

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)

॥ एकविंशोऽध्यायः - २१ ॥

EKAVIMSATHITHAMOADDHYAAYAH (CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE)

[Bharadhvaaja VamsaanuVarannanam - RenthidhevaKattha]

**[The Dynasty of Bharatha through Bharadhvaaja - The Story of
Renthidheva]**

[In this chapter we can read the dynasty of Bharatha, the son of Dhushyantha, and the glorifying stories of Renthidheva. Bharadhvaaja was provided by Maruths to Bharatha as his son. The son of Bharadhvaaja was Manyu. Manyu had five sons. Of the five sons, Nara had a son called Sankrithi who had two sons called Guru and Renthidheva. Renthidheva

was the most exalted devotee of Supreme Soul Lord Vishnu Bhagawaan. He was self-realized and was able to see every entity of this universe in relation with Vishnu Bhagawaan and as equal. Renthidheva had to starve for Forty-Eight Days without any food and drink. The next morning when he got some rice, pudding and water as grace he shared it fully with a Braahmana, Soodhra, Chandaala and dogs, without him taking anything. His prayers to Lord Vishnu were to let him have the capacity to bear the sufferings and pains of all other entities and not for any prosperity or material benefits or comforts for himself. It was the Thri Moorththees who came as Braahmana, Soodhra and Chandaala and begged for food from Renthidheva. He was not very excited when they appeared to him in their divine forms. Being very pleased with Renthidheva, Vishnu Bhagawaan gave him the positions in His abode of Vaikuntta after liberating him completely from the repeated births and deaths in this material universe. Not only that Renthidheva was able to attain liberation from material life but also all those who followed his principles, and all his associates were also liberated from material life. From Gergga came Sini and from him Gaarggya. Gaarggya's sons and their progeny became Braahmanaas. Thus, from a Kshethriya all Braahmanaas were established. The son of Mahaaveerya was Dhurathiksheya and all his three sons also attained the position of Braahmana. The son of Brihathkshethra was Hasthi and the city of Hasthinapuram was established by him. Hasthi had three sons: Ajameedda, Dhvimeedda and Purumeedda. Priyameddha, who also became a Braahmana, was one of the most popular descendants of Ajameedda. We can read the list of many other Kshethriyaas and Braahmanaas of this dynasty including the birth of Kripa and Kripee as the twin children of Saradhvaan who belongs to the dynasty of Gauthama. Please continue to read for more details....]

श्रीशुक उवाच

SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Brahmarshi Said):

वितथस्य सुतो मन्युर्बृहत्क्षत्रो जयस्ततः ।
महावीर्यो नरो गर्गः सङ्कृतिस्तु नरात्मजः ॥ १ ॥

1

Vithatthasya sutho ManyurBrihathkshethro Jayasthathah
Mahaaveeryo Naro Gerggah Sankrithisthu Naraathmajah.

गुरुश्च रन्तिदेवश्च सङ्कृतेः पाण्डुनन्दन ।
रन्तिदेवस्य हि यश इहामुत्र च गीयते ॥ २॥

2

Guruscha Renthidhevascha Sankritheh Paandunandhana!
Renthidhevasya he yesa ihaamuthra cha geeyathe.

Because Bharadhvaaja was delivered by Maruths, he was known as Vithattha. The son of Vithattha or Bharadhvaaja was Manyu. Hey, Heroic Raajan! 1) Brihathkshethra, 2) Jeya, 3) Mahaaveerya, 4) Nara and 5) Gergga were the Five sons of Manyu. Of these Five sons of Manyu, Sankrithi or Samkrithi was born as the son of Nara. Sankrithi had two sons named 1) Guru and 2) Renthidheva. Of them, Renthidheva's fame, glories and popularity still prevail and are well-known even today in the planets of Earth and Heaven of the universe and people are gloriously singing his stories.

वियद्वित्तस्य ददतो लब्धं लब्धं बुभुक्षतः ।
निष्किञ्चनस्य धीरस्य सकुटुम्बस्य सीदतः ॥ ३॥

3

Viyadhviththasya dhedhatho lebddham lebddham bubhukshathah
Nishkinjchanasya ddheerasya sakutumbasya seedhathah.

