate jānilā*

SYNONYMS

tumi—You are; *ta'*—certainly; *ācārya-gosāñi*—Advaita Ācārya; *ethā*—here; *kene*—why; *āilā*—You have come; *āmi*—I; *vṛndāvane*—in Vṛndāvana; *tumi*—You; *ke-mate*—how; *jānilā*—knew.

TRANSLATION

Still in His ecstasy, the Lord began asking Advaita Ācārya, "Why did You come here? How did You know that I was in Vṛndāvana?"

TEXT 33

আচার্য কহে,—তুমি যাইঠা, সেই বৃন্দাবন ।
মোর ভাগ্যে গঙ্গাতীরে তোমার আগমন ॥ ৩৩ ॥

*ācārya kahe,—tumi yāhān̄, sei vṛndāvana
mora bhāgye gaṅgā-tire tomāra āgamana*

SYNONYMS

ācārya kahe—Ācārya replied; *tumi yāhān̄*—wherever You are; *sei*—that; *vṛndāvana*—Vṛndāvana; *mora bhāgye*—by My great fortune; *gaṅgā-tire*—on the bank of the Ganges; *tomāra āgamana*—Your appearance.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya disclosed the whole situation, telling Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, "Wherever You are, that is Vṛndāvana. Now it is My great fortune that You have come to the bank of the Ganges."

TEXT 34

প্রভু কহে,—নিষ্ঠানন্দ আমারে বঞ্চিলা ।
গঙ্গাকে আনিয়া মোরে ঘষুনা কহিলা ॥ ৩৪ ॥

TEXT 30

হেন কালে আচার্য-গোসাঙ্গি নৌকাতে চড়িঞ্চা।
আইল নূতন কৌপিন-বহির্বাস লঞ্চা ॥ ৩০ ॥

*hena kāle ācārya-gosāñi naukāte caḍiñā
āila nūtana kaupīna-bahirvāsa lañā*

SYNONYMS

hena kāle—at that time; *ācārya-gosāñi*—Advaita Ācārya Prabhu; *naukāte* *caḍiñā*—on board a boat; *āila*—reached there; *nūtana*—new; *kaupīna*—underwear; *bahir-vāsa*—outer garments; *lañā*—bringing.

TRANSLATION

While Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was standing there without a second garment, Śrī Advaita Ācārya arrived on a boat, bringing with Him new underwear and external garments.

TEXT 31

ଆগେ আচার্য আসି' রহিলା নমস୍କାର কରି' ।
ଆচାର୍য ଦେଖି' ବଲେ ପ୍ରଭୁ ମନେ ସଂଶୟ କରି' ॥ ৩১ ॥

*āge ācārya āsi' rahilā namaskāra kari'
ācārya dekhi' bale prabhu mane sarṇśaya kari'*

SYNONYMS

āge—in front; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *āsi'*—coming; *rahilā*—stood; *namaskāra kari'*—making obeisances; *ācārya dekhi'*—seeing Advaita Ācārya; *bale*—says; *prabhu*—the Lord; *mane*—within His mind; *sarṇśaya kari'*—doubting.

TRANSLATION

When Advaita Ācārya arrived, He stood before the Lord and offered His obeisances. After seeing Him, the Lord began to wonder about the entire situation.

TEXT 32

তুমি ত' আচার্য-গোসাঙ্গে, এথা কেনে আইলা ।
আমি বৃন্দাবনে, তুমি কেবতে জানিলা ॥ ৩২ ॥

*tumi ta' ācārya-gosāñi, ethā kene āilā
āmi vṛndāvane, tumi ke-mate jānilā*

SYNONYMS

tumi—You are; *ta'*—certainly; *ācārya-gosāñi*—Advaita Ācārya; *ethā*—here; *kene*—why; *āilā*—You have come; *āmi*—I; *vṛndāvane*—in Vṛndāvana; *tumi*—You; *ke-mate*—how; *jānilā*—knew.

TRANSLATION

Still in His ecstasy, the Lord began asking Advaita Ācārya, "Why did You come here? How did You know that I was in Vṛndāvana?"

TEXT 33

আচার্য কহে,—তুমি শাহী, সেই বৃন্দাবন ।
মোর ভাগ্যে গঙ্গাতীরে তোমার আগমন ॥ ৩৩ ॥

*ācārya kahe,—tumi yāhān, sei vṛndāvana
mora bhāgye gaṅgā-tire tomāra āgamana*

SYNONYMS

ācārya kahe—Ācārya replied; *tumi yāhān*—wherever You are; *sei*—that; *vṛndāvana*—Vṛndāvana; *mora bhāgye*—by My great fortune; *gaṅgā-tire*—on the bank of the Ganges; *tomāra āgamana*—Your appearance.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya disclosed the whole situation, telling Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, "Wherever You are, that is Vṛndāvana. Now it is My great fortune that You have come to the bank of the Ganges."

TEXT 34

প্রভু কহে,—নিত্যানন্দ আমারে বঞ্চিলা ।
গঙ্গাকে আনিয়া মোরে ষয়না কহিলা ॥ ৩৪ ॥

*prabhu kahe,—nityānanda āmāre vañcīlā¹
gaṅgāke āniyā more yamunā kahilā*

SYNONYMS

prabhu kahe—the Lord replied; *nityānanda*—Lord Nityānanda; *āmāre*—Me; *vañcīlā*—has cheated; *gaṅgāke*—to the bank of the Ganges; *āniyā*—bringing; *more*—Me; *yamunā*—the River Yamunā; *kahilā*—informed.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu then said, “Nityānanda has cheated Me. He has brought Me to the bank of the Ganges and told Me that it was the Yamunā.”

TEXT 35

আচার্য কহে, মিথ্যা নহে শ্রীপদ-বচন।
যমুনাতে আন ভূমি করিলা এখন ॥ ৩৫ ॥

*ācārya kahe, mithyā nahe śripāda-vacana
yamunāte snāna tumi karilā ekhana*

SYNONYMS

ācārya kahe—Advaita Ācārya replied; *mithyā nahe*—this is not untrue; *śripāda-vacana*—the words of Śrī Nityānanda Prabhu; *yamunāte*—in the River Yamunā; *snāna*—bathing; *tumi*—You; *karilā*—did; *ekhana*—just now.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu accused Nityānanda of cheating Him, Śrila Advaita Ācārya said, “Whatever Nityānanda Prabhu has told You is not false. You have indeed just now taken Your bath in the River Yamunā.”

TEXT 36

গঙ্গায় যমুনা বহে হঞ্চা একধার ।
পশ্চিমে যমুনা বহে, পূর্বে গঙ্গাধার ॥ ৩৬ ॥

*gaṅgāya yamunā vahe hañā eka-dhāra
paścime yamunā vahe, pūrve gaṅgā-dhāra*

SYNONYMS

gaṅgāya—with the River Ganges; yamunā—the River Yamunā; vahe—flows; hañā—becoming; eka-dhāra—one stream; paścime—on the western side; yamunā—the River Yamunā; vahe—flows; pūrve—on the eastern side; gaṅgā-dhāra—the flow of the Ganges.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya then explained that at that spot both the Ganges and Yamunā flow together. On the western side was the Yamunā, and on the eastern side was the Ganges.

PURPORT

The Ganges and Yamunā mix at the confluence at Allahabad (Prayāga). The Yamunā flows from the western side and the Ganges from the eastern, and they merge. Since Caitanya Mahāprabhu bathed on the western side, He actually took His bath in the River Yamunā.

TEXT 37

পশ্চিমধারে যমুনা বহে, তাহাঁ। কৈলে স্নান ।
আর্জ কৌপীন ছাড়ি' শুক্ষ কর পরিধান ॥ ৩৭ ॥

*paścima-dhāre yamunā vahe, tāhān kaile snāna
ārda kaupīna chādi' śuṣka kara paridhāna*

SYNONYMS

paścima-dhāre—in the western flow; yamunā—the River Yamunā; vahe—flows; tāhān—there; kaile—You did; snāna—bathing; ārda—wet; kaupīna—underwear; chādi'—giving up; śuṣka—dry; kara—do; paridhāna—putting on.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya then suggested that since Caitanya Mahāprabhu had taken His bath in the River Yamunā and His underwear was now wet, the Lord should change His underwear for dry garments.

TEXT 38

প্রেমাবেশে তিন দিন আছ উপবাস ।
আজি মোর ঘরে ভিঙ্গা, চল মোর বাস ॥ ৩৮ ॥

*premāveśe tina dina ācha upavāsa
āji mora ghare bhikṣā, cala mora vāsa*

SYNOMYS

prema-āveśe—in the ecstasy of love; tina dina—three days; ācha—You are; upavāsa—fasting; āji—today; mora—My; ghare—at the house; bhikṣā—alms; cala—kindly come; mora vāsa—to My residence.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya said: “**You have been fasting continuously for three days in Your ecstasy of love for Kṛṣṇa. I therefore invite You to My home, where You may kindly take Your alms. Come with Me to My residence.”**

TEXT 39

একমুষ্টি অন্ন মুণ্ডি করিয়াছেঁ। পাক ।
শুখারুখা ব্যাঞ্জন কৈলুঁ, সূপ আর শাক ॥ ৩৯ ॥

*eka-muṣṭi anna muñi kariyāchoṅ pāka
śukhārukha vyañjana kailuṅ, sūpa āra śāka*

SYNOMYS

eka-muṣṭi—one palmful; anna—rice; muñi—I; kariyāchoṅ—have done; pāka—cooking; śukhārukha—not very luxurious; vyañjana—vegetables; kailuṅ—I have done; sūpa—liquid vegetables; āra—and; śāka—spinach.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Prabhu continued: “**At My home I have just cooked one palmful of rice. The vegetables are always very simple. There is no luxurious cooking—simply a little liquid vegetable and spinach.”**

TEXT 40

এত বলি’ নৌকায় চড়াওঁ নিল নিজ-ঘর ।
পাদপ্রক্ষালন কৈল আনন্দ-অন্তর ॥ ৪০ ॥

*eta bali’ naukāya caḍāñā nila nija-ghara
pāda-prakṣālana kaila ānanda-antara*

SYNONYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *naukāya caḍāñā*—making Him board the small boat; *nila*—took; *nija-ghara*—to His own residence; *pāda-prakṣālana*—washing the feet; *kaila*—did; *ānanda-antara*—very happy within Himself.

TRANSLATION

Saying this, Śrī Advaita Ācārya took the Lord into the boat and brought the Lord to His residence. There Advaita Ācārya washed the feet of the Lord and was consequently very happy within.

TEXT 41

ପ୍ରଥମେ ପାକ କରିଯାଛେନ ଆଚାର୍ୟାଙ୍ଗି ।
ବିଷ୍ଣୁ-ସମର୍ପଣ କୈଲ ଆଚାର୍ୟ ଆପନି ॥ ୪୧ ॥

*prathame pāka kariyāchena ācāryāṇī
viṣṇu-samarpaṇa kaila ācārya āpani*

SYNONYMS

prathame—first; *pāka*—cooking; *kariyāchena*—performed; *ācāryāṇī*—the wife of Advaita Ācārya; *viṣṇu-samarpaṇa*—offering to Lord Viṣṇu; *kaila*—did; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *āpani*—Himself.

TRANSLATION

All the eatables were first cooked by the wife of Advaita Ācārya. Then Śrila Advaita Ācārya personally offered everything to Lord Viṣṇu.

PURPORT

This is the ideal householder's life. The husband and wife live together, and the husband works very hard to secure paraphernalia for worshiping Lord Viṣṇu. The wife at home cooks a variety of foodstuffs for Lord Viṣṇu, and the husband offers it to the Deity. After that, *ārati* is performed, and the *prasāda* is distributed amongst family members and guests. According to the Vedic principles, there must always be a guest in the householder's house. In my childhood I have actually seen my father receive not less than four guests every day, and in those days my father's income was not very great. Nonetheless, there was no difficulty in offering *prasāda* to at least four guests every day. According to Vedic principles, a householder, before taking lunch, should go

outside and shout very loudly to see if there is anyone without food. In this way he invites people to take *prasāda*. If someone comes, the householder offers him *prasāda*, and if there is not much left, he should offer his own portion to the guest. If no one responds to his call, the householder can accept his own lunch. Thus the householder's life is also a kind of austerity. Because of this, the householder's life is called the *grha*-*astha*-*āśrama*. Although a person may live with his wife and children happily in Kṛṣṇa consciousness, he also observes the regulative principles followed in any temple. If there is no Kṛṣṇa consciousness, the householder's abode is called a *grhamedhi*'s house. Householders in Kṛṣṇa consciousness are actually *grhasthas*—that is, those living in the *āśrama* with their families and children. Śrī Advaita Prabhu was an ideal *grhastha*, and His house was the ideal *grhastha*-*āśrama*.

TEXT 42

তিন ঠাণ্ডি ভোগ বাড়াইল সম করি' ।
কৃষ্ণের ভোগ বাড়াইল ধাতু-পাত্রোপরি ॥ ৪২ ॥

*tina ṭhāñi bhoga bāḍāila sama kari'
kr̄ṣṇera bhoga bāḍāila dhātu-pāṭropari*

SYNONYMS

tina *ṭhāñi*—in three places; *bhoga*—cooked foodstuffs; *bāḍāila*—distributed; *sama*—equal; *kari'*—making; *kr̄ṣṇera* *bhoga*—the foodstuff offered to Kṛṣṇa; *bāḍāila*—was arranged; *dhātu-pāṭra upari*—on a metal plate.

TRANSLATION

All the prepared foods were divided into three equal parts. One part was arranged on a metal plate for offering to Lord Kṛṣṇa.

PURPORT

The word *bāḍāila*, meaning “increased,” is very significant in this verse. It is a sophisticated word used by the *grhasthas* in Bengal. Whenever food is prepared and we take away a portion, the food is actually decreased. But here it is the system to say *bāḍāila*, or “increased.” If food is prepared for Kṛṣṇa and offered to Him and the Vaiṣṇavas, the stock is increased, never decreased.

TEXT 43

ବନ୍ଦିଶା-ଆଠିଯା-କଲାର ଆଙ୍ଗଟିଯା ପାତେ ।
ଦୁଇ ଠାଣ୍ଡିଙ୍ ଭୋଗ ବାଡାଇଲ ଭାଲ ମତେ ॥ ୪୩ ॥

*battiśā-āṭhiyā-kalāra āṅgaṭiyā pāte
dui ṭāñi bhoga bāḍāila bhāla mate*

SYNOMYMS

battiśā-āṭhiyā—producing thirty-two bunches; *kalāra*—of a banana tree; *āṅgaṭiyā*—undivided; *pāte*—on leaves; *dui ṭāñi*—in two places; *bhoga*—the eatables; *bāḍāila*—arranged; *bhāla mate*—very nicely.

TRANSLATION

Of the three divisions, one was arranged on a metal plate, and the other two were arranged on plantain leaves. These leaves were not bifurcated, and they were taken from a banana tree that held at least thirty-two bunches of bananas. The two plates were filled very nicely with the kinds of food described below.

TEXT 44

ମଧ୍ୟ ପୀତ-ଘୃତସିକ୍ତ ଶାଲ୍ୟମ୍ଭେର ଶୂପ ।
ଚାରିଦିକେ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ-ଡୋଳା, ଆର ମୁଦ୍ଗସୁପ ॥ ୪୪ ॥

*madhye pīta-ghṛta-sikta śālyannera stūpa
cāri-dike vyāñjana-ḍoṅgā, āra mudga-sūpa*

SYNOMYMS

madhye—in the middle; *pīta*—yellow; *ghṛta-sikta*—wet with clarified butter; *śālyannera*—of very fine cooked rice; *stūpa*—a mound; *cāri-dike*—surrounding the mound of rice; *vyāñjana-ḍoṅgā*—vegetable pots; *āra*—and; *mudga-sūpa*—dahl made of split mung.

TRANSLATION

The cooked rice was a stack of very fine grains nicely cooked, and in the middle was yellow butter clarified from the milk of cows. Surrounding the stack of rice were pots made of the skins of banana trees, and in these pots were varieties of vegetables and mung dahl.

outside and shout very loudly to see if there is anyone without food. In this way he invites people to take *prasāda*. If someone comes, the householder offers him *prasāda*, and if there is not much left, he should offer his own portion to the guest. If no one responds to his call, the householder can accept his own lunch. Thus the householder's life is also a kind of austerity. Because of this, the householder's life is called the *grha-stha-āśrama*. Although a person may live with his wife and children happily in Kṛṣṇa consciousness, he also observes the regulative principles followed in any temple. If there is no Kṛṣṇa consciousness, the householder's abode is called a *grhamedhi*'s house. Householders in Kṛṣṇa consciousness are actually *grha-sthas*—that is, those living in the *āśrama* with their families and children. Śrī Advaita Prabhu was an ideal *grha-stha*, and His house was the ideal *grha-stha-āśrama*.

TEXT 42

তিন ঠাণ্ডি ভোগ বাড়াইল সম করি' ।
কৃষ্ণের ভোগ বাড়াইল ধাতু-পাত্রোপরি ॥ ৪২ ॥

*tina ṭhāni bhoga bāḍāila sama kari'
kṛṣṇera bhoga bāḍāila dhātu-pātropari*

SYNOMYMS

tina ṭhāni—in three places; *bhoga*—cooked foodstuffs; *bāḍāila*—distributed; *sama*—equal; *kari'*—making; *kṛṣṇera bhoga*—the foodstuff offered to Kṛṣṇa; *bāḍāila*—was arranged; *dhātu-pātra upari*—on a metal plate.

TRANSLATION

All the prepared foods were divided into three equal parts. One part was arranged on a metal plate for offering to Lord Kṛṣṇa.

PURPORT

The word *bāḍāila*, meaning “increased,” is very significant in this verse. It is a sophisticated word used by the *grha-sthas* in Bengal. Whenever food is prepared and we take away a portion, the food is actually decreased. But here it is the system to say *bāḍāila*, or “increased.” If food is prepared for Kṛṣṇa and offered to Him and the Vaiṣṇavas, the stock is increased, never decreased.

TEXT 43

বত্তিশা-আঠিয়া-কলার আঙ্গাতিয়া পাতে ।
দুই ঠাণ্ডি ভোগ বাঢাইল ভাল মতে ॥ ৪৩ ॥

*battiśā-āṭhiyā-kalāra āṅgaṭiyā pāte
dui ṭhāñi bhoga bāḍāila bhāla mate*

SYNONYMS

battiśā-āṭhiyā—producing thirty-two bunches; *kalāra*—of a banana tree; *āṅgaṭiyā*—undivided; *pāte*—on leaves; *dui ṭhāñi*—in two places; *bhoga*—the eatables; *bāḍāila*—arranged; *bhāla mate*—very nicely.

TRANSLATION

Of the three divisions, one was arranged on a metal plate, and the other two were arranged on plantain leaves. These leaves were not bifurcated, and they were taken from a banana tree that held at least thirty-two bunches of bananas. The two plates were filled very nicely with the kinds of food described below.

TEXT 44

মধ্যে পীত-ঘৃতসিক্ত শাল্যঞ্চের শূপ ।
চারিদিকে ব্যাঙ্গন-ডোংগা, আর মুদগসূপ ॥ ৪৪ ॥

*madhye pīta-ghṛta-sikta śālyannera stūpa
cāri-dike vyāñjana-ḍoṅgā, āra mudga-sūpa*

SYNONYMS

madhye—in the middle; *pīta*—yellow; *ghṛta-sikta*—wet with clarified butter; *śālyannera*—of very fine cooked rice; *stūpa*—a mound; *cāri-dike*—surrounding the mound of rice; *vyāñjana-ḍoṅgā*—vegetable pots; *āra*—and; *mudga-sūpa*—dahl made of split mung.

TRANSLATION

The cooked rice was a stack of very fine grains nicely cooked, and in the middle was yellow butter clarified from the milk of cows. Surrounding the stack of rice were pots made of the skins of banana trees, and in these pots were varieties of vegetables and mung dahl.

TEXT 45

সার্দ্রক, বাস্তুক-শাক বিবিধ প্রকার ।
পটোল, কুষ্মাণ্ড-বড়ি, মানকচু আর ॥ ৪৫ ॥

*sārdraaka, vāstuka-śāka vividha prakāra
paṭola, kuṣmāṇḍa-baḍi, mānakacu āra*

SYNOMYMS

sārdraaka—pots with ginger dishes; *vāstuka-śāka*—spinach; *vividha*—various; *prakāra*—kinds; *paṭola*—a kind of fruit; *kuṣmāṇḍa*—squash; *baḍi*—with split dahl; *mānakacu*—the root of a vegetable tree called *kacu*; *āra*—and.

TRANSLATION

Among the cooked vegetables were paṭolas, squash, mānakacu, and a salad made with pieces of ginger and various types of spinach.

TEXT 46

চই-মরিচ-সুখ্ত দিয়া সব ফল-মূলে ।
অমৃতনিষ্ক পঞ্চবিধ তিঙ্গ-ঝালে ॥ ৪৬ ॥

*ca-i-marica-sukhta diyā saba phala-mūle
amṛta-nindaka pañca-vidha tikta-jhāle*

SYNOMYMS

ca-i-marica—with black pepper and *ca-i* (a kind of spice); *sukhta*—vegetables made bitter; *diyā*—giving; *saba*—all; *phala-mūle*—various kinds of fruits and roots; *amṛta-nindaka*—defying nectar; *pañca-vidha*—five kinds of; *tikta*—bitter; *jhāle*—and pungent.

TRANSLATION

There was sukhta, bitter melon mixed with all kinds of vegetables, defying the taste of nectar. There were five types of bitter and pungent sukhtas.

TEXT 47

কোঘল নিষ্পত্তি সহ ভাজা বার্তাকী ।
পটোল-ফুলবড়ি-ভাজা, কুষ্মাণ্ড-মানচাকি ॥ ৪৭ ॥

*komala nimba-patra saha bhājā vārtākī
paṭola-phula-baḍi-bhājā, kuṣmāṇḍa-mānacāki*

SYNOMYS

komala—newly grown; *nimba-patra*—*nimba* leaves; *saha*—with; *bhājā*—fried; *vārtākī*—eggplant; *paṭola*—with *paṭola* fruit; *phula-baḍi*—a preparation of dahl; *bhājā*—fried; *kuṣmāṇḍa*—squashes; *mānacāki*—the foodstuff called *mānacāki*.

TRANSLATION

Amongst the various vegetables were newly grown leaves of *nimba* trees fried with eggplant. The fruit known as *paṭola* was fried with *phula-baḍi*, a kind of dahl preparation first mashed and then dried in the sun. There was also a preparation known as *kuṣmāṇḍa-mānacāki*.

PURPORT

We request our editors of cookbooks to add all these nice preparations described by the experienced author Śrīla Kavirāja Gosvāmī.

TEXT 48

ନାରିକେଳ-ଶାସ୍ୟ, ଛାନା, ଶର୍କରା ମଧୁର ।
ମୋଛାଘଣ୍ଟେ, ଦୁଫୁକୁଆଣ୍ଟ, ସକଳ ପ୍ରାଚୁର ॥ ୪୮ ॥

*nārikela-śasya, chānā, śarkarā madhura
mochā-ghanṭa, dugdha-kuṣmāṇḍa, sakala pracura*

SYNOMYS

nārikela-śasya—the pulp of coconut; *chānā*—curd; *śarkarā*—fruit sugar; *madhura*—very sweet; *mochā-ghanṭa*—a semisolid preparation made with banana flowers; *dugdha-kuṣmāṇḍa*—newly grown squash cut into pieces and boiled in milk; *sakala*—all; *pracura*—plentiful.

TRANSLATION

The preparation made with coconut pulp mixed with curd and rock candy was very sweet. There was a curry made of banana flowers and squash boiled in milk, all in great quantity.

TEXT 49

মধুরাম্বড়া, অম্লাদি পাঁচ-ছয় ।
সকল ব্যাঞ্জন কৈল লোকে ষত হয় ॥ ৪৯ ॥

*madhurāmla-baḍā, amlādi pāñca-chaya
sakala vyāñjana kaila loke yata haya*

SYNONYMS

madhura-amla-baḍā—sweet and sour cakes; *amlādi*—sour preparations; *pāñca-chaya*—five or six; *sakala vyāñjana*—all vegetables; *kaila*—made; *loke*—for the people; *yata haya*—as many as there were.

TRANSLATION

There were small cakes in sweet and sour sauce and five or six kinds of sour preparations. All the vegetables were so made that everyone present could take prasāda.

TEXT 50

মৃদগাবড়া, কলাবড়া, মাষবড়া, মিষ্ট।
ক্ষীরপুলী, নারিকেল, ষত পিঠা ইষ্ট ॥ ৫০ ॥

*mudga-baḍā, kalā-baḍā, māṣa-baḍā, miṣṭa
kṣīra-puli, nārikela, yata piṭhā iṣṭa*

SYNONYMS

mudga-baḍā—soft cake made with mung; *kalā-baḍā*—soft cake made with fried banana; *māṣa-baḍā*—soft cake made with urd dahl; *miṣṭa*—various kinds of sweets; *kṣīra-puli*—condensed milk mixed with rice cakes; *nārikela*—a preparation of coconut; *yata*—all kinds of; *piṭhā*—cakes; *iṣṭa*—desirable.

TRANSLATION

There were soft cakes made with mung dahl, soft cakes made with ripe bananas, and soft cakes made with urd dahl. There were various kinds of sweetmeats, and condensed milk mixed with rice cakes, a coconut preparation and every kind of cake desirable.

TEXT 51

বন্তিশা-আঠিয়া কলার ডোঙা বড় বড়।
চলে হালে নাহি,—ডোঙা অতি বড় দড় ॥৫১॥

battiśā-āṭhiyā kalāra ḍoṅgā baḍa baḍa
cale hāle nāhi,—ḍoṅgā ati baḍa daḍa

SYNONYMS

battiśā-āṭhiyā—producing thirty-two bunches of bananas; *kalāra*—of the banana tree; *ḍoṅgā*—pots made of leaves; *baḍa baḍa*—big; *cale hāle nāhi*—they did not tilt or totter; *ḍoṅgā*—pots; *ati*—very; *baḍa*—big; *daḍa*—strong.

TRANSLATION

All the vegetables were served in pots made of banana leaves taken from trees producing at least thirty-two bunches of bananas. These pots were very strong and big and did not tilt or totter.

TEXT 52

পঞ্চাশ পঞ্চাশ ডোঙা ব্যঞ্জনে পুরিণ্ড।
তিন ভোগের আশে পাশে রাখিল ধরিণ্ড ॥ ৫২ ॥

pañcāśa pañcāśa ḍoṅgā vyañjane pūriṇā
tina bhogera āśe pāše rākhila dhariṇā

SYNONYMS

pañcāśa pañcāśa—fifty and fifty; *ḍoṅgā*—pots; *vyañjane*—with vegetables; *pūriṇā*—filling; *tina*—three; *bhogera*—of eating places; *āśe* *pāše*—all around; *rākhila*—kept; *dhariṇā*—fixing.

TRANSLATION

All around the three eating places were a hundred pots filled with various kinds of vegetables.

TEXT 53

সমৃত-পায়স নব-গৃঢ়কুণ্ডিকা ভরিণ্ড।
তিন পাত্রে ঘনাবর্ত-দুষ্ক রাখেত ধরিণ্ড ॥ ৫৩ ॥

*saghṛta-pāyasa nava-mṛt-kuṇḍikā bhariñā
tina pātre ghanāvarta-dugdha rākheta dhariñā*

SYNONYMS

sa-ghṛta-pāyasa—sweet rice mixed with ghee; *nava-mṛt-kuṇḍikā*—new earthen pots; *bhariñā*—filling; *tina pātre*—in three pots; *ghanāvarta-dugdha*—finely condensed milk; *rākheta*—were kept; *dhariñā*—fixing.

TRANSLATION

Along with the various vegetables was sweet rice mixed with ghee. This was kept in new earthen pots. Earthen pots filled with highly condensed milk were placed in three places.

TEXT 54

দুঃখ-চিড়া-কলা আৰ দুঃখ-লক্লকী ।
যতেক কৱিল' তাহা কহিতে না শকি ॥ ৫৪ ॥

*dugdha-cidā-kalā āra dugdha-laklaki
yateka karila' tāhā kahite nā śaki*

SYNONYMS

dugdha-cidā—chipped rice made with milk; *kalā*—mixed with bananas; *āra*—and; *dugdha-laklaki*—a kind of squash known as *lāu*, boiled with milk; *yateka*—all that; *karila'*—was prepared; *tāhā*—that; *kahite*—to describe; *nā*—not; *śaki*—I am able.

TRANSLATION

Besides the other preparations, there were chipped rice, made with milk and mixed with bananas, and white squash boiled in milk. Indeed, it is not possible to describe all the preparations that were made.

TEXT 55

দুই পাশে ধরিল সব মৃৎকুণ্ডিকা ভরি' ।
চাঁপাকলা-দধি-সন্দেশ কহিতে না পারি ॥ ৫৫ ॥

*dui pāše dharila saba mṛt-kuṇḍikā bhari'
cāñpākalā-dadhi-sandeśa kahite nā pāri*

SYNONYMS

dui pāśe—on two sides; *dharila*—kept; *saba*—all; *mṛt-kuṇḍikā*—earthen pots; *bhari'*—filling; *cāñpākalā*—a kind of banana known as *cāñpākalā*; *dadhi-sandeśa*—mixed with yogurt and *sandeśa*; *kahite*—to say; *nā*—not; *pāri*—I am able.

TRANSLATION

In two places there were earthen pots filled with another preparation made with yogurt, *sandeśa* [a sweetmeat made with curd] and banana. I am unable to describe it all.

TEXT 56

অন্ন-ব্যাঞ্জন-উপরি দিল তুলসীমঞ্জরী ।
তিন জলপাত্রে সুবাসিত জল ভরি' ॥ ৫৬ ॥

anna-vyañjana-upari dila tulasi-mañjarī
tina jala-pātre suvāsita jala bhari'

SYNONYMS

anna-vyañjana-upari—on top of the boiled rice and vegetables; *dila*—placed; *tulasi-mañjarī*—flowers of *tulasi*; *tina*—three; *jala-pātre*—waterpots; *su-vāsita*—scented; *jala*—water; *bhari'*—filling.

TRANSLATION

Upon the stack of boiled rice and all the vegetables were flowers of the *tulasi* trees. There were also pots filled with scented rosewater.

TEXT 57

তিন শুভপীঠ, তার উপরি বসন ।
এইরূপে সাক্ষাৎ কৃষ্ণে করাইল ভোজন ॥ ৫৭ ॥

tina śubhra-pīṭha, tāra upari vasana
ei-rūpe sākṣāt kṛṣṇe karāila bhojana

SYNONYMS

tina—three; *śubhra-pīṭha*—white sitting places; *tāra*—of them; *upari*—on top; *vasana*—soft cloth; *ei-rūpe*—in this way; *sākṣāt*—directly; *kṛṣṇe*—unto Kṛṣṇa; *karāila*—made to do; *bhojana*—eating.

TRANSLATION

There were three sitting places where soft cloths were placed. Thus Lord Kṛṣṇa was offered all the foodstuff, and the Lord took it very pleasantly.

TEXT 58

ଆରତିର କାଳେ ଦୁଇ ଅଭ୍ୟ ବୋଲାଇଲ ।
ଅଭ୍ୟ-ସଙ୍ଗେ ସବେ ଆସି' ଆରତି ଦେଖିଲ ॥ ୫୮ ॥

*āratira kāle dui prabhu bolāila
prabhu-saṅge sabe āsi' ārati dekhila*

SYNOMYMS

āratira kāle—during the time of ārati; *dui prabhu*—Lord Nityānanda and Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *bolāila*—He called; *prabhu-saṅge*—with the Lords; *sabe*—all other people; *āsi'*—coming there; *ārati*—the ārati ceremony; *dekhila*—observed.

TRANSLATION

It is the system, after offering food, to perform bhoga-ārati. Advaita Prabhu asked the two brothers, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu and Nityānanda Prabhu, to come see the ārati. The two Lords and all others present went to see the ārati ceremony.

TEXT 59

ଆରତି କରିଯା କୃଷ୍ଣେ କରା'ଳ ଶୟନ ।
ଆଚାର୍ୟ ଆସି' ଅଭ୍ୟରେ ତବେ କୈଲା ନିବେଦନ ୫୯ ॥

*ārati kariyā kṛṣṇe karā'la śayana
ācārya āsi' prabhure tabe kailā nivedana*

SYNOMYMS

ārati kariyā—after finishing the ārati; *kṛṣṇe*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *karā'la*—made to do; *śayana*—lying down to rest; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *āsi'*—coming; *prabhure*—unto Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *tabe*—then; *kailā*—made; *nivedana*—submission.

