ne Harmonist

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Dedicated to

ācārya keśarī nityā-līlā pravista om visņupāda astottara-sata śrī

Śrīmad Bhakti Prajñāna Keśava Gosvāmī Mahārāja

Founder-Ācārya of Śrī Gauḍīya Vedānta Samiti

He earnestly desired to re-institute the publication of all the magazines and journals that were being published during the manifest presence of Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura Prabhupāda.

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

- 1. To protect the *vicāra-dhārā*, or current of conceptions, of the *svārūpa-rūpānuga-guru-paramparā* as presented in the modern age by Śrīla Saccidānanda Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura (i.e. to uproot opinions opposed to the genuine conclusions of the Śrī Gauḍīya *sampradāya*).
- 2. To promote a co-operative effort to preach the message of Śrī Rūpa-Raghunātha in accordance with the last instructions of Prabhupāda Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura.

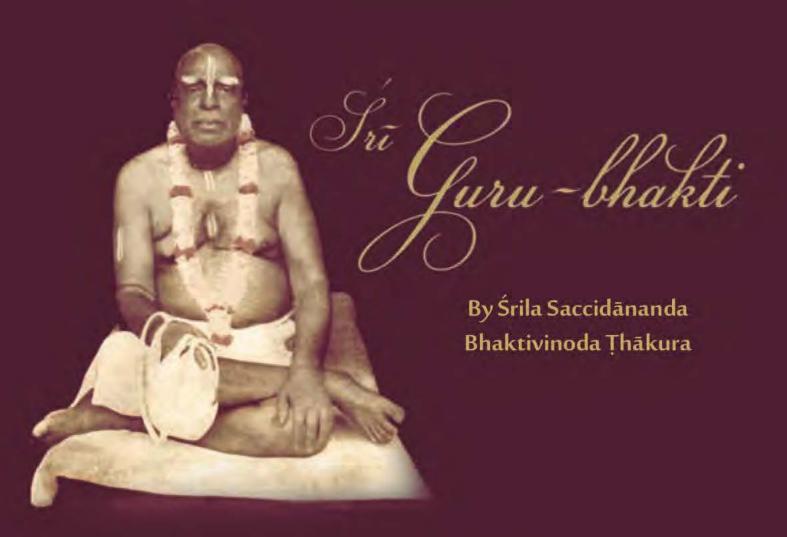
A GLIMPSE OF THE LIFE OF

nitya-līlā pravista om visņupāda

Šrī Šrīmad Bhaktivedānta Nārāyaṇa Gosvāmī Mahārāja

n February 16, 1921, the new moon day of the month of Māgha, Śrī Śrīmad Bhaktivedānta Nārāyaṇa Gosvāmī Mahārāja took his divine birth in a highly educated and respected brāhmaṇa family in the village of Tiwārīpura, in the Buxar district of Bihar, India. He was given the name Śrīman Nārāyaṇa. His parents were devout Vaiṣṇavas of the Śrī sampradāya, and from the time he was a small baby, Śrīman Nārāyaṇa was regularly taken by his father to recitations of the Rāmāyaṇa, which he grew to love.

In February, 1946, he met his gurudeva, Śrī Śrīmad Bhakti Prajñāna Keśava Gosvāmī Mahārāja, and his life of complete and exemplary dedication to the path of kṛṣṇa-bhakti began. Upon receiving harināma and dīkṣā initiation from his gurudeva, he received the name 'Śrī Gaura Nārāyaṇa'. He accompanied his gurudeva on his extensive preaching tours throughout India, rendering him personal service and also actively assisting him in preaching. This included regularly hosting the thousands of