व्यतीयुरष्टचत्वारिंशदहान्यपिबतः किल ।
घृतपायससंयावं तोयं प्रातरुपस्थितम् ॥ ४॥

4

Vyetheeyurashtachathvaarimsadhehaanyapibathah kila
Ghrithapaayasasamyavam thoyam praatharupastthitham.

कृच्छ्रप्राप्तकुटुम्बस्य क्षुत्तृड्भ्यां जातवेपथोः ।
अतिथिर्ब्राह्मणः काले भोक्तुकामस्य चागमत् ॥ ५॥

Krichcchrapraapthakutumbasya kshuthridbhyaam jaathavepatthoh
AthitthirBraahmanah kaale bhokthukaamasya chaagemath.

Renthidheva never endeavored to earn anything and possess anything. He used to live with whatever comes to him by the blessing and will of Providence. His wealth and possessions were the blessings of Providence. Even that also, he used to donate for charities and welfare of others. Thus, his livelihood was miserable and difficult to maintain day to day essentials for living. He was almost starving as he used to donate whatever he gets. He never used to have any savings or earnings. Thus, Renthidheva along with his chaste wife and children used to lead a very miserable tight life in poverty. On one occasion they were to go without food and even without anything to drink for straight Forty-Eight days and nights. On the Forty-Ninth day morning they received some rice, pudding and water and at the time while they, along with the children, were getting prepared to eat, a Braahmana who was very hungry and weak arrived as a guest.

तस्मै संव्यभजत्सोऽन्नमादृत्य श्रद्धयान्वितः ।
हरिं सर्वत्र सम्पश्यन् स भुक्त्वा प्रययौ द्विजः ॥ ६ ॥

Thasmai samvyebhajath soannamaadrithya sredhddhayaanvithah
Harim sarvvathra sampasyan sa bhukthvaa preyayau dhvijah.

The most auspicious Renthidheva, being self-realized, sees Lord Hari or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan in everything and in everyone. Initially, he shared the food and gave to the Braahmana guest. The Braahmana guest ate the food and happily departed.

अथान्यो भोक्ष्यमाणस्य विभक्तस्य महीपते ।
विभक्तं व्यभजत्तस्मै वृषलाय हरिं स्मरन् ॥ ७ ॥

Atthaanyo bhokshyamaanasya vibhakthasya Maheepathe!
Vibhaktham vyebhajath thasmai vrishalaaya Harim smaran.

When they were to divide and eat the remaining food, a Soodhra arrived. Renthidheva, thinking and remembering Hari Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan in everyone gave the major portion of the remaining food to the Soodhra guest.

याते शूद्रे तमन्योऽगादतिथिः श्वभिरावृतः ।
राजन् मे दीयतामन्नं सगणाय बुभुक्षते ॥ ८॥

8

Yaathe Soodhre thamanyoagaadhathitthih svabhiraavrithah
“Raajan me dheeyathaamannam sarenaaya bubhukshathe.”

After eating the food, the Soodhra also went away. Thereafter, a person with a few dogs arrived there and spoke to Renthidheva: “Hey, Raajan! I and these dogs are starving. Oh, Lord! Please provide us with some food to eat immediately.”

स आदृत्यावशिष्टं यद्वहमानपुरस्कृतम् ।
तच्च दत्त्वा नमश्चक्रे श्वभ्यः श्वपतये विभुः ॥ ९॥

9

Sa aadrithyaavasishitam yedh behumaanapuraskritham
Thachcha dheththvaa namaschakre svabhyah svapathaye Vibhuh.

With great respect and high regards, Renthidheva gave all the remaining food to the dogs and the Master of the dogs, who were also his guests. And then Renthidheva saluted and prostrated them thinking that they were Hari Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.

पानीयमात्रमुच्छेषं तच्चैकपरितर्पणम् ।
पास्यतः पुलकसोऽभ्यागादपो देह्यशुभस्य मे ॥ १०॥

10

Paaneeyamaathramuchchesham thachchaikaparitharppanam
Paasyathah Pulkasoabhyaagaa”dhapo dhehayasubhasya me.”

There was only a little bit of drink left, and that too very scantily enough for one person. When they took that drink and were about to drink, a Chandaala arrived there begging: “Please provide anything to drink.”

तस्य तां करुणां वाचं निशम्य विपुलश्रमाम् ।
कृपया भृशसन्तप्त इदमाहामृतं वचः ॥ ११ ॥

11

Thasya thaam karunaam vaacham nisamya vipulasremaam
Kripayaa bhrisasanthaptha idhamaahaamritham vachah.