TRANSLATION

After ārati was performed for the Deities in the temple, Lord Krṣṇa was made to lie down to rest. Advaita Ācārya then came out to submit something to Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 60

গৃহের ভিতরে প্রভু করুন গমন।
তুই ভাই আইলা তবে করিতে ভোজন॥ ৬০ ॥

*grhera bhitare prabhu karuna gamana
dui bhāi āilā tabe karite bhojana*

SYNOMYMS

grhera bhitare—within the room; *prabhu*—Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *karuna*—kindly do; *gamana*—entering; *dui bhāi*—the two brothers, Caitanya Mahāprabhu and Nityānanda Prabhu; *āilā*—came; *tabe*—then; *karite bhojana*—to partake of the *prasāda*.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Advaita Prabhu said: "My dear Lords, kindly enter this room." The two brothers, Caitanya Mahāprabhu and Nityānanda Prabhu, then came forward to take the *prasāda*.

TEXT 61

মুকুন্দ, হরিদাস,—তুই প্রভু বোলাইল।
যোড়হাতে দুইজন কহিতে লাগিল॥ ৬১ ॥

*mukunda, haridāsa,—dui prabhu bolāila
yoda-hāte dui-jana kahite lāgila*

SYNOMYMS

mukunda—Mukunda; *hari-dāsa*—Haridāsa; *dui prabhu*—the two Lords; *bolāila*—called for; *yoda-hāte*—with folded hands; *dui-jana*—two persons; *kahite lāgila*—began to say.

TRANSLATION

When Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu and Nityānanda Prabhu went to accept the prasāda, They both called Mukunda and Haridāsa to come with Them. However, Mukunda and Haridāsa, both with folded hands, spoke as follows.

TEXT 62

মুকুন্দ কহে—মোর কিছু কৃত্য নাহি সরে ।
পাছে মুঞ্জি প্রসাদ পামু, তুমি যাহ ঘরে ॥ ৬২ ॥

*mukunda kahe—mora kichu kṛtya nāhi sare
pāche muñji prasāda pāmu, tumi yāha ghare*

SYNOMYMS

mukunda kahe—Mukunda said; *mora*—of me; *kichu*—something; *kṛtya*—to perform; *nāhi sare*—not yet finished; *pāche*—later; *muñji*—I; *prasāda*—*prasāda*; *pāmu*—shall accept; *tumi yāha ghare*—You both kindly enter the room.

TRANSLATION

When Mukunda was called for, he submitted, "My dear sir, I have something to do that is not yet finished. Later I shall accept the prasāda, so You two Prabhus should now please enter the room."

TEXT 63

হরিদাস কহে—মুঞ্জি পাপিষ্ঠ অধম ।
বাহিরে এক মুষ্টি পাছে করিমু ভোজন ॥ ৬৩ ॥

*haridāsa kahe—muñji pāpiṣṭha adhama
bāhire eka muṣṭi pāche karimu bhojana*

SYNOMYMS

hari-dāsa kahe—Haridāsa said; *muñji*—I; *pāpiṣṭha*—sinful; *adhama*—the lowest of men; *bāhire*—outside; *eka*—one; *muṣṭi*—palmful; *pāche*—later; *karimu*—I shall do; *bhojana*—eating.

TRANSLATION

Haridāsa Ṭhākura said: "I am the most sinful and lowest among men. Later I shall eat one palmful of prasāda while waiting outside."

PURPORT

Although the Hindus and Muslims lived together in a very friendly manner, still there were distinctions between them. The Mohammedans were considered *yavanas*, or low-born, and whenever a Mohammedan was invited, he would be fed outside of the house. Although personally called by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu and Nityānanda Prabhu to take *prasāda* with Them, still, out of great humility, Haridāsa Ṭhākura submitted, "I shall take the *prasāda* outside of the house." Although Haridāsa Ṭhākura was an exalted Vaiṣṇava accepted by Advaita Ācārya, Nityānanda Prabhu and Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, nonetheless, in order not to disturb social tranquility, he humbly kept himself in the position of a Mohammedan, outside the jurisdiction of the Hindu community. Therefore he proposed to take *prasāda* outside the house. Although he was in an exalted position and equal to other great Vaiṣṇavas, he considered himself a *pāpiṣṭha*, a most sinful man, and *adharma*, the lowest among men. Although a Vaiṣṇava may be very much advanced spiritually, he keeps himself externally humble and submissive.

TEXT 64

ପୁରୁଷ ପ୍ରଭୁ ଲଙ୍ଘ ଆଚାର୍ୟ ଗୋଲା ଭିତର ସରେ ।
ଅସାଦ ଦେଖିଯା ପ୍ରଭୁର ଆନନ୍ଦ ଅନ୍ତରେ ॥ ୬୪ ॥

*dui prabhu lañā ācārya gelā bhitarā ghare
prasāda dekhiyā prabhura ānanda antare*

SYNONYMS

dui prabhu—the two *prabhus* (Caitanya Mahāprabhu and Nityānanda Prabhu); *lañā*—with; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *gelā*—went; *bhitara*—within; *ghare*—the room; *prasāda*—the *prasāda*; *dekhiyā*—seeing; *prabhura*—of Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *ānanda antare*—was very pleased within Himself.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya took Lord Nityānanda Prabhu and Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu within the room, and the two Lords saw the arrangement of the *prasāda*. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was especially very much pleased.

PURPORT

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was pleased because He saw how nicely so many varieties of food were prepared for Kṛṣṇa. Actually all kinds of *prasāda*

are prepared for Kṛṣṇa, not for the people, but the devotees partake of prasāda with great pleasure.

TEXT 65

ଏହେ ଅନ୍ନ ସେ କୃଷ୍ଣକେ କରାୟ ଭୋଜନ ।
ଜମ୍ମେ ଜମ୍ମେ ଶିରେ ଧରେଁ ତାହାର ଚରଣ ॥ ୬୫ ॥

*aiche anna ye kṛṣṇake karāya bhojana
janme janme śire dharoñ tāñhāra caraṇa*

SYNONYMS

aiche—in this way; *anna*—the eatables; *ye*—anyone who; *kṛṣṇake*—unto Kṛṣṇa; *karāya*—made to do; *bhojana*—eating; *janme janme*—birth after birth; *śire*—on My head; *dharoñ*—I keep; *tāñhāra*—his; *caraṇa*—lotus feet.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu approved of all the methods employed in cooking and offering food to Kṛṣṇa. Indeed, He was so pleased that He said, “Frankly, I will personally take the lotus feet of anyone who can offer Kṛṣṇa such nice food and place those lotus feet on My head birth after birth.”

TEXT 66

ପ୍ରଭୁ ଜାନେ ତିନି ଭୋଗ—କୃଷ୍ଣର ନୈବେଦ୍ୟ ।
ଆଚାର୍ଯେର ମନ୍ତ୍ରକଥା ନହେ ପ୍ରଭୁର ବେଦ୍ୟ ॥ ୬୬ ॥

prabhu jāne tina bhoga—*kṛṣṇera naivedya
ācāryera manah-kathā nahe prabhura vedya*

SYNONYMS

prabhu jāne—the Lord knows; *tina bhoga*—three divisions of *bhoga*; *kṛṣṇera naivedya*—offerings to Lord Kṛṣṇa; *ācāryera*—of Advaita Ācārya; *manah-kathā*—the intentions; *nahe*—not; *prabhura*—to the Lord; *vedya*—understandable.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu entered the room, He saw three divisions of food, and He knew that all of these were meant for Kṛṣṇa. However, He did not understand the intentions of Advaita Ācārya.

PURPORT

Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura states that one of these servings was offered in a metal dish and was meant for Kṛṣṇa, whereas the other two were placed on big banana leaves. The offering on the metal plate was personally offered by Advaita Ācārya to Kṛṣṇa. The other two servings, on banana leaves, were to be accepted by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu and Lord Nityānanda. That was Advaita Ācārya's intention, but He did not disclose this to Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. Thus when Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu saw the foodstuff offered in three places, He thought that all of it was meant for Kṛṣṇa.

TEXT 67

ପ୍ରଭୁ ବଲେ—ବୈସ ତିନେ କରିଯେ ଭୋଜନ ।
ଆଚାର୍ୟ କହେ—ଆମି କରିବ ପରିବେଶନ ॥ ୬୭ ॥

*prabhu bale—vaisa tine kariye bhojana
ācārya kahe—āmi kariba pariveśana*

SYNOMYS

prabhu bale—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu said; *vaisa*—sit down; *tine*—in the three places; *kariye*—do; *bhojana*—eating; *ācārya kahe*—Advaita Ācārya replied; *āmi kariba pariveśana*—I shall distribute.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu said: "Let Us sit down in these three places, and We shall take prasāda." However, Advaita Ācārya said, "I shall distribute the prasāda."

TEXT 68

କୋନ୍ ସ୍ଥାନେ ବସିବ, ଆର ଆନ ଦୁଇ ପାତ ।
ଅଳା କରି' ଆନି' ତାହେ ଦେହ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ଭାତ ॥ ୬୮ ॥

*kon sthāne vasiba, āra āna dui pāta
alpa kari' āni' tāhe deha vyāñjana bhāta*

SYNOMYS

kon sthāne vasiba—where shall We sit down; *āra*—other; *āna*—bring; *dui pāta*—two leaves; *alpa kari'*—making a small quantity; *āni'*—bringing; *tāhe*—on that; *deha*—give; *vyāñjana*—vegetables; *bhāta*—and boiled rice.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu thought that all three servings were meant for distribution; therefore He asked for another two banana leaves, saying, "Let Us have a very little quantity of vegetable and rice."

TEXT 69

ଆଚାର୍ୟ କହେ—ବୈସ ଦୋହେ ପିଂଡ଼ିର ଉପରେ ।
ଏତ ବଲି' ହାତେ ଧରି' ବସାଇଲ ଦୁଃହାରେ ॥ ୬୯ ॥

*ācārya kahe—vaisa doñhe piñḍira upare
eta bali' hāte dhari' vasāila duñhāre*

SYNONYMS

ācārya kahe—Advaita Ācārya said; vaisa—sit down; doñhe—You two; piñḍira upare—on the planks of wood; eta bali’—saying this; hāte dhari’—catching Their hands; vasāila duñhāre—sat the two Lords down.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya said: "Just sit down here on these seats." Catching Their hands, He sat Them both down.

TEXT 70

ଅଭୁ କହେ—ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାସୀର ଭକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ନହେ ଉପକରଣ ।
ଇହା ଖାଇଲେ କୈଛେ ହୟ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ ବାରଣ ॥ ୭୦ ॥

*prabhu kahe—sannyāsīra bhakṣya nahe upakaraṇa
ihā khāile kaiche haya indriya vāraṇa*

SYNONYMS

prabhu kahe—the Lord said; sannyāsīra—by a sannyāsī; bhakṣya—to be eaten; nahe—this is not; upakaraṇa—varieties of food; ihā—this; khāile—if eating; kaiche—how; haya—there is; indriya—senses; vāraṇa—controlling.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu said: "It is not proper for a sannyāsī to eat such a variety of foodstuff. If he does, how can he control his senses?"

PURPORT

The word *upakaraṇa* indicates a variety of foodstuffs, such as dahl, vegetables and other varieties of possible dishes that one can eat very nicely with rice. It is not proper, however, for a *sannyāsī* to eat such palatable dishes. If he did so, he would not be able to control his senses. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu did not encourage *sannyāsīs* to eat very palatable dishes, for the whole Vaiṣṇava cult is *vairāgya-vidyā*, as renounced as possible. Caitanya Mahāprabhu also advised Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī not to eat very palatable dishes, wear very nice garments or talk on mundane subjects. These things are all prohibited for those in the renounced order. A devotee does not accept anything to eat that is not first offered to Kṛṣṇa. All the rich foodstuffs offered to Kṛṣṇa are given to the *ghasthas*, the householders. There are many nice things offered to Kṛṣṇa—garlands, bedsteads, nice ornaments, nice food, and even nicely prepared pan, betel nuts—but a humble Vaiṣṇava, thinking his body material and nasty, does not accept such preparations for himself. He thinks that by accepting such things he will offend the lotus feet of the Lord. Those who are *sahajiyās* cannot understand what Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu meant when He asked Advaita Ācārya to bring two separate leaves and give a small quantity of the *prasāda* to Him.

TEXT 71

ଆଚାର୍ୟ କହେ—ଛାଡ଼ ତୁମି ଆପନାର ଚୁରି ।
ଆମି ସବ ଜାନି ତୋମାର ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାସେର ଭାରିଭୁରି ॥୭୧॥

ācārya kahe—chāḍa tumi āpanāra curi
āmi saba jāni tomāra sannyāsera bhāri-bhuri

SYNOMYMS

ācārya kahe—Advaita Ācārya replied; chāḍa—give up; tumi—You; āpanāra—of Yourself; curi—the concealment; āmi—I; saba—all; jāni—know; tomāra—of You; sannyāsera—of the acceptance of the renounced order; bhāri-bhuri—the confidential meaning.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu did not accept the food that had already been served, Advaita Ācārya said, “Please give up Your concealment. I know what You are, and I know the confidential meaning of Your accepting the *sannyāsa* order.”

TEXT 72

ଶୋଜନ କରହ, ଛାଡ଼ ବଚନ-ଚାତୁରୀ ।
ପ୍ରଭୁ କହେ—ଏତ ଅନ୍ନ ଖାଇତେ ନା ପାରି ॥ ୭୨ ॥

*bhojana karaha, chāḍa vacana-cāturi
prabhu kahe—eta anna khāite nā pāri*

SYNONYMS

bhojana karaha—kindly accept this *prasāda*; *chāḍa*—give up; *vacana-cāturi*—juggling of words; *prabhu kahe*—the Lord said; *eta*—so much; *anna*—foodstuffs; *khāite*—to eat; *nā pāri*—I am not able.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya thus requested Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu to eat and give up juggling words. The Lord replied, “I certainly cannot eat so much food.”

TEXT 73

ଆଚାର୍ୟ ବଲେ—ଅକପଟେ କରହ ଆହାର ।
ସଦି ଖାଇତେ ନା ପାର ପାତେ ରହିବେକ ଆର ॥ ୭୩ ॥

ācārya bale—*akapaṭe karaha āhāra*
yadi khāite nā pāra pāte rahibeka āra

SYNONYMS

ācārya bale—Advaita Ācārya says; *akapaṭe*—without pretense; *karaha*—kindly do; *āhāra*—eating; *yadi*—if; *khāite*—to eat; *nā pāra*—You are not able; *pāte*—on the leaf; *rahibeka āra*—let the balance remain.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya then requested the Lord to simply accept the *prasāda*, without pretense. If He could not eat it all, the balance could be left on the plate.

TEXT 74

ପ୍ରଭୁ ବଲେ—ଏତ ଅନ୍ନ ନାରିବ ଖାଇତେ ।
ସମ୍ମାନୀୟ ଧର୍ମ ନହେ ଉଚ୍ଛିଷ୍ଟ ରାଖିତେ ॥ ୭୪ ॥

*prabhu bale—eta anna nāribā khāite
sannyāsīra dharma nahe ucchiṣṭa rākhite*

SYNONYMS

prabhu bale—the Lord said; *eta*—so much; *anna*—eatables; *nāribā*—I will not be able; *khāite*—to eat; *sannyāsīra*—of a *sannyāsī*; *dharma nahe*—it is not the duty; *ucchiṣṭa*—remnants of foodstuff; *rākhite*—to keep.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu said, “I will not be able to eat so much food, and it is not the duty of a *sannyāsī* to leave remnants.”

PURPORT

According to Śrimad-Bhāgavatam (11.18.19):

*bahir jalāśayarāṇ gatvā
tatropasprśya vāg-yataḥ
vibhajya pāvitam śeṣam
bhūñjitāśeṣam āhṛtam*

“Whatever a *sannyāsī* gets that is edible from a householder’s house, he should take outside near some lake or river, and, after offering it to Viṣṇu, Brahmā and the sun (three divisions), he should eat the entire offering and should not leave anything for others to eat.” This is an injunction for *sannyāsīs* given in Śrimad-Bhāgavatam.

TEXT 75

ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବଲେ—ନୀଳାଚଲେ ଖାଓ ଚୌମାନ୍ଦବାର ।
ଏକବାରେ ଅନ୍ନ ଖାଓ ଶତ ଶତ ଭାର ॥ ୧୫ ॥

ācārya bale—*nilācale khāo cauyānna-bāra*
eka-bāre anna khāo śata śata bhāra

SYNONYMS

ācārya bale—Advaita Ācārya replies; *nilācale*—at Jagannātha Purī; *khāo*—You eat; *cauyānna-bāra*—fifty-four times; *eka-bāre*—at one time; *anna*—eatables; *khāo*—You eat; *śata śata bhāra*—hundreds of pots.

TRANSLATION

In this connection Advaita Ācārya referred to Caitanya Mahāprabhu's eating at Jagannātha Puri. Lord Jagannātha and Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu are identical. Advaita Ācārya pointed out that at Jagannātha Puri Caitanya Mahāprabhu ate fifty-four times, and each time He ate many hundreds of pots of food.

TEXT 76

তিন জনার ভক্ষ্যপিণ্ড—তোমার এক গ্রাস ।
তার লেখায় এই অরু নহে পঞ্চগ্রাস ॥ ৭৬ ॥

*tina janāra bhakṣya-piṇḍa—tomāra eka grāsa
tāra lekhāya ei anna nahe pañca-grāsa*

SYNONYMS

tina janāra—of three persons; *bhakṣya-piṇḍa*—the stack of eatables; *tomāra*—of You; *eka grāsa*—one morsel; *tāra*—to that; *lekhāya*—in proportion; *ei anna*—this foodstuff; *nahe*—is not; *pañca-grāsa*—five morsels.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Advaita Ācārya said, "The amount of food that three people can eat does not constitute even a morsel for You. In proportion to that, these edibles are not even five morsels of food for You."

TEXT 77

মোর ভাগ্যে, মোর ঘরে, তোমার আগমন ।
ছাড়হ চাতুরী, প্রভু, করহ ভোজন ॥ ৭৭ ॥

*mora bhāgye, mora ghare, tomāra āgamana
chāḍaha cātūrī, prabhu, karaha bhojana*

SYNONYMS

mora bhāgye—by My fortune; *mora ghare*—at My home; *tomāra*—Your; *āgamana*—appearance; *chāḍaha*—please give up; *cātūrī*—all this jugglery; *prabhu*—My Lord; *karaha*—just do; *bhojana*—eating.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya continued: “By my great fortune You have just come to My home. Please do not juggle words. Just begin eating and do not talk.”

TEXT 78

এত বলি' জল দিল পুরৈ গোসানির হাতে ।
হাসিয়া লাগিলা হুঁহে ভোজন করিতে ॥ ৭৮ ॥

*eta bali' jala dila dui gosāñira hāte
hāsiyā lāgilā duñhe bhojana karite*

SYNONYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *jala dila*—supplied water; *dui gosāñira*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu and Lord Nityānanda; *hāte*—on the hands; *hāsiyā*—smiling; *lāgilā*—began; *duñhe*—both of Them; *bhojana karite*—to eat.

TRANSLATION

Upon saying this, Advaita Ācārya supplied water to the two Lords so that They could wash Their hands. The two Lords then sat down and, smiling, began to eat the prasāda.

TEXT 79

নিত্যানন্দ কহে—কৈলুঁ তিন উপবাস ।
আজি পারণা করিতে ছিল বড় আশ ॥ ৭৯ ॥

nityānanda kahe—*kailuṇ tina upavāsa
āji pāraṇā karite chila baḍa āśa*

SYNONYMS

nityānanda kahe—Lord Nityānanda said; *kailuṇ*—I have undergone; *tina*—three; *upavāsa*—fasting days; *āji*—today; *pāraṇā*—breaking the fast; *karite*—to do; *chila*—there was; *baḍa*—great; *āśa*—hope.

TRANSLATION

Nityānanda Prabhu said, “I have undergone fasting for three days continuously. Today I hoped to break My fast.”

TEXT 80

ଆজি উপবাস হৈল আচার্য-নিমন্ত্ৰণে ।
অর্ধপেট না ভৱিবে এই গ্রাসেক অৱৈ ॥ ৮০ ॥

*āji upavāsa haila ācārya-nimantrane
ardha-peṭa nā bharibe ei grāseka anne*

SYNONYMS

āji—today also; *upavāsa*—fasting; *haila*—there was; *ācārya-nimantrane*—by the invitation of Advaita Ācārya; *ardha-peṭa*—half My belly; *nā*—not; *bharibe*—will fill; *ei*—this; *grāseka anne*—one morsel of food.

TRANSLATION

Although Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was thinking that the quantity of food was enormous, Nityānanda Prabhu, on the contrary, thought it not even a morsel. He had been fasting for three days and had greatly hoped to break fast on that day. Indeed, He said, “Although I am invited to eat by Advaita Ācārya, today also is a fast. So small a quantity of foodstuffs will not even fill half of My belly.”

TEXT 81

আচার্য কহে—তুমি হও তৈর্থিক সন্ন্যাসী ।
কভু ফল-মূল খাও, কভু উপবাসী ॥ ৮১ ॥

ācārya kahe—*tumi hao tairthika sannyāsī*
kabhu phala-mūla khāo, kabhu upavāsī

SYNONYMS

ācārya kahe—Advaita Ācārya replied to Nityānanda Prabhu; *tumi*—You; *hao*—are; *tairthika sannyāsī*—a mendicant wandering on pilgrimages; *kabhu*—sometimes; *phala-mūla*—fruits and roots; *khāo*—You eat; *kabhu upavāsī*—sometimes fasting.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya replied, “Sir, You are a mendicant traveling on pilgrimages. Sometimes You eat fruits and roots, and sometimes You simply go on fasting.”

TEXT 82

দরিদ্র-ব্রাহ্মণ-ঘরে যে পাইলা মুষ্ট্যেক অন্ন ।
ইহাতে সন্তুষ্ট হও, ছাড় লোভ-মন ॥ ৮২ ॥

*daridra-brāhmaṇa-ghare ye pāilā muṣṭy-eka anna
ihāte santuṣṭa hao, chāḍa lobha-mana*

SYNONYMS

daridra-brāhmaṇa—of a poor brāhmaṇa; *ghare*—at the home; *ye*—whatever; *pāilā*—You have gotten; *muṣṭi-eka*—one handful; *anna*—food; *ihāte*—in this; *santuṣṭa hao*—please be satisfied; *chāḍa*—give up; *lobha-mana*—Your greedy mentality.

TRANSLATION

"I am a poor brāhmaṇa, and You have come to My home. Please be satisfied with whatever little foodstuffs You have received, and give up Your greedy mentality."

TEXT 83

নিত্যানন্দ বলে—যবে কৈলে নিমন্ত্রণ ।
তত দিতে চাহ, যত করিয়ে ভোজন ॥ ৮৩ ॥

nityānanda bale—*yabe kaile nimantraṇa*
tata dite cāha, yata kariye bhojana

SYNONYMS

nityānanda bale—Lord Nityānanda said; *yabe*—when; *kaile*—You have done; *nimantraṇa*—invitation; *tata*—so much; *dite cāha*—You must supply; *yata*—as much as; *kariye bhojana*—I can eat.

TRANSLATION

Lord Nityānanda Prabhu replied, "Whatever I may be, You have invited Me. Therefore you must supply as much as I want to eat."

TEXT 84

শুনি' নিত্যানন্দের কথা ঠাকুর অঠেত ।
কহেন তাঁহারে কিছু পাইয়া পি঱ীত ॥ ৮৪ ॥

*śuni' nityānandera kathā ṭhākura advaita
kahena tāñhāre kichu pāiyā pirita*

SYNONYMS

śuni'—hearing; *nityānandera*—of Lord Nityānanda Prabhu; *kathā*—words; *ṭhākura*—His Divine Grace; *advaita*—Advaita Ācārya; *kahena*—spoke; *tāñhāre*—unto Nityānanda Prabhu; *kichu*—something; *pāiyā*—taking the opportunity; *pirita*—pleasing words.

TRANSLATION

His Divine Grace Advaita Ācārya, after hearing the statement of Nityānanda Prabhu, took the opportunity presented by the joking words and spoke to Him as follows.

TEXT 85

“**অষ্ট অবধূত তুমি, উদর ভরিতে ।
সন্ন্যাস লইয়াছ, বুঝি, ব্রাহ্মণ দণ্ডিতে ॥ ৮৫ ॥**

*bhraṣṭa avadhūta tumi, udara bharite
sannyāsa la-iyācha, bujhi, brāhmaṇa daṇḍite*

SYNONYMS

bhraṣṭa avadhūta—reject *paramahaṁsa*; *tumi*—You; *udara bharite*—to fill Your belly; *sannyāsa la-iyācha*—You have accepted the renounced order of life; *bujhi*—I understand; *brāhmaṇa daṇḍite*—to give trouble to a *brāhmaṇa*.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya said: “You are a reject *paramahaṁsa*, and You have accepted the renounced order of life just to fill up Your belly. I can understand that Your business is to give trouble to *brāhmaṇas*.”

PURPORT

There is always a difference of opinion between a *smārtā-brāhmaṇa* and a *Vaiṣṇava gosvāmī*. There are even *smārtā* opinions and *Vaiṣṇava gosvāmī* opinions available in astrological and astronomical calculations. By calling Nityānanda Prabhu a *bhraṣṭa avadhūta* (a rejected *paramahaṁsa*), Advaita Ācārya Prabhu in a sense accepted Nityānanda Prabhu as a *paramahaṁsa*. In

other words, Nityānanda Prabhu had nothing to do with the rules governing *smārta-brāhmaṇas*. Thus under pretense of condemning Him, Advaita Ācārya was actually praising Him. In the *avadhūta* stage, the *paramaharīṣa* stage, which is the supermost stage, one may appear to be *viśayī*, on the platform of sense gratification, but in actuality he has nothing to do with sense gratification. At that stage, a person sometimes accepts the symptoms and dress of a *sannyāsī* and sometimes does not. Sometimes he dresses like a householder. We should know, however, that these are all joking words between Advaita Ācārya and Nityānanda Prabhu. They are not to be taken as insults.

In Khaḍāda, sometimes people misunderstood Nityānanda Prabhu to belong to the *śākta-sampradāya*, whose philosophy is *antaḥ śāktāḥ bahiḥ śāivāḥ sabhāyāṁ vaiṣṇavo mataḥ*. According to the *śākta-sampradāya*, a person called *kaulāvadhūta* thinks materially while externally appearing to be a great devotee of Lord Śiva. When such a person is in an assembly of Vaiṣṇavas, he appears like a Vaiṣṇava. Actually Nityānanda Prabhu did not belong to such a community. Nityānanda Prabhu was always a *brahmacāri* of a *sannyāsī* of the *vaidika* order. Actually He was a *paramaharīṣa*. Sometimes He is accepted to be a disciple of Lakṣmīpati Tīrtha. If He is so accepted, Nityānanda Prabhu belonged to the Madhva-sampradāya. He did not belong to the *tāntrika-sampradāya* of Bengal.

TEXT 86

তুমি খেতে পার দশ-বিশ মানের অঞ্চল ।
আমি তাহা কান্ধা পাব দরিদ্র আচল ॥ ৮৬ ॥

*tumi khete pāra daśa-viśa mānera anna
āmi tāhā kāñhā pāba daridra brāhmaṇa*

SYNONYMS

tumi—You; *khete*—to eat; *pāra*—able; *daśa-viśa*—ten or twenty; *mānera*—of the measurement of a *māna*; *anna*—rice; *āmi*—I; *tāhā*—that; *kāñhā*—where; *pāba*—shall get; *daridra*—poverty-stricken; *brāhmaṇa*—*brāhmaṇa*.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya accused Nityānanda Prabhu, saying, “You can eat ten to twenty *mānas* of rice. I am a poor *brāhmaṇa*. How shall I get so much rice?

PURPORT

A *māna* is a measurement containing about four kilos.

TEXT 87

যে পাঞ্চাছ মুষ্ট্যেকঅঘ, তাহা খাণ্ডা উঠ ।
পাগলামি না করিহ, না ছড়াইও ঝুঁঠ ॥ ৮৭ ॥

*ye pāñācha muṣṭy-eka anna, tāhā khāñā uṭha
pāgalāmi nā kariha, nā chaḍāio jhuṭha*

SYNONYMS

ye pāñācha—whatever You have; *muṣṭi-eka*—one handful; *anna*—rice; *tāhā*—that; *khāñā*—eating; *uṭha*—please get up; *pāgalāmi*—madness; *nā*—do not; *kariha*—do; *nā*—do not; *chaḍāio*—strew; *jhuṭha*—remnants of foodstuff.

TRANSLATION

“Whatever You have, though it be a palmful of rice, please eat it and get up. Don’t show Your madness and strew the remnants of food here and there.”

TEXT 88

এই মত হাস্যরসে করেন ভোজন ।
অর্ধ-অর্ধ খাণ্ডা প্রভু ছাড়েন ব্যাঞ্জন ॥ ৮৮ ॥

*ei mata hāsyā-rase karena bhojana
ardha-ardha khāñā prabhu chādena vyāñjana*

SYNONYMS

ei mata—in this way; *hāsyā-rase*—jokingly; *karena*—does; *bhojana*—eating; *ardha-ardha*—half and half; *khāñā*—after eating; *prabhu*—the Lord; *chādena*—gives up; *vyāñjana*—all the vegetables.

TRANSLATION

In this way, Nityānanda Prabhu and Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu ate and talked with Advaita Ācārya jokingly. After eating half of each vegetable preparation given to Him, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu abandoned it and went on to the next.

TEXT 89

সেই ব্যঙ্গন আচার্য পুনঃ করেন পুনঃ ।
এই মত পুনঃ পুনঃ পরিবেশে ব্যঙ্গন ॥ ৮৯ ॥

*sei vyāñjana ācārya punah karena pūraṇa
ei mata punah punah pariveśe vyāñjana*

SYNONYMS

sei vyāñjana—that half-finished vegetable; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *punah*—again; *karena*—does; *pūraṇa*—filling; *ei mata*—in this way; *punah punah*—again and again; *pariveśe*—distributes; *vyāñjana*—vegetables.

TRANSLATION

As soon as half of the vegetable in the pot was finished, Advaita Ācārya filled it up again. In this way, as the Lord finished half of a preparation, Advaita Ācārya again and again filled it up.

TEXT 90

দোনা ব্যঙ্গনে ভরি' করেন প্রার্থন ।
প্রভু বলেন—আর কত করিব ভোজন ॥ ৯০ ॥

*donā vyāñjane bhari' karena prārthana
prabhu balena—āra kata kariba bhojana*

SYNONYMS

donā—the pot; *vyāñjane*—with vegetables; *bhari'*—filling; *karena*—makes; *prārthana*—request; *prabhu balena*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu says; *āra*—more; *kata*—how much; *kariba*—can I do; *bhojana*—eating.

TRANSLATION

After filling a pot with vegetables, Advaita Ācārya requested Them to eat more, and Caitanya Mahāprabhu said, "How much more can I go on eating?"

TEXT 91

আচার্য কহে—যে দিয়াছি, তাহা না ছাড়িবা ।
এখন যে দিয়ে, তার অর্ধেক খাইবা ॥ ৯১ ॥

ācārya kahe—ye diyāchi, tāhā nā chāḍibā
ekhana ye diye, tāra ardheka khāibā

SYNOMYS

ācārya kahe—Advaita Ācārya said; ye diyāchi—whatever I have given; tāhā nā chāḍibā—please do not give it up; ekhana—now; ye—whatever; diye—I am giving; tāra ardheka—half of it; khāibā—You will eat.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya said, “Please do not give up whatever I have already given You. Now, whatever I am giving, You may eat half and leave half.”

TEXT 92

ନାମ ସଙ୍କଲନେ ପ୍ରଭୁରେ କରାଇଲ ତୋଜନ ।
ଆଚାର୍ଯେର ଇଚ୍ଛା ପ୍ରଭୁ କରିଲ ପୂରଣ ॥ ୯୨ ॥

*nānā yatna-dainye prabhure karāila bhojana
ācāryera icchā prabhu karila pūraṇa*

SYNOMYS

nānā yatna-dainye—in this way, by various efforts and by humility; *prabhure*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *karāila*—caused; *bhojana*—eating; *ācāryera icchā*—the wish of Advaita Ācārya; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *karila*—did; *pūraṇa*—fulfillment.

TRANSLATION

In this way, by submitting various humble requests, Advaita Ācārya made Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu and Lord Nityānanda eat. Thus Caitanya Mahāprabhu fulfilled all the desires of Advaita Ācārya.

