

**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)**

॥ द्वाविंशोऽध्यायः - २२ ॥

**DHVAAVIMSATHITHAMOADDHYAAYAH (CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO)**

**[SomavamsaParampara - AjameeddaParampara]**

**[In The Dynasty of Soma or Chandhra - The Descendants of  
Ajameedda]**

[This chapter describes the dynasty of Dhivodhaasa in which we can see the descendants of Kauravaas and Paandavaas. Also, we can see the descendants of Jeraasanddha of Raakshasa Kula. The son of Dhivodhaasa was Mithraayu who had four sons: Chyavana, Sudhaasa, Sahadheva and Somaka. Of them, the youngest Somaka had One

Hundred sons of whom Jenthu was the eldest and Prishatha the youngest. From Prishatha, Dhruvpatha was born and he had a daughter called Dhraupathi and sons headed by Dhrishtadyumna. And descendants of them will be listed. Another son of Ajameedha was Riksha and from him came Samvarana and his son was Kuru who established the holy Kurukshetra. Chedhipaas, Maageddhaas, are all descendants of Kuru and interestingly Paandavaas and Jeraasanddhaas – Jeraasanddha was the son of Brihadhrettha - are all descendants of the same family. We can read how Santhanu became the king as his elder brother, Dhevaapi, went to the forest to gain Aathmajnaanam. Dhevaapi gained Mystic Power and he will re-establish Soma Vamsa after the end of this Kali-Yuga and the beginning of next Sathya-Yuga. Santhanu and his wife Ganga begot Bheeshma. Bheeshma vowed not to marry in his life. Santhanu also married Sathyavathi, the daughter of a Fisherman. On Sathyavathi he begot two sons Chithraanggadha and Vichithraveerya. Chithraanggadha was killed by a Genddharva bearing the same name. Vichithraveerya had two wives called Ambika and Ambaalika. He died without having any sons. Vedhavyaasa, son of Sathyavathi and Paraasara, begot Ddhritharaashtra, Paandu and Vidhura at the request of his mother on the wombs of Ambika and Ambaalika and their maid. Ddhritharaashtra begot One hundred sons headed by Dhuryodhana and a daughter called Dhusseela on his wife, Gaanddhaari. Paandu was prevented from having a sexual life. His wife Kunthi begot Yuddhishtira, Bheema and Arjuna with the blessing of Yama, Vaayu and Indhra. Maadhri, another wife of Paandu, begot two sons from Asvinedhevaas. They were Nakula and Sahadheva. We can read the entire list of Past, Present, and Future members of different branches of Soma Vamsa with some related stories in this chapter. Please continue to read for more details...]

श्रीशुक उवाच

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

मित्रेयुश्च दिवोदासाञ्च्यवनस्तत्सुतो नृप ।  
सुदासः सहदेवोऽथ सोमको जन्तुजन्मकृत् ॥ १ ॥

1

Mithreyuscha DhivodhaasaachChyevanasthathsutho Nripa!  
Sudhaasah Sahadhevoattha Somako Jenthujenmakrith.

Hey, Raajan! The son of Dhivodhaasa was Mithraayu or Mithraayus. Mithraayu had four sons: 1) Chyevana or Chyavana 2) Sudhaasa, 3) Sahadheva, 4) Somaka and of them the son of Somaka was Jenthu.

तस्य पुत्रशतं तेषां यवीयान् पृषतः सुतः ।  
(स तस्माद्द्रुपदो जज्ञे सर्वसम्पत्समन्वितः ।)  
द्रुपदो द्रौपदी तस्य धृष्टद्युम्नादयः सुताः ॥ २॥

2

Thasya puthrasatham theshaam Yeveeyaan Prishathah suthah  
(Sa thasmaadhdhrupadho jejnje sarvasampathsamanvithah)  
Dhrupatho Dhraupathee thasya Ddhrishtadhyumnaadhayah suthaah.

Somaka had One Hundred sons and of them Jenthu was the eldest and Prishatha was the youngest. The son of Prishatha was Dhrupatha who was most opulent in all supremacy. Dhraupathi, a daughter, and Dhrishtadhyumna, a son, were born to Dhrupatha.

धृष्टद्युम्नाद्दृष्टकेतुर्भार्म्याः पञ्चालका इमे ।  
योऽजमीढसुतो ह्यन्य ऋक्षः संवरणस्ततः ॥ ३॥

3

Dhrishtadhyumnaadh DdhrishtakethurBhaarmyaah Panjchaalakaa ime  
YoAjameeddasutho hyanya Rikshah Samvaranasthathah.

The son of Dhrishtadhyumna was Dhrishtakethu. Dhrupatha had many other sons besides Dhrishtadhyumna. All these personalities and their descendants are known as Bhaarmyaas or Paanjchaalaas or Paanjchaalakaas. Hey, Mahaaraajan! Now, I will describe another dynasty that came from Ajameedda. From Riksha, the son of Ajameedda, came Samvarana.