Aggrieved at hearing the pitiable crying request of fatigued and weak Chandaala, Renthidheva very sweetly and mercifully spoke the following Amrith or Nectar like words:

न कामयेऽहं गतिमीश्वरात्परा-
मष्टद्धियुक्तामपुनर्भवं वा ।
आर्तिं प्रपद्येऽखिलदेहभाजा-
मन्तःस्थितो येन भवन्त्यदुःखाः ॥ १२ ॥

12

“Nakaamayeaham gethimEeswaraath paraa-
MAShtardhddhiyukthaamapunarbhavam vaa
Aarththim prepadhyakhiladhehabhaajaa-
MANthahstthitho yena bhavanthyadhuhkhaah.”

“I do not pray and worship Bhagawaan Hari Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan with the desire to have wealth or material possessions or Ashtaisvaryaas of Mystic Yoga or even Nirvvaana or Moksha which is liberation from repeated births and deaths. I just desire from Bhagawaan Hari Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan that I may be permitted and provided with the power to stay within all the elements and entities of

the universe and consume or suffer all their distresses and difficulties and pains and sufferings so that they will be freed from their sufferings.”

क्षुत्तृद् श्रमो गात्रपरिश्रमश्च
दैन्यं क्लमः शोकविषादमोहाः ।
सर्वे निवृत्ताः कृपणस्य जन्तो-
र्जिजीविषोर्जीवजलार्पणान्मे ॥ १३॥

13

“Kshuththrit sremo gaathraparisremascha
Dahianyam klemah sokavishaadhamohaah
Sarvve nivriththaah kripanasya jentho-
RjJijeevishorjeevajelaarppanaanme.”

“If I offer this water to maintain his life, the life of this poor Chandaala, who is struggling to live, I will be freed from all hunger, thirst, fatigue, trembling of the body, moroseness, distress, lamentation and illusion. [Illusion about the existence of the universe and the entities and elements therein.] There is no doubt about it.”

इति प्रभाष्य पानीयं म्रियमाणः पिपासया ।
पुल्कसायाददाद्धीरो निसर्गकरुणो नृपः ॥ १४॥

14

Ithi prebhaashya paaneeyam mriyamaanah pipaasayaa
Pulkasaayaadhedhaadhdheero nisarggakaruno Nripah.

Having spoken thus, Renthidheva who was almost on the verge of death due to starvation and thirst offered the water he had to the Chandaala out of mercy and compassion to his co-living entities.

तस्य त्रिभुवनाधीशाः फलदाः फलमिच्छताम् ।
आत्मानं दर्शयाञ्चक्रुर्माया विष्णुविनिर्मिताः ॥ १५॥

15

Thasya Thribhuvanaaddheesaah phaladhaah phalamichcchathaam
Aathmaanam dhersayaanjchakrurmmaayaa Vishnuvinirmithaah.

At that time Renthidheva was able to see Brahmadheva, Siva and Vishnu Bhagawaan Who are the Supreme Lords of all the Three Worlds, under Whose illusory power the Universe is created and Who can satisfy all materially ambitious men by giving them any rewards they desire, as they presented Themselves with Their Own Forms to Renthidheva. [It was Brahma, Siva and Vishnu who appeared to him as Braahmana, Soodhra, Chandaala, etc. as his guests earlier.]

स वै तेभ्यो नमस्कृत्य निःसङ्गो विगतस्पृहः ।
वासुदेवे भगवति भक्त्या चक्रे मनः परम् ॥ १६॥

16

Sa vai thebhyo namaskrithya nissanggo vigethasprihah
Vaasudheve Bhagawathi bhakthyya chakre namah param.

Renthidheva has no ambition to enjoy any material benefits from those Dhevaas like Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. As he was fully detached, he offered obeisance and prostration to them without asking for anything. He was fully attached to Vaasudheva Bhagawaan Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan and with sincere and ardent devotion on Vaasudheva Bhagawaan he offered obeisance to them again and again.

ईश्वरालम्बनं चित्तं कुर्वतोऽनन्यराधसः ।
माया गुणमयी राजन् स्वप्नवत्प्रत्यलीयत ॥ १७॥

17

Eeswaraalambanam chiththam kurvvathoananyaraaddhasah
Maayaa gunamayee, Raajan, svapnavath prethyaleeyatha.

