

Grace of *Sadguru*. They considered Siddharudha invaluable gem and they served Him. Having solved all their troubles, they remained happy. Here Shivadas dedicates the fifty fifth chapter of `Sri Siddharudha Kathamrita' at the Lotus feet of Sri Siddharudha, which burns all the sins by just hearing.

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Kathamrita

Sri Ganeshaya Namah | Sri
Sadguru Siddharudhayanamah ||

Chapter 56
Siddhanatha will be captivated
by just reading His history

Sanctions the devotion to the
readers

The kind Sadguru protecting the
devotees grants devotion to His
devotees.

Through devotion alone one
achieves one's nature.

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Chapter 56

Sri Siddharudha *Sadguru* is very kind to His devotees. One's obstacles will be removed by holding His holy Feet. It is Sri Siddharudha Himself who filled love in my heart, gave me a pen in my hand, inspired me to write these stories (Leelas) and got them written as He desired. He also inspires to end this wonderful book with this chapter. Gururaj Himself has written this book which consists of devotion, dispassion and knowledge. Who tells this has been written by pen? I myself became a pen in his hands. That is why, this book has been composed beautifully. I, being a lazy fellow, a dullard, engrossed in mundane existence, How can I write the sacred life of Siddharudha? I am not a fit person to undertake the assignment. Having made me his outward instrument, He Himself composed this book. The functions of *Sadguru* are very wonderful. This (composition of this Kathamrita) is one of them. It seems strange to me how he made me write this book. Well, the kind *Sadguru* is fond of His devotees. He wrote this book in order to cross His devotees from the bondage. He being, mercy of ocean, waves of love come from Him. Those who immerse in them, they become immortal. (free from birth and death). His beautiful biography gives happiness to His bhaktas by just reading it and makes them deserve Guru's Grace. Some devotees said to the speaker `We've listened to you since long, but

we've forgotten some of the points, please tell them in brief.' Some others say, 'O Speaker, we haven't heard some of the beautiful leelas.

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Tell them briefly to us. On hearing the words of the listeners, the speaker tells them the summary of the story briefly. Listen to it.

In the first chapter, Shivadasa makes obeisance to his *Sadguru*, Sri Siddharudha an incarnation of Parameshwar and he narrates the characteristics of four kinds of *adhikaris*.

In the second chapter, birth of Siddha, his amazing child's play and advice to people have been narrated.

The third chapter tells us that Siddha goes in search of a *Sadguru* with His friends, Bhima and Soma and they came back to their place leaving Siddha alone.

In the fourth chapter, Siddha's service to Gajadanda Swami and attempt to refute Subbayya Shastri's argument and naming Siddha as Siddharudha by His Guru have been narrated.

In the fifth chapter, Siddharudha's pilgrimage to holy places, preaching of Vedant in Chintamani Ashram and showing the butchery in a karmatha Brahmin - all these have been described.

In the sixth chapter, Siddharudha preaches the union of Brahma and *Atma* (Brahmataikya) to Pichchandayya and Malayanatha. He tells the true meaning of Mahavakya to Dixit and clears his doubt.

In the seventh chapter, Siddharudha's doing delightful play and his advice how super soul could be attained were narrated.

In the eighth chapter, Sadguru averts the arguement of Nyaya Shastri. He completes the Panchakosha journey and in the home of a rich man, He advises him.

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In the ninth chapter, Siddhanatha tells the thought of a mirror and reflection to a saint and cures the disease of a Marawadi and makes him alive.

In the tenth chapter, His inspiration to a Brahmin engrossed in destructive charm to do Vaidic actions and His severe sufferings in Vijayapur were described.

In the eleventh chapter, Siddha Sadguru removes the delusion of a jangam and He tolerates the beatings of seopoyes.

In the twelfth chapter, Siddha shows a number of leelas in Hubballi and when the wicked trouble Him in a various ways, He remains quiet.

In the thirteenth chapter, celebration of festival devotees make Siddharudha sit in the car and His preaching of Brahm-jnan to a disciple named Kabirdas have been described.

In the fourteenth chapter, Siddha's protection for Saraswati and Harihar from the cruel hands of tiger and their praise of *Sadguru* have been narrated.

In the fifteenth chapter, Siddha's going to the place of Roopakrishna and Bhagyavati and their son's cure of disease by Siddha have been narrated.

In the sixteenth chapter, how Sri.Siddharudha rescued a boy from the snake bite has been narrated.

