

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)

॥ त्रयोविंशोऽध्यायः - २३ ॥

**THREYOVIMSATHITHAMOADDHYAAYAH (CHAPTER TWENTY-
THREE)**

**YedhuVamsaAnuVarnnana [YedhuVamsaAnuKeerththanam]
The Description of Yedhu Vamsa or Description of the Dynasty of
Yeyaathi [Description of the Glories of Yedhu Vamsa]**

[In this chapter we can read some portions of the dynasty of Yedhu or Yaadhava and some of its branches. Anu, the fourth son of Yeyaathi, had three sons. Of them the dynasty of Sabhaanara includes many popular kings like Angga, Vangga, Romapaadha, etc. Romapaadha was the friend

of Dhesarettha. As he was childless, Dhesarettha gave his daughter Saantha who has been accepted by Romapaadha as his own. She got married to Rishyasringga. Rishyasringga performed Maruthva Yaaga and thus Romapaadha begot a son called Chathurangga. Thus, the progenies of Romapaadha will continue. We can read that Addhorettha who adopted Karnna, the Kaaneena Puthra of Kunthi, belonged to this dynasty. Anu's dynasty goes to Prechethaas who conquered defeating the Mlechchhaas. The progeny of Thurvvasu starts with Vahni. Bhaanu, Thribhaanu, Karanddhama, Marutha, etc. belonged to his dynasty. Marutha was sonless he adopted Dhushyantha, the most popular king from the dynasty of Pooru. But as the progenies of Pooru were entitled for the throne, Dhushyantha went back to his own dynasty. Yedhu was the eldest son of Yeyaathi, and his dynasty is known by the name Yaadhavaas. Sree Krishna Bhagawaan belongs to this dynasty of Yaadhava. Yedhu had four sons. The most popular Krithaveerya or Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna belonged to this dynasty. As explained earlier in Parasuraama Charitham, almost all, leaving five, sons of Kaarthhaveerya were killed by Parasuraama. In the progenies of those five there was a king called Veethihothra whose son was Maddhu who had One Hundred sons. Vrishni was the eldest of them. The dynasty came from Maddhu is known as Maaddhavaas and the dynasty from Vrishni as Vaishnavaas. As both came originally from Yedhu, they both can commonly be called as Yaadhavaas or Yedhoos. We can read the dynasties of other three sons of Yeyaathi also here. In this dynasty there was a king named Ruchaka who had five sons. One of them was Jyaamagha who was son-less or without a son. His wife was Saibya. We can read the story, how he begot Vidharbha for his barren wife. Please continue to read for more details.]

श्रीशुक उवाच

SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Brahmarshi Said):

अनोः सभानरश्चक्षुः परोक्षश्च त्रयः सुताः ।
सभानरात्कालनरः सृञ्जयस्तत्सुतस्ततः ॥ १ ॥

1

Anoh SabhaanarasChakshuh Parokshascha threyah suthaah
Sabhaanarath Kaalanarah Srinjyasthathsuthasthathah.

Hey, Raajan! Now I will explain the Yedhu dynasty. Anu, the fourth son of Yeyaathi, had three sons named: 1) Sabhaanara, Chakshu and Paroksha. Kaalanara was the son of Sabhaanara and the son of Kaalanara was Srinjjaya.

जनमेजयस्तस्य पुत्रो महाशीलो महामनाः ।
उशीनरस्तितिक्षुश्च महामनस आत्मजौ ॥ २॥

2

Jenamejayasthasya puthro Mahaaseelo Mahaamanaah
UseenarasThithikshuscha Mahaamanasa aathmajau.

The son of Srinjjaya was Jenamejeya and his son was the great Mahaaseela and Mahaamana or Mahaamanas or Mahaamanasa was born as the son of Mahaaseela. Two sons named Useenara and Thithikshu were born as the son of Mahaamanasa.

शिबिर्वनः शमिर्दक्षश्चत्वारोशीनरात्मजाः ।
वृषादर्भः सुवीरश्च मद्रः कैकेय आत्मजाः ॥ ३॥

3

SibirVanah SamirdhDhekshaschathvaarOseenaraathmajaah
Vrishadherbhah Suveerascha Madhrah Kaikeya aathmajaah.