Hey, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! Renthidheva was a pure devotee of Lord Sree Krishna Bhagawaan Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. Therefore, the Maaya or the illusory power which is the creation of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree

Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan could not exhibit before him and did not affect and influence him. For him Maaya vanished just like a dream.

तत्प्रसङ्गानुभावेन रन्तिदेवानुवर्तिनः ।
अभवन् योगिनः सर्वे नारायणपरायणाः ॥ १८॥

18

Thathpresanggaanubhaavena Renthidhevaanuvarththinah
Abhavan Yoginah sarvve Naaraayanaparaayanaah.

All those who followed the principles of Renthidheva and all the associates of Renthidheva were totally favored by his mercy and became pure devotees of Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan and fully detached from material life and fully attached to Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. Thus, they all became Self-Realized Yogees.

गर्गाच्छिनिस्ततो गार्ग्यः क्षत्राद्ब्रह्म ह्यवर्तत ।
दुरितक्षयो महावीर्यात्तस्य त्रय्यारुणिः कविः ॥ १९॥

19

Gerggaachcchinisthatho Gaargyah Kshethraath Brahma hyavarththatha
Dhurathiksheyo mahaaveeryaath thasya threyiyaarunih Kavih.

पुष्करारुणिरित्यत्र ये ब्राह्मणगतिं गताः ।
बृहत्क्षत्रस्य पुत्रोऽभूद्धस्ती यद्धस्तिनापुरम् ॥ २०॥

20

Pushkaraarunirithyathra ye Braahmanagethim gethaah
Brihathkshethrasya puthroabhoodhddhasthee yedhddhasthinaapuram.

From Gergga came the son Sini and the son of Sini was Gaarggya. Although Gaarggya was a Kshethriya, the generation of Braahmanaas or Bhoosuraas of this earth were born from him. The son of Mahaaveerya

was Dhurathiksheya and his sons were the famous 1) Threyiyaaruni, 2) Kavi and 3) Pushkaraaruni. Although all these three sons of Dhurathiksheya were born in the dynasty of Kshethriya, they too attained the status of Braahmanaas. The son of Brihathkshethra was Hasthi. The city of Hasthinapura or Hasthinapuram was established by Hasthi. [This Hasthinapura is near modern New Delhi.]

अजमीढो द्विमीढश्च पुरुमीढश्च हस्तिनः ।
अजमीढस्य वंश्याः स्युः प्रियमेधादयो द्विजाः ॥ २१ ॥

21

Ajameeddo Dhvimeeddascha Purumeeddascha Hasthinah
Ajameeddasya vamsyaah syuh Priyameddhaadhayo dhvijaah.

Hasthi had three sons named 1) Ajameedda, 2) Dhvimeedda and 3) Purumeedda. Priyameddha was the primary and foremost descendant of Ajameedda and all progeny of Ajameedda including Priyameddha attained the position of Braahmanaas.

अजमीढाद्बृहदिषुस्तस्य पुत्रो बृहद्धनुः ।
बृहत्कायस्ततस्तस्य पुत्र आसीज्जयद्रथः ॥ २२ ॥

22

Ajameeddath Brihadhishu, sthasya puthro brihadhddhanuh
Brihathkaayasthasthasya Puthra aaseerjJeyadhretthah.

From Ajameedda came another son named Brihadhishu and his son was Brihadhddhanu or Brihadhddhanus. The son of Brihdhddhanu was Brihathkaaya and his son was Jeyadhrettha.

तत्सुतो विशदस्तस्य सेनजित्समजायत ।
रुचिराश्वो दृढहनुः काश्यो वत्सश्च तत्सुताः ॥ २३ ॥

23

ThatsuthoVisadha, sthasya Senajith samajaayatha
Ruchiraasvo Dhriddahanuh Kaasyo Vathsascha thathsuthaah.

Hey, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! The son of Jeyadhrettha was Visadha and his son was Senajith and Senajith had Four sons and they were: 1) Ruchiraasva, 2) Dhriddahanu or Dhriddahanus, 3) Kaasya and 4) Vathsa.

रुचिराश्वसुतः पारः पृथुसेनस्तदात्मजः ।
पारस्य तनयो नीपस्तस्य पुत्रशतं त्वभूत् ॥ २४॥

24

Ruchiraasvasuthah Praajnjah, Pritthusenasthadhaathmajah
Paarasthaththanayo neepasthasya puthrasatham thvabhooth.