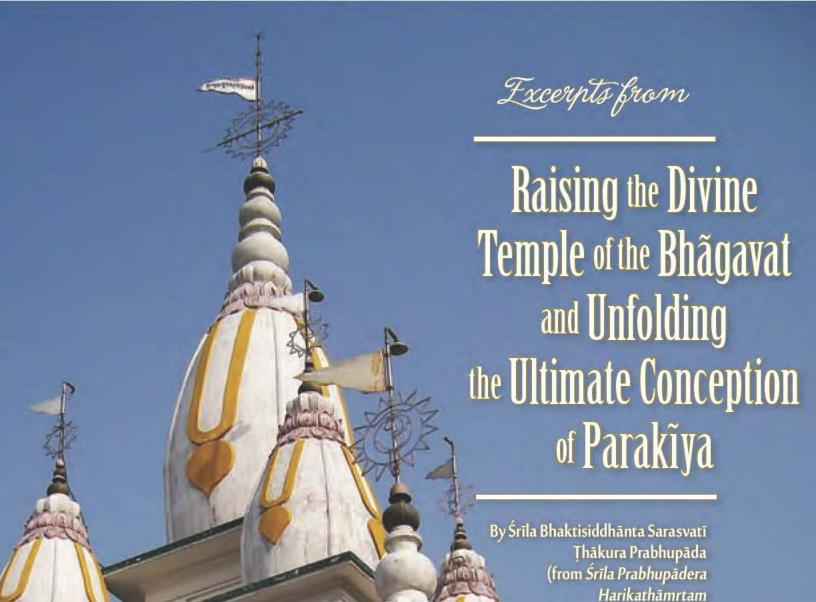
Śraddhā – the Key to True Happiness

The jīva who is blinded by the delusion of māyā and bound in the widespread network of material existence wanders here and there. Having been captivated by the hope for happiness, he searches for happiness in knowledge, intelligence, wealth, honour, etc., but by no means can he make himself happy. In this way, the fiva passes many lives. As a result of accruing great spiritual merit over many births, faith in bhajana is transmitted into the jīva's heart. His only chance of attaining true happiness is in bhajana. Śrī Kṛṣṇa is Svayam Bhagavān, and the jīvas are His eternal servants. Śraddhā is the very strong and determined faith that by performing bhakti to Srī Kṛṣṇa, all sufferings are dispelled, and one becomes situated in kṛṣṇadāsya, one's constitutional position as a servant of Kṛṣṇa. With this faith, the jīva soon takes the shelter of the lotus feet of a bona fide guru and attains all types of perfection, solely by the virtue of śrī guru's grace.

The Real Friend of the Jīva

The boundlessly merciful Vaiṣṇavas are the supreme friends of the fallen jīvas in this world. Knowing the jīvas to be averse to Kṛṣṇa, the Vaiṣṇavas instruct them on bhaktitattva, the fundamental principles of pure devotion. When faith develops in this, the jīva takes shelter of the lotus feet of a Vaiṣṇava, who now instructs him on bhagavat-bhajana. Then, when the disciple exhibits suitable qualification, having developed single-mindedness and expertise in bhajana, śrī guru bestows his mercy upon him by granting the power to behold the storehouse of transcendence, Śrī Kṛṣṇa. Such is the endless mercy of the Vaiṣṇava.

As śrī guru, the Vaiṣṇava blesses the extremely fallen and insignificant jīva – who is filled with hundreds of anarthas, tormented by māyā in various ways, and completely drowning in the ocean of material existence – with a place at his feet. He accepts responsibility for the jīva's life, which is presently devoid of bbajana. Inspiring him with the example



he vast palace of the Gaudīya Maṭha has been externally manifest, but now there are several important sacred texts that must also be manifested in this world in order to perfectly establish and preserve the subject matter of internalized pure devotional service to Śrī Hari (hari-bhajana). By manifesting the templel made of both grantha-bhāgavat, the sacred texts related to Bhagavān, and bhakta-bhāgavat, the devoted worshippers

In the original Bengali article, the words used were kīrtana-carcā-mandira and nātya-mandira. A kīrtana-carcā-mandira is the part of the temple wherein the message of Godhead is discussed, and the nātya-mandira is the section in front of the altar where the devotees worship the Lord, especially through sankīrtana.

of Bhagavān who constantly sing His divine glories, the transcendent topics about Śrī Hari will be propagated throughout the world for far longer than by manifesting temples of marble and brick.

A person's lifelong accruement of assets has been engaged in establishing a place of refuge, a fort from which to preach the message of the Supreme Lord. Yet one taking shelter there must still protect himself from the fellowship of ungodly folk. That is to say, he must save himself from the chaotic sway of this degraded age and preach the message of Godhead from his own station. Consequently, there is a need to disseminate many more sacred texts. The topic of devotional service to the Supreme Lord (bhagavat-bhakti) will remain in

-The Immortal Nectar of

Šrīla Prabhupāda's Sermons on Lord Hari)

Excerpts from

Remembering Śrīla Prabhupāda in Separation on His Appearance Day

by Śrī Śrīmad Bhakti Prajñāna Keśava Gosvāmī Mahārāja

Praying for Mercy on the Occasion of Vyāsa-pūjā

tāte kṛṣṇa bhaje, kare gurur sevana māyā-jāla chuṭe, pāya kṛṣṇera caraṇa

Only by simultaneously performing *guru-sevā* and *kṛṣṇa-bhajana* does a bound *jīva* become liberated from the web of *māyā* and attain the lotus feet of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta, Madbya-līlā 22.25)

hese words from Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta are echoed in the following statement: "By performing śrī vyāsa-pūjā, one simultaneously serves guru and Kṛṣṇa." Hence, the regulation to perform vyāsa-pūjā on the appearance day of jagad-guru Śrīla Prabhupāda, who is most worshipful, is established according to the teachings of the Gauḍīya ācāryas.