शिबेश्चत्वार एवासंस्तितिक्षोश्च रुषद्रथः ।
ततो हेमोऽथ सुतपा बलिः सुतपसोऽभवत् ॥ ४॥

4

Sibeschathvaara evaasamsthirthikshoscha *Rusadhretthah
Thatho Hemoattattha Suthapaa Belih Suthapasoabhavath.

*Vrishdhretthah

Oh, the most intelligent king Pareekshith! The King Useenara had four sons. They were 1) Sibi, 2) Vana or Vara, 3) Sami and 4) Dheksha. From Sibi came four sons named 1) Vrishadherbha, 2) Suveera or Suddheera, 3)

Madhra and 4) Kaikeya or Kaikaya who was a great learned scholar of Aathama Thatthva or the Principles of Self or Soul-Realization. The son of Thithikshu was Rusadhrettha and his son was Hema or Homa and from him came Suthapa and from Suthapa came Beli.

अङ्गवङ्गकलिङ्गाद्याः सुहृपुण्ड्रान्ध्रसंज्ञिताः ।
जज्ञिरे दीर्घतमसो बलेः क्षेत्रे महीक्षितः ॥ ५॥

5

AnggaVanggaKalinggaadhyaah SuhmaPundhraanddhrasamjnjithaah
Jejnjure Dheerghathamaso Beleh Kshethre Maheekshithah.

By the semen of Dheerghathama in the wife of Emperor Beli Six sons took birth namely: 1) Angga, 2) Vangga, 3) Kalingga, 4) Suhma, 5) Pundra and 6) Anddhra or Onddhra. [This is confusing as it is not mentioned why Dheerghathama produced a child with the wife of Beli. The story of Dheerghathama was explained in chapter Seventeen. And not sure whether it was Bharadhvaaja, the son of Uththiyatha who the brother of Brihaspathi was, which the story has been explained in Chapter Eighteen as He was also known as Dheerghathama.]

चक्रुः स्वनाम्ना विषयान् षडिमान् प्राच्यकांश्च ते ।
खनपानोऽङ्गतो जज्ञे तस्माद्विविरथस्ततः ।
सुतो धर्मरथो यस्य जज्ञे चित्ररथोऽप्रजाः ॥ ६॥

6

Chakruh svanaamnaa Vishayaan Shadimaan Praachyakaamscha the
KhanapaanoAnggatho jejnje thasmaadh Dhiviretthasthathah
Sutho Ddharmmarettho yesya jejnje Chithraretthoaprejaah.

These Six sons headed by Angga established a State in the Eastern direction bearing their own names and became the kings of those states. The son of Angga was Khanapaana or Khalapaana and his son was Dhivirettha. From Dhivirettha came Ddhrammarettha and his son was the most virtuous and intelligent Chithrarettha. Chithrarettha did not have any children, or he was sonless.

रोमपाद इति ख्यातस्तस्मै दशरथः सखा ।
शान्तां स्वकन्यां प्रायच्छदृष्यशृङ्ग उवाह ताम् ॥ ७॥

7

Romapaadha ithi khyaathasthasmai Dhesaretthah sakhaa
Saanthaam svakanyaam praayachchadhRishyasringgaa uvaaha thaam.

This Chithrarettha was popularly known by another name, Romapaadha, and he was a close friend of Dhesarettha Mahaaraaja. Dhesarettha gave his own daughter Saantha to Romapaadha, and he accepted her as his daughter. And Romapaadha got Saantha wedded to the great scholarly Saint Rishyasringga. [The details of the story can be read in Vaalmiki Raamaayana and Anantha Raamaayana.]

देवेऽवर्षति यं रामा आनिन्युर्हरिणीसुतम् ।
नाट्यसङ्गीतवादित्रैर्विभ्रमालिङ्गनार्हणैः ॥ ८॥

8

Dheveavarshathi yem Raamaa Aaneenyurharineesutham
Naatyasanggeethavaadhithrairvibhramaalingganaarhanaih.

When the Dhevaas of heaven failed to shower rain in the country of Romapaadha for many years, as advised by Brahmin Priests and Advisors, Rishyasringga was brought from the forest by allurements of the prostitutes, who danced and staged enticing theatrical performances accompanied by music. Thus, Rishyasringga was brought from the forest to the city by enticing him like that.

