

**OM**

**Om Shree Krishnaaya Param Brahmane Namah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

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॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

श्रीमद्भागवतं - नवमस्कन्धः

**SREEMADH BHAAGAWATHAM - NAVAMASKANDDHAH  
MOOLAM (ORIGINAL)**

॥ नवमस्कन्धः ॥

**NAVAMASKANDDHAH (CANTO NINE)**

॥ द्वितीयोऽध्यायः - २ ॥

**DHVITHEEYOADDHYAAYAH (CHAPTER TWO)**

**[VaivasvathaManuVamsaVarnnanam] ([The Narration of the Dynasties  
of the Sons of Vaivasvatha Manu])**

[After Sudhyumna accepted the third Aasrama of Vaanapresttha and went to the forest for austerity and penance, Vaivasvatha Manu performed Thapas for One Hundred years and worshiped Lord Vishnu, with the desire of having sons. With blessings of Lord Vishnu, he begot ten sons like Ikshvaaku and others. Of them, Manu's son, Prishaddhra was assigned with the duty of protecting the cows. One night he killed one of the cows by

mistake thinking that he was killing the tiger who attacked the cow. Vasishtha, his Kula Guru, cursed him to be born as a Soodhra in his next birth. Without any complaints or appeal he accepted the curse and with full control of mind and senses he worshiped Supreme Soul Lord Vishnu and attained Aathmasaakshaathkaaram. Kavi, the youngest son of Manu, was a great devotee of Lord Vishnu from the very childhood and was not interested in any material possessions and positions. Kaarusha or Karoosha, another son of Manu formed or founded a separate Kshethriya dynasty known as Kaaroosha Dynasty. From Ddhrishta, another son, Ddhaarshta Dynasty was formed but they became Braahmanaas. We can read the list and brief description of other sons like Nriga and others and their progeny. Please continue to read for more details...]

श्रीशुक उवाच

**SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Braahmarshi Said):**

एवं गतेऽथ सुद्युम्ने मनुर्वैवस्वतः सुते ।  
पुत्रकामस्तपस्तेपे यमुनायां शतं समाः ॥ १ ॥

1

Evam getheattha Sudhyumne ManurVaivasvathah suthe  
Puthrakaamasthapasthepe Yemunaayaam satham samaah.

When Sudhyumna went to the forest for observance of austere penance, his father Vaivasvatha Manu performed penance for One Hundred years on the banks of Kaalindhi River with the purpose of having sons.

ततोऽयजन्मनुर्देवमपत्यार्थं हरिं प्रभुम् ।  
इक्ष्वाकुपूर्वजान् पुत्रान् लेभे स्वसदृशान् दश ॥ २ ॥

2

ThathoayajanManurdhdhevamapathyaarththam Harim Prebhum  
Ikshvaakupoorvajaan puthraamleebhe svasadhrisaan Dhesa.

Thereafter, he worshiped and offered obeisance to Bhagawaan Hari or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan and

conducted a Yejnja to appease Him for His benediction to have sons. As a result of his penance and Yejnja, Bhagawaan Hari or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan blessed him with Ten sons, Ikshvaaku and others and Ikshvaaku being the eldest. All other sons were also equal to Ikshvaaku in all respects.

पृषध्रस्तु मनोः पुत्रो गोपालो गुरुणा कृतः ।  
पालयामास गा यत्तो रात्र्यां वीरासनव्रतः ॥ ३॥

3

Prishaddhrasthu Manoh puthro Gopaalo gurunaa krithah  
Paalayaamaasa gaamyeththo raathryaam veeraasanavrathah.

Of those ten sons, Prishaddhra was entrusted with the responsibility of taking care of the cows. Prishaddhra will stand all night with a sword and protect the cows and thus execute his responsibilities very efficiently even without sleeping in the night.

एकदा प्राविशद्गोष्ठं शार्दूलो निशि वर्षति ।  
शयाना गाव उत्थाय भीतास्ता बभ्रमुर्व्रजे ॥ ४॥

4

Ekadhaa praavisadhgoshttam saardhddhoolo nisi varshathi  
Sayaanaa gaava uththaya bheethaasthaa bebhramurvraje.

Once at night, when there was non-stop downpour, a wild and ferocious tiger from the forest entered the cowshed. Upon seeing the tiger all the cows who were lying down got up in fear and scattered here and there under panic.