Praajnja was born from Ruchiraasva and Pritthusena from Praajnja. Paara was the son of Pritthusena. The son of Paara was Neepa and from Neepa, One Hundred sons were born.

स कृत्व्यां शुककन्यायां ब्रह्मदत्तमजीजनत् ।
स योगी गवि भार्यायां विश्वक्सेनमधात्सुतम् ॥ २५॥

25

Sa krithyaam Sukakanyaayaam Brahmadheththamajeejenath
Sa yogee Gevi bhaaryaayaam Vishvaksenamaddhaath sutham.

Neepa also had another son named Brahmadheththa with another wife called Krithvi who was the daughter of Suka. Brahmadheththa was a great Yogi. Brahmadheththa begot a son named Vishvaksena on his wife Gevi who was also known as Saraswathi.

जैगीषव्योपदेशेन योगतन्त्रं चकार ह ।
उदक्स्वनस्ततस्तस्माद्ब्रह्मलादो बार्हदीषवाः ॥ २६॥

26

Jaigeshavyopadhesena Yogathanthram chakaara ha
Udhaksvanasthathasthmaath Bhallaadho Baarhadheeshavaah.

It was Vishvaksena, the son of Brahmadheththa, who was also a Master and Scholar of Yoga who compiled the Yoga Thantra or Yogathantra, meaning the scientific techniques of Yogaas, as advised and instructed by Jaigeeshavya. Udhaksvana or Udhaksena was the son of Vishvaksena and the son of Udhaksvana was named as Bhallaadha. Hey, Mahaaraajan! All these sons were descendants of Brihadhishu. Now, I will tell the names of the descendants of Dhvimeedda.

यवीनरो द्विमीढस्य कृतिमांस्तत्सुतः स्मृतः ।
नाम्ना सत्यधृतिर्यस्य दृढनेमिः सुपार्श्वकृत् ॥ २७॥

27

Yeveenaro Dhvimeeddasya Ddhrithimaasthath suthasthathah smritha
Naamnaa Sathyaddhrithiryesya Dhriddanemih Supaasvakrith.

Dhvimeedda's son was Yeveenara, and his son was Ddhrithimaan, and son was Sathyaddhrithi and Dhriddanemi was the son of Sathyaddhrithi. Hey, Raajan! The son of Dhriddanemi was Supaarsva.

सुपार्श्वत्सुमतिस्तस्य पुत्रः सन्नतिमांस्ततः ।
कृतिर्हिरण्यनाभाद्यो योगं प्राप्य जगौ स्म षट् ॥ २८॥

28

Supaarsvaath Sumathisthasya puthrah Sannathimaamsthathah
KrithirHiranyanaabhaadh yo yogam praapya jegau smashat.

संहिताः प्राच्यसाम्नां वै नीपो ह्युग्रायुधस्ततः ।
तस्य क्षेम्यः सुवीरोऽथ सुवीरस्य रिपुञ्जयः ॥ २९॥

29

Samhithaah praachyasaamnaam vai Neepo hyUgraayuddhasthathah
Thasya Kshemyah Suveeroattha, Suveerasya Ripunjayah.

From Supaarsva came Sumathi and from him Sannathimaan and his son was Krithi. Krithi achieved Mystic Power from Hiranyanaabha, or Brahma and he divided Praachhyasaama of Saama Vedha into Six Samhithaas and

taught to the world. The names of those Samhithaas are known as Praachyasaamnaas. The son of Krithi was Neepa, and his son was Ugraayuddha, and his son was Kshemya, and his son was Suveera, and his son was Ripunjjeya.

ततो बहुरथो नाम पुरमीढोऽप्रजोऽभवत् ।
नलिन्यामजमीढस्य नीलः शान्तिः सुतस्ततः ॥ ३० ॥

30

Thatho Behurethho naama Purameeddoaprejoabhavath
NalinyaamAjameeddasya Neelah Saanthih suthasthathah.

From Ripunjjeya, King Behureththa was born. Purumeedda was sonless. Ajameedda had a son named Neela by his wife Nalini. Hey, Mahaaraajan! The son of Neela was Saanthi.