स तु राज्ञोऽनपत्यस्य निरूप्येष्टिं मरुत्वतः ।
प्रजामदाद्दशरथो येन लेभेऽप्रजाः प्रजाः ॥ ९॥

9

Sa thu raajnjoanapathyasya niroopyeshtim Maruthvathah
Prejaamadhaadh Dhesarettho yena lebheaprejah prejaah.

As Romapaadha was sonless, Rishyasringga performed a Yaaga called Maruthva or Mahendhra, son-giving sacrifice, and to beget son. As Dhesarettha had no issues, Rishyasringga performed the same Yaaga and got him sons.

चतुरङ्गो रोमपादात्पृथुलाक्षस्तु तत्सुतः ।
बृहद्रथो बृहत्कर्मा बृहद्भानुश्च तत्सुताः ॥ १० ॥

10

Chathuranggo Romapaadhaath, Pritthulaakshasthu thathsuthah
Brihadhrettho Brihathkarmmaa Brihathbhaanuscha thathsuthaah.

Thus, Romapaadha, with the mercy of Rishyasringga, begot a son named Chathurangga. From Chathurangga came Pritthulaaksha and he had three sons named: 1) Brihadhrettha, 2) Brihathkarmma and 3) Brihadhbhaanu.

आद्याद्बृहन्मनास्तस्माज्जयद्रथ उदाहृतः ।
विजयस्तस्य सम्भूत्यां ततो धृतिरजायत ॥ ११ ॥

11

Aadhyaadh BrihanmanaasthasmaajJeyadhrettha udhaahrithaa
Vijayasthasya Sambhoothyaam thatho Ddhithirajaayatha.

Of the three, the eldest, Brihadhrettha begot a son named Brihanmanas and his son was Jeyadhrettha. Jeyadhrettha, on his wife Sambhoothi, begot a son called Vijaya. Ddhirithi was son of Vijaya.

ततो धृतव्रतस्तस्य सत्कर्माधिरथस्ततः ।
योऽसौ गङ्गातटे क्रीडन् मञ्जूषान्तर्गतं शिशुम् ॥ १२ ॥

12

Thatho Ddhirithavrathasthasya Sathkarmmaaddhiretthasthathah
Yoasau Ganggaathate creedan Manjjushaantharggetham sisum.

कुन्त्यापविद्धं कानीनमनपत्योऽकरोत्सुतम् ।

वृषसेनः सुतस्तस्य कर्णस्य जगतीपतेः ॥ १३ ॥

13

Kuntyaapavidhddham kaaneenamanapathyoakarothe sutham
Vrishasena suthasthasya Karnnasya Jegatheepathe!

From Ddhrithi came Ddhrithavratha, from Ddhrithavratha came Sathkarma and his son was Addhorettha. When king Addhorettha was playing in the banks of river Ganges, Addhorettha found a baby wrapped up in a basket. The baby has been left by Kunthi because he was a Kaaneena, meaning a child or son born before marriage or the son born when the girl is still a virgin. Because Addhorettha had no sons of his own, he raised this baby as his own. Oh, the King of the World! This child was the most famous Karnna. The son of Karnna was Vrishasena.

द्रुह्योश्च तनयो बभ्रुः सेतुस्तस्यात्मजस्ततः ।
आरब्धस्तस्य गान्धारस्तस्य धर्मस्ततो धृतः ॥ १४ ॥

14

Dhruhyoscha thanayo Bebhruh Sethusthasyaathmajasthathah
Aarebdddhashtasya Gaanddhaarasthasya Ddharmmasthatho Ddhrithah

Now, I am going to describe the dynasty of Dhruhyu. The son of Dhruhyu was Bebhru and his son was Sethu and from Sethu came Aarabddha and from him came king Gaanddhaara and Ddharmma was the son of Gaanddhaara. The son of Ddharmma was Ddhritha.