एकां जग्राह बलवान् सा चुक्रोश भयातुरा ।  
तस्यास्तत्क्रन्दितं श्रुत्वा पृषध्नोऽभिससार ह ॥ ५॥

5

Ekaam jegraaha belavaan saa chukrosa bhayaathuraa

Thasyaasthath krendhitham sruthvaa Prishaddhroabhisasaara ha.

When the strong and powerful tiger caught one cow, it cried aloud in distress and fear. Hearing the scream of the cow, Prishaddhra who was safeguarding the cow followed the sound of the scream and reached the cow.

खड्गमादाय तरसा प्रलीनोडुगणे निशि ।  
अजानन्नहनद्वभ्रोः शिरः शार्दूलशङ्कया ॥ ६॥

6

Khadgamaadhaaya tharasaa preleenodugene nisi  
Ajaanannahanadhbebhroh sirah saardhdhoolasankayaa.

Hey, Raajan! It was pitch dark, especially all the stars and moon were covered by thick clouds of that torrential rainy day. He took up his sword and cut off the head of a beautiful Kapila cow, as Prishaddhra by mistake thinking that was the tiger as he could not see anything.

व्याघ्रोऽपि वृक्णश्रवणो निस्त्रिंशाग्राहतस्ततः ।  
निश्चक्राम भृशं भीतो रक्तं पथि समुत्सृजन् ॥ ७॥

7

Vyaaghroapi vriknasrevano nisthrimsaagraahathasthathah  
Nischakraama bhrisam bheetho rektham patthi samuthsrijan.

But the tiger's ear was cut by the edge of the sword. The tiger was afraid, and it fled from that place dripping blood on the way it ran.

मन्यमानो हतं व्याघ्रं पृषध्नः परवीरहा ।  
अद्राक्षीत्स्वहतां बभ्रुं व्युष्टायां निशि दुःखितः ॥ ८॥

8

Manyamaano hatham vyaaghram Prishaddhrah paraveeraha  
Adhraaksheeth svahathaam bebhrum vyushtaayaam nisi dhuhkhithah.

The very heroic and brave Prishaddhra, the subduer of enemies, was under the impression that he had already killed the ferocious tiger who came in the night to kill the cows. But finding out on the day when the night passed, instead of the tiger, he had killed a Kapila cow by mistake, Prishaddhra was terribly upset and sad.

तं शशाप कुलाचार्यः कृतागसमकामतः ।  
न क्षत्रबन्धुः शूद्रस्त्वं कर्मणा भवितामुना ॥ ९॥

9

Tham sasaapa Kulaachaaryah krithaagasamakaamathah  
“Na kshethrabenddhuh soodhrasthvam karmmanaa bhavithaamunaa.”

Although Prishaddhra committed a crime unintentionally and by mistake, his Kulaachaarya Vasishtta cursed him: “Having killed a cow, you are not eligible to be born as a Kshethriya or in the Kingly Royal family but will be born as a Soodhra in next birth.”

एवं शप्तस्तु गुरुणा प्रत्यगृह्णात्कृताञ्जलिः ।  
अधारयद्ब्रतं वीर ऊर्ध्वरेता मुनिप्रियम् ॥ १०॥

10

Evam saphasthu Gurunaa prethyagrihnaath krithaanjjalih  
Addhaarayadhvratham veera oordhddhvarethaa Munipriyam.

When the heroic Prishaddhra was thus cursed by his Spiritual Master Vasishtta like that, without any displeasure and complaint or appeal he accepted the curse gracefully with folded hands. After that he controlled his senses and observed severe meditative austerity and penance.

वासुदेवे भगवति सर्वात्मनि परेऽमले ।  
एकान्तित्वं गतो भक्त्या सर्वभूतसुहृत्समः ॥ ११॥

11

Vaasudheve Bhagawathi sarvvaathmani pareamale

Ekaanthithvam getho bhakthyya sarvvabhoothasuhrithsamah.

Due to dedicated and staunch devotion on Sree Vaasudheva Bhagawaan Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan Who is the Supreme Soul of All souls Who sees everything, Brahma to the blade of a grass to the minutest of minutest atom, as equal and Who is The Purest of Purest and Who is The Most Virtuous and Who is The Friend of everyone and everything and Who is The Most Exalted and The Noblest, Prishaddhra was able to get rid of the Duality which is the nature of this material world and was able to identify unison with Parabrahmam or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan with Transcendental Realization.