शान्तेः सुशान्तिस्तत्पुत्रः पुरुजोऽर्कस्ततोऽभवत् ।
भर्म्याश्वस्तनयस्तस्य पञ्चासन् मुद्गलादयः ॥ ३१ ॥

31

Saantheh Susaanthisthath puthah PurujoArkkasthathoabhavath
Bharmyaasvasthanayasthasya PanjchaasanMudhgelaadhayah.

यवीनरो बृहदिषुः काम्पिल्यः सञ्जयः सुताः ।
भर्म्याश्वः प्राह पुत्रा मे पञ्चानां रक्षणाय हि ॥ ३२ ॥

32

Yeveenaro Brihadhishuh Kaampilyah Sanjjayah suthaah
Bharmyaasvah Praaha “puthaa, me panjchaanaam rekshanaaya hi.”

विषयाणामलमिमे इति पञ्चालसंज्ञिताः ।
मुद्गलाद्ब्रह्म निर्वृत्तं गोत्रं मौद्गल्यसंज्ञितम् ॥ ३३ ॥

33

“Vishayaanaamalamime” ithi Panjchaalasamjnithaah
MudhgelaadhBrahma nirvtiththam gothram Maudhgelyasamjnitham.

The son of Saanthi was Susaanthi and his son was Puruja, and his son was Arkka. The son of Arkka was Bharmyaasva and he had Five sons: 1) Mudhgela, 2) Yeveenara, 3) Brihadhishu, 4) Kaampilya and 5) Sanjjaya. Bharmyaasva instructed and requested his sons: “Oh, my Sons! Please take charge of my Five states. You are competent enough to do so.” Thus, his Five sons were known as Panjchaalaas. From Mudhgela came the Braahmana dynasty known as Maudhgelya or Maudhgelyaas.

मिथुनं मुद्गलाद्भ्राम्याद्विवोदासः पुमानभूत् ।
अहल्या कन्यका यस्यां शतानन्दस्तु गौतमात् ॥ ३४॥

34

Mitthunam Mudhgelaadh BhaarmyaadhDhivodhaasah pumaanabhooth
Ahalyaa kanyakaa yesyaam Sathanandhasthu Gauthamaath.

Mudhgela, the eldest son of Bharmyaasva, had twin children, a male and a female. The male child was Dhivodhaasa, and the female was Ahalya. Saint Gauthama wedded Ahalya, and they had a son named Sathanandha.

तस्य सत्यधृतिः पुत्रो धनुर्वेदविशारदः ।
शरद्वांस्तत्सुतो यस्मादुर्वशीदर्शनात्किल ॥ ३५॥

35

Thasya Sathyaddhirthih puthro Ddhanurvedhavisaradhah
Saradhvaamsthathutho yesmaadhUrvaseedhersanaath kila.

The son of Sathanandha was Sathyaddhrithi who was a Ddhanurvedha Aachaarya, meaning an Expert of Archery. His son was Saradhvaan. One day when he met the Apsara Kanyaka Urvvasi, he discharged his semen which fell on the clump of Sara grass. [Sara grass is a grass with arrow-like sharp leaves.] And from that semen on the clump of the Sara grass, twin children were born, one male and another female.

शरस्तम्बेऽपतद्रेतो मिथुनं तदभूच्छुभम् ।
तद्दृष्ट्वा कृपयागृह्णाच्छन्तनुर्मृगयां चरन् ।
कृपः कुमारः कन्या च द्रोणपत्न्यभवत्कृपी ॥ ३६ ॥

36

Sarasthambeapathath retho mitthunam thadhabhoochcchubham
Thadhhrishtvaa Kripayaagrihnaachcchanthanurmrigayaam charan
Kripah kumaarah kanyaa cha Dhronapathnyabhavath Kripee.

While Santhanu Mahaaraaja was on a hunting excursion, he saw those children lying in the forest. Out of compassion he took those children home. Later, the male child was known as Kripa and the female Kripee. Kripee later became the wife of Dhronaachaarya or Dhrona.

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां
संहितायां नवमस्कन्धे एकविंशोऽध्यायः ॥ २१ ॥

Ithi Sreemadh Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam
Samhithaayaam NavamaSkanddhe [Bharadhvaaja VamsaanuVarannanam -
RenthidhevaKattha] EkaVimsathithamoAddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Twenty-First Chapter [Named as] [The Dynasty of
Bharatha through Bharadhvaaja - The Story of Renthidheva] 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 Namoh Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!
Om Namoh Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!
Om Namoh Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!