धृतस्य दुर्मदस्तस्मात्प्रचेताः प्राचेतसं शतम् ।
म्लेच्छाधिपतयोऽभूवन्नृदीचीं दिशमाश्रिताः ॥ १५ ॥

15

Ddhrithasya Dhurmmanaa,sthasmaath Prechethaah, Praachethasama
satham

Mlechcchaaddhipathayoabhoovannudheecheem dhisamaasrithaah.

The son of Ddhritha was Dhurmmanas or Dhurmmadha and his son was Prechetha or Prechethas. The sons of Prechetha were called Prechethaas and they were One Hundred in number. Prechethaas conquered and occupied the northern side of Bhaaratha which was ruled by the Mlehcchaas who were devoid of Vedhic civilization.

तुर्वसोश्च सुतो वह्निर्वह्नेर्भर्गोऽथ भानुमान् ।
त्रिभानुस्तत्सुतोऽस्यापि करन्धम उदारधीः ॥ १६॥

16

Thurvvasoscha sutho VahnirVahner*1Bhaargoattha Bhaanumaan
*2Subhaanusthathsuthoasyaapi Karanddhama udhaaraddheeh.
*1 Bhargga *2 Thribhaanu

Now, the son of Thurvvasu was Vahni and his son was Bhaaga who was also known by the name Bhargga, and his son was Bhaanumaan and from Bhaanumaan came Subhaanu who was known by another name Thribhaanu, and his son was the most generous and magnanimous Karanddhama.

मरुतस्तत्सुतोऽपुत्रः पुत्रं पौरवमन्वभूत् ।
दुष्यन्तः स पुनर्भेजे स्वं वंशं राज्यकामुकः ॥ १७॥

17

Maruthasthathsuthoaputhrah puthram Pauravamanvabhooth
Dhushyanthah sa punarbheje svam vamsam raajyakaamukah.

The son of Karanddhama was Marutha. As Marutha was sonless he adopted Dhushyantha, who was a famous king of the dynasty of Pooru, as his own. But Mahaaraaja Dhushyantha, desiring to occupy the throne, returned to his original dynasty of Pooru.

ययातेर्ज्येष्ठपुत्रस्य यदोर्वंशं नरर्षभ ।
वर्णयामि महापुण्यं सर्वपापहरं नृणाम् ॥ १८॥

18

Yeyaatherjjyeshttaputhrasya Yedhorvamsam Nararshabha!
Varnnayaami mahaapunyam sarvvapaapaharam nrinaam.

Oh, Nararshabha or the Most Exalted Human Being or Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! Now I shall explain to you the dynasty of Yedhu, the eldest son of Yeyaathi. This is about the Yedhuvamsa. This description is supremely pious and virtuous. It will vanquish all the reactions of sinful activities in human society.

यदोर्वशं नरः श्रुत्वा सर्वपापैः प्रमुच्यते ।
यत्रावतीर्णो भगवान् परमात्मा नराकृतिः ॥ १९॥

19

Yedhorvamsam narah sruthvaa sarvvapaapaih premuchyathe
Yethraavatheernno Bhagawaan Paramaathmaa naraakrithih.

Those who listen to the stories of Yedhuvamsa would be freed from the miseries of repeated births and deaths of this material world as a result of their sinful activities. They will be fully liberated from the reactions of all their evil and sinful deeds. Bhagawaan Sree Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan Who is the Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan took the incarnation in the Form an ordinary man In this dynasty of Yedhu or Yedhuvamsa. Therefore, it is most pious and virtuous.

यदोः सहस्रजित्करोष्टा नलो रिपुरिति श्रुताः ।
चत्वारः सूनवस्तत्र शतजित्प्रथमात्मजः ॥ २०॥

20

Yehdoh Sahasrajith Kroshtaa Nalo Ripurithi sruthaah
Chathvaarah soonavasthathra Sathajith pretthamaathmajah.

महाहयो वेणुहयो हैहयश्चेति तत्सुताः ।
धर्मस्तु हैहयसुतो नेत्रः कुन्तेः पिता ततः ॥ २१॥

21

Mahaahayo Venuhayo Haihayaschethi thathsuthaah

Ddarmmasthu Haihayasurht Nethrah Kuntheh pithaa thathah.