¹ From the Vyāsa-pūjā offering of a disciple of Śrīla Prabhupāda, published in the weekly Gauḍīya, Year 4, Issue 26, p. 590





Eternal Juide

by Śrī Śrīmad Bhaktivedānta Svāmī Mahārāja

A lecture delivered on 12th February, 1936 on the appearance day of Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura Prabhupāda in Śrī Gauḍīya Maṭha, Bombay

> sākṣād-dharitvena samasta-śāstrair uktas tathā bhāvyata eva sadbhiḥ kintu prabhor yaḥ priya eva tasya vande guroḥ śrī caraṇāravindam Śrī Gurvāṣṭakam (7)

All scriptures proclaim \$\(s\ri \) gurudeva to be \$\(s\ri k\) \$\(s\ri t\) hari, non-different from the Lord, and this is acknowledged by all saintly persons. Yet \$\(sr\ri \) gurudeva is also extremely dear to the Supreme Lord \$\(sr\ri \) Hari, being His most confidential servitor (acintya-bhed\(a\ri b\) hed\(a\ri b\) hed\(a\ri b\) hed\(a\ri b\) hed abheda-prak\(a\ri s\ri a\ri v\) irangeraba, the inconceivable manifestation who is one with and different from the Lord). I adore the lotus feet of that \$\(sr\ri \) gurudeva, which are the abode of grace and auspiciousness.

Photo © The Bhaktivedanta Book Trust International Inc. www.krishna.com Used with permission. All rights reserved. WHO CAN BE A

REAL GURU?

Excerpts from a lecture by Śrī Śrīmad Bhaktivedānta Trivikrama Gosvāmī Mahārāja

Śrī Devānanda Gauḍīya Maṭha, Navadvīpa 8 March 1998

A Conditioned Soul is Never Equivalent to Guru

person perceives the significance (*gurutva*) of a substance according to his qualification. Our endeavour to acquire objects with our senses often meets with failure, and we give up trying. Our senses are especially incapable of attaining that which is beyond this material nature. For this reason the scriptures state:

aprākṛta vastu nahe prākṛta-gocara veda-purāṇete ei kahe nirantara

Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta (Madhya-līlā 9.194)

The Vedas and Purāṇas assess spiritual substance as being perpetually beyond the comprehension of mundane senses.

There is a difference of heaven and hell between my narration of the glories of the spiritual master and the narration of one who is really *tattva-jña*, well-versed in the conclusions of the scriptures. A soul who is conditioned carries egotistical pride in being a disciple; therefore, his descriptions of his *gurudeva's* glories lack the potency of one who is a true disciple. My chanting of the holy names of the Lord does not have the same quality as the chanting of a truly qualified person, and the *bari-kathā* spoken by an unqualified person such as me is vastly different from the *bari-kathā* narrated by one who is actually qualified.



SELECTED AMBROSIAL

From the Hari-kathā of Śrī Śrīmad Bhaktivedānta Nārāyaṇa Gosvāmī Mahārāja From the Hari-kathā of

[Except where noted, all excerpts are



vikriðitam vraja-vaðhūbhir Continuously Hears Albout Rasa-Tilā. An explanation of the commentaries of Śrīla Jīva Gosvāmī and Śrīla Viśvanātha Cakravartī Ţhākura by Śrī Śrīmad Bhaktivedanta Narayana Gosvāmī Mahārāja

Originally spoken in English,

Śrī Keśavajī Gaudīya Matha,

19 February 1994, at

Mathurā

Affectionate Blessings from Guru-varga

Blessings from ŚRĪ GURUPĀDA-PADMA

[In the closing words to his introduction to the Hindi edition of Jaiva-dharma, nitya-līlā om viṣṇupāda Śrī Śrīmad Bhakti Prajñāna Keśava Gosvāmī Maharāja wrote the following:]

he original Jaiva-dharma was written in Bengali, but the book uses Sanskrit extensively, for it contains many quotations from śāstra. In a very short time at least twelve large editions of this book have already been published in Bengali, which shows how popular it is. This present Hindi edition of Jaiva-dharma has been printed according to the system used for the most recent Bengali edition of Jaivadharma, published in a new format by the Gaudīya Vedānta Samiti. Tridandi-svāmī Śrī Śrīmad Bhaktivedānta Nārāyaņa Mahārāja, the highly competent editor of the Hindi monthly spiritual magazine Śrī Bhāgavata Patrikā, took great pains to translate this book into Hindi, and published it in the magazine in a series of articles spanning a period of six years. At the repeated request of many faithful readers, he has now published these articles in book form for the benefit of the Hindi-speaking religious populace.