TEXT 93

ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ କହେ—ଆମାର ପେଟ ନା ଭରିଲ ।
ଲଞ୍ଛା ଯାହ, ତୋର ଅମ୍ବ କିଛୁ ନା ଖାଇଲ ॥ ୯୩ ॥

*nityānanda kahe—āmāra peṭa nā bharila
lañčā yāha, tora anna kichu nā khāila*

SYNONYMS

nityānanda kahe—Nityānanda Prabhu said; *āmāra*—My; *peṭa*—belly; *nā*—not; *bharila*—filled; *lañā*—taking away; *yāha*—go; *tora*—Your; *anna*—food; *kichu nā khāila*—I have not eaten anything.

TRANSLATION

Again Nityānanda Prabhu jokingly said, “My belly is not yet filled up. Please take away Your foodstuff. I have not taken the least of it.”

TEXT 94

এত বলি' একগ্রাস ভাত হাতে লঞ্চ।
উঝালি' ফেলিল আগে যেন কুকু হঞ্চ। ॥ ৯৪ ॥

eta bali' *eka-grāsa bhāta hāte lañā*
ujhāli' *phelila āge yena kruddha hañā*

SYNONYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *eka-grāsa*—one palmful; *bhāta*—rice; *hāte*—in the hand; *lañā*—taking; *ujhāli'*—releasing; *phelila*—threw; *āge*—in front; *yena*—as if; *kruddha hañā*—becoming angry.

TRANSLATION

After saying this, Nityānanda Prabhu took a handful of rice and threw it on the floor in front of Him, as if He were angry.

TEXT 95

ভাত দুই-চারি লাগে আচার্যের অঙ্গে।
ভাত অঙ্গে লঞ্চ আচার্য নাচে বহুরঞ্জে। ॥ ৯৫ ॥

bhāta dui-cāri lāge ācāryera aṅge
bhāta aṅge lañā ācārya nāce bahu-raṅge

SYNONYMS

bhāta dui-cāri—two or four pieces of the thrown rice; *lāge*—touch; *ācāryera aṅge*—the body of Advaita Ācārya; *bhāta*—the rice; *aṅge*—on His body; *lañā*—with; *ācārya nāce*—the Ācārya began to dance; *bahu-raṅge*—in many ways.

TRANSLATION

When two or four pieces of the thrown rice touched His body, Advaita Ācārya began to dance in various ways with the rice still stuck to His body.

TEXT 96

অবধূতের ঝুঠা লাগিল মোর অঙ্গে ।
পরম পবিত্র মোরে কৈল এই ঢাঙে ॥ ৯৬ ॥

avadhūtera jhūṭhā lāgila mora ar̄ge
parama pavitra more kaila ei ḍhaṅge

SYNOMYMS

avadhūtera jhūṭhā—the remnants of the food of the avadhūta; lāgila—touched; mora—My; ar̄ge—on the body; parama pavitra—perfectly purified; more—Me; kaila—made; ei—this; ḍhaṅge—behavior.

TRANSLATION

When the rice thrown by Nityānanda Prabhu touched His body, Advaita Ācārya thought Himself purified by the touch of remnants thrown by paramahārīsa Nityānanda. Therefore He began dancing.

PURPORT

The word *avadhūta* refers to one above all rules and regulations. Sometimes, not observing all the rules and regulations of a *sannyāsī*, Nityānanda Prabhu exhibited the behavior of a mad *avadhūta*. He threw the remnants of food on the ground, and some of these remnants touched the body of Advaita Ācārya. Advaita Ācārya accepted this happily because He presented Himself as a member of the community of *smārtas-brāhmaṇas*. By touching the remnants of food thrown by Nityānanda Prabhu, Advaita Ācārya immediately felt Himself purified of all *smārtas* contamination. The remnants of food left by a pure Vaiṣṇava are called *mahā-mahā-prasāda*. This is completely spiritual and is identified with Lord Viṣṇu. Such remnants are not ordinary. The spiritual master is to be considered on the stage of *paramahārīsa* and beyond the jurisdiction of the *varṇāśrama* institution. The remnants of food left by the spiritual master and similar *paramahārīsas* or pure Vaiṣṇavas are purifying. When an ordinary person touches such *prasāda*, his mind is purified, and his mind is raised to the status of a pure *brāhmaṇa*. The behavior and statements

of Advaita Ācārya are meant for the understanding of ordinary people who are unaware of the strength of spiritual values, not knowing the potency of foodstuffs left by the bona fide spiritual master and pure Vaiṣṇavas.

TEXT 97

তোরে নিমন্ত্রণ করি' পাইনু তাৱ ফল ।
তোৱ জাতি-কুল নাহি, সহজে পাগল ॥ ৯৭ ॥

*tore nimantraṇa kari' pāinu tāra phala
tora jāti-kula nāhi, sahaje pāgala*

SYNONYMS

tore—You; *nimantraṇa*—invitation; *kari'*—making; *pāinu*—I have gotten in return; *tāra*—of that; *phala*—the result; *tora*—Your; *jāti-kula nāhi*—there is no indication of Your caste and family; *sahaje*—by nature; *pāgala*—You are a madman.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya jokingly said: “My dear Nityānanda, I invited You, and indeed I have received the results. You have no fixed caste or dynasty. By nature You are a madman.

PURPORT

The words *sahaje pāgala* (“by nature a madman”) indicate that Nityānanda Prabhu was transcendently situated on the *paramahaṁsa* stage. Because He always remembered Rādhā-Kṛṣṇa and Their service, this was transcendental madness. Śrī Advaita Ācārya was pointing out this fact.

TEXT 98

আপনার সম মোৱে কৱিবাৱ তৱে ।
ঝুঠা দিলে, বিপ্ৰ বলি' ভয় না কৱিলে ॥ ৯৮ ॥

*āpanāra sama more karibāra tare
jhuṭhā dile, vipra bali' bhaya nā karile*

SYNONYMS

āpanāra sama—like You; *more*—Me; *karibāra tare*—for making; *jhuṭhā*—remnants of foodstuffs; *dile*—You have given; *vipra bali'*—considering as a brāhmaṇa; *bhaya*—fear; *nā karile*—You did not do.

TRANSLATION

“To make Me a madman like Yourself, You have thrown the remnants of Your food at Me. You did not even fear the fact that I am a brāhmaṇa.”

PURPORT

The words *āpanāra sama* indicate that Advaita Ācārya considered Himself to belong to the *smārtas-brāhmaṇas*, and He considered Nityānanda Prabhu to be on the transcendental stage with pure Vaiṣṇavas. Lord Nityānanda gave Advaita Ācārya His remnants to situate Him on the same platform and make Him a pure unalloyed Vaiṣṇava or *paramahārīṣa*. Advaita Ācārya's statement indicates that a *paramahārīṣa* Vaiṣṇava is transcendently situated. A pure Vaiṣṇava is not subject to the rules and regulations of the *smārtas-brāhmaṇas*. That was the reason for Advaita Ācārya's stating, *āpanāra sama more karibāra tare*: “To raise Me to Your own standard.” A pure Vaiṣṇava or a person on the *paramahārīṣa* stage accepts the remnants of food (*mahā-prasāda*) as spiritual. He does not consider it to be material or sense gratificatory. He accepts *mahā-prasāda* not as ordinary dahl and rice but as spiritual substance. To say nothing of the remnants of food left by a pure Vaisnava, *prasāda* is never polluted even if it is touched by the mouth of a *cāṇḍāla*. Indeed, it retains its spiritual value. Therefore by eating or touching such *mahā-prasāda*, a *brāhmaṇa* is not degraded. There is no question of being polluted by touching the remnants of such food. Actually, by eating such *mahā-prasāda*, one is freed from all the contaminations of the material condition. That is the verdict of the *śāstra*.

TEXT 99

**নিত্যানন্দ বলে,—এই কৃষ্ণের প্রসাদ ।
ইহাকে ‘ঝুঠা’ কহিলে, তুমি কৈলে অপরাধ ॥ ৯ ॥**

*nityānanda bale, —ei kṛṣṇera prasāda
ihāke ‘jhūṭhā’ kahile, tumi kaile aparādha*

SYNOMYMS

nityānanda bale—Lord Nityānanda said; *ei*—this; *kṛṣṇera prasāda*—*mahā-prasāda* of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *ihāke*—unto it; *jhūṭhā*—remnants of foodstuff; *kahile*—if You say; *tumi*—You; *kaile*—have made; *aparādha*—offense.

TRANSLATION

Nityānanda Prabhu replied: "These are the remnants of food left by Lord Kṛṣṇa. If You take them to be ordinary remnants, You have committed an offense."

PURPORT

In the *Bṛhad-viṣṇu Purāṇa* it is stated that one who considers *mahā-prasāda* to be equal to ordinary rice and dahl certainly commits a great offense. Ordinary edibles are touchable and untouchable, but there are no such dualistic considerations where *prasāda* is concerned. *Prasāda* is transcendental, and there are no transformations or contaminations, just as there are no contaminations or transformations in the body of Lord Viṣṇu Himself. Thus even if one is a *brāhmaṇa* he is certain to be attacked by leprosy and bereft of all family members if he makes such dualistic considerations. Such an offender goes to hell, never to return. This is the injunction of the *Bṛhad-viṣṇu Purāṇa*.

TEXT 100

শতেক সন্ন্যাসী যদি করাহ ভোজন ।
তবে এই অপরাধ হইবে খণ্ডন ॥ ১০০ ॥

*śateka sannyāsī yadi karāha bhojana
tabe ei aparādha ha-ibe khanḍana*

SYNONYMS

śateka sannyāsī—one hundred *sannyāsīs*; *yadi*—if; *karāha*—You make; *bhojana*—the eating; *tabe*—then; *ei*—this; *aparādha*—offense; *ha-ibe*—there will be; *khanḍana*—nullification.

TRANSLATION

Śrīla Nityānanda Prabhu continued: "If you invite at least one hundred *sannyāsīs* to Your home and feed them sumptuously, Your offense will be nullified."

TEXT 101

আচার্য কহে—না করিব সন্ন্যাসি-নিমজ্জন ।
সন্ন্যাসী নাশিল ঘোর সব প্রতিষ্ঠর্থ ॥ ১০১ ॥

ācārya kahe—*nā kariba sannyāsi-nimantraṇa*
sannyāsī nāśila mora saba smṛti-dharma

SYNONYMS

ācārya kahe—Advaita Ācārya said; *nā kariba*—I shall never do; *sannyāsi-nimantraṇa*—invitation to the *sannyāsīs*; *sannyāsī*—a *sannyāsī*; *nāśila*—has spoiled; *mora*—My; *saba*—all; *smṛti-dharma*—regulative principles of the *smṛti-śāstra*.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya replied: “I shall never again invite another *sannyāsī*, for it is a *sannyāsī* who has spoiled all My brahminical *smṛti* regulations.”

TEXT 102

এত বলি' দ্বাই জনে করাইল আচমন।
 উত্তম শয়াতে লইয়া করাইল শয়ন॥ ১০২ ॥

eta bali' *dui jane karāila ācamana*
uttama śayyāte la-iyā karāila śayana

SYNONYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *dui jane*—unto the two personalities; *karāila ācamana*—washed Their hands and mouth; *uttama*—very nice; *śayyāte*—on a bed; *la-iyā*—taking; *karāila*—made Them do; *śayana*—lying down.

TRANSLATION

After this, Advaita Ācārya made the Lords wash Their hands and mouths. He then took Them to a nice bed and made Them lie down to take rest.

TEXT 103

লবণ্য এলাচী-বীজ—উত্তম রসবাস।
 তুলসী-মঞ্জরী সহ দিল মুখবাস॥ ১০৩ ॥

lavarīga elācī-bija—*uttama rasa-vāsa*
tulasī-mañjari saha dila mukha-vāsa

SYNONYMS

lavaṅga—cloves; *elāci*—cardamom; *bija*—seeds; *uttama*—very nice; *rasavāsa*—tasteful spices; *tulasī-mañjari*—the flowers of *tulasī*; *saha*—with; *dila*—gave; *mukha-vāsa*—perfume of the mouth.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Advaita Ācārya fed the two Lords cloves and cardamom mixed with *tulasī* flowers. Thus there was a good flavor within Their mouths.

TEXT 104

সুগন্ধি চম্পনে লিপ্ত কৈল কলেবর ।
সুগন্ধি পুষ্পমালা আনি' দিল হৃদয়-উপর ॥ ১০৪ ॥

sugandhi candane lipta kaila kalevara
sugandhi puṣpa-mālā āni' dila hṛdaya-upara

SYNONYMS

su-gandhi—fragrant; *candane*—in sandalwood; *lipta*—smeared; *kaila*—made; *kalevara*—the bodies; *su-gandhi*—very fragrant; *puṣpa-mālā*—flower garlands; *āni'*—bringing; *dila*—gave; *hṛdaya-upara*—on the chests.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Advaita Ācārya then smeared the bodies of the Lords with sandal-wood pulp and then placed very fragrant flower garlands on Their chests.

TEXT 105

আচার্য করিতে চাহে পাদ-সম্ভাহন ।
সঙ্কুচিত হঞ্জ প্রভু বলেন বচন ॥ ১০৫ ॥

ācārya karite cāhe pāda-sarīvāhana
saṅkucita hañā prabhu balena vacana

SYNONYMS

ācārya—Advaita Ācārya; *karite*—to do; *cāhe*—wants; *pāda-sarīvāhana*—massaging the feet; *saṅkucita*—hesitant; *hañā*—becoming; *prabhu*—the Lord; *balena*—says; *vacana*—the words.

TRANSLATION

When the Lord lay down on the bed, Advaita Ācārya wanted to massage His legs, but the Lord was very hesitant and spoke as follows to Advaita Ācārya.

TEXT 106

**বহুত নাচাইলে তুমি, ছাড় নাচান ।
মুকুন্দ-হরিদাস লাইয়া করহ ভোজন ॥ ১০৬ ॥**

*bahuta nācāile tumi, chāḍa nācāna
mukunda-haridāsa la-iyā karaha bhojana*

SYNOMYMS

bahuta—in various ways; *nācāile*—have made Me dance; *tumi*—You; *chāḍa*—give up; *nācāna*—dancing; *mukunda*—Mukunda; *hari-dāsa*—Haridāsa; *la-iyā*—with; *karaha*—do; *bhojana*—eating.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu said: "Advaita Ācārya, You have made Me dance in various ways. Now give up this practice. Go with Mukunda and Haridāsa and accept Your lunch."

PURPORT

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu is here telling Advaita Ācārya that it is not befitting for a *sannyāsī* to accept nice beds to lie on or to chew cloves and cardamom and have his body smeared with sandalwood pulp. Nor is it befitting for him to accept fragrant garlands and have his legs massaged by a pure Vaiṣṇava. "You have already made Me dance according to your vow," Caitanya Mahāprabhu said. "Now please stop it. You can go and take Your lunch with Mukunda and Haridāsa."

TEXT 107

**তবে ত' আচার্য সন্তে লঙ্গ দ্রুই জনে ।
করিল ইচ্ছায় ভোজন, যে আছিল মনে ॥ ১০৭ ॥**

*tabe ta' ācārya saṅge lañā dui jane
karila icchāya bhojana, ye āchila mane*

SYNOMYS

tabe ta'—thereafter; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *saṅge*—with; *lañā*—taking; *dui jane*—the two persons, namely Mukunda and Haridāsa; *karila*—did; *ic-chāya*—according to desire; *bhojana*—eating; *ye āchila mane*—whatever there was in mind.

TRANSLATION

Thereupon Advaita Ācārya took prasāda with Mukunda and Haridāsa, and they all wholeheartedly ate as much as they desired.

TEXT 108

শান্তিপুরের লোক শুনি' প্রভুর আগমন ।
দেখিতে আইলা লোক প্রভুর চরণ ॥ ১০৮ ॥

*śāntipurera loka śuni' prabhura āgamana
dekhite āilā loka prabhura caraṇa*

SYNOMYS

śānti-purera loka—all the people of Śāntipura; *śuni'*—hearing; *prabhura āgamana*—the arrival of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *dekhite āilā*—came to see; *loka*—all the people; *prabhura caraṇa*—the lotus feet of the Lord.

TRANSLATION

When the people of Śāntipura heard that Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was staying there, they all immediately came to see His lotus feet.

TEXT 109

‘হরি’ ‘হরি’ বলে লোক আনন্দিত হএগ ।
চরৎকার পাইল প্রভুর সৌন্দর্য দেখিগো ॥ ১০৯ ॥

*'hari' 'hari' bale loka ānandita hañā
camatkāra pāila prabhura saundarya dekhiñā*

SYNOMYS

hari hari—the holy name of the Lord; *bale*—say; *loka*—all the people; *ānandita*—pleased; *hañā*—being; *camatkāra*—wonder; *pāila*—got; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *saundarya*—the beauty; *dekhiñā*—by seeing.

TRANSLATION

Being very pleased, all the people loudly began to shout the holy name of the Lord, "Hari! Hari!" Indeed, they became struck with wonder upon seeing the beauty of the Lord.

TEXT 110

গৌর-দেহ-কান্তি সূর্য জিনিয়া উজ্জল ।
অরুণ-বস্ত্রকান্তি তাহে করে ঝলমল ॥ ১১০ ॥

*gaura-deha-kānti sūrya jiniyā ujjvala
aruṇa-vastra-kānti tāhe kare jhala-mala*

SYNOMYMS

gaura—fair-complexioned; *deha*—of the body; *kānti*—the luster; *sūrya*—the sun; *jiniyā*—conquering; *ujjvala*—bright; *aruṇa*—reddish; *vastra-kānti*—the beauty of the garments; *tāhe*—in that; *kare*—does; *jhala-mala*—glittering.

TRANSLATION

They saw Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu's very fair-complexioned body and its bright luster, which conquered the brilliance of the sun. Over and above this was the beauty of the saffron garments that glittered upon His body.

TEXT 111

আইসে যায় লোক হৰ্ষে, নাহি সমাধান ।
লোকের সঙ্ঘট্টে দিন হৈল অবসান ॥ ১১১ ॥

*āise yāya loka harṣe, nāhi samādhāna
lokera saṅghatṭe dina haila avasāna*

SYNOMYMS

āise—come; *yāya*—go; *loka*—all people; *harṣe*—in great pleasure; *nāhi*—there is not; *saṁdhāna*—calculation; *lokera*—of the people; *saṅghatṭe*—in crowds; *dina*—the day; *haila*—there was; *avasāna*—the end.

TRANSLATION

People came and went with great pleasure. There was no calculating how many people assembled there before the day was over.

TEXT 112

সন্ধ্যাতে আচার্য আরম্ভিল সঙ্কীর্তন ।
আচার্য নাচেন, প্রভু করেন দর্শন ॥ ১১২ ॥

*sandhyātē ācārya ārambhila saṅkīrtana
ācārya nācena, prabhu karena darśana*

SYNOMYS

sandhyātē—in the evening; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *ārambhila*—began; *saṅkīrtana*—congregational chanting; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *nācena*—dances; *prabhu*—the Lord; *karena*—does; *darśana*—seeing.

TRANSLATION

As soon as it was evening, Advaita Ācārya began the congregational chanting. He even began to dance Himself, and the Lord saw the performance.

TEXT 113

নিত্যানন্দ গোসাঙ্গি বুলে আচার্য ধরিণে ।
হরিদাস পাছে নাচে হরষিত হণ্ডা ॥ ১১৩ ॥

*nityānanda gosāñi bule ācārya dhariñā
haridāsa pāche nāce haraṣita hañā*

SYNOMYS

nityānanda gosāñi—Lord Nityānanda Prabhu; *bule*—began to move, dancing; *ācārya dhariñā*—following Advaita Ācārya; *hari-dāsa*—Haridāsa Ṭhākura; *pāche*—behind; *nāce*—dances; *haraṣita hañā*—being pleased.

TRANSLATION

When Advaita Ācārya began to dance, Nityānanda Prabhu began dancing behind Him. Haridāsa Ṭhākura, being very pleased, also began dancing behind Him.

TEXT 114

কি কহিব রে সধি আজুক আনন্দ ওর ।
চিরদিনে মাধব মন্দিরে ঘোর ॥ ১১৪ ॥ ঝঃ ॥

*ki kahiba re sakhi ājuka ānanda ora
cira-dine mādhava mandire mora*

SYNONYMS

ki—what; *kahiba*—shall I say; *re*—O; *sakhi*—My dear friends; *ājuka*—today; *ānanda*—pleasure; *ora*—the limit; *cira-dine*—after many days; *mādhava*—Lord Kṛṣṇa; *mandire*—in the temple; *mora*—My.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya said: “ ‘My dear friends, what shall I say? Today I have received the highest transcendental pleasure. After many, many days, Lord Kṛṣṇa is in My house.’ ”

PURPORT

This is a song composed by Vidyāpati. Sometimes the word *mādhava* is misunderstood to refer to Mādhavendra Puri. Advaita Ācārya was a disciple of Mādhavendra Puri, and consequently some people think that He was referring to Mādhavendra Puri by using the word *mādhava*. But actually this is not the fact. This song was composed to commemorate the separation of Kṛṣṇa from Rādhārāṇī during Kṛṣṇa’s absence in Mathurā. This song was supposed to be sung by Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī when Kṛṣṇa returned. It is technically called *Mathurā-viraha*.

TEXT 115

এই পদ গাওয়াইয়া হর্ষে করেন নর্তন।
স্বেদ-কম্প-পুলকাঞ্চ-হৃক্ষার-গর্জন ॥ ১১৫ ॥

*ei pada gāoyāiyā harṣe karena nartana
sveda-kampa-pulakaśru-huṅkāra-garjana*

SYNONYMS

ei pada—this verse; *gāoyāiyā*—causing to be sung; *harṣe*—in pleasure; *karena*—does; *nartana*—dancing; *sveda*—perspiration; *kampa*—shivering; *pulaka*—standing of hairs; *śru*—tears on account of pleasure; *huṅkāra*—thundering; *garjana*—bellowing.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya led the sāṅkīrtana party, and with great pleasure He sang this verse. There was a manifestation of ecstatic perspiration,

shivering, raised hairs, tears in the eyes, and sometimes thundering and bellowing.

TEXT 116

ফিরি' ফিরি' কভু প্রভুর ধরেন চরণ ।
চরণে ধরিয়া প্রভুরে বলেন বচন ॥ ১১৬ ॥

*phiri' phiri' kabhu prabhura dharena caraṇa
caraṇe dhariyā prabhure balena vacana*

SYNONYMS

phiri' phiri'—turning and turning; *kabhu*—sometimes; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *dharena*—catches; *caraṇa*—the lotus feet; *caraṇe* *dhariyā*—catching the lotus feet; *prabhure*—unto the Lord; *balena*—says; *vacana*—words.

TRANSLATION

While dancing, Advaita Ācārya would sometimes turn around and around and catch the lotus feet of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. He then began to speak to Him as follows.

TEXT 117

অনেক দিন তুমি মোরে বেড়াইলে ভাণ্ডিয়া ।
যরেতে পাঞ্চাছি, এবে রাখিব বাঞ্ছিয়া ॥ ১১৭ ॥

*aneka dina tumi more bedāile bhāṇḍiyā
gharete pāñāchi, ebe rākhiba bāndhiyā*

SYNONYMS

aneka dina—many days; *tumi*—You; *more*—Me; *bedāile*—escaped; *bhāṇḍiyā*—cheating or bluffing; *gharete*—at My home; *pāñāchi*—I have gotten; *ebe*—now; *rākhiba*—I shall keep; *bāndhiyā*—binding up.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Advaita Ācārya would say: “Many days You escaped Me by bluffing. Now I have You in my home, and I will keep You bound up.”

TEXT 118

এত বলি' আচার্য আনন্দে করেন নর্তন ।
প্ৰহৱেক-ৱাতি আচার্য কৈল সংকীর্তন ॥ ১১৮ ॥

*eta bali' ācārya ānande karena nartana
prahareka-rātri ācārya kaila saṅkirtana*

SYNONYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *ānande*—in pleasure; *karena*—does; *nartana*—dancing; *prahar-eka*—about three hours; *rātri*—at night; *ācārya*—Śrī Advaita Ācārya; *kaila saṅkirtana*—performed *saṅkirtana*, or congregational chanting.

TRANSLATION

So speaking, Advaita Ācārya performed congregational chanting with great pleasure for three hours that night and danced all the time.

TEXT 119

প্ৰেমেৰ উৎকৃষ্টা,—প্ৰভুৰ নাহি কৃষ্ণ-সঙ্গ ।
বিৱহে বাড়িল প্ৰেমজালাৰ তৱজ্জন ॥ ১১৯ ॥

*premera utkanṭhā,—prabhura nāhi kṛṣṇa-saṅga
virahe bāḍila prema-jvälāra taraṅga*

SYNONYMS

premera utkanṭhā—the ecstasy of the love; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *nāhi*—there is not; *kṛṣṇa-saṅga*—meeting with Lord Kṛṣṇa; *virahe*—in separation; *bāḍila*—increased; *prema-jvälāra*—of flames of love; *taraṅga*—waves.

TRANSLATION

When Advaita Ācārya danced in that way, Lord Caitanya felt ecstatic love for Kṛṣṇa, and because of His separation, the waves and flames of love increased.

TEXT 120

ব্যাকুল হঞ্চা প্ৰভু ভূমিতে পড়িলা ।
গোসাঙ্গি দেখিয়া আচার্য মৃত্য সম্বৰিলা ॥ ১২০ ॥

*vyākula hañā prabhu bhūmite pañilā
gosāñi dekhiyā ācārya nṛtya sambarilā*

SYNONYMS

vyākula hañā—being too much agitated; *prabhu*—the Lord; *bhūmite*—on the ground; *pañilā*—fell; *gosāñi*—the Lord; *dekhiyā*—seeing; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *nṛtya*—the dancing; *sambarilā*—checked.

TRANSLATION

Being agitated by the ecstasy, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu suddenly fell on the ground. Seeing this, Advaita Ācārya stopped dancing.

TEXT 121

ଅଭୂର ଅନ୍ତର ମୁକୁନ୍ଦ ଜାନେ ଭାଲମତେ ।
ଭାବେର ସଦୃଶ ପଦ ଲାଗିଲା ଗାଇତେ ॥ ୧୨୧ ॥

*prabhura antara mukunda jāne bhāla-mate
bhāvera sadṛśa pada lāgilā gāite*

SYNONYMS

prabhura—of the Lord; *antara*—the heart; *mukunda*—Mukunda; *jāne*—knows; *bhāla-mate*—very well; *bhāvera*—to the ecstatic mood; *sadṛśa*—suitable; *pada*—verses; *lāgilā gāite*—began to sing.

TRANSLATION

When Mukunda saw the ecstasy of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, he understood the feelings of the Lord and began to sing many stanzas augmenting the force of the Lord's ecstasy.

TEXT 122

ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉଠାଇଲ ପ୍ରଭୁକେ କରିତେ ନର୍ତ୍ତନ ।
ପଦ ଶୁଣି' ପ୍ରଭୁର ଅଳ ନା ଯାଯା ଧାରଣ ॥ ୧୨୨ ॥

*ācārya uṭhāila prabhuke nartana
pada śuni' prabhura aṅga nā yāya dhāraṇa*

SYNONYMS

ācārya—Advaita Ācārya; *uṭhāila*—raised; *prabhuke*—the Lord; *karite*—to do; *nartana*—dancing; *pada śuni'*—by hearing the stanzas; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *aṅga*—the body; *nā*—not; *yāya*—possible; *dhāraṇa*—to hold.

TRANSLATION

Advaita Ācārya raised the body of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu to help Him dance, but the Lord, after hearing the stanzas sung by Mukunda, could not be held due to His bodily symptoms.

TEXT 123

ଅଶ୍ରୁ, କଞ୍ଚା, ପୁଲକ, ସ୍ଵେଦ, ଗଦ୍ଗଦ ବଚନ ।
କ୍ଷଣେ ଉଠେ, କ୍ଷଣେ ପଡେ, କ୍ଷଣେକ ରୋଦନ ॥ ୧୨୩ ॥

*aśru, kampa, pulaka, sveda, gadgada vacana
kṣaṇe uṭhe, kṣaṇe paḍe, kṣaṇeka rodana*

SYNONYMS

aśru—tears; *kampa*—trembling; *pulaka*—standing of hairs in ecstasy; *sveda*—perspiration; *gadgada*—faltering; *vacana*—words; *kṣaṇe*—sometimes; *uṭhe*—stands; *kṣaṇe*—sometimes; *paḍe*—falls down; *kṣaṇeka*—sometimes; *rodana*—crying.

TRANSLATION

Tears fell from His eyes, and His whole body trembled. His hair stood on end, He perspired heavily, and His words faltered. Sometimes He stood, and sometimes He fell. And sometimes He cried.

TEXT 124

ହା ହା ପ୍ରାଣପ୍ରିୟସଥି, କି ନା ହୈଲା ମୋରେ ।
କାନୁ-ପ୍ରେମବିଷେ ମୋର ତମୁ-ମନ ଜରେ ॥ ୧୨୪ ॥ ୫ ॥

*hā hā prāṇa-priya-sakhi, ki nā haila more
kānu-prema-više mora tanu-mana jare*

SYNONYMS

hā hā—O; *prāṇa-priya-sakhi*—my dear friend; *ki nā haila more*—what has not happened to me; *kānu-prema-viṣe*—the poison of love of Kṛṣṇa; *mora*—my; *tanu*—body; *mana*—mind; *jare*—afflicts.

TRANSLATION

Mukunda sang: “ ‘My dear intimate friend! What has not happened to me! Due to the effects of the poison of love for Kṛṣṇa, my body and mind have been severely afflicted.

PURPORT

When Mukunda saw that Caitanya Mahāprabhu was feeling ecstatic pain and manifesting ecstatic bodily symptoms, all due to feelings of separation from Kṛṣṇa, he sang songs about meeting with Kṛṣṇa. Advaita Ācārya also stopped dancing.

TEXT 125

ରାତ୍ରି-ଦିନେ ପୋଡ଼େ ମନ ସୋଯାଣ୍ଟି ନା ପାଞ୍ଚ ।
ସାହା ଗେଲେ କାନୁ ପାଞ୍ଚ, ତାହା ଉଡ଼ି' ଷାଙ୍ଗ ॥ ୧୨୫ ॥

*rātri-dine pode mana soyāsti nā pāñ
yāhān gele kānu pāñ, tāhān uḍi' yāñ*

SYNONYMS

rātri-dine—day and night; *pode*—burns; *mana*—mind; *soyāsti*—rest; *nā*—not; *pāñ*—I get; *yāhān*—where; *gele*—if going; *kānu pāñ*—I can get Kṛṣṇa; *tāhān*—there; *uḍi'*—flying; *yāñ*—I go.

TRANSLATION

“ ‘My feeling is like this: My mind burns day and night, and I can get no rest. If there were someplace I could go to meet Kṛṣṇa, I would immediately fly there.’ ”

TEXT 126

ଏହି ପଦ ଗାଁ ମୁକୁଳ ମଧୁର ସ୍ଵରରେ ।
ଶୁଣିଆ ପ୍ରଭୁର ଚିତ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତରେ ବିଦରେ ॥ ୧୨୬ ॥

*ei pada gāya mukunda madhura susvare
śuniyā prabhura citta antare vidare*

SYNOMYS

ei pada—this stanza; *gāya*—sings; *mukunda*—Mukunda; *madhura*—sweet; *su-svare*—in a voice; *śuniyā*—hearing; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *citta*—mind; *antare*—within; *vidare*—splits into pieces.

TRANSLATION

This stanza was sung by Mukunda in a very sweet voice, but as soon as Caitanya Mahāprabhu heard this stanza, His mind went to pieces.

TEXT 127

ନିର୍ବେଦ, ବିଷାଦ ହର୍ଷ, ଚାପଲ୍ୟ, ଗର୍ବ, ଦୈତ୍ୟ ।
ଅଭୂତ ସହିତ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରେ ଭାବ-ସୈଣ୍ୟ ॥ ୧୨୭ ॥

*nirveda, viṣāda, harṣa, cāpalya, garva, dainya
prabhura sahita yuddha kare bhāva-sainya*

SYNOMYS

nirveda—disappointment; *viṣāda*—moroseness; *harṣa*—pleasure; *cāpalya*—restlessness; *garva*—pride; *dainya*—humility; *prabhura*—the Lord; *sahita*—with; *yuddha*—fight; *kare*—do; *bhāva*—of ecstatic feelings; *sainya*—soldiers.

TRANSLATION

The transcendental ecstatic symptoms (disappointment, moroseness, pleasure, restlessness, pride and humility) all began to fight like soldiers within the Lord.