विमुक्तसङ्गः शान्तात्मा संयताक्षोऽपरिग्रहः ।  
यदृच्छयोपपन्नेन कल्पयन् वृत्तिमात्मनः ॥ १२ ॥

12

Vimukthasanggha saanthaathmaa samyethaakshoaparigrehah  
Yedhrichcchayopapannena kalpayan vriththimaathmanah.

Prishaddhra became Peaceful, Detached without having any material attachments. He was able to Control Senses. He abandoned all Material and Sensual pleasures and enjoyments. He maintained his material body and survived by whatever he got by chance without engaging in any fruitive activities. He became an Avaddhootha or mendicant.

आत्मन्यात्मानमाधाय ज्ञानतृप्तः समाहितः ।  
विचचार महीमेतां जडान्धबधिराकृतिः ॥ १३ ॥

13

Aathmanyaathmaanamaaddhaaya jnjaanathriphah samaahithah  
Vichachaara maheemethaam jedanddhabeddhiraakrithih.

Prishaddhra concentrated and stabilized his mind and heart on Paramaathma or Parabrahma. He attained Aathmasaakshaathkaaram or Transcendental Realization with Aathma-Jnjaanam or Supreme Transcendental Knowledge. He became Soul-Satisfied. He realized that

he and The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan are the same and identified himself with The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. With that thought and realization he traveled all over the world as if he is deaf and blind without hearing and without seeing what is happening in this contaminated material world and without being affected by any material contaminations.

एवंवृत्तो वनं गत्वा दृष्ट्वा दावाग्निमुत्थितम् ।  
तेनोपयुक्तकरणो ब्रह्म प्राप परं मुनिः ॥ १४॥

14

Evam vriththo vanam gethvaa dhrishtvaa dhaavaagnimuthtthitham  
Thenopayukthakarano Brahma praapa param Munih.

Thus, Prishaddhra became a Muni or Sanyaasi. While that Sanyaasi was traveling like that, one day he reached a forest. Then he saw a wildfire there. Entering that blazing wild-fire he burned and abandoned his material body. And thus, he reached the Transcendental or Spiritual world and attained Aathmasaakshaathkaaram.

कविः कनीयान् विषयेषु निःस्पृहो  
विसृज्य राज्यं सह बन्धुभिर्वनम् ।  
निवेश्य चित्ते पुरुषं स्वरोचिषं  
विवेश कैशोरवयाः परं गतः ॥ १५॥

15

Kaviih kaneeyaan vishayeshu nihspriho  
Visriija raajyam saha benddhubhirvanam  
Nivesya chiththe purusham svarochisham  
Vivesa kaisoravayaah param gethah.

Kavi, the youngest of Manu's sons, from the very childhood was very reluctant to accept material life and was detached to material and sensual pleasures. Accompanied by his friends and relatives of the same thoughts, Kavi abandoned the kingdom and went to the forest. By practicing Yoga of Meditation, he fixed his mind and thoughts on The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan Who is The Reservoir of

Transcendental Knowledge and slowly and steadily he attained the Supreme Position of Vishnu Padham.

करुषान्मानवादासन् कारुषाः क्षत्रजातयः ।  
उत्तरापथगोप्तारो ब्रह्मण्या धर्मवत्सलाः ॥ १६॥

16

Kurushaanmaanavaadhaasaan Kaarushaah kshethrajaathayah  
Uththaraapatthagopthaaro Brahmanya Ddharmmavathsalaah.

From Kaarusha, another son of Manu, the Kaaroosha dynasty was formed. Kaaroosha dynasty was another popular dynasty of Kshethriyaas or Royal Families. Kaaroosha's were the Rulers of the northern parts of the world. They all respected Braahmanaas and maintained Religious Principles very strictly. Kaarooshaas are very popular with those qualities.

धृष्टाद्धार्ष्टमभूत्क्षत्रं ब्रह्मभूयं गतं क्षितौ ।  
नृगस्य वंशः सुमतिर्भूतज्योतिस्ततो वसुः ॥ १७॥

17

Ddhrishtaadhdhaarshamabhooth kshethram Brahmabooyam getham  
kshithau  
Nrigasya vamsah Sumathirbhoothajyothisthatho Vasuh.

From Ddhrishta, the Kshethriya Dynasty known as Ddhaarshtha or Ddhaarshtha Dynasty was formed. They became Braahmanaas as they followed and practiced the Rituals of Braahmanaas or Brahmins. Hey, Mahaaraaja Pareekshith! Nriga had a son called Sumathi. Sumathi's son was Bhoothajyothi and from Bhoothajyothi came Vasu. Thus, the famous Vasu was the son of Bhoothajyothi.