In the seventeenth chapter, disappearance of the lingas of four jangamas and their complete

surrender to the Lotus feet of
Sadguru have been narrated.

In the eighteenth chapter, story of
Gurappa, his previous birth as a
tiger and re-birth as a man has been
narrated.

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In the nineteenth chapter, future
story, protection for the wife of
Benakappa and the cure of
Jeevappa's blindness were
described.

In the twentieth chapter, story of
devotee Satappa falling of hot-ghee
on his body and regaining his
health by Siddha's hand touch have
been narrated.

In the twenty first chapter,
Siddharudha's Leela- appearance of
Siddharudha in all the images in
the house of Ramanath and
Krishnabai has been described.

In the twenty second chapter,
Siddha's pervasiveness grand
worship of the Siddharudha in

Murakibhavi (Bailahongal Tq) and His appearance on the prayer of His devotees have been narrated.

In the twenty third chapter, Siddha's assurance of safety to Ramaraya in his sleep and worship of *Sadguru* by all the saints have been narrated.

In the twenty fourth chapter, story of Gurawwa her escape from death by Guru's Grace and her family becoming rich-have been narrated.

In the twenty fifth chapter, loss of Basavanna's wealth due to his egoistic nature, and his release from the prison with the help of *Sadguru* were narrated.

In the twenty sixth chapter, Six Musalmans beat Siddharudha and He ascended the car on the request of His bhaktas.

In the twenty seventh When *Sadguru* suggested not to celebrate the festival due to the lack of water, the devotees prepared themselves to bring water from distant place. Then the great Master brought the rain by worshipping the knowledge of cloud.

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In the twenty eighth chapter, Siddharudha disguised Himself as a sub-inspector of police and saved Shivayanam.

In the twenty ninth chapter, making His dead devotee, Shivappa alive has been narrated.

The thirtieth chapter tells us that, Danawwa gives birth to her third child and *Sadguru* takes it away. He then blesses her with the second child.

The thirty first chapter states that Sharanappa falls from the tree and becomes unconcious. Taking the experience of his unconciousness, *Sadguru* preaches the knowledge of self to him and thus Sharanappa is uplifted.

In the thirty second chapter, Gurupadayya's service to *Sadguru* has been described.

In the thirtythird chapter, wonderful Leelas (when Siddharudha met Madiwala Swami of Garag) have been narrated.

In the thirty fourth chapter story of Nirupada His brother prevented him from giving offering to Siddharudha. Though he prayed to *Sadguru*, He did not turn up to accept the offering, He then decided to suicide himself. *Sadguru* came, saved him and accepted his offering.

In the thirty fifth chapter, *Sadguru* gives His fever to His disciple Bhole bhakta. When he falls in the well, Master gives him darshan.

In the thirty sixth chapter, the stories of giving ticket to Parashuram Pant when he was

going to Ron and His hospitality to them on the way have been described.

In the thirty seventh chapter, manifestation of Sri Ram before Krishna when his father tied and visiting of Govindananda to *Sadguru* have been narrated.

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In the thirty eighth chapter, Hanumant, the son of Tukkappa prays to the Master when he is on the death bed. The Master appears before him suddenly and cures him.

In the thirty ninth chapter, Tayibai's visit to *Sadguru* at the time of worship and cure of Nalini's fever by *Sadguru* have been narrated.

In the fortieth chapter, *Sadguru's* protection for the pilgrims when they were troubled by thieves has been narrated.

In the forty first chapter, Siddharudha rescues Hirubai from the messengers of Yama, God of

Death and after six months he takes her in a plane.

In the forty second chapter, behaviour of Shankara's *nirabhiman* (devoid of pride) Siddha's protection when he was moving in the flood and gaining of *Jnana* by the Grace of *Sadguru* have been narrated.

In the forty third chapter, sincere service of Gondavalekar Maharaj to *Sadguru*, his visit to *Sadguru* and he said that *Sadguru* was an incarnation of Jnaneshwar all these have been described.

In the forty fourth chapter, Tammanna Shastri takes the darshan of Sri Ram through the grace of Master and he thinks that he is greatly blessed by *Sadguru*'s grace.

In the forty fifth chapter, lessening of the fever of Narayan's daughter, Champubai and her marriage have been narrated.