PURPORT

Harṣa is described in *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu*. *Harṣa* is experienced when one finally attains the desired goal of life and consequently becomes very glad. When *harṣa* is present, the body shivers, and one's hairs stand on end. There are perspiration, tears and an outburst of passion and madness. The mouth becomes swollen, and one experiences inertia and illusion. When a person attains his desired object and feels very fortunate, the luster of his body increases. Because of his own qualities and feelings of greatness, he does not care for anyone else, and this is called *garva*, or pride. In this condi-

tion one utters prayers and does not reply to others' inquiries. Seeing one's own body, concealing one's desires and not heeding the words of others are symptoms visible in the ecstasy of garva.

TEXT 128

ଅର-ଅର ହୈଲ ପ୍ରଭୁ ଭାବେର ପ୍ରହାରେ ।
ଭୂମିତେ ପଡ଼ିଲ, ଖାସ ନାହିକ ଶରୀରେ ॥ ୧୨୮ ॥

*jara-jara haila prabhu bhāvera prahāre
bhūmite paḍila, śvāsa nāhika śarīre*

SYNONYMS

jara-jara—tottering; *haila*—there was; *prabhu*—the Lord; *bhāvera*—of the ecstatic moods; *prahāre*—in the onslaught; *bhūmite*—on the ground; *paḍila*—fell; *śvāsa*—breathing; *nāhika*—there was not; *śarīre*—in the body.

TRANSLATION

The entire body of Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu began to totter due to the onslaught of various ecstatic symptoms. As a result, He immediately fell on the ground, and His breathing almost stopped.

TEXT 129

ଦେଖିଯା ଚିନ୍ତିତ ହୈଲା ଯତ ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ।
ଆଚଚିତେ ଉଠେ ପ୍ରଭୁ କରିଯା ଗର୍ଜନ ॥ ୧୨୯ ॥

*dekhiyā cintita hailā yata bhakta-gaṇa
ācambite uṭhe prabhu kariyā garjana*

SYNONYMS

dekhiyā—seeing; *cintita*—anxious; *hailā*—became; *yata*—all; *bhakta-gaṇa*—devotees; *ācambite*—all of a sudden; *uṭhe*—rises; *prabhu*—the Lord; *kariyā*—making; *garjana*—thundering.

TRANSLATION

Upon seeing the condition of the Lord, all the devotees became very anxious. Then, suddenly, the Lord got up and began to make thundering sounds.

TEXT 130

‘বল’ ‘বল’ বলে, নাচে, আনন্দে বিহুল ।
বুজন না যায় ভাব-তরঙ্গ প্রবল ॥ ১৩০ ॥

*'bal' 'bal' bale, nāce, ānande vihvala
bujhana nā yāya bhāva-taraṅga prabala*

SYNONYMS

bal bal—speak, speak; *bale*—the Lord says; *nāce*—dances; *ānande*—in pleasure; *vihvala*—overwhelmed; *bujhana*—understanding; *nā yāya*—not possible; *bhāva-taraṅga*—the waves of ecstasy; *prabala*—powerful.

TRANSLATION

Upon standing up, the Lord said: “Go on speaking! Go on speaking!” Thus He began to dance, overwhelmed with pleasure. No one could understand the strong waves of this ecstasy.

TEXT 131

নিত্যানন্দ সঙ্গে বুলে প্রভুকে ধরিএগ।
আচার্য, হরিদাস বুলে পাছে ত, নাচিএগ ॥ ১৩১ ॥

*nityānanda saṅge bule prabhuke dhariñā
ācārya, haridāsa bule pāche ta, nāciñā*

SYNONYMS

nityānanda—Nityānanda Prabhu; *saṅge*—with; *bule*—walks; *prabhuke*—the Lord; *dhariñā*—catching; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *hari-dāsa*—Thākura Haridāsa; *bule*—walk; *pāche*—behind; *ta*—certainly; *nāciñā*—dancing.

TRANSLATION

Lord Nityānanda began to walk with Caitanya Mahāprabhu to see that He would not fall, and Advaita Ācārya and Haridāsa Thākura followed Them, dancing.

TEXT 132

এই অতি প্রহরেক নাচে প্রভু রঞ্জে ।
কভু হর্ষ, কভু বিশাদ, ভাবের ভরঙে ॥ ১৩২ ॥

*ei mata prahar-eka nāce prabhu rāṅge
kabhu harṣa, kabhu viṣāda, bhāvera tarāṅge*

SYNOMYS

ei mata—in this way; *prahar-eka*—for about three hours; *nāce*—dances; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *rāṅge*—in great ecstasy; *kabhu*—sometimes; *harṣa*—pleasure; *kabhu*—sometimes; *viṣāda*—moroseness; *bhāvera*—of ecstasy; *tarāṅge*—in the waves.

TRANSLATION

In this way the Lord danced for at least three hours. Sometimes the symptoms of ecstasy were visible, including pleasure, moroseness and many other waves of ecstatic emotional love.

TEXT 133

তিনি দিন উপবাসে করিয়া ভোজন ।
উদ্ধৃত্যেতে প্রভুর হৈল পরিশ্রম ॥ ১৩৩ ॥

*tina dina upavāse kariyā bhojana
uddaṇḍa-nṛtyete prabhura haila pariśrama*

SYNOMYS

tina dina—three days; *upavāse*—in fasting; *kariyā*—doing; *bhojana*—eating; *uddaṇḍa*—jumping high; *nṛtyete*—in dancing; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *haila*—there was; *pariśrama*—fatigue.

TRANSLATION

The Lord had been fasting for three days, and after that period He took eatables sumptuously. Thus when He danced and jumped high, He became a little fatigued.

TEXT 134

তবু ত' না জানে শ্রম প্রেমাবিষ্ট হঞ্চ।
নিত্যানন্দ মহাপ্রভুকে রাখিল ধরিঞ্চ। ॥ ১৩৪ ॥

*tabu ta' nā jāne śrama premāviṣṭa hañā
nityānanda mahāprabhuke rākhila dhariñā*

SYNONYMS

tabu—still; *ta'*—certainly; *nā jāne*—does not know; *śrama*—fatigue; *prema-āviṣṭa*—absorbed in love; *hañā*—being; *nityānanda*—Lord Nityānanda; *mahā-prabhuke*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *rākhila*—stopped; *dhariñā*—catching.

TRANSLATION

Being fully absorbed in love of Godhead, He would not understand His fatigue. But Nityānanda Prabhu, catching Him, stopped His dancing.

TEXT 135

ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ-ଗୋସାନୀ ତବେ ରାଥିଳ କୌର୍ଣ୍ଣନ ।
ନାନା ସେବା କରି' ପ୍ରଭୁକେ କରାଇଲ ଶ୍ୟାନ ॥ ୧୩୫ ॥

*ācārya-gosāñi tabe rākhila kīrtana
nānā sevā kari' prabhuke karāila śayana*

SYNONYMS

ācārya-gosāñi—Advaita Ācārya; *tabe*—then; *rākhila*—suspended; *kīrtana*—the chanting; *nānā*—various; *sevā*—service; *kari'*—performing; *prabhuke*—unto the Lord; *karāila*—made to do; *śayana*—lying down.

TRANSLATION

Although the Lord was fatigued, Nityānanda Prabhu kept Him steady by holding Him. At that time, Advaita Ācārya suspended the chanting and, by rendering various services to the Lord, made Him lie down to take rest.

TEXT 136

ଏଇମତ ଦଶଦିନ ଭୋଜନ-କୌର୍ଣ୍ଣନ ।
ଏକରୂପେ କରି' କରେ ପ୍ରଭୁର ସେବନ ॥ ୧୩୬ ॥

*ei-mata daśa-dina bhojana-kīrtana
eka-rūpe kari' kare prabhura sevana*

SYNONYMS

ei-mata—in this way; *daśa-dina*—continuously for ten days; *bhojana-kīrtana*—eating and chanting; *eka-rūpe*—without change; *kari'*—doing; *kare*—does; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *sevana*—service.

TRANSLATION

For ten continuous days Advaita Ācārya held feasting and chanting in the evening. He served the Lord in this way without any change.

TEXT 137

ଅଭାତେ ଆଚାର୍ୟରତ୍ନ ଦୋଲାୟ ଚଢାଏଣି ।
ଭକ୍ତଗଣ-ସଙ୍ଗେ ଆଇଲା ଶଚୀମାତା ଲାନୀ ॥ ୧୩୭ ॥

*prabhātē ācāryaratna dolāya caḍāñā
bhakta-gaṇa-saṅge āīlā śacīmātā lañā*

SYNONYMS

prabhātē—in the morning; *ācārya-ratna*—Candraśekhara; *dolāya*—in a palanquin; *caḍāñā*—seating; *bhakta-gaṇa-saṅge*—with devotees; *āīlā*—came; *śacī-mātā*—mother Śacī; *lañā*—bringing.

TRANSLATION

In the morning Candraśekhara brought Śacimātā from her house with many devotees, and he seated her in a palanquin.

TEXT 138

ନଦୀୟା-ନଗରେର ଲୋକ—ତ୍ରୀ-ବାଲକ-ବୃଦ୍ଧ ।
ସବ ଲୋକ ଆଇଲା, ହୈଲା ସଂଘଟ୍ଟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ॥ ୧୩୮ ॥

nadiyā-nagarera loka—*strī-bālaka-vrddha*
saba loka āīlā, haila saṅghaṭṭa samṛddha

SYNONYMS

nadiyā—known as Nadia; *nagarera*—of the city; *loka*—the people; *strī*—women; *bālaka*—boys; *vrddha*—old men; *saba loka*—all people; *āīlā*—came; *haila*—was; *saṅghaṭṭa*—crowd; *samṛddha*—increased.

TRANSLATION

In this way, all the people of the town of Nadia—including all women, boys and old men—came there. Thus the crowd increased.

TEXT 139

ପ୍ରାତଃକୃତ୍ୟ କରି' କରେ ନାମ-ସଂକୀର୍ତ୍ତନ ।
ଶଚୀମାତା ଲଞ୍ଗା ଆହେଳା ଅଦ୍ଵୈତ-ଭବନ ॥ ୧୩୯ ॥

*prātah-kṛtya kari' kare nāma-saṅkirtana
śacīmātā lañā āīlā advaita-bhavana*

SYNONYMS

prātah-kṛtya—the morning duties; *kari'*—finishing; *kare*—does; *nāma-saṅkirtana*—chanting the Hare Kṛṣṇa mantra; *śacī-mātā*—mother Śacī; *lañā*—with; *āīlā*—came; *advaita-bhavana*—at the house of Advaita Ācārya.

TRANSLATION

In the morning, after regular duties were completed and the Lord was chanting the Hare Kṛṣṇa mahā-mantra, the people accompanied Śacīmātā to the house of Advaita Ācārya.

TEXT 140

ଶଚୀ-ଆଗେ ପଡ଼ିଲା ପ୍ରଭୁ ଦଣ୍ଡବନ୍ଦ ହଞ୍ଜା ।
କାନ୍ଦିତେ ଲାଗିଲା ଶଚୀ କୋଳେ ଉଠାଇଏଣା ॥ ୧୪୦ ॥

*śacī-āge paḍilā prabhu daṇḍavat hañā
kāndite lāgilā śacī kole uṭhāiñā*

SYNONYMS

śacī-āge—in front of mother Śacī; *paḍilā*—fell down; *prabhu*—the Lord; *daṇḍa-vat*—like a stick; *hañā*—becoming; *kāndite*—to cry; *lāgilā*—began; *śacī*—mother Śacī; *kole*—on the lap; *uṭhāiñā*—taking.

TRANSLATION

As soon as mother Śacī appeared on the scene, Caitanya Mahāprabhu fell before her like a stick. Mother Śacī began to cry, taking the Lord on her lap.

TEXT 141

ଦୋହାର ଦର୍ଶନେ ଦୁଁହେ ହଇଲା ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ।
କେଣ ନା ଦେଖିଯା ଶଚୀ ହଇଲା ବିକଳ ॥ ୧୪୧ ॥

*doñhāra darśane duñhe ha-ilā vihvala
keśa nā dekhiyā śacī ha-ilā vikala*

SYNOMYS

doñhāra darśane—in seeing one another; *duñhe*—both of them; *ha-ilā*—became; *vihvala*—overwhelmed; *keśa*—hair; *nā*—not; *dekhiyā*—seeing; *śacī*—mother Śacī; *ha-ila*—became; *vikala*—agitated.

TRANSLATION

Upon seeing one another, they both became overwhelmed. Seeing the Lord's head without hair, mother Śacī became greatly agitated.

TEXT 142

ଅଙ୍ଗ ମୁଛେ, ମୁଖ ଚୁଷେ, କରେ ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣ ।
ଦେଖିତେ ନା ପାୟ,—ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଭରିଲ ନୟନ ॥ ୧୪୨ ॥

*aṅga muche, mukha cumbe, kare nirikṣaṇa
dekhite nā pāya,—aśru bharila nayana*

SYNOMYS

aṅga—the body; *muche*—smears; *mukha*—face; *cumbe*—kisses; *kare*—does; *nirikṣaṇa*—observing; *dekhite*—to see; *nā pāya*—not able; *aśru*—tears; *bharila*—filled; *nayana*—the eyes.

TRANSLATION

She began to smear the body of the Lord with kisses. Sometimes she kissed His face and tried to observe Him carefully, but because her eyes were filled with tears, she could not see.

TEXT 143

କାନ୍ଦିଯା କହେନ ଶଟୀ, ବାଚାରେ ନିମାଣି ।
ବିଶ୍ୱରୂପ-ସମ ନା କରିଛ ନିଠୁରାଇ ॥ ୧୪୩ ॥

*kāndiyā kahena śacī, bāchāre nimāṇi
viśvarūpa-sama nā kariha niṭhurāi*

SYNONYMS

kāndiyā—crying; *kahena*—says; *śacī*—mother Śacī; *bāchāre*—my darling; *nimāñi*—O Nimāi; *viśva-rūpa*—Viśvarūpa; *sama*—like; *nā kariha*—do not do; *nīthurāi*—cruelty.

TRANSLATION

Understanding that Lord Caitanya had accepted the renounced order of life, Śacīmātā, crying, said to the Lord, “My darling Nimāi, do not be cruel like Viśvarūpa, Your elder brother.”

TEXT 144

সন্ন্যাসী হইয়া পুনঃ না দিল দরশন ।
তুমি তৈছে কৈলে মোর হইবে মরণ ॥ ১৪৪ ॥

*sannyāsī ha-iyā punah nā dila daraśana
tumi taiche kaile mora ha-ibe maraṇa*

SYNONYMS

sannyāsī—a member of the renounced order; *ha-iyā*—after becoming; *punah*—again; *nā*—not; *dila*—gave; *daraśana*—visit; *tumi*—You; *taiche*—like that; *kaile*—if doing; *mora*—my; *ha-ibe*—there will be; *maraṇa*—death.

TRANSLATION

Mother Śacī continued: “After accepting the renounced order, Viśvarūpa never again gave me audience. If You do like Him, that will certainly be the death of Me.”

TEXT 145

কান্দিয়া বলেন প্রভু—শুন, মোর আই ।
তোমার শরীর এই, মোর কিছু নাই ॥ ১৪৫ ॥

kāndiyā balena prabhu—śuna, mora āi
tomāra śarīra ei, mora kichu nāi

SYNONYMS

kāndiyā—crying; *balena*—says; *prabhu*—the Lord; *śuna*—hear; *mora*—My; *āi*—mother; *tomāra*—your; *śarīra*—body; *ei*—this; *mora*—My; *kichu*—anything; *nāi*—is not.

TRANSLATION

The Lord replied, "My dear mother, please hear. This body belongs to you. I do not possess anything."

TEXT 146

তোমার পালিত দেহ, জন্ম তোমা হৈতে ।
কোটি অঞ্চলে তোমার খণ না পারি শোধিতে ॥১৪৬॥

*tomāra pālita deha, janma tomā haite
koṭi janme tomāra ḥna nā pāri śodhite*

SYNOMYS

tomāra—your; *pālita*—raised; *deha*—body; *janma*—birth; *tomā*—you; *haite*—from; *koṭi*—millions; *janme*—in births; *tomāra*—your; *ḥna*—debt; *nā*—not; *pāri*—I am able; *śodhite*—to repay.

TRANSLATION

"This body was raised by you, and it comes from you. I cannot repay this debt even in millions of births."

TEXT 147

জানি' বা না জানি' কৈল যদ্যপি সন্ন্যাস ।
তথাপি তোমারে কঙ্গু নহিব উদাস ॥ ১৪৭ ॥

jāni' vā nā jāni' kaila yadyapi sannyāsa
tathāpi tomāre kabhu nahiba udāsa

SYNOMYS

jāni'—knowing; *vā*—or; *nā*—not; *jāni'*—knowing; *kaila*—accepted; *yadyapi*—although; *sannyāsa*—the renounced order; *tathāpi*—still; *tomāre*—unto you; *kabhu*—at any time; *nahiba*—shall not become; *udāsa*—indifferent.

TRANSLATION

"Knowingly or unknowingly I have accepted this renounced order. Still, I shall never be indifferent to you."

TEXT 148

তুমি যাহাই কহ, আমি তাহাই রহিব।
তুমি শেই আজ্ঞা কর, সেই ত' করিব ॥ ১৪৮ ॥

*tumi yāhānī kaha, āmi tāhānī rahiba
tumi yei ājñā kara, sei ta' kariba*

SYNOMYMS

tumi—you; *yāhānī*—wherever; *kaha*—ask; *āmi*—I; *tāhānī*—there; *rahiba*—shall stay; *tumi*—you; *yei*—whatever; *ājñā*—order; *kara*—give; *sei*—that; *ta'*—certainly; *kariba*—I shall execute.

TRANSLATION

“My dear mother, wherever you ask Me to stay I shall stay, and whatever you order I shall execute.”

TEXT 149

এত বলি’ পুনঃ পুনঃ করে নমস্কার।
তুষ্ট হঞ্চা আই কোলে করে বার বার ॥ ১৪৯ ॥

*eta bali' punah punah kare namaskāra
tuṣṭa hañā āi kole kare bāra bāra*

SYNOMYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *punah punah*—again and again; *kare*—offers; *namaskāra*—obeisances; *tuṣṭa hañā*—being pleased; *āi*—mother Śacī; *kole*—on the lap; *kare*—takes; *bāra bāra*—again and again.

TRANSLATION

Saying this, the Lord offered obeisances to His mother again and again, and mother Śacī, being pleased, took Him again and again on her lap.

TEXT 150

তবে আই লঞ্চা আচার্য গেলা অভ্যন্তর।
ভক্তগণ মিলিতে প্রভু হইলা সত্ত্ব ॥ ১৫০ ॥

*tabe āi lañā ācārya gelā abhyantara
bhakta-gaṇa milite prabhu ha-ilā satvara*

SYNONYMS

tabe—thereafter; *āi*—the mother; *lañā*—taking; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *gelā*—entered; *abhyantara*—within the house; *bhakta-gaṇa*—all the devotees; *milite*—to meet; *prabhu*—the Lord; *ha-ilā*—became; *satvara*—immediately.

TRANSLATION

Then Advaita Ācārya took mother Śacī within the house. The Lord was immediately ready to meet all the devotees.

TEXT 151

একে একে মিলিল প্রভু সব ভক্তগণ ।
সবার মুখ দেখি' করে দৃঢ় আলিঙ্গন ॥ ১৫১ ॥

*eke eke milila prabhu saba bhakta-gaṇa
sabāra mukha dekhi' kare dṛḍha āliṅgana*

SYNONYMS

eke eke—one after another; *milila*—met; *prabhu*—the Lord; *saba*—all; *bhakta-gaṇa*—the devotees; *sabāra*—of everyone; *mukha*—face; *dekhi'*—seeing; *kare*—does; *dṛḍha*—tightly; *āliṅgana*—embracing.

TRANSLATION

The Lord met all the devotees one after the other, and looking at everyone's face individually, He embraced them tightly.

TEXT 152

কেশ না দেখিয়া ভক্ত যদ্যপি পায় দুঃখ ।
সৌন্দর্য দেখিতে তবু পায় মহাসুখ ॥ ১৫২ ॥

*keśa nā dekhiyā bhakta yadyapi pāya duḥkha
saundarya dekhite tabu pāya mahā-sukha*

SYNONYMS

keśa—hair; nā dekhiyā—not seeing; bhakta—the devotees; yadyapi—although; pāya—get; duḥkha—unhappiness; saundarya—the beautiful posture; dekhite—to see; tabu—still; pāya—get; mahā-sukha—great happiness.

TRANSLATION

Although the devotees were unhappy at not seeing the Lord's hair, they nonetheless derived great happiness from seeing His beauty.

TEXTS 153-155

ଶ୍ରୀବାସ, ରାମାଇ, ବିଜ୍ଞାନିଧି, ଗଦାଧର ।
 ଗନ୍ଧାଦାସ, ବକ୍ରେସର, ମୁରାରି, ଶୁଳ୍କାଧର ॥ ୧୫୩ ॥
 ବୃଦ୍ଧିମନ୍ତ୍ର ଧୀନ, ନନ୍ଦନ, ଶ୍ରୀଧର, ବିଜୟ ।
 ବାସୁଦେବ, ଦାମୋଦର, ମୁକୁନ୍ଦ, ସଙ୍ଜୟ ॥ ୧୫୪ ॥
 କତ ନାମ ଲହିବ ସତ ନବଦ୍ଵୀପବାସୀ ।
 ସବାରେ ମିଲିଲା ପ୍ରଭୁ କୃପାଦୃଷ୍ଟେ ହାସି' ॥ ୧୫୫ ॥

śrīvāsa, rāmāi, vidyānidhi, gadādhara
 gaṅgādāsa, vakreśvara, murāri, śuklāmbara

buddhimanta khān, nandana, śridhara, vijaya
 vāsudeva, dāmodara, mukunda, sañjaya

kata nāma la-iba yata navadvīpa-vāsi
 sabāre mililā prabhu kṛpā-dṛṣṭye hāsi'

SYNONYMS

śrī-vāsa—Śrīvāsa; rāmāi—Rāmāi; vidyā-nidhi—Vidyānidhi; gadā-dhara—Gadādhara; gaṅgā-dāsa—Gaṅgādāsa; vakreśvara—Vakreśvara; murāri—Murāri; śuklāmbara—Śuklāmbara; buddhimanta khān—Buddhimanta Khān; nandana—Nandana; śrī-dhara—Śridhara; vijaya—Vijaya; vāsu-deva—Vāsudeva; dāmodara—Dāmodara; mukunda—Mukunda; sañjaya—Sañjaya; kata nāma—how many names; la-iba—I shall mention; yata—all; navadvīpa-vāsi—the inhabitants of Navadvīpa; sabāre—all of them; mililā—met; prabhu—the Lord; kṛpā-dṛṣṭye—with merciful glances; hāsi’—smiling.

TRANSLATION

Śrīvāsa, Rāmāī, Vidyānidhi, Gadādhara, Gaṅgādāsa, Vakreśvara, Murāri, Śuklāmbara, Buddhimanta Khānī, Nandana, Śridhara, Vijaya, Vāsudeva, Dāmodara, Mukunda, Sañjaya and all the others, however many I can mention—indeed, all the inhabitants of Navadvīpa—arrived there, and the Lord met them with smiles and glances of mercy.

TEXT 156

ଆନନ୍ଦେ ନାଚୟେ ସବେ ବଲି' 'ହରି' 'ହରି' ।
ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ-ମନ୍ଦିର ହେଲ ଶ୍ରୀବୈକୁଞ୍ଠପୂରୀ ॥ ୧୫୬ ॥

*ānande nācaye sabe bali' 'hari' 'hari'
ācārya-mandira haila śrī-vaiküṇṭha-purī*

SYNONYMS

ānande—in pleasure; *nācaye*—dance; *sabe*—all; *bali'*—saying; *hari hari*—the holy name of the Lord; *ācārya-mandira*—the house of Advaita Ācārya; *haila*—became; *śrī-vaiküṇṭha-purī*—a spiritual Vaikuṇṭha planet.

TRANSLATION

Everyone was dancing and chanting the holy names of Hari. In this way the domicile of Advaita Ācārya was converted into Śrī Vaikuṇṭha Purī.

TEXT 157

ସତ ଲୋକ ଆଇଲ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁକେ ଦେଖିତେ ।
ନାନା-ଗ୍ରାମ ହେତେ, ଆର ନବଦ୍ଵିପା ହେତେ ॥ ୧୫୭ ॥

*yata loka āila mahā-prabhuke dekhite
nānā-grāma haite, āra navadvīpa haite*

SYNONYMS

yata loka—all the people; *āila*—came; *mahā-prabhuke*—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *dekhite*—to see; *nānā-grāma* *haite*—from various villages; *āra*—and; *nava-dvīpa* *haite*—from Navadvīpa.

TRANSLATION

People came to see Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu from various other villages nearby, as well as Navadvīpa.

TEXT 158

সবাকারে বাসা দিল—ভক্ষ্য, অঞ্চল।
বছদিন আচার্য-গোসাঙ্গি কৈল সমাধান ॥ ১০৮ ॥

sabākāre vāsā dila—bhakṣya, anna-pāna
bahu-dina ācārya-gosāñi kaila samādhāna

SYNOMYMS

sabākāre—to all of them; *vāsā dila*—gave residential quarters; *bhakṣya*—eatables; *anna-pāna*—food and drink; *bahu-dina*—for many days; *ācārya-gosāñi*—Advaita Ācārya; *kaila*—did; *samādhāna*—adjustment.

TRANSLATION

To everyone who came to see the Lord from villages nearby, especially from Navadvīpa, Advaita Ācārya gave residential quarters, as well as all kinds of eatables, for many days. Indeed, He properly adjusted everything.

TEXT 159

আচার্য-গোসাঙ্গির ভাণ্ডার— অক্ষয়, অব্যয় ।
যত জ্বয় ব্যয় করে তত জ্বয় হয় ॥ ১৫৯ ॥

ācārya-gosāñira bhāṇḍāra—akṣaya, avyaya
yata dravya vyaya kare tata dravya haya

SYNOMYMS

ācārya-gosāñira—of Advaita Ācārya; *bhāṇḍāra*—storehouse; *akṣaya*—inexhaustible; *avyaya*—indestructible; *yata*—all; *dravya*—commodities; *vyaya*—expenditure; *kare*—does; *tata*—so much; *dravya*—commodity; *haya*—becomes filled.

TRANSLATION

The supplies of Advaita Ācārya were inexhaustible and indestructible. As many goods and commodities as He used, just as many again appeared.

TEXT 160

ଶେଇ ଦିନ ହୈତେ ଶଚୀ କରେନ ରଙ୍ଘନ ।
ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ଲାଞ୍ଚା ପ୍ରଭୁ କରେନ ଭୋଜନ ॥ ୧୬୦ ॥

*sei dina haite śacī karena randhana
bhakta-gaṇa lañā prabhu karena bhojana*

SYNONYMS

sei dina haite—from that date; *śacī*—mother Śacī; *karena*—does; *randhana*—cooking; *bhakta-gaṇa*—all the devotees; *lañā*—accompanied by; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *karena*—does; *bhojana*—dining.

TRANSLATION

From the day Śacīmātā arrived at the house of Advaita Ācārya, she took charge of the cooking, and Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu dined in the company of all the devotees.

TEXT 161

ଦିନେ ଆଚାର୍ଯେର ପ୍ରିତି—ପ୍ରଭୁର ଦର୍ଶନ ।
ରାତ୍ରେ ଲୋକ ଦେଖେ ପ୍ରଭୁର ନର୍ତ୍ତନ-କୀର୍ତ୍ତନ ॥ ୧୬୧ ॥

dine ācāryera priti—*prabhura darśana*
rātre loka dekhe prabhura nartana-kīrtana

SYNONYMS

dine—during the daytime; *ācāryera priti*—the loving affairs of Advaita Ācārya; *prabhura darśana*—the sight of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *rātre*—at night; *loka*—all the people; *dekhe*—see; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *nartana-kīrtana*—dancing and chanting.

TRANSLATION

All the people who came there during the day saw Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu and the friendly behavior of Advaita Ācārya. At night they had the opportunity to see the Lord's dancing and hear His chanting.

TEXT 162

କୀର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିତେ ପ୍ରଭୁର ସରଭାବୋଦୟ ।
ଶୁଣ, କଞ୍ଚା, ପୁଲକାଞ୍ଚ, ଗମନାଦ, ପ୍ରଲୟ ॥ ୧୬୨ ॥

*kīrtana karite prabhura sarva-bhāvodaya
stambha, kampa, pulakāśru, gadgada, pralaya*

SYNONYMS

kīrtana karite—while performing chanting; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *sarva*—all; *bhāva-udaya*—manifestations of ecstatic symptoms; *stambha*—being stunned; *kampa*—trembling; *pulaka*—standing of the hair; *āśru*—tears; *gadgada*—faltering of the voice; *pralaya*—devastation.

TRANSLATION

When the Lord performed kīrtana, He manifested all kinds of transcendental symptoms. He appeared stunned and trembling, His hair stood on end, and His voice faltered. There were tears and devastation.

PURPORT

Devastation is described in *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu* as a combination of happiness and distress that becomes conspicuous by an absence of any sense of them. In this condition, a devotee falls to the ground, and the subsequent symptoms in the body ensue. These symptoms are mentioned above, and when they become prominent in the body, a state called *pralaya* (devastation) is manifest.

TEXT 163

ক্ষণে ক্ষণে পড়ে প্রভু আচাড় খাইବ।
দেখি' শচীমাতা কহে রোদন করিয়া ॥ ১৬৩ ॥

*kṣaṇe kṣaṇe paḍe prabhu āchāḍa khāñā
dekhi' śacīmātā kahe rodana kariyā*

SYNONYMS

kṣaṇe kṣaṇe—very frequently; *paḍe*—falls; *prabhu*—the Lord; *āchāḍa* *khāñā*—tumbling down; *dekhi'*—seeing; *śacī-mātā*—mother Śacī; *kahe*—says; *rodana kariyā*—crying.

TRANSLATION

Frequently the Lord would tumble to the ground. Seeing this, mother Śacī would cry.

TEXT 164

চূর্ণ হৈল, হেন বাসেঁ। নিমাঞ্জি-কলেবর।
হাহা করি' বিষ্ণু-পাশে মাগে এই বর ॥ ১৬৪ ॥

cūrṇa haila, hena vāsoñi nimāñi-kalevara
hā-hā kari' viṣṇu-pāśe māge ei vara

SYNONYMS

cūrṇa—smashed; haila—has become; hena—thus; vāsoñi—I think; nimāñi-kalevara—the body of Nimāi; hā-hā kari'—crying loudly; viṣṇu-pāśe—Lord Viṣṇu; māge—begs; ei—this; vara—benediction.

TRANSLATION

Śrīmatī Śacīmātā thought that the body of Nimāi was being smashed when He fell down so. She cried, "Alas!" and petitioned Lord Viṣṇu.

TEXT 165

বাল্যকাল হৈতে তোমার যে কৈলুঁ সেবন।
তার এই ফল মোরে দেহ নারায়ণ ॥ ১৬৫ ॥

bālyā-kāla haite tomāra ye kailuñ sevana
tāra ei phala more deha nārāyaṇa

SYNONYMS

bālyā-kāla haite—from my childhood; tomāra—Your; ye—whatever; kailuñ—I have done; sevana—service; tāra—of that; ei phala—this result; more—unto me; deha—kindly award; nārāyaṇa—O Supreme Lord.

TRANSLATION

"My dear Lord, kindly bestow this benediction as a result of whatever service I have rendered unto You from my childhood.

TEXT 166

যে কালে নিমাঞ্জি পড়ে ধরনী-উপরে।
ব্যথা যেন নাহি লাগে নিমাঞ্জি-শরীরে ॥ ১৬৬ ॥

*ye kāle nimāñi pañe dharañi-upare
vyathā yena nāhi lāge nimāñi-śarīre*

SYNONYMS

ye kāle—whenever; *nimāñi*—my son Nimāi; *pañe*—falls down; *dharañi-upare*—on the surface of the earth; *vyathā*—pain; *yena*—as if; *nāhi*—not; *lāge*—touch; *nimāñi-śarīre*—the body of my son Nimāi.

TRANSLATION

“Whenever Nimāi falls to the surface of the earth, please do not let Him feel any pain.”

TEXT 167

এইমত শচীদেবী বাংসল্যে বিহ্বল ।
হৃষ-ভয়-দেশ্তুভাবে হইল বিকল ॥ ১৬৭ ॥

*ei-mata śacīdevī vātsalye vihvala
harṣa-bhaya-dainya-bhāve ha-ila vikala*

SYNONYMS

ei-mata—in this way; *śacī-devī*—mother Śacī; *vātsalye*—in parental affection; *vihvala*—overwhelmed; *harṣa*—happiness; *bhaya*—fear; *dainya-bhāve*—and in humility; *ha-ila*—became; *vikala*—transformed.