वसोः प्रतीकस्तत्पुत्र ओघवानोघवत्पिता ।  
कन्या चौघवती नाम सुदर्शन उवाह ताम् ॥ १८॥

18



Vasoh Predheekasthath puthra OaghavanOaghavatha pithaa  
Kanyaa Chaughavathee naama Sudhersana Uvaaha thaam.

Vasoo's son was Pretheeka, and the son of Pretheeka was Oaghavaan.  
Oaghavaan had a son with the same name of Oaghavaan and with the  
blessing and desire of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree  
Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan he got a daughter named Oaghavathi.  
Oaghavathi was married to a King called Sudhersana.

चित्रसेनो नरिष्यन्तादक्षस्तस्य सुतोऽभवत् ।  
तस्य मीढ्वांस्ततः कूर्च इन्द्रसेनस्तु तत्सुतः ॥ १९॥

19

Chithraseno NarishyanthaadhDhekshasthasya suthoabhavath  
Thasya Meeddvaamsthathah Koorchcha Indhrasenasthu thathsuthah.

Narishyantha had a son called Chithrasena. Chithrasena's son was  
Dheksha, and Meedva or Meedvaan was the son of Dheksha. Koorchcha  
was the son of Meedva. Koochcha's son was Indhrasena.

वीतिहोत्रस्त्विन्द्रसेनात्तस्य सत्यश्रवा अभूत् ।  
उरुश्रवाः सुतस्तस्य देवदत्तस्ततोऽभवत् ॥ २०॥

20

VeethihothasthvIndhrasenaath thasya Sathyasrevaa abhooth  
Urusrevaah suthasthasya Dhevadheththasthathoabhavath.

Hey, Raajan! Veethihothra was the son of Indhrasena. Sathyasrevas or  
Sathyasreva was born as the son of Veethihothra. Urusreva or Urusrevas  
was the son of Sathyasreva, and Dhevadheththa was the son of Urusreva.

ततोऽग्निवेश्यो भगवानग्निः स्वयमभूत्सुतः ।  
कानीन इति विख्यातो जातूकर्ण्यो महान् ऋषिः ॥ २१॥

21

ThathoAgnivesyo BhagawaanAgnih svayamabhooth suthah  
Kaaneena ithi vikhyaatho Jaathukarnyo mahaanRishi.

Agnivesya was the son of Dhevadheththa. The real Agnidheva or Fire-god himself was born as the son of Dhevadheththa with the name of Agnivesya. This Agnivesya was a celebrated Rishi or Saint and was also well-known in the names of Kaaneena and Jaathukarnya.

ततो ब्रह्मकुलं जातमाग्निवेश्यायनं नृप ।  
नरिष्यन्तान्वयः प्रोक्तो दिष्टवंशमतः शृणु ॥ २२॥

22

Thatho Brahmakulam jaathamaAgnivesyaayanam, Nripa,  
Narishyanthaanvayah prokthaa, dhishtavamsamathah srinu.

Hey, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! The Braahmanical dynasty known as Agnivesyaayana was formed or founded by Agnivesya. [Agnihothri Braahmana community is a later, fallen, Branch of Agnivesyaayana.] Thus, I have given the list and a brief description of the dynasty of Narishyantha. And now I will provide you with the list of the dynasty of Dhishta. Please listen.

नाभागो दिष्टपुत्रोऽन्यः कर्मणा वैश्यतां गतः ।  
भलन्दनः सुतस्तस्य वत्सप्रीतिर्भलन्दनात् ॥ २३॥

23

Naabhaago Dhishtaputhroanyah karmmanaa vaisyathaam gethah  
Bhalandhanah suthasthasya vathsapreethirBhalandhanaath.

Another Naabhaaga was born to Dhishta. Please remember that Naabhaaga is different from the first Naabhaaga. Because of his occupational duty and activities, he became a Vaisya as he was engaged in agriculture and business. This Naabhaaga's son was Bhalandha. Son of Bhalandha was Vathsapreethi.

वत्सप्रीतेः सुतः प्रांशुस्तत्सुतं प्रमतिं विदुः ।  
खनित्रः प्रमतेस्तस्माच्चाक्षुषोऽथ विविंशतिः ॥ २४॥

24

Vathsapreetheh suthah Praamsusthathsutham Premathim vidhuh  
Khanithrah PremathesthasmaachChaakshushoattha vivimsathih.