In this connection, I feel compelled to note that our highly distinguished translator's mother-tongue is Hindi, and he learned Bengali in order to study this book. After thoroughly mastering both the language and the subject matter, he accepted the difficulty and substantial labor of translating it into Hindi. I am very pleased at heart that he has expertly preserved the rigorous philosophy, the deeply profound analysis of *rasa*, and the lofty and subtle moods of the original book. The Hindi-speaking world will remain indebted to him for this monumental work. In particular, Śrīla Prabhupāda and Śrīla Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura will definitely bestow great mercy on him for his tireless service.

Above all, I must say that it is only because the sādhakas who were involved in the production of this book hold me in some esteem that my name has been used in connection with the editing of this book. In reality, it is the translator and publisher, tridaṇḍi-svāmī Śrī Śrīmad Bhaktivedānta Nārāyaṇa Mahārāja, who has done all the editing work, and who is thus the object of my special affection and blessings.

I have complete faith that by studying this book, both the faithful public and the learned scholars of this country will gain knowledge of the fundamental truths of sambandha, abhidheya and prayojana, which were practiced and preached by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. By so doing, they will become eligible to enter the prema-dharma of Śrī Śrī Rādhā-Kṛṣṇa and Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu. In conclusion, I pray that the readers will bestow profuse blessings upon us by reading this book very carefully.

Śrīla Prabhupāda Kińkara Tridaṇḍi-bhikṣu Śrī Bhakti Prajñāna Keśava Śrī Keśavajī Gauḍīya Maṭha Mathurā, U.P. 1966

Sppreciations from Contemporary Gaudiya Vaiṣṇavas



ŚRĪ ŚRĪMAD BHAKTI BALLABHA
TĪRTHA GOSVĀMĪ MAHĀRĀJA'S

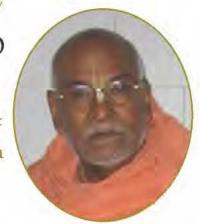
Loving Recollections

[Written during Śrī Śrīmad Bhaktivedānta Nārāyaṇa Gosvāmī Mahārāja final residence in at Jaya Śrī Dāmodara Gauḍīya Maṭha, Śrī Jagannātha Purī-dhāma]

Homages from Other Prominent Gaudīya Vaisņavas

Exalted Devotees ARE HOLY PLACES PERSONIFIED

by Śrīmad Bhakti Jīvana Ācārya Mahārāja written for the auspicious occasion of the vyāsa-pūjā of Śrī Śrīmad Bhaktivedānta Nārāyaṇa Gosvāmī Mahārāja



n the Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam (1.13.10) Mahārāja Yudhiṣṭhira said to Śrī Vidura, the topmost of devotees:

bhavad-vidhā bhāgavatās tīrtha-bhūtāḥ svayam vibho tīrthī-kurvanti tīrthāni svāntaḥ-sthena gadābhṛtā

My Lord, devotees like your good self are verily holy places personified. Because you carry the Personality of Godhead within your heart, you turn all places into places of pilgrimage.

Śrī Yudhiṣṭhira Mahārāja said to Śrī Vidura, "For a mahā-bhāgavata like you, what is the necessity of wandering around various tīrthas? You have kept Gadābhṛta Bhagavān (the Supreme Lord who holds a mace) within your heart, and therefore, you have become the very form of a tīrtha yourself. Why, then, do great devotees like you wander from tīrtha to another? The sole reason must be that by doing so, you make the tīrthas into tīrthas. Accordingly, the great (mahā) tīrtha in the form of the auspicious appearance day of parama-pūjyapāda Śrī Śrīmad Bhaktivedānta Nārāyaṇa Gosvāmī Mahārāja is now present before us as an example of this. [By appearing on this day, he has converted the auspicious day of Maunī Amāvasyā, which was already a tīrtha, into a great, or mahā, tīrtha.]