TRANSLATION

When mother Śacī was thus overwhelmed in paternal love for Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu, she became transformed with happiness, fear and humility, as well as bodily symptoms.

PURPORT

These verses indicate that mother Śacī, born in the family of Nīlāmbara Cakravartī, used to worship Lord Viṣṇu even before her marriage. As stated in *Bhagavad-gītā* (6:41):

*prāpya puṇya-kṛtāṁ lokān
uśitvā śāśvatīḥ samāḥ
śuciñāṁ śrīmatāṁ gehe
yoga-bhraṣṭo 'bhijāyate*

"The unsuccessful *yogi*, after many, many years of enjoyment on the planets of the pious living entities, is born into a family of righteous people, or into a family of rich aristocracy." Mother Śacī, a *nitya-siddha* living entity, is an incarnation of mother Yaśodā. She appeared in the house of Nilāmbara Cakravartī and was everlastingly engaged in the service of Lord Viṣṇu. Later she directly had as her child Lord Viṣṇu, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, and she served Him from the day of His appearance. This is the position of *nitya-siddha* associates. Śrī Narottama dāsa Ṭhākura therefore sings: *gaurāṅgera saṅgi-gaṇe nitya-siddha kari māne*. Every devotee should know that all the associates of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu—His family members, friends and other associates—were all *nitya-siddhas*. A *nitya-siddha* never forgets the service of the Lord. He is always engaged, even from childhood, in worshiping the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

TEXT 168

ଶ୍ରୀଵାସାଦି ସତ ଅଭୂର ବିପ୍ର ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ।
ଅଭୂକେ ଭିକ୍ଷା ଦିତେ ହୈଲ ସବାକାର ମନ ॥ ୧୬୮ ॥

*śrīvāsādi yata prabhura vipra bhakta-gaṇa
prabhuke bhikṣā dite haila sabākāra mana*

SYNONYMS

śrī-vāsa-ādi—the devotees, headed by Śrīvāsa Ṭhākura; *yata*—all; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *vipra*—especially the *brāhmaṇas*; *bhakta-gaṇa*—devotees; *prabhuke*—unto the Lord; *bhikṣā*—lunch; *dite*—to give; *haila*—there was; *sabākāra*—of all of them; *mana*—the mind.

TRANSLATION

Since Advaita Ācārya was giving alms and food to Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu, the other devotees, headed by Śrīvāsa Ṭhākura, also desired to give Him alms and invite Him for lunch.

PURPORT

It is the duty of all *grhasthas* to invite a *sannyāsī* to their homes if he happens to be in the neighborhood or village. This very system is still current in India. If a *sannyāsī* is in the neighborhood of a village, he is invited by all householders, one after another. As long as a *sannyāsī* remains in the village, he enlightens the inhabitants in spiritual understanding. In other words, a *san-*

nyāsi has no housing or food problems even when he travels extensively. Even though Advaita Ācārya was supplying Caitanya Mahāprabhu with *prasāda*, the other devotees from Navadvīpa and Śāntipura also desired to offer Him *prasāda*.

TEXT 169

শুনি' শচী সবাকারে করিল মিনতি ।
নিমাঞ্জির দরশন আর মুঞ্জি পাব কতি ॥ ১৬৯ ॥

śuni' śacī sabākāre karila minati
nimāñira daraśana āra muñi pāba kati

SYNONYMS

śuni'—hearing of this; *śacī*—mother Śacī; *sabākāre*—unto all of them; *karila*—made; *minati*—submission; *nimāñira*—of Nimāi, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *daraśana*—visit; *āra*—any more; *muñi*—I; *pāba*—shall get; *kati*—where or how many times.

TRANSLATION

Hearing these proposals made by other devotees of the Lord, mother Śacī said to the devotees: "How many times shall I get the chance to see Nimāi again?"

TEXT 170

তোমা-সবা-সনে হবে অন্তর মিলন ।
মুঞ্জি অভাগিনীর মাত্র এই দরশন ॥ ১৭০ ॥

tomā-sabā-sane habe anyatra milana
muñi abhāgīnīra mātra ei daraśana

SYNONYMS

tomā-sabā-sane—with all of you; *habe*—there will be; *anyatra*—in another place; *milana*—meeting; *muñi*—I; *abhāgīnīra*—of one who is unfortunate; *mātra*—only; *ei*—this; *daraśana*—meeting.

TRANSLATION

Śacīmātā submitted: "As far as you are concerned, you can meet Nimāi, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, many times somewhere else, but what is the

possibility of my ever meeting Him again? I shall have to remain at home. A sannyāsī never returns to his home."

TEXT 171

যাবৎ আচার্যগ্রহে নিমাণির অবস্থান ।
মুণ্ডি ভিক্ষা দিবু, সবাকারে আগেঁ দান ॥ ১৭১ ॥

*yāvat ācārya-grhe nimāñira avasthāna
muñi bhikṣā dimu, sabākāre māgoñ dāna*

SYNONYMS

yāvat—as long as; *ācārya-grhe*—in the house of Advaita Ācārya; *nimāñira*—of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *avasthāna*—the stay; *muñi*—I; *bhikṣā dimu*—shall supply the food; *sabākāre*—everyone; *māgoñ*—I beg; *dāna*—this charity.

TRANSLATION

Mother Śacī appealed to all the devotees to give her this charity: As long as Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu remained at the house of Advaita Ācārya, only she would supply Him food.

TEXT 172

শুনি' ভক্তগণ কহে করি' নমস্কার ।
মাতার যে ইচ্ছা সেই সম্মত সবার ॥ ১৭২ ॥

śuni' *bhakta-gaṇa* *kahe kari'* *namaskāra*
mātāra ye icchā sei sammata sabāra

SYNONYMS

śuni'—hearing this; *bhakta-gaṇa*—all the devotees; *kahe*—say; *kari'*—offering; *namaskāra*—obeisances; *mātāra*—of mother Śacīdevī; *ye icchā*—whatever desire; *sei*—that; *sammata*—agreeable; *sabāra*—to all the devotees.

TRANSLATION

Hearing this appeal from mother Śacī, all the devotees offered obeisances and said, "We all agree to whatever mother Śacī desires."

TEXT 173

ମାତାର ବ୍ୟଗ୍ରତା ଦେଖି' ପ୍ରଭୁର ବ୍ୟଗ୍ର ମନ ।
ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ଏକତ୍ର କରି' ବଲିଲା ବଚନ ॥ ୧୭୩ ॥

*mātāra vyagratā dekhi' prabhura vyagra mana
bhakta-gaṇa ekatra kari' balilā vacana*

SYNONYMS

mātāra—of the mother; *vyagratā*—eagerness; *dekhi'*—seeing; *prabhura*—of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *vyagra*—agitated; *mana*—mind; *bhakta-gaṇa*—all the devotees; *ekatra kari'*—assembling together; *balilā*—said; *vacana*—words.

TRANSLATION

When Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu saw His mother's great eagerness, He became a little agitated. He therefore assembled all the devotees present and spoke to them.

TEXT 174

ତୋମା-ସବାର ଆଜ୍ଞା ବିନା ଚଲିଲାମ ବୃନ୍ଦାବନ ।
ଯାଇତେ ନାରିଲ, ବିଘ୍ନ କୈଳ ନିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ॥ ୧୭୪ ॥

*tomā-sabāra ājñā vinā calilāma vṛndāvana
yāite nārila, vighna kaila nivartana*

SYNONYMS

tomā-sabāra—of all of you; *ājñā*—order; *vinā*—without; *calilāma*—I started; *vṛndāvana*—for Vṛndāvana; *yāite nārila*—not able to go; *vighna*—some obstruction; *kaila*—did; *nivartana*—made to return.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu informed them all: "Without your order, I tried to go to Vṛndāvana. There was some obstacle, however, and I had to return."

TEXT 175

ସଥିପି ସହସା ଆୟି କରିଯାଛି ସମ୍ଯାସ ।
ତଥାପି ତୋମା-ସବା ହେତେ ଅଛିବ ଉଦ୍‌ବାସ ॥ ୧୭୫ ॥

*yadyapi sahasā āmi kariyāchi sannyāsa
tathāpi tomā-sabā haite nahiba udāsa*

SYNONYMS

yadyapi—although; *sahasā*—all of a sudden; *āmi*—I; *kariyāchi sannyāsa*—accepted *sannyāsa*; *tathāpi*—still; *tomā-sabā*—all of you; *haite*—from; *nahiba*—I shall never be; *udāsa*—indifferent.

TRANSLATION

"My dear friends, although I have suddenly accepted this renounced order, I still know that I shall never be indifferent to you.

TEXT 176

তোমা-সব না ছাড়িব, যাবৎ আমি জীব' ।
মাতারে তাবৎ আমি ছাড়িতে নারিব ॥ ১৭৬ ॥

*tomā-saba nā chāḍiba, yāvat āmi jiba'
mātāre tāvat āmi chāḍite nāriba*

SYNONYMS

tomā-saba—all of you; *nā*—not; *chāḍiba*—I shall give up; *yāvat*—as long as; *āmi*—I; *jiba*—shall live or shall remain manifest; *mātāre*—mother; *tāvat*—that long; *āmi*—I; *chāḍite*—to give up; *nāriba*—shall be unable.

TRANSLATION

"My dear friends, as long as I remain manifest, I shall never give you up. Nor shall I be able to give up My mother.

TEXT 177

সন্ন্যাসীর ধর্ম নহে—সন্ন্যাস করিণ্গ।
নিজ জন্মস্থানে রাহে কৃষ্ণ লঞ্চ। ॥ ১৭৭ ॥

*sannyāsīra dharma nahe—sannyāsa kariñā
nija janma-sthāne rahe kuṭumba lañā*

SYNONYMS

sannyāsīra—of a *sannyāsī*; *dharma*—duty; *nahe*—it is not; *sannyāsa*—*sannyāsa*; *kariñā*—accepting; *nija*—own; *janma-sthāne*—at the birthplace; *rahe*—remains; *kuṭumba*—relatives; *lañā*—with.

TRANSLATION

“After accepting sannyāsa, it is not the duty of a sannyāsī to remain at his birthplace, encircled by relatives.

TEXT 178

কেহ যেন এই বলি' না করে নিষ্পন্ন।
সেই যুক্তি কহ, যাতে রাহে দ্বুই ধর্ম ॥ ১৭৮ ॥

*keha yena ei bali' nā kare nindana
sei yukti kaha, yāte rahe dui dharma*

SYNONYMS

keha—anyone; *yena*—so that; *ei*—this; *bali'*—saying; *nā kare*—does not do; *nindana*—blasphemy; *sei*—that; *yukti*—consideration; *kaha*—tell Me; *yāte*—by which; *rahe*—remain; *dui*—two; *dharma*—duties.

TRANSLATION

“Make some arrangement so that I may not leave you and at the same time people may not blame Me for remaining with relatives after taking sannyāsa.”

TEXT 179

শুনিয়া প্রভুর এই মধুর বচন।
শচীপাশ আচার্যাদি করিল গমন ॥ ১৭৯ ॥

*śuniyā prabhura ei madhura vacana
śacī-pāśa ācāryādi karila gamana*

SYNONYMS

śuniyā—hearing this; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *ei*—this; *madhura*—sweet; *vacana*—statement; *śacī-pāśa*—before mother Śacī; *ācārya-ādi*—Advaita Ācārya and other devotees; *karila*—did; *gamana*—going.

TRANSLATION

After hearing Lord Caitanya's statement, all the devotees, headed by Advaita Ācārya, approached mother Śacī.

TEXT 180

ପ୍ରଭୁର ନିବେଦନ ତା'ରେ ସକଳ କହିଲ ।
ସୁନି' ଶଚୀ ଜଗମାତା କହିତେ ଲାଗିଲ ॥ ୧୮୦ ॥

*prabhura nivedana tā're sakala kahila
śuni' śacī jagan-mātā kahite lāgila*

SYNOMYMS

prabhura—of the Lord; *nivedana*—submission; *tā're*—unto her; *sakala*—all; *kahila*—told; *śuni'*—hearing this; *śacī*—mother Śacī; *jagat-mātā*—the mother of the universe; *kahite*—to say; *lāgila*—began.

TRANSLATION

When they submitted Lord Caitanya's statement, mother Śacī, who is the mother of the universe, began to speak.

TEXT 181

ତେହୋ ସଦି ଇହା ରହେ, ତବେ ମୋର ସୁଖ ।
ତା'ର ନିନ୍ଦା ହୟ ସଦି, ସେହ ମୋର ଦୁଃଖ ॥ ୧୮୧ ॥

*teñho yadi ihañ rahe, tabe mora sukha
tāñ'ra nindā haya yadi, seha mora duḥkha*

SYNOMYMS

teñho—Lord Caitanya; *yadi*—if; *ihañ*—here; *rahe*—stays; *tabe*—then; *mora*—my; *sukha*—happiness; *tāñ'ra* *nindā*—blasphemy of Him; *haya*—there is; *yadi*—if; *seha*—that also; *mora*—my; *duḥkha*—unhappiness.

TRANSLATION

Śacimātā said: "It will be a great happiness for me if Niṁāi, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, stays here. But at the same time, if someone blames Him, it will be my great unhappiness."

PURPORT

It is a great happiness for a mother if her son does not leave home to search out Kṛṣṇa but remains with her. At the same time, if a son does not search after Kṛṣṇa but simply remains at home, he is certainly blamed by experienced saintly persons. Such blame certainly causes great unhappiness for a mother. If a real mother wants her son to progress spiritually, she had better allow him to go out searching for Kṛṣṇa. The mother naturally desires the welfare of the son. If a mother does not allow her son to search for Kṛṣṇa, she is called *mā*, which indicates *māyā*. By allowing her son to go as a *sannyāsi* and search for Kṛṣṇa, Śacīmātā instructs all mothers of the world. She indicates that all sons should become real devotees of Kṛṣṇa and should not stay at home under the care of an affectionate mother. This is supported by *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam* (5.5.18):

*gurur na sa syāt sva-jano na sa syāt
 pitā na sa syāj jananī na sā syāt
 daivāṁ na tat syān na patiś ca sa syān
 na mocayed yaḥ samupeta-mṛtyum*

"No one should become a spiritual master—nor a relative, father, mother, worshipable Deity or husband—if he cannot help a person escape the imminent path of death." Every living entity is wandering within the universe, subjected to the law of *karma* and transmigrating from one body to another and from one planet to another. Therefore the whole Vedic process is meant to save the wandering living entities from the clutches of *māyā*—birth, death, disease and old age. This means stopping the cycle of birth and death. This cycle can be stopped only if one worships Kṛṣṇa. As the Lord says in *Bhagavad-gītā* (4.9):

*janma karma ca me divyam
 evaṁ yo vetti tattvataḥ
 tyaktvā dehaṁ punar janma
 naiti mām eti so 'rjuna*

"One who knows the transcendental nature of My appearance and activities does not, upon leaving the body, take his birth again in this material world, but attains My eternal abode, O Arjuna.

To stop the cycle of birth and death, one has to understand Kṛṣṇa as He is. Simply by knowing Kṛṣṇa, one can stop the process of rebirth into this material world. By acting in Kṛṣṇa consciousness, one can return to Godhead. The highest perfection of life is for a father, mother, spiritual master, husband or

any other family member to help others return home, back to Godhead. That is the most preferred welfare activity for the benefit of relatives. Therefore, Śacīmātā, although the mother of Nīmāi Paṇḍita, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, considered all the facts and decided to allow her son to go out and search for Kṛṣṇa. At the same time, she made some arrangements in order that she might get news of all the activities of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

TEXT 182

তাতে এই যুক্তি ভাল, মোর মনে লয় ।
নীলাচলে রহে ষদি, দুই কার্য হয় ॥ ১৮২ ॥

*tāte ei yukti bhāla, mora mane laya
nilācale rahe yadi, duī kārya haya*

SYNONYMS

tāte—therefore; *ei*—this; *yukti*—consideration; *bhāla*—as good; *mora*—my; *mane*—mind; *laya*—takes; *nilācale*—in Jagannātha Puri; *rahe*—He stays; *yadi*—if; *duī*—two; *kārya*—purposes; *haya*—are achieved.

TRANSLATION

Mother Śaci said: "This consideration is good. In my opinion, if Nīmāi remains at Jagannātha Puri, He may not leave any one of us and at the same time can remain aloof as a sannyāsi. Thus both purposes are fulfilled.

TEXT 183

নীলাচলে নবদ্বীপে যেন দুই ঘর ।
লোক-গতাগতি-বার্তা পাব নিরস্তর ॥ ১৮৩ ॥

*nilācale navadvīpe yena duī ghara
loka-gatāgati-vārtā pāba nirantara*

SYNONYMS

nilācale—at Jagannātha Puri; *nava-dvīpe*—as well as Navadvīpa; *yena*—as if; *duī*—two; *ghara*—rooms; *loka*—people; *gatāgati*—come and go; *vārtā*—news; *pāba*—I shall get; *nirantara*—always.

TRANSLATION

"Since Jagannātha Puri and Navadvīpa are intimately related—as if they were two rooms in the same house—people from Navadvīpa generally go to Jagannātha Puri, and those in Jagannātha Puri go to Navadvīpa. This going and coming will help carry news of Lord Caitanya. In this way I will be able to get news of Him.

TEXT 184

তুমি সব করিতে পার গমনাগমন।
গঙ্গাস্নানে কভু হবে তাঁর আগমন॥ ১৮৪॥

*tumi saba karite pāra gamanāgamanā
gaṅgā-snāne kabhu habe tānra āgamana*

SYNOMYS

tumi—you; *saba*—all; *karite*—to do; *pāra*—are able; *gamanā-āgamana*—going and coming; *gaṅgā-snāne*—for bathing in the Ganges; *kabhu*—sometimes; *habe*—it will be possible; *tānra*—His; *āgamana*—coming here.

TRANSLATION

"All you devotees will be able to come and go, and sometimes He may also come to take His bath in the Ganges.

TEXT 185

আপনার দুঃখ-সুখ তাহাঁ নাহি গণি।
তাঁর যেই স্বর্ণ, তাহা নিজ-সুখ মানি॥ ১৮৫॥

*āpanāra duḥkha-sukha tāhān nāhi gaṇi
tānra yei sukha, tāhā nija-sukha māni*

SYNOMYS

āpanāra—of my own; *duḥkha-sukha*—unhappiness and happiness; *tāhān*—there; *nāhi*—not; *gaṇi*—I count; *tānra*—His; *yei*—whatever; *sukha*—happiness; *tāhā*—that; *nija*—my own; *sukha*—happiness; *māni*—I accept.

TRANSLATION

"I do not care for my personal happiness or unhappiness, but only for His happiness. Indeed, I accept His happiness as my happiness."

TEXT 186

শুনি' ভক্তগণ তাঁরে করিল শ্রবন ।
বেদ-আজ্ঞা যৈছে, মাতা, তোমার বচন ॥ ১৮৬ ॥

*śuni' bhakta-gaṇa tāñre karila stavaṇa
veda-ājñā yaiche, mātā, tomāra vacana*

SYNOMYMS

śuni'—hearing this; *bhakta-gaṇa*—all the devotees; *tāñre*—to her; *karila*—did; *stavaṇa*—praying; *veda-ājñā*—an injunction of the Vedas; *yaiche*—like; *mātā*—my dear mother; *tomāra vacana*—your word.

TRANSLATION

After hearing Śacīmātā, all the devotees offered her prayers and assured her that her order, like a Vedic injunction, could not be violated.

TEXT 187

ভক্তগণ প্রভু-আগে আসিয়া কহিল ।
শুনিয়া প্রভুর মনে আনন্দ হইল ॥ ১৮৭ ॥

*bhakta-gaṇa prabhu-āge āsiyā kahila
śuniyā prabhura mane ānanda ha-ila*

SYNOMYMS

bhakta-gaṇa—the devotees; *prabhu*—Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *āge*—before; *āsiyā*—coming; *kahila*—informed; *śuniyā*—hearing; *prabhura*—of Lord Caitanya; *mane*—in the mind; *ānanda*—pleasure; *ha-ila*—there was.

TRANSLATION

All the devotees informed Lord Caitanya of Śacīmātā's decision. Hearing it, the Lord became very pleased.

TEXT 188

ନବଦୀପ-ବାସୀ ଆଦି ଯତ ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ।
ସବାରେ ସମ୍ମାନ କରି' ବଲିଲା ବଚନ ॥ ୧୮୮ ॥

*navadvīpa-vāsī ādi yata bhakta-gaṇa
sabāre sammāna kari' balilā vacana*

SYNONYMS

nava-dvīpa-vāsī—all the inhabitants of Navadvīpa; *ādi*—primarily; *yata*—all; *bhakta-gaṇa*—devotees; *sabāre*—to all of them; *sammāna*—respect; *kari'*—showing; *balilā*—said; *vacana*—these words.

TRANSLATION

Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu offered respects to all the devotees present from Navadvīpa and other towns, speaking to them as follows.

TEXT 189

ତୁମি-ସବ ଲୋକ—ମୋର ପରମ ବାନ୍ଧବ ।
ଏହି ଭିକ୍ଷା ମାଗେଁ,—ମୋରେ ଦେହ ତୁମି ସବ ॥ ୧୮୯ ॥

tumi-saba loka—*mora parama bāndhava*
ei bhikṣā māgoñ,—*more deha tumi saba*

SYNONYMS

tumi-saba loka—all of you people; *mora*—My; *parama bāndhava*—intimate friends; *ei bhikṣā māgoñ*—I beg one favor; *more*—unto Me; *deha*—kindly give; *tumi*—you; *saba*—all.

TRANSLATION

“My dear friends, you are all My intimate friends. Now I am begging a favor of you. Please give it to Me.”

TEXT 190

ଘରେ ଯାଏଣା କର ସଦା କୃଷ୍ଣସଂକୀର୍ତ୍ତନ ।
କୃଷ୍ଣନାମ, କୃଷ୍ଣକଥା, କୃଷ୍ଣ ଆରାଧନ ॥ ୧୯୦ ॥

*ghare yāñā kara sadā kṛṣṇa-saṅkīrtana
kṛṣṇa-nāma, kṛṣṇa-kathā, kṛṣṇa ārādhana*

SYNONYMS

ghare yāñā—returning home; *kara*—kindly do; *sadā*—always; *kṛṣṇa-saṅkīrtana*—chanting of the holy name of the Lord; *kṛṣṇa-nāma*—the holy name of the Lord; *kṛṣṇa-kathā*—discussion of Kṛṣṇa's pastimes; *kṛṣṇa*—of Lord Kṛṣṇa; *ārādhana*—worshiping.

TRANSLATION

Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu requested them all to return home and begin chanting the holy name congregationally. He also requested them to worship Kṛṣṇa, chant His holy name and discuss His holy pastimes.

PURPORT

The cult of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, the Hare Kṛṣṇa movement, is very nicely explained by Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu authoritatively. It is not that everyone has to take *sannyāsa* like Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. Everyone can execute the cult of Kṛṣṇa consciousness at home, as ordered by the Lord. Everyone can congregationally chant the holy name of Kṛṣṇa, the Hare Kṛṣṇa *mahā-mantra*. One can also discuss the subject matter of *Bhagavad-gītā* and *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam* and install Deities of Rādhā-Kṛṣṇa or Gaura-Nitāi or both and worship them very carefully in one's own home. It is not that we have to open different centers all over the world. Whoever cares for the Kṛṣṇa consciousness movement can install Deities at home and, under superior guidance, worship the Deity regularly, chanting the *mahā-mantra* and discussing *Bhagavad-gītā* and *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam*. We are actually teaching in our classes how to go about this. One who feels that he is not yet ready to live in a temple or undergo strict regulative principles in the temple—especially householders who live with wife and children—can start a center at home by installing the Deity, worshiping the Lord morning and evening, chanting Hare Kṛṣṇa and discussing *Bhagavad-gītā* and *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam*. Anyone can do this at home without difficulty, and Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu requested all the devotees present there to do so.

TEXT 191

আজ্ঞা দেহ নীলাচলে করিয়ে গমন ।

মধ্যে মধ্যে আসি' তোমায় দিব দরশন ॥ ১৯১ ॥

*ājñā deha nilācale kariye gamana
madhye madhye āsi' tomāya diba daraśana*

SYNONYMS

ājñā deha—give permission; *nilācale*—to Jagannātha Puri; *kariye*—I do; *gamana*—going; *madhye madhye*—sometimes; *āsi'*—coming here; *tomāya*—to all of you; *diba*—I shall give; *daraśana*—audience.

TRANSLATION

After thus instructing the devotees, the Lord asked their permission to go to Jagannātha Puri. He assured them that at intervals He would come there and meet them again and again.

TEXT 192

এত বলি' সবাকারে ঈষৎ হাসিএঞ্চ।
বিদায় করিল প্রভু সম্মান করিএঞ্চ॥ ১৯২ ॥

*eta bali' sabākāre iṣat hāsiñā
vidāya karila prabhu sammāna kariñā*

SYNONYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *sabākāre*—to all the devotees; *iṣat hāsiñā*—smiling very mildly; *vidāya karila*—bid them farewell; *prabhu*—the Lord; *sammāna kariñā*—showing all respect.

TRANSLATION

In this way, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, offering due respects to all the devotees and smiling very mildly, bid them farewell.

TEXT 193

সবা বিদায় দিয়া প্রভু চলিতে কৈল মন।
হরিদাস কান্দি' কহে করুণ বচন॥ ১৯৩ ॥

*sabā vidāya diyā prabhu calite kaila mana
haridāsa kāndi' kahe karuṇa vacana*

SYNONYMS

sabā vidāya diyā—asking everyone to return home; *prabhu*—the Lord; *calite*—to go; *kaila*—decided; *mana*—the mind; *hari-dāsa kāndi'*—Haridāsa Ṭhākura began to cry; *kahe*—says; *karuṇa*—pathetic; *vacana*—words.

TRANSLATION

After requesting all the devotees to return home, the Lord decided to go to Jagannātha Puri. At that time Haridāsa Ṭhākura began to cry and speak some pathetic words.

TEXT 194

ନୀଳାଚଲେ ସାବେ ତୁମି, ମୋର କୋଣ୍ଗତି ।
ନୀଳାଚଲେ ସାଇତେ ମୋର ନାହିକ ଶକତି ॥ ୧୯୪ ॥

*nīlācale yābe tumi, mora kon gati
nīlācale yāite mora nāhika śakati*

SYNONYMS

nīlācale yābe tumi—You will go to Jagannātha Puri; *mora*—my; *kon*—what; *gati*—destination; *nīlācale*—to Jagannātha Puri; *yāite*—to go; *mora*—my; *nāhika*—there is not; *śakati*—strength.

TRANSLATION

Haridāsa Ṭhākura said: "You are going to Jagannātha Puri, and that is all right, but what will be my destination? I am not able to go to Jagannātha Puri."

PURPORT

Although Śrīla Haridāsa Ṭhākura was born in a Mohameddan family, he was accepted as a properly initiated *brāhmaṇa*. As such, he had every right to enter the temple of Jagannātha Puri, but because there were some rules and regulations stipulating that only *brāhmaṇas*, *kṣatriyas*, *vaiśyas* and *sūdras* (members of the *varṇāśrama-dharma* system) could enter, Haridāsa Ṭhākura, out of his great humility, did not want to violate these existing rules. He therefore said that he did not have the strength to enter into the temple, and he pointed out that if Lord Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu lived within the temple, there would be no way for Haridāsa Ṭhākura to see Him. Later, when Haridāsa

Ṭhākura went to Jagannātha Purī, he lived outside the temple on the beach by the sea. A monastery has now been erected there, known as Siddha-bakula Maṭha. People go there to see the tomb of Haridāsa Ṭhākura.

TEXT 195

মুঞ্চি অধম তোমার না পাব দরশন ।
কেমতে ধরিব এই পাপিষ্ঠ জীবন ॥ ১৯৫ ॥

*muñi adhama tomāra nā pāba daraśana
kemate dhariba ei pāpiṣṭha jivana*

SYNONYMS

muñi—I; *adhama*—the lowest of men; *tomāra*—Your; *nā*—not; *pāba*—will get; *daraśana*—seeing; *kemate*—how; *dhariba*—shall I maintain; *ei*—this; *pāpiṣṭha*—sinful; *jivana*—life.

TRANSLATION

“Because I am the lowest among men, I shall not be able to see You. How shall I maintain my sinful life?”

TEXT 196

প্ৰভু কহে,—কৰ তুমি দৈন্য সম্বৰণ ।
তোমার দৈন্যেতে মোৱ ব্যাকুল হয় মন ॥ ১৯৬ ॥

*prabhu kahe,—kara tumi dainya saṁvaraṇa
tomāra dainyete mora vyākula haya mana*

SYNONYMS

prabhu kahe—the Lord replied; *kara*—do; *tumi*—you; *dainya*—humility; *saṁvaraṇa*—checking; *tomāra*—your; *dainyete*—by humility; *mora*—My; *vyākula*—agitated; *haya*—becomes; *mana*—the mind.

TRANSLATION

The Lord replied to Haridāsa Ṭhākura: “Please check your humility. Just by seeing your humility, my mind becomes very much agitated.”

TEXT 197

তোমা লাগি' জগন্নাথে করিব নিবেদন ।
তোমা-লঞ্চা যাব আমি শ্রীপুরুষোত্তম ॥ ১৯৭ ॥

*tomā lāgi' jagannāthe kariba nivedana
tomā-lañā yāba āmi śrī-puruṣottama*

SYNONYMS

tomā lāgi'—for you; *jagannāthe*—unto Lord Jagannātha; *kariba*—I shall do; *nivedana*—petition; *tomā-lañā*—taking you; *yāba*—shall go; *āmi*—I; *śrī-puruṣottama*—to Jagannātha Puri.

TRANSLATION

Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu assured Haridāsa Ṭhākura that He would place a petition before Lord Jagannātha and that He would certainly take him there to Jagannātha Puri.

TEXT 198

তবে ত' আচার্য কহে বিনয় করিএণ।
দিন দুই-চারি রহ কৃপা ত' করিএণ। ॥ ১৯৮ ॥

*tabe ta' ācārya kahe vinaya kariñā
dīna dui-cāri raha kṛpā ta' kariñā*

SYNONYMS

tabe—thereafter; *ta'*—certainly; *ācārya kahe*—Advaita Ācārya says; *vinaya kariñā*—offering all respect; *dīna dui-cāri*—another two or four days; *raha*—kindly remain; *kṛpā*—mercy; *ta'*—certainly; *kariñā*—showing.

TRANSLATION

After that, Advaita Ācārya respectfully requested Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu to show Him mercy by remaining another two or four days.

TEXT 199

আচার্যের বাক্য প্রভু না করে লজ্জন ।
রহিলা অব্দেত-গৃহে, না কৈল গমন ॥ ১৯৯ ॥

ācāryera vākya prabhu nā kare laṅghana
rahilā advaita-größe, nā kaila gamana

SYNONYMS

ācāryera vākya—the words of Śrī Advaita Ācārya; *prabhu*—the Lord; *nā kare laṅghana*—does not deny; *rahilā*—remained; *advaita-größe*—at the house of Advaita Ācārya; *nā kaila gamana*—did not go immediately.

TRANSLATION

Caitanya Mahāprabhu never violated the request of Advaita Ācārya; therefore He remained at His home and did not leave immediately for Jagannātha Puri.

TEXT 200

ଆନନ୍ଦିତ ହୈଲ ଆଚାର୍ୟ, ଶତୀ, ଭକ୍ତ, ସବ ।
ଅତିଦିନ କରେ ଆଚାର୍ୟ ମହା-ମହୋତସବ ॥ ୨୦୦ ॥

ānandita haila ācārya, śacī, bhakta, saba
prati-dina kare ācārya mahā-mahotsava

SYNONYMS

ānandita *haila*—became pleased; ācārya—Advaita Ācārya; śacī—mother Śacidevī; *bhakta*—the devotees; *saba*—all; *prati-dina*—every day; *kare*—does; ācārya—Advaita Ācārya; *mahā-mahā-utsava*—great festival.

TRANSLATION

Lord Caitanya's decision was received very happily by Advaita Ācārya, mother Śacī and all the devotees. Advaita Ācārya celebrated every day with a great festival.

TEXT 201

ଦିନେ କୃଷ୍ଣ-କଥା-ରସ ଭକ୍ତଗଣ-ମଜେ ।
ରାତ୍ରେ ମହା-ମହୋତସବ ସଂକୀର୍ତ୍ତନ-ରତ୍ନେ ॥ ୨୦୧ ॥

dine kṛṣṇa-kathā-rasa bhakta-gaṇa-saṅge
rātre mahā-mahotsava saṅkīrtana-raṅge

SYNONYMS

dine—during daytime; *kṛṣṇa-kathā-rasa*—discussion on Kṛṣṇa; *bhakta-gana-saṅge*—with the devotees; *rātre*—at night; *mahā-mahā-utsava*—a great festival; *saṅkīrtana-raṅge*—in the matter of congregational chanting.