The most intelligent Yedhu had four sons named: 1) Sahasrajith, 2) Kroshta, 3) Nala or Anala and 4) Ripu. Of these four, Sahasrajith, the eldest, had a son named Sathajith and he had three sons named: 1) Mahaahaya, 2) Venuhaya or Renuhaya and 3) Haihaya. Ddharmma was the son of Haihaya. The son of Ddharmma was Nethra and his son was Kunthi.

सोहञ्जिरभवत्कुन्तेर्महिष्मान् भद्रसेनकः ।
दुर्मदो भद्रसेनस्य धनकः कृतवीर्यसूः ॥ २२॥

22

Sohanjjirabhavath KunthermMahishmaan Bhadhrasenakah
Dhurmmadho Bhadhrasenasya Ddhanakah KrithaveeryasooH

The son of Kunthi was Sohanjjith and his son was Mahishma and from Mahishma came Bhadhrasenaka and from him came two sons known as Dhurmmadha and Ddhanaka.

कृताग्निः कृतवर्मा च कृतौजा धनकात्मजाः ।
अर्जुनः कृतवीर्यस्य सप्तद्वीपेश्वरोऽभवत् ॥ २३॥

23

Krithaagnih Krithavarmmaa cha Krithaujaa Ddhanakaathmajaah
Arjjunah Krithaveeryasya saphthadhveepesvaroabhavath.

The most exalted Ddhanaka was the father of four sons named 1) Krithaveerya, 2) Krithaagni, 3) Krithavarmma and 4) Krithauja. From Krithaveerya came Arjjuna, also very popularly known by the name Kaarthhaveeryaarjjuna, who became the Lord and Controller of all the Seven Islands of the world.

दत्तात्रेयाद्धरेरंशात्प्राप्तयोगमहागुणः ।
न नूनं कार्तवीर्यस्य गतिं यास्यन्ति पार्थिवाः ।
यज्ञदानतपोयोगश्रुतवीर्यदयादिभिः ॥ २४॥

Dheththaathreyaadddhareramsaath praapthayogamahaagunah
Na noonam Kaarththaveeryasya gethim yaasyanthi Paarththivaah
Yeijnadhaanthapoyogasruthaveeryajayaadhibih.

This Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna was a staunch devotee of Dheththaathreya Who was Partial Expansion of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. He was blessed by Dheththaathreya by providing Mystic Yoga of Ashtaisvaryaas and thus became the most powerful and exalted and unchallengeable Emperor of the world. No other kings and emperors in the world could equal Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna in sacrifice, charity, generosity, magnanimity, austerity, mystic power, education, knowledge, strength, power, might, compassion or mercy.

पञ्चाशीति सहस्राणि ह्यव्याहृतबलः समाः ।
अनष्टवित्तस्मरणो बुभुजेऽक्षय्यषड्वसु ॥ २५ ॥

Panjchaaseethisahasraani hyavyaahathabelah samaah
Anashtaviththasmarano bubhujeakshayiya shadvasu.

For Eighty-Five Thousand years, Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna enjoyed all material opulence and prosperity with full bodily strength and unimpaired memory. Or in other words, he enjoyed inexhaustible material opulence with his six senses.

तस्य पुत्रसहस्रेषु पञ्चैवोर्वरिता मृधे ।
जयध्वजः शूरसेनो वृषभो मधुरूर्जितः ॥ २६ ॥

Thasya puthrasahasreshu panjchaivorvvarithaa mrididhe
Jeyaddhvajah Sooraseno Vrishabho MaddhurOorjjithah.

Arjjuna or Kaarththaveeryaarjjuna has One Thousand Sons. Of them only five remained alive after the fight with Parasuraama or Bhaarggava-Raama

and their names were: 1) Jayadhddhvaja, 2) Soorasena, 3) Vrishabha, 4) Maddhu and 5) Oorjjitha.

जयध्वजात्तालजङ्घस्तस्य पुत्रशतं त्वभूत् ।
क्षत्रं यत्तालजङ्घाख्यमौर्वतेजोपसंहृतम् ॥ २७॥

27

Jayadhddhvajaath Thaalajengghasthasya puthrasatham thvabhooth
Kshethram yeth ThaalajengghaakhyamAurvvathejopasamhritham.