Praamsu was the son of Vathsapreethi. Praamsu's son was Premathi, and his son was Khanithra. Khanithra's son was Chaakshusha, and his son was Vivimsathi.

विविंशतिसुतो रम्भः खनिनेत्रोऽस्य धार्मिकः ।  
करन्धमो महाराज तस्यासीदात्मजो नृप ॥ २५॥

25

Vivimsathi sutho Rembhah Khaninethroasya ddhaarmmikah  
Karanddhamo, Mahaaraaja, thasyaaseedhaathmajo, Nripa.

Rembha was the son of Vivimsathi. The most Religiously Principled King Khaninethra was the son of Rembha. Hey, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! King Karanddhama was the son of Khaninethra.

तस्यावीक्षित्सुतो यस्य मरुत्तश्चक्रवर्त्यभूत् ।  
संवर्तोऽयाजयच्च वै महायोग्यङ्गिरःसुतः ॥ २६॥

26

ThasyaAveekshith sutho yesya Maruththaschakravarththyabhooth  
Samvarththoayaajayadhyam vai mahaayogyAnggiraah suthah.

The name of Karanddhama's son was Aveekshith. Maruththa was the son of Aveekshith. Maruththa was a great noble personality, and he became a very famous and popular emperor. The great mystic Samvarththaka, the son of famous Rishi Anggira, engaged Maruththa in performing a great Yejnja or sacrificial ceremony.

मरुत्तस्य यथा यज्ञो न तथाऽन्यस्य कश्चन ।  
सर्वं हिरण्मयं त्वासीद्यत्किञ्चिच्च्वास्य शोभनम् ॥ २७॥

Maruththasya yetthaa Yejnjo na thatthaanyasya kaschana  
Sarvvam hiranmayam thvaasiidhyeth kinjchichchaasya sobhanam.

No one in the world has ever conducted a Yejnja like the Yejnja conducted by Maruththa. It was so divine and great. All the paraphernalia used for the Yejnja was made of pure gold.

अमाद्यदिन्द्रः सोमेन दक्षिणाभिर्द्विजातयः ।  
मरुतः परिवेष्टारो विश्वेदेवाः सभासदः ॥ २८॥

AmaadhyadhIndhrah Somena dhekshinaabhirhvijaathayah  
Maruthah pariveshtaaro Visvedhevaah sabhaasadhah.

By drinking extra large quantities of Soma-Resa, Indhra got intoxicated. The Braahmanaas who conducted the Yejnja were over-satisfied by receiving ample contributions and rewards as Dhekshina. The Visvadhevaas or all the demigods of heaven were the members of the Assembly of that Yejnja. Maruth-Dhevaas or all the gods who control the winds were supplying feasts and foodstuffs in the Yejnja.

मरुत्तस्य दमः पुत्रस्तस्यासीद्राज्यवर्धनः ।  
सुधृतिस्तत्सुतो जज्ञे सौधृतेयो नरः सुतः ॥ २९॥

Maruththasya Dhemah puthrasthasyaaseedhraajyavardhddhanah  
Suddhrithisthathsutho jejnje sauddhritheyo narah suthah.

Dhema was the son of that famous Maruththa. Hey, Raajan! The son of Dhema was Raajyavardhddhana and his son was King Suddhrithi. The name of Suddhrithi's son was Nara.

तत्सुतः केवलस्तस्माद्धन्धुमान् वेगवांस्ततः ।  
बन्धुस्तस्याभवद्यस्य तृणबिन्दुर्महीपतिः ॥ ३०॥

30

Thathsuthah KevalasthasmaadhvIndhumaan Vegavaamsthathah  
Benddhusthasyaabhavadhyesya Thrinabindhurmmaheepathih.

Kevala was the son of Nara. Dhvindhumaan or Dhvundhumaan was the son of Kevala. Vegavaan was the son of Dhvindhumaan. Benddhu was the name of the son of Vegavaan. Benddhu's son was Thrinabindhu who became the king of the whole world.

तं भेजेऽलम्बुषा देवी भजनीयगुणालयम् ।  
वराप्सरा यतः पुत्राः कन्या चेडविडाभवत् ॥ ३१ ॥

31

Tham bhajeAlambushaa Dhevee bhajaneeyagunaalayam  
Varaapsaraa yethah puthraah kanyaa Chedavidaabhavath.