TRANSLATION

During the day the devotees discussed subject matters concerning Kṛṣṇa, and at night there was a great festival of congregational chanting at the house of Advaita Ācārya.

TEXT 202

ଆନନ୍ଦିତ ହଞ୍ଚା ଶତୀ କରେନ ରଞ୍ଜନ ।
ସୁଖେ ଭୋଜନ କରେ ଅଭୂ ଲଞ୍ଚା ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ॥ ୨୦୨ ॥

*ānandita hañā śacī karena randhana
sukhe bhojana kare prabhu lañā bhakta-gaṇa*

SYNONYMS

ānandita hañā—being pleased; *śacī*—mother Śacī; *karena*—does; *randhana*—cooking; *sukhe*—in happiness; *bhojana*—eating; *kare*—does; *prabhu*—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *lañā*—accompanied by; *bhakta-gaṇa*—all the devotees.

TRANSLATION

Mother Śacī cooked with great pleasure, and Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, along with the devotees, accepted the prasāda with great pleasure.

TEXT 203

ଆଚାର୍ଯେର ଆଜା-ଭକ୍ତି-ଗୃହ-ସମ୍ପଦ-ଧନେ ।
ସକଳ ସଫଳ ହୈଲା ଅଭୂତ ଆରାଧନେ ॥ ୨୦୩ ॥

*ācāryera śraddhā-bhakti-gṛha-sampada-dhane
sakala saphala haila prabhura ārādhane*

SYNONYMS

ācāryera—of Advaita Ācārya; *śraddhā*—faith; *bhakti*—devotion; *gṛha*—home; *sampada*—opulence; *dhane*—the wealth; *sakala*—all; *saphala*—suc-

cessful; *haila*—became; *prabhura*—of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *ārādhane*—in the worship.

TRANSLATION

In this way all the opulences of Advaita Ācārya—His faith, devotion, home, riches and everything else—were successfully utilized in the worship of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

PURPORT

Advaita Ācārya set an ideal example for all householder devotees in His receiving of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu and His devotees and in His execution of a daily festival at His home. If one has the proper means and wealth, he should occasionally invite the devotees of Lord Caitanya, who are engaged in preaching all over the world, and hold a festival at home simply by distributing *prasāda* and talking about Kṛṣṇa during the day and holding congregational chanting for at least three hours in the evening. This procedure must be adopted in all centers of the Kṛṣṇa consciousness movement. Thus they will daily perform *saṅkirtana-yajña*. In *Śrimad-Bhāgavatam* (11.5.32) the daily performance of *saṅkirtana-yajña* is recommended for this age (*yajñaiḥ saṅkirtana-prāyair yajanti hi sumedhasah*). One should worship Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu and His four associates, the Pañca-tattva, by distributing *prasāda* and holding congregational chanting. Indeed, that *yajña* or sacrifice is most recommended in this age of Kali. In this age, other *yajñas* are not possible to perform, but this *yajña* can be performed everywhere and anywhere without difficulty.

TEXT 204

শচীর আনন্দ বাড়ে দেখি' পুত্রমুখ ।
ভোজন করাএগা পূর্ণ কৈল নিজসুখ ॥ ২০৪ ॥

śacīra ānanda bāde dekhi' putra-mukha
bhojana karāñā pūrṇa kaila nija-sukha

SYNONYMS

śacīra—of Śacīmātā; *ānanda bāde*—pleasure increases; *dekhi'*—seeing; *putra-mukha*—the face of her son; *bhojana karāñā*—feeding; *pūrṇa*—full; *kaila*—made; *nija-sukha*—her own happiness.

TRANSLATION

As mother Śacī constantly saw the face of her son and fed Him, her own happiness increased and was indeed complete.

TEXT 205

ଏଇମତ ଅବେତ-ଗୃହେ ଭକ୍ତଗଣ ମିଲେ ।
ବଞ୍ଚିଳା କତକଦିନ ମହା-କୁତୁହଳେ ॥ ୨୦୫ ॥

*ei-mata advaita-gr̥he bhakta-gaṇa mile
vañcīlā kataka-dina mahā-kutūhale*

SYNONYMS

ei-mate—in this way; *advaita-gr̥he*—at the home of Advaita Ācārya; *bhakta-gaṇa*—all the devotees; *mile*—meet together; *vañcīlā*—passed; *kataka-dina*—some days; *mahā-kutūhale*—in a greatly festive mood.

TRANSLATION

In this way, at Advaita Ācārya's house all the devotees met and passed some days together in a greatly festive mood.

TEXT 206

ଆର ଦିନ ପ୍ରଭୁ କହେ ସବ ଭକ୍ତଗଣେ ।
ନିଜ-ନିଜ-ଗୃହେ ସବେ କରହ ଗମନେ ॥ ୨୦୬ ॥

*āra dina prabhu kahe saba bhakta-gaṇe
nija-nija-gr̥he sabe karaha gamane*

SYNONYMS

āra dina—the next day; *prabhu*—the Lord; *kahe*—says; *saba*—all; *bhakta-gaṇe*—to the devotees; *nija-nija-gr̥he*—to your respective homes; *sabe*—all; *karaha*—do; *gamane*—returning.

TRANSLATION

The next day, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu requested all the devotees to return to their respective homes.

TEXT 207

ଘରେ ଗିଯା କର ସବେ କୃଷ୍ଣସଂକୀର୍ତ୍ତନ ।
ପୁନରପି ଆମା-ସଙ୍ଗେ ହଇବେ ମିଳନ ॥ ୨୦୭ ॥

*ghare guyā kara sabे kṛṣṇa-saṅkīrtana
punarapi āmā-saṅge ha-ibe milana*

SYNONYMS

ghare guyā—returning home; *kara*—do; *sabe*—all; *kṛṣṇa-saṅkīrtana*—congregational chanting of the *mahā-mantra*; *punarapi*—again; *āmā-saṅge*—with Me; *ha-ibe*—there will be; *milana*—meeting.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu also asked them to execute the congregational chanting of the holy name of the Lord at their homes, and He assured them that they would be able to meet Him again.

TEXT 208

କହୁ ବା ତୋମରା କରିବେ ନୀଳାଞ୍ଜି ଗମନ ।
କହୁ ବା ଆସିବ ଆମି କରିବେ ଗନ୍ଧାନ୍ତାନ ॥ ୨୦୮ ॥

*kabhu vā tomarā karibe nilādri gamana
kabhu vā āsiba āmi karite gaṅgā-snāna*

SYNONYMS

kabhu—sometimes; *vā*—either; *tomarā*—you; *karibe*—will do; *nilādri*—to Jagannātha Puri; *gamana*—going; *kabhu*—sometimes; *vā*—or; *āsiba*—shall come; *āmi*—I; *karite*—to do; *gaṅgā-snāna*—bathing in the Ganges.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu told them: “Sometimes you will come to Jagannātha Puri, and sometimes I shall come bathe in the Ganges.”

TEXTS 209-210

ନିଭ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ-ଗୋସାଞ୍ଜି, ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଜଗଦାନନ୍ଦ ।
ଦାମୋଦର ପଣ୍ଡିତ, ଆର ଦଶ ମୁକୁନ୍ଦ ॥ ୨୦୯ ॥

এই চারিজন আচার্য দিল প্রভু সনে ।
জননী প্রবোধ করি' বশিল চরণে ॥ ২১০ ॥

*nityānanda-gosāñi, pañdita jagadānanda
dāmodara pañdita, āra datta mukunda*

*ei cāri-jana ācārya dila prabhu sane
jananī prabodha kari' vandila caraṇe*

SYNONYMS

nityānanda gosāñi—Lord Nityānanda Prabhu; *pañdita jagadānanda*—Jagadānanda Pañdita; *dāmodara pañdita*—Dāmodara Pañdita; *āra datta mukunda*—and Mukunda Datta; *ei cāri-jana*—these four persons; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *dila*—gave; *prabhu sane*—with Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu; *jananī*—mother Śacī; *prabodha kari'*—pacifying; *vandila caraṇe*—offered prayers at her lotus feet.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Advaita Ācārya sent four persons—Nityānanda Gosāñi, Jagadānanda Pañdita, Dāmodara Pandita and Mukunda Datta—to accompany the Lord. After pacifying His mother, Śacimātā, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu submitted prayers to her lotus feet.

TEXT 211

তাঁরে প্রদক্ষিণ করি' করিল গমন ।
এথা আচার্যের ঘরে উঠিল ক্রন্দন ॥ ২১১ ॥

*tāñre pradakṣiṇa kari' karila gamana
ethā ācāryera ghare uṭhila krandana*

SYNONYMS

tāñre—mother Śacī; *pradakṣiṇa kari'*—circumambulating; *karila*—did; *gamana*—going; *ethā*—there; *ācāryera*—of Advaita Ācārya; *ghare*—in the house; *uṭhila*—there arose; *krandana*—crying.

TRANSLATION

When everything was arranged, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu circumambulated His mother and then started for Jagannātha Puri. In the house of Advaita Ācārya there arose tumultuous crying.

TEXT 212

ନିରାପେକ୍ଷ ହେତୁ ପ୍ରେସ୍ ଶିଘ୍ର ଚଲିଲା ।
କଞ୍ଜିତେ କଞ୍ଜିତେ ଆଚାର୍ୟ ପଞ୍ଚାଏ ଚଲିଲା ॥ ୨୧୨ ॥

*nirapekṣa hañā prabhu śighra calilā
kāndite kāndite ācārya paścāt calilā*

SYNONYMS

nirapekṣa—indifferent; *hañā*—becoming; *prabhu*—the Lord; *śighra*—very quickly; *calilā*—went; *kāndite kāndite*—crying and crying; *ācārya*—Advaita Ācārya; *paścāt*—behind; *calilā*—went.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu was unaffected. He left swiftly, and Advaita Ācārya followed Him weeping.

PURPORT

As Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura explains, the word *nirapekṣa* means not being affected by anything material and remaining fixed in the service of the Lord. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu did not very much care for the roaring tumult and cry at the house of Advaita Ācārya, which He heard when starting for Jagannātha Puri. Worldly moralists may criticize Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu for being very cruel, but the Lord did not care for such criticism. As the world teacher of this Kṛṣṇa consciousness movement, He actually showed that a person seriously engaged in Kṛṣṇa consciousness should not be affected by worldly affection. The best course is to engage in rendering service to the Lord and to become callous to material objectives. Externally everyone is attached to material things, but if one becomes entangled in such things, he cannot make progress in Kṛṣṇa consciousness. Therefore those who are engaged in Kṛṣṇa consciousness should not care for the so-called morality of the material world if that morality opposes the service of the Lord. As Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu has personally shown, one cannot properly execute Kṛṣṇa consciousness without being neutral.

TEXT 213

କତ ଦୂର ଗିରା ପ୍ରେସ୍ କରି' ଘୋଡ଼ ହାତ ।
ଆଚାର୍ୟେ ପ୍ରବୋଧି' କହେ କିଛୁ ମିଷ୍ଟ ବାତ ॥ ୨୧୩ ॥

*kata dūra giyā prabhu kari' yoḍa hāta
ācārye prabodhi' kahe kichu miṣṭa vāta*

SYNONYMS

kata dūra giyā—after going some distance; *prabhu*—the Lord; *kari'*—making; *yoḍa hāta*—folded hands; *ācārye*—Advaita Ācārya; *prabodhi'*—pacifying; *kahe*—says; *kichu*—something; *miṣṭa vāta*—sweet words.

TRANSLATION

After He had followed Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu for some distance, Advaita Ācārya was petitioned by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu with folded hands. The Lord spoke the following sweet words.

TEXT 214

ଅନନ୍ତ ପ୍ରବୋଧି' କର ଭକ୍ତ ସମାଧାନ ।
ତୁମি ବ୍ୟାଗ୍ର ହେଲେ କାରୋ ନା ରହିବେ ପ୍ରାଣ ॥ ୨୧୪ ॥

jananī prabodhi' *kara bhakta samādhāna*
tumi vyagra haile kāro nā rahibe prāṇa

SYNONYMS

jananī prabodhi'—pacifying the mother; *kara*—make; *bhakta*—devotees; *samādhāna*—adjustments; *tumi*—You; *vyagra haile*—if becoming agitated; *kāro*—anyone's; *nā rahibe*—will not remain; *prāṇa*—the life.

TRANSLATION

Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu said: "Please pacify all the devotees and My mother. If you become agitated, no one will be able to continue to exist."

TEXT 215

ଏତ ବଲି' ପ୍ରବୁ ତାନ୍ରେ କରି' ଆଲିଙ୍ଗନ ।
ନିରୂପି କରିଯା କୈଳ ଅଚ୍ଛମ ଗମନ ॥ ୨୧୫ ॥

eta bali' prabhu tānre kari' āliṅgana
nivṛtti kariyā kaila svacchanda gamana

SYNONYMS

eta bali'—saying this; *prabhu*—the Lord; *tāñre*—unto Him; *kari'*—doing; *āliṅgana*—embracing; *nivṛtti*—stop; *kariyā*—making; *kaila*—did; *svacchanda*—without anxiety; *gamana*—going toward Jagannātha Puri.

TRANSLATION

Saying this, Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu embraced Advaita Ācārya and stopped Him from following any further. Then, without anxiety, He proceeded to Jagannātha Puri.

TEXT 216

গঙ্গাতীরে-তীরে প্রভু চারিজন-সাথে ।
নীলাঙ্গি চলিলা প্রভু ছত্রভোগ-পথে ॥ ২১৬ ॥

*gaṅgā-tīre-tīre prabhu cāri-jana-sāt̄he
nilādri calilā prabhu chatrabhoga-pat̄he*

SYNONYMS

gaṅgā-tīre-tīre—on the banks of the Ganges; *prabhu*—the Lord; *cāri-jana-sāt̄he*—with the other four persons; *nilādri*—to Jagannātha Puri; *calilā*—proceeded; *prabhu*—the Lord; *chatra-bhoga-pat̄he*—on the path of Chatrabhoga.

TRANSLATION

The Lord, with the other four persons, went along the banks of the Ganges through the path of Chatrabhoga toward Nīlādri, Jagannātha Puri.

PURPORT

In the southern section of the eastern railway, in the district of twenty-four *parganās*, is a station named Magrāhāṭa. If one goes to the southeastern side of that station for some fourteen miles, there is a place called Jayanagara. About six miles south of this Jayanagara station is a village named Chatrabhoga. Sometimes this village is called Khāḍī. In this village is a Deity of Lord Śiva known as Vaijukānātha. A festival takes place there every year during the months of March and April. The festival is known as Nandā-melā. At the present moment the Ganges does not flow there. On the same railway line is another station, known as Bāruipura, and near this station is another place, called Āṭisārā. Formerly this village was also situated on the banks of

the Ganges. One can go from this village to Pāñihāṭī and from there to Varāha-nagara, north of Calcutta. In those days the Ganges flowed to the south of Calcutta through Kālī-ghāṭa, which is still known as ādi-gaṅgā. From Bāruipura, the Ganges branched out and flowed through Diamond Harbor near the Mathurāpura police station. It is to be noted that Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu passed through all these places on His way to Jagannātha Purī.

TEXT 217

‘চেতন্মঞ্জলে’ প্রভুর নীলাদি-গমন ।
বিষ্টারি বর্ণিয়াছেন দাস-বৃন্দাবন ॥ ২১৭ ॥

*‘caitanya-maṅgale’ prabhura nilādri-gamana
vistāri varṇiyāchena dāsa-vṛndāvana*

SYNOMYS

caitanya-maṅgale—in the book named *Caitanya-maṅgala*; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *nilādri-gamana*—going to Jagannātha Purī; *vistāri*—elaborating; *varṇiyāchena*—has described; *dāsa-vṛndāvana*—Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura.

TRANSLATION

In his book known as *Caitanya-maṅgala* [*Caitanya-bhāgavata*] Vṛndāvana dāsa Ṭhākura has elaborately described the Lord's passage to Jagannātha Purī.

PURPORT

Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura states that while Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu passed through Bengal, He passed through Āṭisārā-grāma, Varāha-grāma and Chatrabhoga. He then reached the Orissa province, where he passed through Prayāga-ghāṭa, Suvarṇarekhā, Remuṇā, Yājapura, Vaitaranī, Daśāśvamedha-ghāṭa, Kaṭaka, Mahānadī, Bhuvaneśvara (where there is a big lake known as Bindu-sarovara), Kamalapura and Āṭhāranālā. In this way, passing through all these and other places, He reached Jagannātha Purī.

TEXT 218

অঙ্গে-গৃহে প্রভুর বিলাস শুনে ষেই জন ।
অঠিরে মিলয়ে তাঁরে কৃষ্ণপ্রেম-ধন ॥ ২১৮ ॥

*advaita-gṛhe prabhura vilāsa śune yei jana
acire milaye tāṅre kṛṣṇa-prema-dhana*

SYNONYMS

advaita-gṛhe—at the house of Advaita Ācārya; *prabhura*—of the Lord; *vilāsa*—the pastimes; *śune*—hears; *yei*—one who; *jana*—person; *acire*—very soon; *milaye*—meets; *tāṅre*—him; *kṛṣṇa-prema-dhana*—the riches of love of Godhead.

TRANSLATION

If one hears the activities of the Lord at the house of Advaita Ācārya, he will certainly very soon attain the riches of love of Kṛṣṇa.

TEXT 219

শ্রীরূপ-রঘুনাথ-পদে যার আশ ।
চৈতন্যচরিতামৃত কহে কৃষ্ণদাস ॥ ২১৯ ॥

*śrī-rūpa-raghunātha-pade yāra āśa
caitanya-caritāmṛta kahe kṛṣṇadāsa*

SYNONYMS

śrī-rūpa—Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī; *raghu-nātha*—Śrīla Raghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī; *pade*—at their lotus feet; *yāra*—whose; *āśa*—expectation; *caitanya-caritāmṛta*—the book named Caitanya-caritāmṛta; *kahe*—describes; *kṛṣṇa-dāsa*—Śrīla Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī.

TRANSLATION

Praying at the lotus feet of Śrī Rūpa and Śrī Raghunātha, always desiring their mercy, I, Kṛṣṇadāsa, narrate Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta, following in their footsteps.

Thus end the Bhaktivedanta purports to the Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta, Madhya-līlā, Third Chapter, describing Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu's stay at the house of Advaita Ācārya, His acceptance of the sannyāsa order and observation of daily festivals at Advaita Ācārya's house, His congregationally chanting the holy name of the Lord and His feasting with all the devotees.

References

The statements of Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta are all confirmed by standard Vedic authorities. The following authentic scriptures are quoted in this book on the pages listed. Numerals in bold type refer the reader to Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta's translations. Numerals in regular type are references to its purports.

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Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam, 18, 39, **53-54**, 112, 119-120, 186-188, **242-243**, 279, 332, 344

Stotra-ratna (Yamunācārya), **122**, **124**

Glossary

A

Adhama—the lowest among men.

Ādi-lilā—the first twenty-four years of Lord Caitanya's pastimes.

Ahangrahopāsanā—self-worship.

Antya-lilā—the last eighteen years of Lord Caitanya's pastimes.

Anubhāva—bodily symptoms manifested by a devotee in ecstatic love for Kṛṣṇa.

Avadhūta—one who is above all rules and regulations.

B

Bhakti—purified service of the senses of the Lord by one's own senses.

Bhakti-rasa—the mellow derived from devotional service.

Bhaya—fear.

Bhinna-rūpa-sāndhi—the meeting of contradictory ecstasies.

D

Daṇḍavat—falling down like a rod before one's superior.

G

Gaura—of fair complexion.

Gṛhamedhi—envious householder who lives only for sense gratification.

Gṛhastha—a God-conscious householder.

Guru-pūjā—worship of the spiritual master.

J

Jñāna-kāṇḍa—philosophical speculation with the intention of being delivered from material entanglement.

K

Kāma—lusty desire.

Karma-tyāga—the giving of the results of karma to the Supreme Lord.

Kīrtana—glorification of the Supreme Lord.

Krodha—anger.

Kṛṣṇa-kathā—topics spoken by or about Kṛṣṇa.

Ku-viśaya—sense gratificatory activities performed under sinful conditions.

L

Lilā-avatāras—incarnations who descend to display spiritual pastimes in the material world.

M

Madana-mohana—Kṛṣṇa, the enchanter of Cupid.

Madhya-lilā—the pastimes of Lord Caitanya performed while He was traveling all over India.

Mahā-bhāgavata—a great devotee of the Lord.

Mahābhāva—the highest stage of love of God.

Mahā-mahā-prasāda—the remnants of food left by a pure Vaiṣṇava.

Mālā—chanting with beads.

Mantra—a sound vibration which liberates the mind.

Mleccha—a meat-eater.

Mukti—liberation.

N

Nitya-siddha—eternally liberated.

P

Puruṣāvatāras—incarnations of the Lord who create, maintain and destroy the material universes.

R

Rāgānugā-bhakti—spontaneous love of Godhead.

S

Śālagrāma-śilā—a Deity of Nārāyaṇa in the form of a small stone.

Sālokya—liberation in which one goes to the Lord's abode.

Sāmipyā—liberation in which one becomes an associate of the Lord.

Saṅskāra—Vedic reformatory rituals.

Saṅkīrtana—congregational chanting of the Lord's holy names.

Śānta—the neutral stage of love of God.

Sārūpya—liberation in which one obtains a body like the Lord's.

Śāstras—Vedic literatures.

Sāttvika—symptoms of ecstatic love coming from the transcendental platform.

Śeṣa-lilā—the last twenty-four years of Lord Caitanya's pastimes.

Suddha-sattva—the spiritual platform of pure goodness.

Su-viśaya—regulated sense gratification according to the *Vedas*.

Svār̥ṇśa—Kṛṣṇa's plenary portions.

Svarūpa-sandhi—the meeting of similar ecstasies from separate causes.

T

Tilaka—symbols of the Lord on a devotee's body.

V

Vaikunṭha-jagat—the spiritual world.

Vibhāva—the cause or basis for relishing transcendental mellow.

Vibhinnāṁśa—the minute living entities, who are part and parcel of the Supreme Lord.

Viśaya—entanglement in the laws of nature by sense gratification.

Y

Yavana—one who has deviated from Vedic culture.

Bengali Pronunciation Guide

BENGALI DIACRITICAL EQUIVALENTS AND PRONUNCIATION

Vowels

অ a	আ ā	ই i	ঈ ī	উ u	ঔ ū	ঢ় য
ঝ ট	ঝ e	ঝ ai	ঝ o	ঝ au		

ঁ m̥ (anusvāra)

ং n̥ (candra-bindu)

ঃ h̥ (visarga)

Consonants

Gutturals:	ক ka	খ kha	গ ga	ঘ gha	ঙ na
Palatals:	চ ca	ছ cha	জ ja	ঝ jha	ঞ ña
Cerebrals:	ট ṭa	ঠ ṭha	ড ḍa	ঢ় ḍha	ণ ña
Dentals:	ত ta	থ tha	দ da	ধ dha	ন na
Labials:	প pa	ফ pha	ব ba	ভ bha	ম ma
Semivowels:	য ya	ৱ ra	ল la	ৰ va	
Sibilants:	শ śa	ষ ṣa	স sa	হ ha	

Vowel Symbols

The vowels are written as follows after a consonant:

ତା	ଫି	ବୀ	ୟୁ	ୟୁ	କ୍ରି	ଖୀ	ଚେ	ଈ	ପୋ	ଷୌ
କା	କି	କି	କି	କି	କୁ	କୁ	କୁ	କୁ	କୋ	କୌ

For example: କା kā କି ki କି kī କୁ ku କୁ kū କୁ kṛ
 କୁ kṛ କେ ke କୈ kai କୋ ko କୌ kau

The letter *a* is implied after a consonant with no vowel symbol.

The symbol *virāma* (॥) indicates that there is no final vowel. ॥ k

The letters above should be pronounced as follows:

a –like the <i>o</i> in hot; sometimes like the <i>o</i> in go;	d –like the <i>d</i> in dawn.
final <i>a</i> is usually silent.	dh –like the <i>dh</i> in good-house.
ā –like the <i>a</i> in far.	ṇ –like the <i>n</i> in gnaw.
i, ī –like the <i>ee</i> in meet.	t –as in talk but with the tongue against the teeth.
u, ū –like the <i>u</i> in rule.	th –as in hot-house but with the tongue against the teeth.
r –like the <i>ri</i> in rim.	d –as in dawn but with the tongue against the teeth.
ṛ –like the <i>ree</i> in reed.	dh –as in good-house but with the tongue against the teeth.
e –like the <i>ai</i> in pain; rarely like <i>e</i> in bet.	n –as in nor but with the tongue against the teeth.
ai –like the <i>oi</i> in boil.	p –like the <i>p</i> in pine.
o –like the <i>o</i> in go.	ph –like the <i>ph</i> in philosopher.
au –like the <i>ow</i> in owl.	b –like the <i>b</i> in bird.
m –(anusvāra) like the <i>ng</i> in song.	bh –like the <i>bh</i> in rub-hard.
ḥ –(visarga) a final <i>h</i> sound like in Ah.	m –like the <i>m</i> in mother.
ṅ –(candra-bindu) a nasal <i>n</i> sound like in the French word <i>bon</i> .	y –like the <i>j</i> in jaw. য
k –like the <i>k</i> in kite.	y –like the <i>y</i> in year. য
kh –like the <i>kh</i> in Eckhart.	r –like the <i>r</i> in run.
g –like the <i>g</i> in got.	l –like the <i>l</i> in law.
gh –like the <i>gh</i> in big-house.	v –like the <i>b</i> in bird or like the <i>w</i> in dwarf.
ṅ –like the <i>n</i> in bank.	ś, ṣ –like the <i>sh</i> in shop.
c –like the <i>ch</i> in chalk.	s –like the <i>s</i> in sun.
ch –like the <i>chh</i> in much-haste.	h –like the <i>h</i> in home.
j –like the <i>j</i> in joy.	
jh –like the <i>geh</i> in collège-hall.	
ñ –like the <i>n</i> in bunch.	
ṭ –like the <i>t</i> in talk.	
ṭh –like the <i>th</i> in hot-house.	

This is a general guide to Bengali pronunciation. The Bengali transliterations in this book accurately show the original Bengali spelling of the text. One should note, however, that in Bengali, as in English, spelling is not always a true indication of how a word is pronounced. Tape recordings of His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupāda chanting the original Bengali verses are available from the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, 3959 Landmark St., Culver City, California 90230.

Index of Bengali and Sanskrit Verses

This index constitutes a complete alphabetical listing of the first and third lines of each Bengali verse and all the lines of each Sanskrit verse in *Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta*. In the first column the transliteration is given, and in the second and third columns respectively the chapter-verse references and page number for each verse are to be found.

A

abalāra śarīre, vindhi' kaila jarajare,	2.22	179	advaitā, nityānanda, mukunda, śrīvāsa	1.255	149
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ācārya āśi' prabhure tabe kailā nivedana	3.59	270	aghānāmī lavitrī jagat-kṣema-dhātri	3.28	254
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ācārya bale — nilācale khāo cauyānna-bāra	3.75	279	ahārī tarīyāmī duranta-pāram	3.6	242
ācārya dekhi' bale prabhu mane sāṁśaya kari'	3.31	256	aho bhāgya, yamunāre pālūnī daraśāna	3.27	254
ācārya-gosāñīra bhāṇḍāra — akṣaya, avyaya	3.159	320	ahovala-nṛsiṁhādi kaila daraśāna	1.106	68
ācārya-gosāñī tabe rākhila kirtana	3.135	310	āhūś ca te nalina-nābha padāravindam	1.81	53
ācārya, haridāsa bule pāche ta' nāciñā	3.131	308	aiche anna ye kriṣṇake karāya bhojana	3.65	274
ācārya kahe — āmi kariba pariveśāna	3.67	275	aiche cali, āīlā prabhu 'rāmakeli' grāma	1.166	100
ācārya kahe — chāḍa tumi āpanāra curi	3.71	277	aiche dayālu avatāra, aiche dātā nāhi āra,	2.82	227
ācārya kahe, mithyā nahe śripāda-vacana	3.35	258	āīla nūtana kaupina-bahirvāsa lañā	3.30	256
ācārya kahe — nā kariba sannyāsi-	3.101	294	āīse yāya loka harṣe, nāhi samādhāna	3.111	298
ācārya kahe — tumi hao tairthika sannyāsi	3.81	282	āji haite dunihāra nāma 'rūpa' 'sanātana'	1.208	125
ācārya kahe, — tumi yāhārī, sei vṛndāvana	3.33	257	āji mora ghare bhikṣā, cala mora vāsa	3.38	260
ācārya kahe — vaisa donhe piṇḍīra upare	3.69	276	āji pāraṇā karite chila baḍa āśa	3.79	281
ācārya kahe — ye diyāčhi, tāhā nā chāḍibā	3.91	288	āji upavāsa haila ācārya-nimantraṇe	3.80	282
ācārya karite cāhe pāda-sarvāhāna	3.105	295	ājñā deha nilācale kariye gamana	3.191	338
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ācārya nācena, prabhu karena darśana	3.112	299	akhila brahmāṇḍa dekhuka tomāra dayā-bala	1.202	121
ācāryaratnere kahe nityānanda-gosāñī	3.20	251	āliṅgana kailu sarva-śakti sañcariyā	1.73	49
ācārya uṭhāila prabhuke karite nartana	3.122	303	alpa kari' āni' tāhe deha vyāñjana bhāṭa	3.68	275
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ācāryera icchā prabhu karila pūrṇa	3.92	288	āmā uddhārīte bali nāhi tri-bhuvane	1.199	120
ācāryera manah-kathā nahe prabhura vedya,	3.66	274	āmā uddhārīyā yadi dekhāo nija-bala	1.200	120
ācāryera śraddhā-bhakti-grha-sampada-dhane	3.203	343	āmā-vai jagate, patita nāhi āra	1.191	113
ācāryera vākyā prabhu nā kare laṅghana	3.199	342	āmī saba jāni tomāra sannyāsera bhāri-bhuri	3.71	277
acirāte kriṣṇa tomāya karibe uddhāra	1.215	128	āmī tāhā kāñhā pāba daridra brāhmaṇa	3.86	285
acire milaye tānre kriṣṇa-prema-dhana	3.218	352	āmī vṛddha jaṛātura, likhite kāñpaye	2.90	234
adarśane pode mana, kemane pāba	2.60	208	āmī vṛndāvane, tumi ke-mate jānilā	3.32	257
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advaita-grhe prabhura vilāsa śune yei jana	3.218	352	ānande bhakti-sarīge sada kirtana-vilāsa	1.247	145
			ānande nācaye sabē bali' 'hari' 'hari'	3.156	319
			ānande sabāre niyā dena vāsa-sthāna	1.139	86