The son of Jayadhddhvaja was Thaalajenggha, who had One Hundred Sons. They were known by the name Thaalajengghaas. The whole Kshethriya dynasty of Thaalajengghaas were annihilated by Mahaaraaja Sagara with the blessings and power received from the Great Rishi Aurvva. [Aurvva is a close friend and Associate of Parasuraama.]

तेषां ज्येष्ठो वीतिहोत्रो वृष्णिः पुत्रो मधोः स्मृतः ॥ २८॥

28

Theshaam jyesttho Veethihothro Vrishnih puthro Maddho srmritha.

Of the sons of Thaalajenggha, the eldest was Veethihothra and his son was Maddhu and from Maddhu came the most celebrated Vrishni.

तस्य पुत्रशतं त्वासीद्वृष्णिज्येष्ठं यतः कुलम् ।
माधवा वृष्णयो राजन् यादवाश्चेति संज्ञिताः ॥ २९॥

29

Thasya puthrasatham thvaaseeth Vrishnijyeshttam yethah kulam
Maaddhavaa Vrishnayo, Raajan, Yaadhavaaschethi samjnjithaah.

Maddhu had One Hundred Sons of whom Vrishni was the eldest. The dynasty of Maddhu is known as Maaddhavaas and the dynasty from Vrishni is known by the name Vaishnava and as the origin of both Maddhu and Vrishni was Yedhu, both these dynasties of Maaddhavaas and Vishnavaas are known by the name Yaadhava or Yaadhavaas or Yedhoos.

यदुपुत्रस्य च क्रोष्टोः पुत्रो वृजिनवांस्ततः ।
श्वाहिस्ततो रुशेकुर्वै तस्य चित्ररथस्ततः ॥ ३० ॥

30

Yedhuputhrasya cha Kroshtoh puthro Vrijinavaamsthathah
Svaahisthatho Rusekurvvai thasya Chithraretthasthatha.

शशबिन्दुर्महायोगी महाभोजो महानभूत् ।
चतुर्दशमहारत्नश्चक्रवर्त्यपराजितः ॥ ३१ ॥

31

Sasabindhurmahaayogee Mahaabhogo Mahaanabhooth
Chathurdhdhesamahaarethnaschakravarththyaparaajithah.

The Son of Yedhu was Kroshta, and his son was Vrijinavaan and from him came Svahitha or Svaahitha or Svahi and his son was Ruseku or Vishadgu and from him Chithrarettha was born. The son of Chithrarettha was Sasabindhu. King Sasabindhu was greatly fortunate and was a great Mystic who was endowed with all the fourteen opulence and was the owner of Fourteen great jewels. He became unconquerable to anyone in the world. He was most effulgent with all opulence, prosperity and auspiciousness.

तस्य पत्नीसहस्राणां दशानां सुमहायशाः ।
दशलक्षसहस्राणि पुत्राणां तास्वजीजनत् ॥ ३२ ॥

32

Thasya pathneeshasraanaam dhesaanaam sumahaayesaah
Dhesalekshasahasraani puthraanaam thaasvajeejenath.

Sasabindhu, the Supreme Lord and Controller of the World, had ten thousand wives and he begot One Lakh or One Hundred Thousand sons on each of them. Thus, he had Ten Thousand Lakhs or a Billion sons.

तेषां तु षट् प्रधानानां पृथुश्रवस आत्मजः ।

धर्मो नामोशना तस्य ह्यमेधशतस्य याट् ॥ ३३ ॥

33

Theshaam thu shatpreddhaanaanaam Pritthusrevasa aathmaja
Ddharmmo naamoasanaa thasya hayameddhasathasya yaat.

Of those sons, six were the foremost, bearing the names such as Pritthusrevas or Pritthusreva, Pritthukeerthi, Pritthuyesas, etc. starting with Pritthoos. Of the six, Pritthusrevas had a son named Ddharmma and his son was Usanas. And this King Usanas had conducted One Hundred Asvameddha Yaagaas.

तत्सुतो रुचकस्तस्य पञ्चासन्नात्मजाः शृणु ।
पुरुजिद्रुकमरुकमेषुपृथुज्यामघसंज्ञिताः ॥ ३४ ॥

34

Thathsutho Ruchakasthasya Panjchaasannaathmajaah srinu
PurujidhrukmaRukmeshu PritthujaamAghasamjnithaah.