The best of the Apsaraas and the noblest and most well qualified girl called Alambusha accepted equally and similarly well qualified Thrinabindhu as her beloved husband. She gave birth to many sons and a daughter named Idavida or Ilavila for King Thrinabindhu.

तस्यामुत्पादयामास विश्रवा धनदं सुतम् ।  
प्रादाय विद्यां परमामृषिर्योगेश्वरात्पितुः ॥ ३२ ॥

32

Thasyaamuthapaadhayaamaasa Visravaa Ddhanadham sutham  
Avaapa Vidhyaam paramaamRishirYogesvaraath pithuh.

Visravas, the great Rishi Sreshtta and the Master of Mystic Yoga, married Idavida and begot the most celebrated son, Ddhanesa or Kubera or Kuvera, who is the god of wealth. Visravas learned Mystic Yoga from his father Pulasthya. [Visravas is the son of Pulasthya. Remember he is also the father of Raavana and others.]

विशालः शून्यबन्धुश्च धूम्रकेतुश्च तत्सुताः ।  
विशालो वंशकृद्राजा वैशालीं निर्ममे पुरीम् ॥ ३३॥

33

Visaalah Soonyabendddhuscha Ddhoomrakethuscha thathsuthaah  
Visaalo vamsakridhraajaa Vaisaaleem nirmame pureem.

Oh, the best of Kuru Dynasty and the Crown Jewel of all Emperors!  
Thrinabindhu had three sons. They were, Noblest Visaala,  
Soonyabendddhu and Ddhoomrakethu. Of them Visaala, the eldest, created  
a dynasty and constructed a palace and city of his own with the name  
Vaisaali. Visaala became the most famous and well-known King of the  
world.

हेमचन्द्रः सुतस्तस्य धूम्राक्षस्तस्य चात्मजः ।  
तत्पुत्रात्संयमादासीत्कृशाश्वः सहदेवजः ॥ ३४॥

34

Hemachandhrah suthasthasya Ddhoomraakshasthasya chaathmajah  
Thathputhraath samyemaadhaaseeth Krisaasva Sahadhevajah.

Hemachandhra was the son of Visaala. Hemachandhra's son was  
Ddhoomraaksha, and his son was Samyema. Sahadheva was the son of  
Samyema. The best of the Kings called Krisaasva was the son of  
Sahadheva.

कृशाश्वात्सोमदत्तोऽभूद्योऽश्वमेधैरिडस्पतिम् ।  
इष्ट्वा पुरुषमापाग्यां गतिं योगेश्वराश्रितः ॥ ३५॥

35

Krisaasvaath Somadheththoabhoodhyoasvameddhairldaspathim  
Ishtvaa purushamapaagyaam gethim Yogeswaraasrithah.

Somadheththa was the son of Krisaasva. Somadheththa conducted many  
famous Asvameddha Yaagaas and other virtuous Yejnjaas. By conducting

many religiously virtuous Yaagaas and Yejnjaas, he worshipped and offered obeisance to The Prime and Primordial Supreme Personality Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan Who is the Master of Mystic Yoga and sole Resource of Mystic Power. Thus, he sought shelter and support from the Master of Yogic Power and Parabrahmam or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan and attained Aathmasaakshaathkaaram.

सौमदत्तिस्तु सुमतिस्तत्सुतो जनमेजयः ।  
एते वैशालभूपालास्तृणबिन्दोर्यशोधराः ॥ ३६ ॥

36

Saumadheththisthu Sumathisthathsutho Jenamejeyah  
Ethe VaisaalabhoopaalaasThrinabindhoriesoddharaah.

Sumathi was the son of Somadheththa. Hey, Raajan! Sumathi's son was King Jenamejeya. All these Kings of Visaala dynasty have properly maintained and further increased the name and fame of Thrinabindhu Mahaaraaja by ruling the Kingdom in accordance with Ddharmma Nishttaas or Religious Principles.

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां  
संहितायां नवमस्कन्धे द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ॥ २ ॥

Ithi Sreemadh Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam  
Samhithaayaam NavamaSkanddhe [VaivasvathaManuVamsaVarnnanam]  
[Naama] DhvitheeyoAddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Second Chapter [Named as] [Narrative Details of the Dynasties of the Sons of Vaivasvatha Manu] Of the Ninth Canto of the Most Divine and the Supreme Most and the Greatest Mythology Known as Sreemadh Bhaagawatham.

**Om Shree Krishnaaya Param Brahmane Namah!**  
**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**  
**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**  
**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**