In the forty sixth chapter, Akkalakot Sharanappa's efforts to bring food from Unakal to Hubballi and make mass feeding and worship of Siddharudha in Unakal, and arrangement of food for about one lakh people have been

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narrated.

In the forty seventh chapter, Subbayya Shastri's rebirth as Shivaputra and attaining knowledge by the Grace of *Sadguru*, have been narrated.

In the forty eighth chapter, running away of Rukmini's devil (demon) by just reading biography of Siddha and when she died, a saint applied vibhuti and she became alive all these have been narrated.

In the forty ninth chapter, the story of a woman, who poisoned Siddharudha suffers madness and eventually dies while the *Sadguru* survives. This has been narrated in this chapter.

In the fiftieth chapter, story of Chanamallappa his catching the snake in order to protect *Sadguru* and *Sadguru's* protection for him when he was bitten by the snake all these the have been narrated.

In the fifty first chapter, the story of Khasgat his going to the forest in order to avoid the treatment given to him, *Sadguru's* search for hims and Khasgat's dispassion (vairagya) have been described.

In the fifty second chapter, discussion how to remove vasanas (tendencies) and dialogue between *Sadguru* and Nirvanappa have been narrated.

In the fifty third chapter, story of Lakshmibai (sitting in a sinking ship she prays to *Sadguru* and *Sadguru* saves her)-has been described.

In the fifty fourth chapter, preparation of Kala, dialogue

between Shiva and Parvati,
removal of leprosy and providing
pure water to His disciples have
been described.

In the fifty fifth chapter, the names
of the devotees

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who served *Sadguru* have been
mentioned and their achievements
have been narrated.

In the fifty sixth chapter, the gist of
the whole book has been given for
the listeners.

One must read this sacred
biography when one's heart is pure.
One should keep in mind the
secondary meaning of the events.
This enables one to attain Bliss
Eternal. Now, I tell you the process
of a week reading.

On the first day, one must read
eight chapters. On the second day
one must read until the sixteen
chapters. On the third day twenty
four. The fourth day one must

complete thirty two. On fifth day
forty and on the sixth day, one
must read until forty eight chapters.
On the seventh day one must read
the remaining eight chapters. If one
reads this book with love and
affection, one's desires will be
fulfilled and he will attain Guru's
Grace. *Sadguru's* Grace is not a
small thing. One, who gets Guru's
Grace will attain one real nature.
Seeing his real nature means
becoming Brahma himself. The
world was born by Brahma through
Maya. A self-realised yogin looks
at this uneven world as his own
body and how can he be agitated by
the senses and sense-objects?
Greatness of Guru's Grace is
stupendous. The man whose mind
is purified, he can get the advice of
self. There is no better benefit than
this. When one gets such benefit
why should one think other little
benefits? When the whole country
is captured, who then asks for a
village? By reading the biography
one gets senses and sense-objects
To say this I feel ashamed. If one
goes to king, one will get grass
from the king. If I say this, all will
laugh at this statement. By reading
the biography, *Sadguru* favours.
Then, we should ask the best one
from

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Him? I do not like to tell you that one gets senses by reading this book. By reading the book, one gets one's mind purified and there is no desire for senses and sense-objects. Well, this book completed. Listeners ask me, 'Who composed this book?' Answer: *Sadguru*. They asked, 'Who is the instrument?' The instrument is Shivadas. His father is Lakshmanraya, and mother Padmavatibai. They are great ascetics. Jyati Gauda Saraswat Brahman. Gotra: Kaushik Rishi: Vishwamitra. Saluting at the Feet of Mother-Father, this Shivan is serving *Sadguru*. His native place is Muktapur. At Present, by the Grace of *Sadguru*, he is living at Siddhashrama in Hubballi. This holy book was completed in shaka 1844, dundhubhi sam Margashir Vadya Saptami Monday. Saluting *Sadguru* and listeners, and pronouncing Mangalacharan, I complete this work.

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MâüuÉsÉÇ ¥ÉÉlÉqÉÔÿiÉiqÉÇ||

²ÉiÉÿiÉÇ aÉaÉlÉxÉSØzÉÇ
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LMÇü ÿÉirÉÇ ÿuÉqÉsÉqÉcÉsÉÇ
AuÉÉikÉÿ xÉÉÿÉpÉÔiÉqÉÇ||

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Here Shivadas dedicates the fifty sixth chapter of 'Sri Siddharudha Kathamrita' at the Lotus feet of Sri Siddharudha, which burns all the sins by just hearing.

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