ज्यामघस्त्वप्रजोऽप्यन्यां भार्या शैब्यापतिर्भयात् ।
नाविन्दच्छत्रुभवनाद्भोज्यां कन्यामहारषीत् ॥ ३५ ॥

35

JyaamAghasthvaprejoapyanyaam bhaaryaamSaibyaapathirbhayaath
Naavindhachcchathrubhavanaadhbhojyaam kanyaamaharasheeth.

The son of Usanas was Ruchaka who had five sons named: 1) Purujith, 2) Rukma, 3) Rukmeshu, 4) Pritthu and 5) Jyaamagha. The wife of Jyaamagha was Saibya. Jyaamagha could not beget any sons on his wife Saibya but as he was very fearful of his wife, he did not accept another wife. Once Jyaamagha brought home a beautiful and charming girl, a prostitute, from the palace of his royal enemy after defeating and conquering them.

रथस्थां तां निरीक्ष्याह शैब्या पतिमर्षिता ।
केयं कुहक मत्स्थानं रथमारोपितेति वै ॥ ३६ ॥

Retthastthaam thaamnireekshyaaha Saibya pathimamarshithaa,
 “Keyam Kuhaka! Mathastthaanam retthamaaropi”thethi vai.

Upon seeing a beautiful girl in the chariot along with her husband, Saibya became very angry and shouted at her husband: “You, Cheater! How dare you keep another girl in my seat. [It is normally the wife who sits next to her husband in the chariot.] Who is this girl?”

सुषा तवेत्यभिहिते स्मयन्ती पतिमब्रवीत् ।
 अहं वन्ध्यासपत्नी च सुषा मे युज्यते कथम् ॥ ३७॥

“Snushaa have”thathyabhihithe smayanthee pathimabreveeth
 “Aham vanddhyaasapathnee cha snushaa me yujyathe Kattham?”

Fearful of wife, Jyaamagha replied: “This is your daughter-in-law.” Saibya laughed satirically and retorted to him: “I have no sons and I am sterile and will not have sons in the future also. And as you do not have another co-wife. In that case, How can this girl be my daughter-in-law?”

जनयिष्यसि यं राज्ञि तस्येयमुपयुज्यते ।
 अन्वमोदन्त तद्विश्वेदेवाः पितर एव च ॥ ३८॥

“Jenayishyasi yam Raajnji thasyeyammupayujyathe”
 Anvamodhantha thadhvisvedhevaah pithara eva cha.

Jyaamagha replied: “Oh, my dear Queen! I shall see that you indeed have a very bright son, and that this beautiful girl will become his wife and thus your daughter-in-law.” When fearfully, the King responded that all the Dhevaas and Pithroos who were very pleased with the King due to his staunch devotion and worship confirmed to them that it would happen like that.

शैब्या गर्भमधात्काले कुमारं सुषुवे शुभम् ।
स विदर्भ इति प्रोक्त उपयेमे स्तुषां सतीम् ॥ ३९॥

39

Saibyaa gerbhamddhaath kaale Kumaaram Sushuve subham
Sa Vidharbha ithi proktha upayeme Snushaam satheem.

As long ago, Jyaamagha had worshipped Dhevaas and Pithroos, they were very pleased and satisfied with him. Although Saibya was barren, with blessings of Dhevaas and Pithroos, she became pregnant and in due course of time she gave birth to a son. That son was named as Vidharbha. Before the birth of the Son, the girl was accepted as the daughter-in-law, therefore, Vidharbha accepted that girl, who was very chaste, as his wife.

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां संहितायां
नवमस्कन्धे यदुवंशानुवर्णने त्रयोविंशोऽध्यायः ॥ २३॥

Ithi Sreemadh Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane NavamaSkanddhe
YedhuVamsaAnuVarnnane [YedhuVamsaAnuKeerththanam]
ThreyoVimsathithamoAddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Twenty-Third Chapter [Named as] In The Description of Yedhu Vamsa or Description of the Dynasty of Yeyaathi [Description of the Glories of Yedhu Vamsa] 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!