

# The desire tree of devotional service (**Ādi\_9**)

1) KKG takes shelter before beginning his writing (1-6)

- Praises the **Pañca-tattva**
- Takes shelter of the 6 Gosvāmīs of **Vṛndāvana**

2) Lord Caitanya, the tree of devotional service, and the gardener as well (7-54)

- The seed, Śrī Mādhavendra Purī
- The seed sprouted, Śrī Īśvara Purī
- The roots of the tree ⇒ Nine **sannyāsīs**
- The branches of the tree ⇒ **Lord Nityānanda** and **Śrī Advaitācārya**
- The fruits of the tree ⇒ **kṛṣṇa-prema**



The Desire Tree of Devotional Service

- The tree itself and the trunk of the tree are **Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu**, who is the gardener as well
- The two main branches of the tree are **Lord Nityānanda** and **Śrī Advaitācārya**
- From those branches grow other branches and twigs

**Kṛṣṇa-prema** is the fruits of the tree

The roots of the tree ⇒ Nine **sannyāsīs**

Keśava Bhāratī      Paramānanda Purī      Kṛṣṇānanda Purī

Brahmānanda Purī      Śrī Viṣṇu Purī      Śrī Nṛsimha Tīrtha

Brahmānanda Bhāratī      Keśava Purī      Sukhānanda Purī



↑ The sprouted seed, **Śrī Īśvara Purī**      ← The seed, **Śrī Mādhavendra Purī**

## 2) Lord Caitanya, the tree of devotional service, and the gardener as well (7-54)

- The seed, Śrī Mādhavendra Purī
  - Belonged to the disciplic succession from Madhvācārya
  - First person in that disciplic succession to display **krsna-prema**
- The seed sprouted, Śrī Īśvara Purī
  - Pleased his spiritual master, Śrī Mādhavendra Purī, by service
  - By the blessings of his spiritual master, he became such a great personality that Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu accepted him as His spiritual master.
  - Lord Caitanya showed the example of a perfect disciple

- The roots of the tree ⇒ Nine **sannyāsīs**
  - Keśava Bhāratī ⇒ Although belonged to the Śaṅkara-sampradāya, he had formerly been initiated by Mādhavendra Purī
  - Sāndīpani Muni, who formerly offered the sacred thread to Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma, later became Keśava Bhāratī.
  - Offered **sannyāsa** to Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu
- The fruits of the tree ⇒ **kṛṣṇa-prema**
  - Free distribution of the fruits w/out any discrimination
  - Unlike an ordinary tree, the tree of ds can move and all its parts can fulfill the function of the other
  - Problems encountered during distribution of the fruits, their solution, and consumption of the fruits

- Praising the goodness of the tree and its fruits
  - One need not be rich or opulent to act for the welfare of humanity
  - We should be tolerant like trees and also beneficial like trees, which give everything to the needy persons who come underneath them
  - Anyone who accepts this fruit (the Hare Kṛṣṇa **mahā-mantra**) and sincerely tastes it immediately becomes mad after it and gives up all his bad habits
  - The gardener tastes His own fruits and becomes mad ⇒ To act Himself and teach the people

# The trunk, branches and sub-branches of the Caitanya tree (Ādi\_10)

- Considerations in regard to the branches and sub-branches (1-8)
  - Most of the devotees listed were closely related to Lord Caitanya in Bengal and Orissa.
  - The associates of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu were many, but none of them should be considered lower or higher.
- The Caitanya tree ⇒ Names of 90 devotees (8-123)
- Jagannātha Purī devotees ⇒ Names of 41 devotees (124-151)
- **Vārāṇasī** devotees ⇒ Candrasekhara, Tapana Miśra, and Raghunātha Bhaṭṭācārya (152-163)

The expansions of Lord Nityānanda, Śrī  
Advaitācārya, and Gadādhara Paṇḍita  
(Ādi\_11-12)