# Śrī Brhad-bhāgavatāmrta

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Volume-2

### Śrī-goloka-māhātmya

### The Glories of Goloka



## Bhajana: Worship



G<u>opa-kumāra calls</u> his disciple bhagavān, showing deep respect, because the disciple is a Mathurā brāhmaņa and is now blessed with the supreme good fortune of being engaged in the worship of Lord Madana-gopāla.



tam śrutvā paramānandasindhau magno maheśvaraḥ mahā-prema-vikārāttaḥ pravṛtto nartitum svayam

Hearing that sound (tam śrutvā), Lord Śiva (maheśvarah) was swept away (magnah) in an ocean of great ecstasy (paramānandasindhau). Under the spell of intense love of God (mahā-premavikāra āttah), he began to dance, alone (svayam nartitum pravṛttah). Whatever this sound was, it at once caused transcendental symptoms in the body of Lord Siva, symptoms of profound transformations in his mind—trembling, perspiration, choking of the voice, standing of the bodily hair on end, falling to the ground, and more.

JEHNTH- BLEVES

These appeared spontaneously, beyond his conscious control.

معصولاً المعرم He then started to dance, though no one around him was dancing.



pati-vratottamā sā tu devī nandy-ādibhih saha prabhum utsāhayām āsa vādya-saṅkīrtanādibhiḥ

His most faithful wife (sā tu pati-vrata uttamā), Devī (devī), and his companions headed by Nandīśvara (nandy-ādibhih saha) added to the enthusiasm of their lord (prabhum utsāhayām āsa) by playing music, chanting the Supreme Lord's names, and so on (vādya-saṅkīrtana ādibhih). Far from resenting her husband's losing his composure, the goddess Pārvatī, the most faithful of chaste wives, encouraged him, following his lead.

Even while still sitting on his lap, before he stood up to dance, she began to accompany him with music.



<u>sadya evāgatāms tatrā-</u> drākṣam cāru-catur-bhujān śrīmat-kaiśora-saundaryamādhurya-vibhavācitān

Then suddenly I saw (sadya eva adrākṣaṁ) a group of attractive four-armed persons (cāru-catur-bhujān) arrive (āgatāṁs tatra), adorned with all the opulences (vibhava ācitān) of youth, charm, beauty, and good fortune (śrīmat-kaiśora-saundarya-mādhurya).

Some of the attendants who sang at Lord Śiva's side as he danced had four arms also, but the newly arrived four-armed persons were exceptionally beautiful.



bhūṣā-bhūṣaṇa-gātrāmśucchaṭācchādita-śaivakān nijeśvara-mahā-kīrtigānānanda-rasāplutān

Their limbs (gātra) so effulgent (amśu-cchața) as to decorate their very ornaments (bhūṣā-bhūṣaṇa) and make the Śaivites seem invisible (ācchādita-śaivakān), those four-armed persons were immersed in the blissful rasa (ānanda-rasa āplutān) of singing (gāna) the sublime glories of their Lord (nija īśvara-mahā-kīrti).



anirvācya-tamāms ceto-

hāri-sarva-paricchadān

sangatān pūrva-drstais tais

caturbhih sanakādibhih

All their ornaments and accoutrements (sarva-paricchadān) were beautiful (ceto-hāri) beyond words (anirvācya-tamām). And in the company of those persons (taih sangatān) were the four brothers I had seen before, led by Sanaka (pūrva-dṛṣṭaih caturbhiḥ sanakādibhiḥ).

Although Sanaka and his brothers reside on Tapoloka, where Gopa-kumāra had met them before, they are as exalted as residents of Brahmaloka and regions even higher, because they are empowered incarnations of the Supreme Lord.



tad-darśana-svabhāvotthapraharṣākṛṣṭa-mānasaḥ nājñāsiṣaṁ kim apy antar bahiś cānyan nija-priyam

So attracted was my mind (<u>ākṛṣṭa-mānasah</u>) by the spontaneous joy of seeing them (tad-darśana-svabhāva uttha-praharṣa) that I was aware of nothing but them (<u>nājñāsiṣam kim apy</u>), internally or externally (antar bahiś ca), not even things most dear to me (anyat nija-priyam).