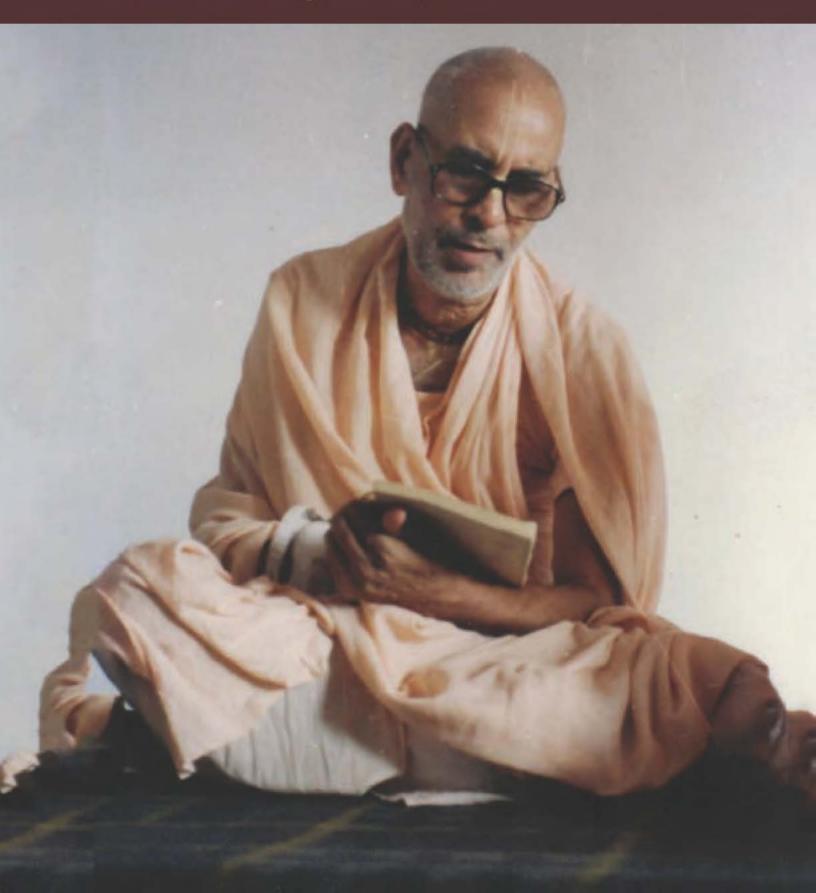
Śrīla Nārāyaṇa Mahārāja appeared in the state of Bihar and he worked as a government police officer in the area

of Sāhibganj, Bihar. At that time my parama-ārādhya śrīla gurudeva, Śrī Śrīmad Bhakti Kamala Madhusūdana Gosvāmī Mahārāja (who at that time was known as Śrī Narottamānanda Brahmacārī) came to preach at Sāhibganj after having preached in Raj Mahal and other areas of Bihar. It was then that Śrīla Mahārāja had his first direct audience of my śrīla gurudeva. He (Śrīla Mahārāja) is Mahāprabhu's very own associate; therefore, simply by the darśana of a genuine sādhu, he became attracted to him. He passed the entire night asking questions in Hindi and English. He spent the entire duration of the night hearing hari-kathā and consequently obtained complete renunciation from samsāra, the cycle material existence.

He later took shelter at the lotus feet of the founder president ācārya of Śrī Gaudīya Vedānta Samiti, nitya-līlā praviṣṭa oṁ viṣṇupāda aṣṭottara-śata Śrī Śrīmad Bhakti Prajñāna Keśava Gosvāmī Mahārāja and received vaiṣṇava-dīkṣā, along with the necessary samskāras. After some time, he received sannyāsa from his gurupāda-padma, and Śrīla Mahārāja became known as Śrī Bhaktivedānta Nārāyaṇa Mahārāja.

On the strength of my great fortune, I resided in Mathurā at Śrī Keśavajī Gauḍīya Maṭha for some days and obtained his transcendental association. For as long as I resided there, I was completely captured by his affectionate dealings, which were incomparable. Every day he would

Homages from Reputable Scholars of Vraja

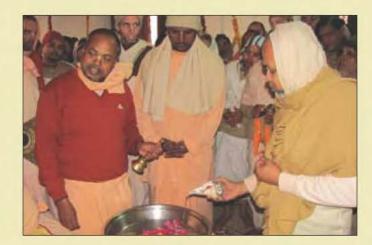


Śraddhā Puspañjali from Dīkṣā and Šikṣā Disciples









VIRAHA-MOHOTSAVA

observed in Vraja-mandala

Abhiśeka performed at Śrī Keśavajī Gaudīya Maṭha, Mathurā

Devotees gather at Śrī Rupa Sanātana Gaudīya Matha, Vṛndāvana

Hari-kathā at Śrī Giridhārī Gauḍiya Maṭha, Govardhana

Śrīla Gurudeva's Samādhī Śrī Navadvīpa-dhāma.