ānandita haila ācārya, śaci, bhakta, saba ānandita hañā śaci karena randhana ananta, apāra — tāra ke jānibe marma ananta, puruṣottama, śrī-janārdana anātha-bandho karuṇaika-sindho	3.200	342			
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1.115	73	bāhire āsi' daraśana dīlā dayā-maya	1.275	158	
2.58	207	bāhire eka muṣṭi pāche karimu bhojana	3.63	272	
		bāhire nāgara-rāja, bhitare śāthera kāja	2.19	177	
		bahu-dina ācārya gosāñi kaila samādhāna	3.158	320	
		bahu-dūra haite āīnu hañā baḍa āṛta	1.274	158	
anavasera jagannāthera nā pāñā daraśana aneka dina tumi more beḍāile bhañgi-yā aṅga muche, mukha cumbe, kare nirkṣaṇa anna-vyañjana-upari dila tulasi-mañjari anya jana kāhāñ likhi, nā jānaye prāṇa-sakhi	1.122	77	bahuta nācāile tumi, chāḍa nācāna	3.106	296
	3.117	301	bāhu tulī' bale prabhu bala' 'hari' 'hari'	1.276	159
	3.142	313	bāhye viśāvālā haya, bhitare ānanda-maya	2.50	201
	3.56	269	'bala' 'bala' bale sabāra śire hasta dhari'	3.14	248
	2.23	180	bala-bhadra bhaṭṭācārya, āra pañdita	1.236	140
anyera ye duḥkha mane, anye tāhā nāhi jāne anyonye duñhāra duñhā vinā nāhi sthiti anyo veda na cānya-duḥkham akhilāṁ no āpana-hṛdaya-kāja, kahite vāsiye lāja āpanai ācarī jīve śikhālā bhakti	2.23	180	bala-bhādra bhaṭṭācārya rahe mātra saṅge	1.238	141
	1.50	36	bala-bhadra kaila tānre mathurāra bāhira	1.240	142
	2.18	176	'bal' 'bal' bale, nāce, ānande vihvala	3.130	308
	2.44	197	bālyā-kāla haite tomāra ye kailuñ sevana	3.165	323
	1.22	11	battiśā-āṭhiyā-kalāra āṅgaṭiyā pāte	3.43	263
āpana-icchāya bulana, yāhāñ urñhāra mana āpanāke hina-buddhi haila tāñ-sabāra āpanāra duḥkha-sukha tāhāñ nāhi gaṇi āpanāra sama more karibāra tare āpana-iśvara-mūrti tānre dekhāila	1.170	102	battiśā-āṭhiyā kalāra doṅgā baḍa baḍa	3.51	267
	1.114	73	bhagavān samprasidatu	1.1	1
	3.185	334	bhāgavata — śloka-maya, tīkā tāra	2.88	233
	3.98	291	bhāgavatera śloka-gūḍhārtha viśada kariñā	1.83	55
	1.101	66	bhakta-gaṇa ekatra kari' balilā vacana	3.173	328
āpana vāsāra cāle rāk hila guñjiyā āpane ayogya dekhī' mane pāñ kṣobha āpane kari' āsvādane, śikhālā bhakta-gaṇe, āpane karilā vārāṇasi āgamanā āpani mahāprabhu yāñra kaila mahotsava	1.61	42	bhakta-gaṇa lañā prabhu karena bhojana	3.160	321
	1.204	122	bhakta-gaṇa milite prabhu ha-ilā satvara	3.150	317
	2.81	226	bhakta-gaṇa prabhu-āge āsiyā kahila	3.187	335
	1.243	143	bhakta-gaṇa-saṅge āilā śacimātā lañā	3.137	311
	1.257	149	bhakta-gaṇe meliyā snāna-yātrā dekhila	1.121	77
aparādhā kṣami' tāre dila kṛṣṇa-preme āra dina prabhu kahe saba bhakta-gaṇe āratī kariyā kṛṣṇe karā'la śayana āratira kāle dui prabhu bolāila ardha-ardha khāñā prabhu chādena vyāñjana	1.154	93	bhakta-sane dina kata tāhāñi rahilā	1.123	78
	3.206	345	bhakti kari' śire dhari tāñhāra caraṇa	1.14	8
	3.59	270	bhakti pracāriyā sarva-tīrtha prakāśila	1.32	16
	3.58	270	bhakti-siddhāntera tāte dekhāiyāchenā pāra	1.43	27
	3.88	286	bhāla haila, dui bhāi āilā mora sthāne	1.214	128
ardha-peṭa nā bharibe ei grāseka anne ardha-ātre dui bhāi āilā prabhu-sthāne ārdrā kaupīna chāḍī' śūṣka kara paridhāna aruna-vastra-kānti tāhe kare jhala-mala āsi' vidyā-vācaspati gṛhete rahilā	3.80	282	bhāta arṅge lañā ācārya nāce bahu-raṅge	3.95	289
	1.183	108	bhāta dui-cāri lāge ācāryera arṅge	3.95	289
	3.37	259	bhavantam evānucaranirantaraḥ	1.206	123
	3.110	298	bhāvera sadṛśa pada lāgilā gāite	3.121	303
	1.150	91	bhāvera taraṅga-bale, nānā-rūpe mana cale	2.27	
			bhikhāri sannyāsi kare tīrtha paryātana	1.172	
aśru, kampa, pulaka, sveda, gadgada vacana astādaśā liilā-cchanda, āra padyāvalī astādaśā-varṣa kevala nilācale sthiti ataeva tāra āmi sūtra-mātra kailuñ āṭhāra varṣa tāhāñ vāsa, kāhāñ nāhi gelā	3.123	304	bhitte mukha-śira ghaṣe, kṣata kaya saba	2.7	17
	1.39	23	bhojana karaha, chāḍa vacana-cāturi	3.72	278
	1.22	11	bhojana karāñā pūrṇa kaila nija-sukha	3.204	344
	1.9	6	bhrāma-maya ceṣṭā sadā, pralāpa-maya vāda	2.5	171
	1.249	146	bhrāmite pavitra kaila saba rāḍha-deṣe	3.5	242
audḍhatya karite haila sabākāra mana autsukya, cāpalya, dainya, roṣāmarṣa ādi avadhūtera jhūṭhā lāgila mora arṅge āveśe prabhura haila gaṅgāre yamunā-jñāne	1.271	156	bhraṣṭa avadhūta tumi, udara bharite	3.85	284
	2.63	211			
	3.96	290			
	3.26	253			

bhūmite pañjila, śvāsa nāhika śarire	3.128	307	cira-dine mādhava mandire mora	3.114	300
bhuvanera nāri-gaṇa, sabā' kara	2.68	215	citrau śandau tamo-nudau	1.2	2
brāhmaṇa-jāti tāra, nava-dvipe ghara	1.193	114	cūrṇa haila, hena vāson niṁāni-kalevara	3.164	323
brahmānanda-bhāratīrā ghucāila	1.285	163			
brahmānḍa-bhitare haya caudda bhuvana	1.267	154			
D					
brahma-sarīhitā, karṇāmrta, duī puṇthi pāñā	1.120	76	dabira khāsere rājā puchila nibhrte	1.175	104
buddhimanta khātī, nandana, śrīdhara, vijaya	3.154	318	dadhi-bhāra vahī' tabe laguda phirāīlā	1.146	89
bujhana nā yāya bhāva-taraṅga prabala	3.130	308	dainya chāḍa, tomāra dainye phāṭe mora	1.208	125
bujhite nā pāri taiche tomāra carite	1.280	161	dainya kari' stuti kare karayoḍa kari	1.187	110
C					
cabbīśa vatsara prabhura gṛhe avasthāna	1.15	8	dainya rodana kare, ānande vihvala	1.186	110
cabbīśa vatsara-śeṣa yei māgha-māṣa	3.3	241	daive āsi' prabhū yabe ūrdhvete cāhīlā	1.66	45
cabbīśa vatsara śeṣe yei māgha-masa	1.16	9	daive se vatsara tāhān giyāchena rūpa	1.59	41
ca-i-marica-sukhta diyā saba phala-mūle	3.46	264	dāmodara pañḍita, āra datta mukunda	3.209	347
caitanya-caritāmrta kahe krṣṇadāsa	1.287	165	dāmodara-pañḍita kaila prabhuke vākyā-	1.259	150
caitanya-caritāmrta kahe krṣṇadāsa	3.219	352	dāmodara-svārupa-milane parama ānanda	1.130	82
caitanya-gosāñī yāhre bale 'bāḍa bhāī'	1.27	14	dānakeli-kaumudi, āra bahu stavāvali	1.39	23
caitanya-lilā-ratna-sāra, svarūpera bhaṇḍāra	2.84	229	danḍavat kari' rūpa bhūmite padilā	1.242	143
caitanya-lilāra vyāsa—dāsa vṛndāvana	1.13	7	daraśāna diyā prabhu karaha kṛtārtha	1.274	158
'caitanya-māṅgale' prabhura nilādī-gamana	3.217	351	daridra-brāhmaṇa-ghare ye pāīlā muṣṭy-eka	3.82	283
'caitanya-māṅgale' vistāri' kariłā varṇana	1.11	7	daśā-dike koṭi koṭi loka hena kāle	1.272	157
'caitanya'-seva, 'caitanya'-gāo, lao	1.29	15	daśāma-ṭippanī, āra daśāma-carita	1.35	19
caitanya-vilāsa-sindhu- kallolera eka	2.95	238	dayaniyas tava nātha durlabhaḥ	1.203	122
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'caitanye' ye bhakti kare, sei mora prāṇa	1.29	15	dekhila sakala tāhān kr̄ṣṇa-caritra-lilā	1.227	135
cāle gorījā tāla-patre sei śloka pāīlā	1.66	45	dekhī' śacimātā kahe rodana kariyā	3.163	322
cale hāle nāhi,—dorīgā ati bāda bāda	3.51	267	dekhite āīlā loka prabhura caraṇa	3.108	297
calibāra tare prabhure pāthāila kahiñā	1.174	104	dekhite āīse, dekhī' khanḍe duḥkha-śoka	1.164	99
camatkāra pāīla prabhura saundarya	3.109	297	dekhite nā pāya,—āśru bharila nayana	3.142	313
cāṇḍidāsa, vidyāpati, rāyera nāṭaka-gīti,	2.77	222	dekhīyā cintita hailā yata bhakta-gaṇa	3.129	307
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carane dhariyā prabhure balena vacana	3.116	301	dhāñā cale ārta-nāda kariyā krandane	2.9	171
cāri-dike vyañjana—donīgā, āra	3.44	263	dhanyā kṣaunī vilasati vṛtā mādhuri	1.84	55
cāri māṣa rahe prabhura saṅge sanmilana	1.250	146	dik-vidik-jñāna nāhi, kībā rātri-dina	3.10	246
caṭāka parvata dekhī' 'govardhana' bhrame	2.9	171	dina cāra kāśite rahi' gelā vṛndāvana	1.239	141
cāturmāṣya-ante punah dakṣina gamana	1.111	71	dina due-cāri raha kr̄pā ta' kariñā	3.198	341
cāturmāṣya tāñhā prabhu śrī-vaiṣṇavera	1.110	70	dina-hina, nindaka, sabāre nistārila	1.30	15
caudda-bhuvane baise yata jīva-gaṇa	1.267	154	dina kata tāhān rahi' calilā vṛndāvana	1.237	140
chāḍāha cāturi, prabhu, karaha bhojana	3.77	280	dina pāñca-sāta rahilā ācāryera ghare	1.232	138
chaya vatsara aīche prabhu kariłā vilāsa	1.246	144	dine ācāryera priti—prabhura dārśana	3.161	321
choṭa bāda bhakta-gaṇa, vandoñ sabāra	2.93	236	dine kr̄ṣṇa-kathā-rasa bhakta-gaṇa-saṅge	3.201	342
cīḍ-dadhi-mahotsava tāhānī kariłā	1.283	162	divyad-vṛndāraṇya-kalpa-drumādhaḥ	1.4	3
cīḍ-ānanda-bhāroḥ, sadā nanda-sūroḥ	3.28	254	diyā mālyā-candana, nāñā ratna-ābharaṇa,	2.38	193

donā vyañjane bhari' karena prārthana donhā āliṅgiyā prabhu balila bhakta-gaṇe donhāra darśane duñhe ha-ilā vihvala dugdha-ciḍā-kalā āra dugdha-laklakī ¹ dui bhāi āilā tabe karite bhojana	3.90 1.217 3.141 3.54 3.60	287 129 313 268 271	ei mata hāsyā-rase karena bhojana ei mata līlā kaila chaya vatsara ei mata loke caitanya-bhakti layoīla ei-mata mahāprabhu dekhi' jagannāthe ei mata nānā grantha kariyā prakāśa	3.88 1.285 1.30 1.85 1.45	286 163 15 56 33
dui bhāi prabhu-pada nila ni ja māt̄he dui guccha tṛṇa duñhe daśane dhariñā dui-jana-saṅge prabhu āilā nilacala dui Jane prabhura kṛpā dekhi' bhakta-gaṇe dui māsa rahi' tānre karāilā śikṣana dui pāse dharila saba mrt-kuṇḍikā bhari'	1.216 1.185 1.236 1.218 1.244 3.55	129 109 140 130 144 268	ei mata prahar-eka nāce prabhu raṅge ei mata punah punah pariveśe vyañjana ei-mata śācidevi vātsalye vihvala ei mata sēṣā-līlā tri-viñdhāne kaila ei-mata vilāpa kare vihvala antara	3.132 3.89 3.167 1.88 2.17	309 287 324 58 176
dui prabhu lañā ācārya gelā bhitarā ghare dui pustaka lañā āilā uttama jāniñā dui thāñi bhoga bāḍāila bhāla mate dure śuddha-prema-gandha, kapāta premera dvādaśa vatsara sēṣā aiche goñāila dvītrāṇy eva dināni yauvanam idarā hā-hā	3.64 1.120 3.43 2.46 1.88 2.18	273 76 263 198 58 176	ei more manera kathā keha nāhi jāne ei pada gāyoyiyā harṣe karena nartana ei pada gāya mukunda madhura susvare ei premā-āsvādana, tapta-ikṣu-caravaṇa ei-rūpe sākṣat kṛṣṇe karāila bhojana	1.213 3.115 3.126 2.51 3.57	128 300 306 202 269
E					
ebāra nā yābena prabhu śrī-vṛndāvana ebe kahi sēṣā-līlā mukhya sūtra-gaṇa ebe 'madhya-līlā' kichu kariye vistāra ebe yāya, nā rahe parāṇa eka-bāre anna khāo śata śata bhāra	1.161 1.10 1.21 2.20 3.75	97 6 11 178 279	ei saba granthakaila gosāñi sanātana ei saba kahiba āge vistāra kariñā ei śloka padī' prabhu bhāvera āveśe ei ślokera artha jāne ekale svarūpa ei ślokera saṅkṣepārtha śuna, bhakta-gaṇa	1.36 1.75 3.5 1.59 1.77	22 50 242 41 51
eka-dina śrīvāsādi yata bhakta-gaṇa eka kaupīna, nāhi dvitiya paridhāna ekāki yāiba, kīrvā saṅge eka jana eka-muṣṭi anna muñi kariyāchōn pāka eka-rūpe kari' kare prabhura sevana	1.269 3.29 1.230 3.39 3.136	155 255 137 260 310	ei tina madhye yabe thāke yei jana eta bali' ācārya ānande karena nartana eta bali' ānila tānre gaṅgā-sannidhāne eta bali' cale prabhu, premonmādera cihna eta bali' caraṇa vandi' gelā dui-jana	1.65 3.118 3.26 3.10 1.226	45 302 253 246 135
eke eke milila prabhu saba bhakta-gaṇa ekhana ye diye, tāra ardheka khāibā ei antya-līlā-sāra, sūtra-madhye vistāra ei bhāva nṛtya-madhye paṭe eka śloka ei bhikṣā māgoñ,—more deha tumi saba	3.151 3.91 2.91 1.57 3.189	317 288 235 40 336	eta bali' dui jana karāila ācamana eta bali', duñhāra śire dharila dui hāte eta bali' eka-grāsa bhāta hāte lañā eta bali' hāte dhari' vasāila duñhāre eta bali' jala dila dui gosāñira hāte	3.102 1.216 1.216 3.94 3.69	294 129 289 276 281
ei cāri-jana ācārya dila prabhu sane ei chale cāhe bhakta-ganera milane ei dhuyā-gaṇe nācena dvitiya prahara ei gupta bhāva-sindhu, brahmā nā pāya ei mata adbhuta-bhāva śārīre prakāśa	3.210 1.136 1.56 2.82 2.14	347 84 39 227 174	eta bali' loke kari' śubha-dṛṣṭi dāna eta bali' namaskari' kaila gaṅgā-snāna eta bali' naukāya caḍāñā nila ni ja-ghara eta bali' prabhu tānre kari' āliṅgana eta bali' punah punah kare namaskāra	1.282 3.29 3.40 3.215 3.149	162 255 260 349 316
ei-mata advaita-gṛhe bhakta-gaṇa mile ei mata calī' calī' ālā śāntipure ei-mata daśa-dina bhojana-kīrtana ei-mata daśā prabhura haya rātri-dine ei mata dine dine, svarūpa-rāmānanda-sane	3.205 1.232 3.136 2.4 2.50	345 138 310 170 201	eta bali' sabākāre iṣat hāsiñā eta bali' tānre bahu prasāda kariyā eta bali' yamunāra karena stavana eta cinti prātaḥ-kāle gaṅga-snāna kari' ei ta' kahila madhya-līlā sūtra-gaṇa	3.192 1.70 3.27 1.231 1.286	338 47 254 137 164
ei kahi' rājā gelā ni ja abhyantare eta kahi' śaci-suta, śloka paṭe adbhuta etārī sa ḍāsthāya parātmā-niṣṭhām	1.181 2.44 3.6	107 197 242	eta kahi' rājā gelā ni ja abhyantare eta kahi' śaci-suta, śloka paṭe adbhuta etārī sa ḍāsthāya parātmā-niṣṭhām	1.181 2.44 3.6	107 197 242

eteka vilāpa kari', viśāde śri-gaura-hari etha ācāryera grhe uṭhila krandana	2.27 3.211	182 347	gosāñi kuliyā haite calilā vṛndāvana gosāñira mahimā teñho lāgila kahite gosāñira pāñditya-preme ha-ilā vismita goṣṭhi sahite kailā vṛndāvane vāsa govinda-virudhavāli, tāhāra lakṣaṇa	1.163 1.175 1.109 1.45 1.40	98 104 70 33 23
G					
gaḍadhara, jagadānanda, svarūpera mukhya gale vastra bāndhi' paṭe danḍavat hañā gambhirā-bhitare rātre nāhi nindrā-lava gaṅgādāsa, vakreśvara, murāri, śuklāmbara gaṅgākē āniyāmore yamunākahilā	2.78 1.185 2.7 3.153 3.34	223 109 170 318 258	gīhera bhītare prabhu karuna gamana gunḍicā dekhīyā yā'na prabhure miliyā gunḍicāte nṛtya-ante kaila jala-keli gupte tā-sabāke āni' ṭhākura nityānanda guru—nānābhāva-gaṇa, śiṣya—prabhura	3.60 1.49 1.145 3.16 2.76	271 35 88 249 222
gaṅgā-snāne kabhu habe tānre āgamana gaṅgā-tīra-patha tabe dekhāīha tānre gaṅgā-tīra-pathē lañā prayāge āīlā gaṅgā-tīre lañā āīlā 'yamunā' balyā gaṅgā-tīre-tīre prabhu cāri-jana-sāthe	3.184 3.17 1.241 1.93 3.216	334 250 142 61 350			
gaṅgāya yamunā vahē hañā eka-dhāra garuḍa-stambhera tale, āche eka nimna garuḍera sannidhāne, rahi' kare gauda ha-ite sarva-vaiṣṇavera āgamana gauda-nikata āsīte nāhi mora prayojana	3.36 2.54 2.54 1.131 1.212	258 204 204 82 127	hā hā kadā nu bhavitāsi padarā dīṣor me hā-hā kāhān vṛndāvana, kāhān hā-hā kārī' viṣṇu-pāśe māge ei vara hā hanta hā hanta kathaṁ rayāmi hā hā prāṇa-priya-sakhi, ki nā haila more hare tvad-ālokanam antareṇa	2.65 2.55 3.164 2.58 3.124 2.58	213 205 323 207 304 207
gaudera bhakta āīse, samācāra pāīlā gaudera bhakta-gane tabe karila vidāya gaudera nikāta grāma ati anupāma gauḍeśvara yavana-rājā prabhāva śuniñā gaudiyā-bhakte ājñā dila vidāyera dine	1.123 1.147 1.166 1.168 1.135	78 89 100 101 84	hari-bhakti-vilāsa, āra bhāgavātamṛta haridāsa kahe —muñi pāpiṣṭha adhama haridāsa kāndī' kahe karuṇa vacana haridāsa pāche nāce haraṣita hañā haridāsa ṭhākura āra rūpa-sanātana haridāsera siddhi-prāpti, —adbhuta se	1.35 3.63 3.193 3.113 1.257	19 272 338 299 149
gauḍodaye puṣpavantau gaura-deha-kānti sūrya jinīyā ujjvala gaurasya krīṣṇa-viccheda geharijuṣām api manasy udviyāt sadā naḥ ghare āśi' duī bhāī yukati kariñā	1.2 3.110 2.1 1.81 1.182	2 298 167 53 108	'hari' 'hari' bale loka ānandita hañā 'hari' 'hari' bale saba ānandita-mane 'hari' 'hari' bali' dākēucca kariyā harṣa-bhaya-dainya-bhāve hailā vikalā hāse, kānde, nāce, gāya parama viśāde hāse, kānde, nāce, gāya, uṭhi' iti uti	3.109 1.218 3.13 3.167 2.72	297 130 248 324 218
ghare giyā kara saba krīṣṇa-saṅkirtana ghare gupta hao, kene bāhire prakāśa gharete pāñchāhi, ebe rākhiba bāndhiyā ghare yāha, bhaya kichu nā kariha mane ghare yāñā kara sadā krīṣṇa-saṅkirtana	3.207 1.278 3.117 1.214 3.190	346 160 301 128 337	hāsiyā lāgilā durīhe bhojana karite hasta-pada, śira, saba śārira-bhitare hasta-paderā sandhi saba vitasti-pramāṇe he deva he dayita he bhuvanaika-bandho he krīṣṇa he capala he karuṇaika-sindho	3.78 2.13 2.12 2.65 2.65	281 174 173 213 213
go-brāhmaṇa-drohi-saṅge āmāra saṅgama godāvari-tīra-vane vṛndāvana-bhrama goñālī nṛtya-gita-krīṣṇa-saṅkirtane gopa-bālaka saba prabhuke dekhīyā gopāla-campū-nāme grantha-mahāśūra	1.197 1.104 1.110 3.13 1.44	116 67 70 248 31	hena kāle ācārya-gosāñi naukāte caḍīñā hena-kāle āīlā gaudera bhakta-gane hena-kāle āīlā prabhu tāñhāre milite hena krīṣṇa-arīga-gandha, yāra nāhi se he nātha he ramāṇa he nayanābhīrāma herā-pāñcamite dekhila lakṣmi-devīra keli	3.30 1.125 1.62 2.33 1.145	256 79 43 189 88
gopāla-viprera kṣamāila śrīvāsāparādha gopināthāḥ śriye 'stu naḥ gopinātha paṭanāyaka —rāmānanda-gosāñi dekhīyā ācārya nṛtya sambarilā	1.153 1.5 1.265 3.120	93 4 154 303	iḥāke 'jhuthā' kahile, tumi kaile aparādha iḥā khāile kaiche haya indriya vāraṇa	3.99 3.70	292 276
I					

ihā-madhye mari yabe, varṇite nā pāri tabe
ihān̄ haite cala, prabhu, ihān̄ nāhi kāya
ihān̄ śloka dui cāri, tāra vyākhyā bhāṣā kari
ihāra āśīrvāde tomāra sarvatra-i jaya
ihā-sabāra mukha dhāka diyā nija hāta
ihāte santuṣṭa hao, chāda lobha-mana

2.91 235
1.222 133
2.88 233
1.177 105
1.279 160
3.82 283

K
kabhu harṣa, kabhu viṣṭāda, bhāvera tarāṅge 3.132 309
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নিত্যানন্দা-গোসানীৰা পাখালী গাউড়া-দেশে		1.24	12	পথে নানা লিলা-রসা, দেবা-দৰাশা	1.96	63
নিত্যানন্দা, হৰিদাস, শ্ৰিবাসা, গদাধৰা		1.219	131	পথে-পথে গ্ৰামে-গ্ৰামে নামা-প্ৰাৰ্বতা	1.103	67
নিত্যানন্দা, জগদানন্দা, দামোদৰা, মুকুন্দা		1.100	66	পথে সৰ্ববহুমা সহা সাবাৰা মিলনা	1.141	87
নিত্যানন্দা কাহে — অমৃতা পেতা নায়া বৰিলা		3.93	288	পতিতা-পাবনা-হেতু তোমাৰা অৱতাৰা	1.191	113
নিত্যানন্দা কাহে — কালুন তিনা উপবাসা		3.79	281	পতিতা-পাবনা জ্যা, জ্যা মহাশয়া	1.188	111
নিত্যানন্দা কাইল প্ৰভুৱা দণ্ড-ভাঙ্গণা		1.97	64	‘পতিতা-পাবনা’ নামা তাবে সে সাফলা	1.200	120
নিত্যানন্দা মহাপ্ৰভুকে রাখিলা ধৰিনান্দা		3.134	309	পতিতা-পাবনা তুমি — সাবে তোমাৰ বিনে	1.199	120
নিত্যানন্দা প্ৰভু মহাপ্ৰভু ভুলাইয়া		1.93	61	পাতোলা, কুশমণ্ডা-বাদি, মানকাচু আৰা	3.45	264
নিত্যানন্দা সার্গে বুলে প্ৰভুকে ধৰিনান্দা		3.131	308	পাতোলা-ফুলা-বাদি-ভাজা, কুশমণ্ডা-মানচাকি	3.47	265
নিত্যানন্দা সার্গে যুক্তি কৰিয়া নিবৰ্হণে		1.262	152	পৱিত্ৰি-ক্ৰিয়ান নো বাপুৰ মিত্ৰা-পুত্ৰি	3.28	254
নিত্যানন্দা-সৰ্ববহুমা অগ্ৰাহা কৰিনান্দা		1.124	78	ফিৰি’ ফিৰি’ কবুলি প্ৰভুৱা ধৰেনা কাৰণা	3.116	301
নিত্যানন্দানু সহোদিতাউ		1.2	2	পিদাহিৰ নবা-কা঳া-কৃতা-কৃতান্ত-গৰবাস্যা	2.52	202
নিৰ্বন্তা পুঁপা-শ্যায় উপৰে পাতিলা		1.156	94	প্ৰবালা বিৰাহনালে, দৰাহিৱা হাইলা তালামালে	2.57	206
নিৰ্বন্তা কৰিয়া কাইল স্বচ্ছন্দা গামনা		3.215	349	প্ৰভুত্বে আচাৰ্যারত্না দলায়া কাঢ়ান্দা	3.137	311
ন্যাসাৰি বিধৰ্যোপৰান্যো ‘থা গাৰো		3.1	239			
P						
পাচে আসি’ মিলি’ সাবে পাইলা অনন্দা		1.100	66	প্ৰভু-অজন্যা ভক্তা-গানা প্ৰত্যাবদা আসিয়া	1.49	35
পাচে মুনি প্ৰসাদা পামু, তুমি যাহা ঘৰে		3.62	272	প্ৰভু-অজন্যা দুই ভাই লৰ্ণদাবনা	1.31	16
পাদা-প্ৰাক্ষলানা কাইল অনন্দা-অন্তা		3.40	260	প্ৰভু অজন্যা কাইল সাবা শাস্ত্ৰৰা বিচাৰা	1.34	18
পাদা সুনি’ প্ৰভুৱা আৰ্গা নায়া ধৰণা		3.122	303	প্ৰভু-অজন্যা কাইল যাহানি তাহানি প্ৰেমা-দানা	1.25	13
পদ্মানাভা, বাসুদেব কাইল দৰাৰানা		1.115	73	প্ৰভু বালে — এতা অনা নারিবা খাইলে	3.74	279
পাগলামি নাকৰিহা, নাচাদীও জুহু		3.87	286	প্ৰভু বালেনা — আৰা কাতা কাৰিবা বহোজা	3.90	287
পান্না যান্ত্ৰা অজন্যা-ধনা, ব্ৰাজেৱা বাইশনা-গানা		2.95	378	প্ৰভু বালে — বাইসা তৈনি কৰিয়ে বহোজা	3.67	275
পাঞ্চ-দিনা দেক্হে লোকা নাহিকা বিৱৰণা		1.151	91	প্ৰভু দেখিবাৰে কালো বাসা লুকান্দা	1.182	108
পাঞ্চাসা পাঞ্চাসা দোংগা যাবান্জে পুৰিনান্দা		3.52	267	প্ৰভু দেখি’ প্ৰেমে লোকা অনন্দিতা মানা	1.277	159
পান্দিতা-গোসানী কাইল নিলাকেল বাসা		1.252	147	প্ৰভু জানে তিনা ভোগা — কৃষ্ণেৱা নাইবেদ্যা	3.66	274
পাপা-ৰাশি দাহে নামাখাসী তোমাৰা		1.194	114	প্ৰভু কাহে — এতা অনা খাইলে নাপারি	3.72	278
পারমা অনন্দে প্ৰভু অলিঙ্গনা দিলা		1.242	143	প্ৰভু কাহে, — কাৰা তুমি দায়া সানিবাৰণা	3.196	340
পারমানন্দা-পুৰি, আ সৱুৰূপা-দামোদৰা		1.253	148	প্ৰভু কাহে, — কাতা দুৰে আছে লৰ্ণদাবনা	3.25	253
পারমানন্দা-পুৰি-গোবিন্দা-কাশিস্বৰাগমানা		1.129	81	প্ৰভু কাহেনা, শ্ৰীনিবাসা, চাহা বিদাম্বনা	1.281	161
পারমানন্দা-পুৰি সাহা তাহানি মিলনা		1.111	71	প্ৰভু কাহে, — নিত্যানন্দা অমৃতা বান্ধিলা	3.34	258
পারমা পুৰিতা মোৰ কাইল এই ধৰাঙ্গে		3.96	290	প্ৰভু কাহে, — সাধু এই ভিক্ষুৱা বাচনা	3.7	245
				প্ৰভু কাহে, — সান্যাসী ভক্ষ্যা নাহে	3.70	276
				প্ৰভু কাহে, — শ্ৰীপাদা, তোমাৰা কৰাখে	3.24	252

<i>prabhu kahe,—tare āmi santuṣṭa hañā</i>	1.73	49	<i>prati-dina kare ācārya mahā-mahotsava</i>	3.200	342
<i>prabhu kahe,—uṭha, uṭha, ha-ila maṅgala</i>	1.186	110	<i>prativarṣa āisenā tāhān gauḍera bhakta-gaṇa</i>	1.250	146
<i>prabhuke bhikṣā dite haila sabākāra mana</i>	3.168	325	<i>prativarṣe āise saṅge rahe cāri-māsa</i>	1.256	149
<i>prabhuke iśvara bali' karaye stavana</i>	1.277	159	<i>pratyabda āsibe ratha-yātrā-daraśane</i>	1.136	84
<i>prabhu laye yāba āmi tāñhāra mandire</i>	3.21	251	<i>pratyabda āsibe sabe gunḍīcā dekhībāre</i>	1.48	34
<i>prabhu-mukhe śloka śuni' śrī-rūpa-gosāñi</i>	1.60	42	<i>praviṣṭa haya—kūrma-rūpa dekhiye prabhure</i>	2.13	174
<i>prabhu-pāche-pāche tine karena gamana</i>	3.11	247	<i>prema-bhakti pravartailā nṛtya-gīta-raṅge</i>	1.23	12
<i>prabhu-pade kahe kichu kariyā vinaya</i>	1.221	132	<i>prema-ccheda-rujo 'vagacchati harir nāyāri'</i>	2.18	176
<i>prabhura abhiṣeka kaila vipra kṛṣṇa-dāsa</i>	1.144	88	<i>premā sundari nanda-nandana-paro jāgarti</i>	2.52	202
<i>prabhura antara mukunda jāne bhāla-mate</i>	3.121	303	<i>premāveśe 'hari' bale, khaṇḍe duḥkha-śoka</i>	3.12	247
<i>prabhura aśeṣa līlā na yāya varṇana</i>	1.10	6	<i>premāveśe tina dina ācha upavāsa</i>	3.38	260
<i>prabhura caraṇa dekhi' kaila antardhāna</i>	1.140	86	<i>premera utkāntha,—prabhura nāhi kṛṣṇa-</i>	3.119	302
<i>prabhura darśana kare āsi' nilācale</i>	1.268	155	<i>premete vihvala bāhya nāhika smaraṇa</i>	1.92	61
<i>prabhura haila divyonmāda, tanu-manera</i>	2.64	212	<i>presthālibhiḥ sevyamānau smarāmi</i>	1.4	3
<i>prabhura mahimā chattri udāyiā dila</i>	1.171	102	<i>priyah so 'yāṁ kṛṣṇah sahacari kuru-kṣetra-</i>	1.76	50
<i>prabhura nivedana tāñre sakala kahila</i>	3.180	331	<i>punaḥ kahe,—hāya hāya, śuna</i>	2.41	195
<i>prabhura sahitā yuddha kare bhāva-sainya</i>	3.127	306	<i>punaḥ yadi kona kṣana, kayāya kṛṣṇa</i>	2.38	193
<i>prabhura sei grāma haite calite haila mana</i>	1.226	135	<i>punarapi āmā-saṅge ha-ibe milana</i>	3.207	346
<i>prabhura yei ācarana, sei kari varṇana</i>	2.85	230	<i>punarapi nilācale gamana karila</i>	1.121	77
<i>prabhure dekhite kaila, nilādri gamana</i>	1.46	34	<i>punar yasminn eṣa kṣaṇam api dr̄ṣor eti</i>	2.36	191
<i>prabhure dekhite loka-saṅghaṭa ha-ilā</i>	1.150	91	<i>puri-gosāñi-saṅge vastra-pradāna-prasāṅga</i>	1.149	90
<i>prabhure dekhite saba karilā gamana</i>	1.138	85	<i>purī-vātsalya mukhya, rāmānaderā</i>	2.78	223
<i>prabhure mililā sarva-vaiṣṇava āsiyā</i>	1.142	87	<i>pūrve kahilūn ādi-lilāra sūtra-gaṇa</i>	1.8	5
<i>prabhu-saṅge ei saba kaila nitya-sthiti</i>	1.254	148	<i>pūrve vraja-vilāse, ye tina abhilāṣe</i>	2.80	225
<i>prabhu-saṅge nṛtya-gīta parama ullāsa</i>	1.47	34	<i>pūrve yabe prabhu rāmānandere mililā</i>	1.127	80
<i>prabhu-saṅge sabe āsi' ārati dekhila</i>	3.58	270	R		
<i>prabhu tāñre samarpilā svarūpera sthāne</i>	1.284	163	<i>rādhā-deśe tina dina karilā bhramaṇa</i>	1.92	61
<i>pradhāna pradhāna kichu kariye gaṇana</i>	1.37	22	<i>rādhā-deśe tina dina karilā bhramaṇa</i>	3.4	241
<i>pradyumna miśrere prabhu rāmānanda-sthāne</i>	1.264	153	<i>rādhā-madana-mohanau</i>	1.3	2
<i>prahar-eka-rātri ācārya kaila saṅkirtana</i>	3.118	302	<i>rādhē bhraman sāntipurīm ayitvā</i>	3.1	239
 			<i>rādhikā-unmāda yaiche uddhava-darśane</i>	1.87	57
<i>praharṣayiṣyāmi sanātha-jīvitam</i>	1.206	123	<i>raghunātha-dāsa nityānanda-pāśe gelā</i>	1.283	162
<i>pralāpādy anuvarṇyate</i>	2.1	167	 		
<i>prasāda dekhīyā prabhura ānanda antare</i>	3.64	273	<i>rahilā advaita-grhe, nā kaila gamana</i>	3.199	342
<i>prasānta-niḥśeṣa-mano-rathāntarāḥ</i>	1.206	123	<i>rājā-ājñā lañā teñho āīlā kata dine</i>	1.128	81
<i>prātah-kṛtya kari' kare nāma-saṅkirtana</i>	3.139	312	<i>rājā kahe, śuna, mora mane yei laya</i>	1.180	107
 			<i>rājā māritechila, prabhu haila trāṭā</i>	1.265	154
<i>pratāparudra kaila pathe vividha sevana</i>	1.148	90	<i>rājāre prabodhi' keśava brāhmaṇa pāṭhāñā</i>	1.174	104
<i>pratāparudrere kṛpā kaila sei sthāne</i>	1.135	84	 		
<i>prāte cali' āīlā prabhu 'kānāira nāṭaśālā'</i>	1.227	135	<i>rājā-veśa, hāti, ghodā, manuṣya gahana</i>	1.79	52
<i>prathama bhikṣā kaila tāhān, rātre saṅkirtana</i>	1.94	61	<i>rāmacandra-puri-bhaye bhikṣā ghāṭāīlā</i>	1.266	154
 			<i>rāma-dāsa viprera kaila duḥkha-vimocana</i>	1.113	72
<i>prathama sūtra prabhura sannyāsa-kāraṇa</i>	1.91	60	<i>rama-dāsa viprera kathā ha-ilā smaraṇa</i>	1.118	75
<i>prathama vatsare advaitādī bhakta-gaṇa</i>	1.46	34	<i>rāma-dāse dekhāyiā duḥkha khaṇḍāīla</i>	1.119	76
<i>prathame mililā nityānanda-haridāsa sane</i>	1.183	108	<i>rāma-japī vipra-mukhe kṛṣṇa-nāma pracāra</i>	1.112	71
<i>prathame pāka kariyāchenā ācāryāñī</i>	3.41	261			

rāmānanda rāya āīlā bhadraka paryanta	1.149	90	śaci-saha lañā āisa saba bhakta-gaṇa	3.22	252			
rāmānanda rāya saha tāhāni milana	1.104	67	sadyaḥ sarva-jñatāṁ vrajet	1.1	1			
rasāṁṭa-sindhu, āra vidagdha-mādhava	1.38	23	saghṛta-pāyasa nava-mṛt-kuṇḍukā bhariñā	3.53	268			
ratha-agre nrtya kari' udvāne gamana	1.134	83	sahajei nityānanda—krṣṇa-premoddāma	1.25	13			
ratha-yātrā-daraśane prabhura nartana	1.143	87	sakala saphala haila prabhura ārādhane	3.203	343			
ratha-yātrā dekhi' tāhān rahilā cāri-māsa	1.47	34	sakala vyañjana kaila loke yata haya	3.49	266			
ratha-yātrāye āge yabe karena nartana	1.54	38	sakhī he, nā bujhīye vidhira vidhāna	2.20	178			
ratna-bāñdhā ghāṭa, tahe praphulla kamala	1.158	95	sakhī he, śuna, mora hata vidhi-bala	2.30	185			
rātre loka dekhe prabhura nartana-kirtana	3.161	321	sākṣāt iśvara ihañ nāhīka saṁśaya	1.180	107			
rātre mahā-mahotsava saṅkirtana-raṅge	3.201	342	saṁśāra-kūpa-patitottaranāvalambam	1.81	53			
rātri-dine krṣṇa-kathā rāmānanda-sane	1.128	81	saṁśvitas tvam kalaya vadanollāsi-venur	1.84	55			
rātri-dine poḍe mana soyāsti nā pāñ	3.125	305						
rāyera nātaka śloka paḍe nirantara	2.17	176	sandhi chāḍī' bhinna haye, carma rahe	2.12	173			
revā-rodhasi vetasi-taru-tale cetaḥ	1.58	41	sandhyāte ācārya ārambhila saṅkirtana	3.112	299			
roma-kūpe raktodgama, danta saba hāle	2.6	171	saṅgera bhakta lañā kare kirtana sadāya	1.147	89			
			saṅge sahstrea loka yata bhakta-gaṇa	1.163	98			
rūpa-gosāñi āśi' paḍe dāñḍavat hañā	1.67	46	saṅge saṅghaṭa bhāla nahe, kaila sanātana	1.228	136			
rūpa-gosāñi kaila yata, ke karu gañana	1.36	22						
rūpa-gosāñi śloka kaila loka bujhāñā	1.83	55	saṅkṣepa ei sūtra kaila, yei ihān nā	2.92	235			
rūpa, sākara-mallika āīlā tomā' dekhibāre	1.184	109	saṅkṣepa uddeśa kaila prastāva pāñā	1.75	50			
			saṅkucita hañā prabhu balena vacana	3.105	295			
			sannyāsi ha-iyā punaḥ nā dila daraśana	3.144	314			
			sannyāsa kari' cabbiśa vatsara kailā ye ye	1.89	59			
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saba eka doṣa tāra, haya pāpācāra	1.194	114	sannyāsa kari' premāvēśe calilā vṛndāvana	3.4	241			
sabākāre vāsā dila — bhakṣya, anna-pāna	3.158	320	sannyāsa la-iyāchā, bujhī, brāhmaṇa dāñḍite	3.85	284			
sabā lañā kaila gunḍicā-ghra-sammājana	1.143	87	sannyāsa kari' calilā prabhu śri-vṛndāvana	1.91	60			
sabā lañā kailā prabhu gunḍicā mārjanā	1.133	83	sannyāsa kariyā cabbiśa vatsara avasthāna	1.17	9			
saba loka āīlā, haila saṅghaṭa samṛddha	3.138	311	sannyāsi nāśila mora saba smṛti-dharma	3.101	294			
sabā-pāśā ājñānā māgi' calana-samaya	1.221	132	sannyāsira dharma nahe — sannyāsa kariñā	3.177	329			
sabāra caranē dhari, paḍe duī bhāi	1.220	131	sannyāsira dharma nahe ucchiṣṭa rākhite	3.74	279			
sabāra mukha dekhi' kare dr̄ḍha alīngana	3.151	317	sannyāsire kṛpā kari' gelā nilācalā	1.245	144			
sabāre mililā prabhu kṛpā-dr̄ṣṭye hāsi'	3.155	318	śāntipure ācāryera grhe āgamana	1.94	61			
sabāre sammāna kari' balilā vacana	3.188	336	śāntipurera loka śuni' prabhura āgamana	3.108	297			
sabā-saṅge ratha-yātrā kaila daraśana	1.134	83	saphala haila jivana, dekhiluṇ padma-locana	2.53	203			
			sādrakā, vāstuksa-sāka vividha prakāra	3.45	264			
sabā vidāya diyā prabhu calite kaila mana	3.193	338						
sabe bale, — dhanīa tumi, pāle gosāñi	1.220	131	sārvabhauma bhaṭṭācāryera kāśite gamana	1.141	87			
saba bale, kene āīlā rāma-keli-grāme	1.213	128	sārvabhauma-ghare prabhura bhikṣā-paripāṭi	1.137	85			
sabe kṛpā kari' uddhāraha dui Jane	1.217	129	sārvabhauma lañā gelā āpana-bhavana	1.99	65			
sabe meli' kare mora kateka lāñcanā	1.281	161	saṁvara samādhāna kari' kaila nilādri-gamana	1.95	62			
			saṁvarakarila krṣṇa-nāma pracārana	1.105	68			
sabe mili' yukti kari' kirtana ārambhila	1.126	79						
sā caivāsmi tathāpi tatra surata-vyāpāra-	1.58	41	saṁvarakarila vraja-vilāsa varṇana	1.41	24			
śaci-āge pañjilā prabhu dāñḍavat hañā	3.140	312	sa śri-caitanya-devo me	1.1	1			
śaci-devi āni' tāhāne kaila namaskāra	1.233	138	sāta dina tāhāni bhikṣā-vyavahāra	1.233	138			
śacimātā lañā āīlā advaita-bhavana	3.139	312	sāta vatsara paryanta, jivera jivana anta	2.25	181			
śaci-pāśā ācāryādi karila gamana	3.179	330	śateka sannyāsi yadi karāha bhojana	3.100	293			
śacira ānanda bāḍe dekhi' putra-mukha	3.204	344	śāṭhīra mātā kahe, yāte rāñḍi hauk śāṭhi	1.137	85			

satya eka bāta kahoṇ, śuna dayā-maya saundarya dekhite tabu pāya mahā-sukha sāvadhāne rahena yena naukā lañā tire sei bhāgera ihān sūtra-māṭra likhiba sei bhāva haya prabhura śarire pracāra	1.201 3.152 3.21 1.12 2.11	121 317 251 7 173	śrī-bhāgavata-sandarbha-nāma grantha- śrī-caitanya, nityānanda, advaitādi bhakta- śrī-kṛṣṇa-rūpādi-niṣevanārāvinā śrīmad-rādhā-śrīla-govinda-devau śrīmad-ratnāgāra-simhāsana-sthau	1.43 2.94 2.28 1.4 1.4	27 237 183 3 3
sei bhāva, sei kṛṣṇa, sei vṛndāvana sei dina haite śacī karena randhana sei nāma ha-ila tāra muktira kārana sei pathe āveśe prabhu gamana karila sei patri dvārā jāni tomāra vyavahāra	1.80 3.160 1.195 3.19 1.209	52 321 116 250 126	śrīmān rāsa-rasārambhī ¹ śrīpāda kahe, tomāra saṅge yāba vṛndāvana śrī-rādhāra bhāva-sāra, āpane kari' śrī-rādhikā kurukṣetre kṛṣṇera daraśana śrī-rādhikāra ceṣṭā yena uddhava-darśane	1.5 3.24 2.80 1.78 2.4	4 252 225 52 170
sei premā yānra mane, tāra vikrama sei sei purātana patra ḍāgraḥa kari' nila sei rātre prabhu tāhān cinte mane mana sei se bujhite pāre, caitanyera kṛpā sei ślokera artha keha nāhi bujhe loka	2.51 1.119 1.228 2.83 1.57	202 76 136 228 40	śrī-raṅga dekhiyā preme ha-ilā asthira śrī-raṅga-kṣetra āīlā kāverīra tīra śrī-raṅga-puri saha tāhānī milana śrī-rūpa āśi' prabhuke tathāi mililā śrī-rūpa-raghunātha-pade yāra āśa	1.107 1.107 1.113 1.241 1.287	69 69 72 142 165
sei ślokera artha-śloka kariłā tathāi sei ta' gosāñā, ihā jāniha niścaya seita parānā-nāthā pāinu sei veṣa kaila, ebe vṛndāvana giyā sei vyāñjana ācārya punah karena pūraṇa	1.60 1.169 1.55 3.9 3.89	42 101 38 246 287	śrī-rūpa-raghunātha-pade yāra āśa śrī-rūpe śikṣā karāi' pāthālā vṛndāvana śrī-vaiṣṇava trimallā bhāṭaparama pañḍita śrīvāsādi yata prabhura viṣṭra bhakta-gaṇa śrīvāsa, rāmāi, viḍyānīdhi, gadādhara	3.219 1.243 1.109 3.168 3.153	352 143 70 325 318
sei yuktī kaha, yāte rahe dui dharmā se mṛttikā laya loka, garta haya pathe se nayane kibā kāja, pañuka tāra munḍe vāja śesa āra yei rahe dvādaśa vatsara śesa dvādaśa vatsarera śuna vivaraṇa	3.178 1.165 2.29 1.51 1.286	330 99 184 36 164	śrīnu vijñāpanam ekam agrataḥ, stambha, kampa, prasveda, vaivartya, aśru, stambha, kampa, pulakāśru, gadgada, stava śuni' prabhuke kahena śrīnivāsa sthānasthānam avaiti nāpi madano jānati no	1.203 2.72 3.162 1.278 2.18	122 218 322 160 176
śeṣa-lilāra 'madhya' 'antya',—dui nāma śeṣa-lilāra sūtra-gaṇa, kailuń kichu vivaraṇa śeṣa-lilārasūtra-gaṇa kariye varṇana śeṣa ye rahila prabhura dvādaśa vatsara setu-bandhe snāna, rāmeśvara daraśana	1.18 2.89 1.14 2.3 1.116	10 233 8 169 74	subhadrā-sahita dekhe, varṇśi nahi hāte śuddha-prema-sukha-sindhu, pāi tāra eka sugandhi candane lipta kaila kalevara sugandhi puṣpa-mālā āni' dila hrdaya-upara śukhārukha vyāñjana kailuń, sūpa āra śāka	1.85 2.49 3.104 3.104 3.39	56 200 295 295 260
śighra yāha tumi advaita-ācāryera ṣhāñī śikhālī sabākāre kariyā prabandha śikhī-māhīti-milana, rāya bhavānanda śīśu saba gaṅgā-tīra-patha dekhālā śītalā samīra vahe nānā gandha lañā	3.20 3.16 1.130 3.19 1.159	251 249 82 250 95	sukhe bhojana kare prabhu lañā bhakta- śuna mora prānera bandhava śuni' bhakta-gaṇa kahe kari' namaskāra śuni' bhakta-gaṇa tārīre karila stavaṇa śuni' bhakta-gaṇe kahe sa-krodha vacane	3.202 2.40 3.172 3.186 1.270	343 194 327 335 156
śivānanda sena kare sabāra pālana śivānanda-sena-saṅge mililā sabe āśi' śivānandera saṅge āīlā kukkanra bhāgyavān śloka kari' eka tāla-patrete likhiyā śloka paḍī' āche prabhu āviṣṭa ha-iyā	1.139 1.132 1.140 1.61 1.67	86 82 86 42 46	śuni, karaha vicāra, haya, naya — kahe śuni' mahāprabhu kahe, — śuna, dabira- śuni' nityānandera kathā ṣhākura advaita śuni' śacī jagan-mātā kahite lāgilā śuni' śacī sabākāre karila minati	2.41 1.207 3.84 3.180 3.169	195 124 284 331 326
śloka rākhi' gelā samudra-snāna karite snāna-yātrā dekhi' prabhu saṅge bhakta- solluṇṭha-vacana-rīti, māna, garva, vyājā-	1.62 1.133 2.66	43 83 213	śuni' tā-sabāra nikāta gelā gaurahari śuniyā lokera dainya dravilā hrdaya śuniyā prabhura ānandita haila mana	3.14 1.275 1.118	248 158 75

śuniyā prabhura citta antare vidare	3.126	306	tāhān uddhārīte śrama nahila tomāra	1.192	113
śuniyā prabhura ei madhura vacana	3.179	330	tāhān yā' nāce, gāya, kṣaṇe mūrcchā yā'na	2.10	172
śuniyā prabhura mane ānanda haila	3.187	335	tāhān yei līlā, tāra 'madhya-līlā' nāma	1.20	10
sūrya yaiche udayakari' cāhe lukāite	1.280	161	tāhān yei līlā, tāra 'sēṣa-līlā' nāma	1.17	9
svapna-prāya ki dekhinu, kibā āmi	2.39	193	tāhān ye karilā līlā — 'ādi-līlā' nāma	1.15	8
svarūpa-gosāñira mata, rūpa-	2.93	236	tāhān ye višeṣa kichu, ihān vistāriba	1.12	7
svarūpa-gosāñire śloka dekhāila lañā	1.70	47	tāhe mukhya-rasāraya, ha-iyāchena	2.79	224
svarūpa kahe, —yāte jānila tomāra mana	1.72	48	taiche ei vāñchā mora uṭhayere antare	1.205	123
svarūpa-rāmānanda-sane, mahāprabhu	2.77	222	tamo mukundāṅghri-niṣevayaiva	3.6	242
svarūpa, rūpa, sanātana, raghunāthera	2.94	237	tāñhāra caraṇe mora koṭi namaskāra	1.26	13
svarūpe puchena prabhu ha-iyā vismite	1.71	48	tāñhāra hṛdaye kaila prabhu śakti-sañcāraṇa	1.258	150
svatantra ha-iyā sabe nāśā'be bhuvana	1.271	156	tānra ājñā lañā gelā prabhura caranē	1.284	163
sveda-kampa-pulakāśru-huṇkāra-garjana	3.115	300	tānra ājñā lañā punaḥ karila gamanē	1.234	139
T			tānra ājñāya karoṇ tānra ucchiṣṭa caranā	1.13	7
tabe āi lañā ācārya gelā abhyantara	3.150	317	tānra bhrātuśputra nāma — śrī-jīva-gosāñi	1.42	27
tabe bhaṭṭāthāri haite kṛṣṇa-dāsera uddhāra	1.112	71			
tabe chota haridāse prabhu kaila danḍa	1.259	150			
tabe dabira khāsa āīlā āpanāra ghare	1.181	107			
tabe ei aparādhā haibe khaṇḍana	3.100	293			
tabe navadvīpe tumi kariha gamana	3.22	252	tānre dekhibāre āise dui cāri jana	1.172	103
tabe prabhu kaila saptatāla vimocana	1.116	74	tānre pāṭhālā gauḍe prema praśārite	1.262	152
tabe prabhu puchilena, —śūna, śiśu-gaṇa	3.18	250	tānre pāṭhāiyā nityānanda mahāśaya	3.23	252
tabe prabhu vraje pāṭhālā rūpa-sanātana	1.31	16	tānre pradakṣiṇa kari' karila gamana	3.211	347
tabe rūpa-gosāñira punar-āgamana	1.258	150	tān-sabā lañā prabhura vividha vilāsa	1.256	149
tabe sanātana-gosāñira punar-āgamana	1.260	151	tāra ei phala more deha nārāyaṇa	3.165	323
tabe sārvabhaume prabhu prasāda karila	1.101	66	tāra lekhāya ei anna nahe pañca-grāṣa	3.76	280
tabe se śobhaye vrñdāvare gamana	1.230	137	tāra madhye chaya vatsara bhakta-gaṇa-	1.23	12
tabe ta' ācārya kāhe vinaya kārīnā	3.198	341	tāra madhye chaya vatsara — gamanāgamaṇa	1.19	10
tabe ta' ācārya saṅge lañā dui jāne	3.107	296	tāra madhye yei bhāga dāsa-vrñdāvana	1.11	7
tabe ta' karilā prabhu dakṣiṇa gamana	1.102	66	tāra pācche līlā 'antya-līlā' abhidhāna	1.20	10
tabe ta' pāsanḍi-gaṇe karila dalana	1.106	68	tāra sparśa nāhi yāra, se yāuk	2.34	189
tabe ta' vallabha bhaṭṭa prabhure mililā	1.263	152	tāra śukla-pakṣe prabhu karilā sannyāsa	1.16	9
tabe ye kari krandana, sva-saubhāgya	2.46	198	tāra śukla-pakṣe prabhu karilā sannyāsa	3.3	241
tabu ta' nā jāne śrama premāviṣṭa hañā	3.134	309	tāra svāda ye nā jāne, janmīya nā maila	2.32	188
tadāsmākarin ceto madana-hatakenāhṛtam	2.36	191	ta'-saṁbara stuti kare, —tomārā bhāgavān	3.15	249
tad evāsvādayaty antar	1.211	127	tata dite cāha, yata kariye bhojana	3.83	283
tāhān ei pada māṭra karaye gāyana	1.54	38	tāte ei yukti bhāla, more mane laya	3.182	333
tāhān kichu ye śunilur, tāhā ihān vistāriluñ	2.84	229	tāte jāni, — haya tomāra krpāra bhājana	1.72	48
			tathāharī sā rādhā tad idam ubhāyoh	1.76	50
tāhān haite ghare āsi', māṭira upare vasi'	2.55	205			
tāhānī karila kūrma-purāṇa śravana	1.117	74	tathāpi caitanyera kare dāsa-abhimāna	1.28	14
tāhānī rahilā prabhu varṣā cāri māṣa	1.108	70	tathāpi laukika-līlā, loka-ceṣṭā-maya	1.225	134
tāhānī nṛtya kare prabhu preme acetana	1.167	100	tathāpi tomāra gune upajaya lobha	1.204	122

tathāpi tomāre kabhu nahiba udāsa	3.147	315	tora jāti-kula nāhi, sahaje pāgala	3.97	291
tathāpi tomā-sabā haite nahiba udāsa	3.175	329	tore nimantraṇa kari' pāinu tāra phala	3.97	291
tathāpi yavana jāti, nā kari pratīti	1.223	133	tribhāṅga-sundara vraje vrajendra-nandana	1.86	57
tathāpy antaḥ-khelan-madhura-murali-tat kīm karomi viralam murali-vilāsi	1.76	50	trimalla bhāṭṭera ghare kaila prabhu vāsa	1.108	70
	2.61	209	trimalla-tripadi-sthāna kaila dāraśana	1.105	68
 tatrāsmābhiś caṭula-paśupi-bhāva-tattva-vādi saha kaila tattvera vicāra te comilita-mālatī-surabhayaḥ praudhāḥ teḥo gauḍa-deśa bhāṣāila prema-rase teḥo kahe, mora prabhu—caitanya-	1.84 1.114 1.58 1.24 1.27	55 73 41 12 14	tṛtya prahare prabhura ha-ila cetana tulasi-maṇjari saha dila mukha-vāsa tumi āṁra ramaṇa, sukha dite āgamana tumi anāthere bandhu, apāra karuṇā-sindhu tumi deva—kriḍā-rata, bhuvanera nāri yata	1.99 3.103 2.70 2.59 2.67	65 294 216 208 214
 teḥo kahena,—kara ei yamunā dāraśana teḥo yadi ihān rahe, tabe more sukhā thāke yadi āyuh-śeṣa, vistāribā līlā-śeṣa tina bhogerā āše pāše rākhila dhariṇā tina dīna upavāse kariyā bhojanā	3.25 3.181 2.89 3.52 3.133	253 331 233 267 309	tumi duī bhāī—mora purātana dāsa tumi khete pāra daśa-viśa mānera anna tumi kiṣṭha—citta-hara, aiche kona pāmara tumi mora dayita, mote vase tomāra tumi narādhipa hao viṣṇu-āṁśa sama	1.207 3.86 2.68 2.67 1.178	124 285 215 214 106
 tina dvāre kapāṭa, prabhu yāyena bāhire tina jala-pātre suvāsita jala bhari' tina janāra bhakṣya-piṇḍa—tomāra eka tina pātre ghanāvarta-dugdha rākheta tina śubhra-piṭha, tāra upari vasana	2.8 3.56 3.76 3.53 3.57	171 269 280 268 269	tumi nātha—vraja-prāṇa, vrajera kara tumio kahio tāre gūḍha-rasākhyāne tumi saba karite pāra gāmanāgamaṇa tumi-saba loka—mora parama bāndhava tumi ta' ācārya-gosāñi, ethā kene āīlā	2.70 1.74 3.184 3.189 3.32	216 49 334 336 257
 tina iṭhāṇi bhoga bāḍīla sama kari' tīrtha-yātrāya eta saṅghaṭa bhāla nahe ritī tomā-dunhā dekhite mora ihān āgamana tomā lāgi' jagannāthe kariba nivedana tomā lañā yāba āmī śrī-puruṣottama	3.42 1.223 1.212 3.197 3.197	262 133 127 341 341	tumi taīche kaile mora ha-ibe maraṇa tumi ta' karuṇā-sindhu, āmāra parāṇa-tumi vyagra haile kāro na rahibe prāṇa tumi yāhān kaha, āmī tāhāṇi rahiba tumi yei ājñākara, sei ta' kariba	3.144 2.69 3.214 3.148 3.148	314 216 349 316 316
 tomāra agrete prabhu kahite vāsi lāja tomāra capala-mati, ekatra nā haya tomāra caraṇa mora vraja-pura-ghare tomāra citte caitanyere kaiche yaya jīnāna tomāra citte yei laya, sei ta' pramāṇa	1.189 2.69 1.82 1.179 1.179	111 216 54 106 106	tuṣṭa hañā āī kole kare bāra bāra tuṣṭa hañā prabhu tāre pāṭhālīlā vr̄ndāvana tvac-chaiśavāṁ tri-bhuvanāḍbhatum ity	3.149 1.261 2.61	316 151 209
 tomāra dainyete mora vyākula haya mana tomāra darsāna-vine, adhanya e rātri-tomāra deśe tomāra bhāgye janmīlā āsiñā tomāra hṛdaya āmī jāni patri-dvāre tomāra mādhuri-bala, tāte mora cāpala	3.196 2.59 1.176 1.210 2.62	340 208 105 126 210	udaya karaye yadi, tabe vāñchā pūre uddanḍa-nṛtyete prabhura haila pariśrama uddeśa karite kari dig-darśana udghūrṇā-pralāpa taīche prabhura rātri-dine ujhāli' phelila āge yena kruddha hañā	1.82 3.133 1.90 1.87 3.94	54 309 59 57 289
 tomāra maṅgala vāñche, kārya-siddhi haya tomāra nāma lañā tomāra karila nindana tomāra pālita deha, janma tomā haite tomāra śārīra ei, mora kīchu nāi tomā-saba nā chāḍība, yāvat āmī jība'	1.177 1.195 3.146 3.145 3.176	105 116 315 314 329	ujjvala-nilamani, āra lalita-mādhava unmāderā lakṣaṇa, karāya kiṣṭha-upajila premāñkura, bhāṅgila ye duḥkhā-upavane kaila prabhu vividha vilāsa upavanodiyāna dekhi' vr̄ndāvana-jīnāna	1.38 2.66 2.19 1.144 2.10	23 213 177 88 172
 tomā-sabāra ājñā viṇa calilāma vr̄ndāvana tomā-sabā-sane habe anyatra milana tomā śikhāite śloka pāṭhālīla tomāre	3.174 3.170 1.210	328 326 126	uṭhi' duī bhāī tabe dante ṭṛṇa dhari uṭhila bhāva-cāpala, mana ha-ila uṭhila nānā bhāvāvega, mane haila udvega	1.187 2.60 2.57	110 208 206

U

uṭhila — śri-hari-dhvani catur-dik bhari'
uṭhi' mahāprabhu tānre cāpaḍa māriyā
uttama śayyāte la-iyā karāila śayana

1.276 159
1.68 46
3.102 294

vyarthāni me 'khāny akhilendriyāṇy alam
vyathā yena nāhi lāge nimāñi-śārire

2.28 183
3.166 324

Y

V

vaiśnavera duḥkha dekhi' ardheka rākhilā
vakrēvara, dāmodara, śārikara, haridāsa
vāmanā yaiche cānda dharite cāhe kare
varṁśi-gānāṁṛta-dhāma, lāvanyāṁṛta-
varṁśivata-taṭa-sthitāḥ

1.266 154
1.252 147
1.205 123
2.29 184
1.5 4

varṁśi-vilāṣ-ānana-lokanām vinā
vañcila kataka-dina mahā-kutūhale
vande śri-kṛṣṇa-caitanya
varṣāntare advaitādī bhaktera āgamana
vāsudeva, dāmodara, mukunda, sañjaya

2.45 197
3.205 345
1.2 2
1.138 85
3.154 318

veda-ājñā yaiche, māṭā, tomāra vacana
venī-mrjō nu mama jivita-vallabho nu
vibharmi vā tāni kathān hata-trapāḥ
vibharmi yat prāṇa-pataṅgakān vr̥thā
vicchede 'smīn prabhor antya

3.186 335
2.74 220
2.28 183
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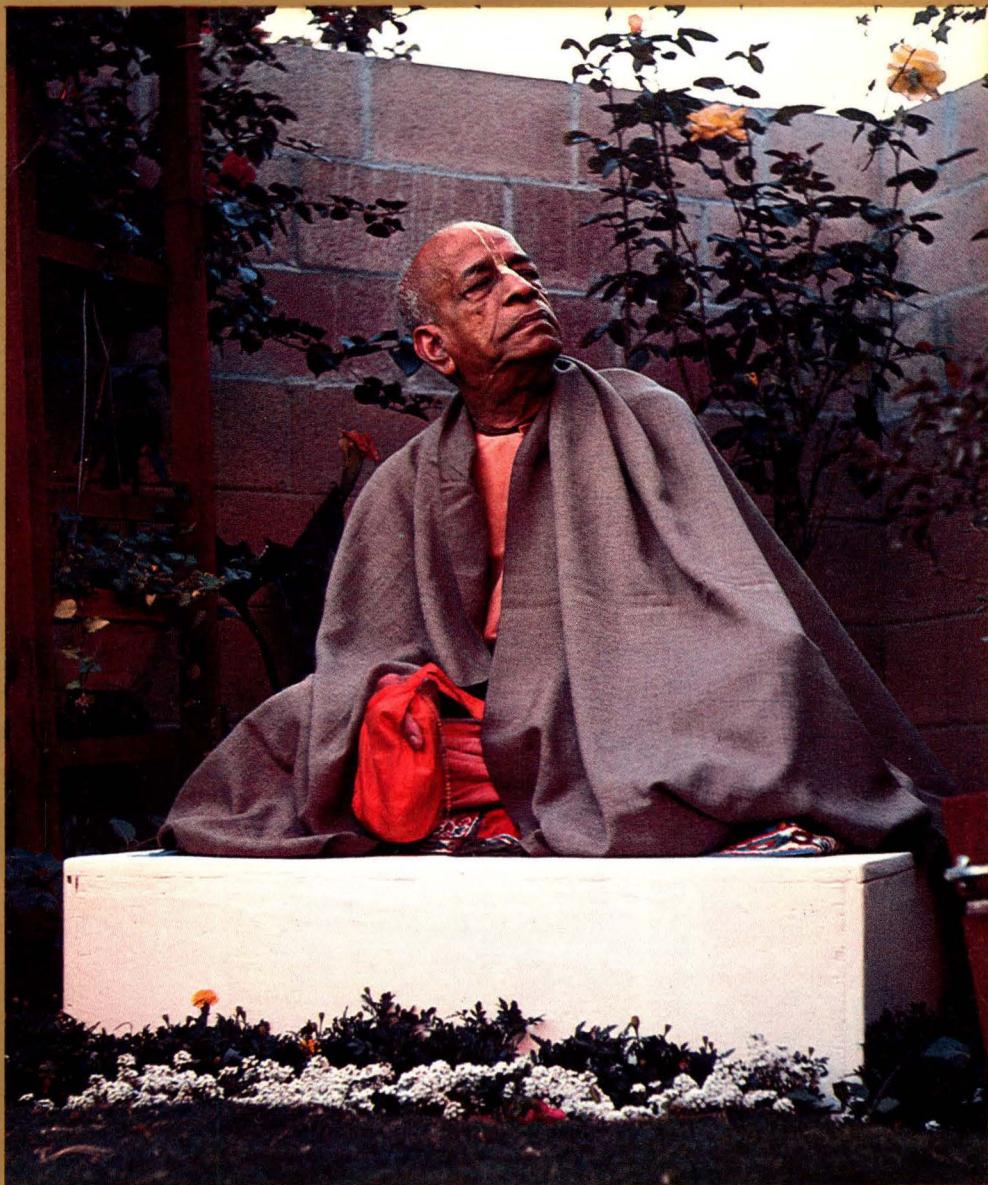
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