तपत्यां सूर्यकन्यायां कुरुक्षेत्रपतिः कुरुः ।  
परीक्षित्सुधनुर्जह्नुर्निषधाश्वः कुरोः सुताः ॥ ४॥

4

Thapathyaam Sooryakanyaayaam Kaurukshethrapathih Kuruh  
Pareekshtih SuddhanurjJehnumNishaddhaasvah Kuroh suthaah.

सुहोत्रोऽभूत्सुधनुषश्च्यवनोऽथ ततः कृती ।  
वसुस्तस्योपरिचरो बृहद्रथमुखास्ततः ॥ ५ ॥

5

Suhothroabhooth SuddhanushasChyevanoattha thathah Krithee  
Vasusthasyoparicharo Brihadhretthamukhaasthathah.

कुशाम्बमत्स्यप्रत्यग्रचेदिपाद्याश्च चेदिपाः ।  
बृहद्रथात्कुशाग्रोऽभूदृषभस्तस्य तत्सुतः ॥ ६ ॥

6

KusaambaMathsyaprethyagraChedhipaadhyascha Chedhipaah  
Brihadhretthaath KusaasvoabhoodhRishabhasthasya, thathsuthah

जज्ञे सत्यहितोऽपत्यं पुष्पवांस्तत्सुतो जहुः ।  
अन्यस्यां चापि भार्यायां शकले द्वे बृहद्रथात् ॥ ७ ॥

7

Jejnje Sathyahithoapathyam Pushpavaam, sthathsutho Jehuh  
Anyasyaam chaapi bhaaryaayaam Sakale dhve Brihadhretthaath.

Thapathi, the daughter of Soorya-Dheva or Sun-god, was the wife of Samvarana and the great Kuru was the son of them. Please bear in mind that the most famous Kurukshethra was established by this Kuru Mahaaraajan. 1) Pareekshi or Pareekshith, 2) Suddhanu or Suddhanus, 3) Jehnu and 4) Nishaddhaasva were the sons of Kuru. From Suddhanu, Suhothra was born. Chyavana or Chyevana was born from Suhothra and Krithi was born from Chyevana. The son of Krithi was Uparichara Vasu or Vasu. Uparichara Vasu had many sons headed by Brihadhrettha and others like Kusaamba, Mathsyaa, Prethyagra and Chedhipa or Chedhipaadha. They became the rulers of Chedhi Raajya or Chedhi State. Kusaasva was the son of Brihadhrettha. The son of Kusaasva was

Rishabha and his son was Sathyahi, and his son was Pushpavaan, and his son was Jehu or Jahu. Through the womb of another wife, Brihadhrettha begot two halves of a son or a son in two pieces.

ते मात्रा बहिरुत्सृष्टे जरया चाभिसन्धिते ।  
जीव जीवेति क्रीडन्त्या जरासन्धोऽभवत्सुतः ॥ ८॥

8

The maathraa behiruthsrishte Jerayaa chaapi sanddhithe  
Jeeva jeevethi kreedanthayaa Jeraasanddhobhavath suthah.

The mother rejected and threw away those two pieces of her son. A demoness called Jera was wandering in that area and found those two pieces and playfully joined them and said: "Come to life, come to life!" Thus, the son called Jeraasanddha was born.

ततश्च सहदेवोऽभूत्सोमापिर्यच्छ्रुतश्रवाः ।  
परीक्षिदनपत्योऽभूत्सुरथो नाम जाह्नवः ॥ ९॥

9

Thathascha Sahadhevoabhooth Somaapiryachcchruthasrevaah  
Pareekshidhanapathyabhooth Surettho naama Jaahnavah.

Sahadheva was the son of Jeraasanddha. Sahadheva's son was Somaapi and from him came his son named Sruthasreva or Sruthasrevas. The son of Kuru called Pareekshi had no sons, but the son of Kuru called Jehnu had a son named Surettha.

ततो विदूरथस्तस्मात्सार्वभौमस्ततोऽभवत् ।  
जयसेनस्तत्तनयो राधिकोऽतोऽयुतो ह्यभूत् ॥ १०॥

10

Thatho Viddooretthasthasmaath Saarvabhaumasthathoabhavath  
Jeyasena,sthaththanayo RaaddhikoAtho\*Dhyumaanabhooth.

\*Ayuthohyabhooth

ततश्च क्रोधनस्तस्माद्देवातिथिरमुष्य च ।  
ऋष्यस्तस्य दिलीपोऽभूत्प्रतीपस्तस्य चात्मजः ॥ ११ ॥

11

Thathascha kroddhanasthasmaadh Dhevaathitthiramushya cha  
\*Rikshasthasya Dhileepoabhooth Predheepasthasya chaathmajah.  
\*Rishyasthasya

The son of Surettha was Vidoorettha or Vidhoorettha and his son was Saarvvabhauma, and his son was Jayasena or Jeyasena and Raaddhika was his son. From Raaddhika came Ayuthaayu who was also known by the name Dhyumaan and Kroddhana came as his son. Dhevaathitthi was the son of Kroddhana and the son of Dhevaathitthi was Riksha and his son was Dhileepa and Pretheepa or Pratheepa was born as the son of Dhileepa.

देवापिः शन्तनुस्तस्य बाह्लीक इति चात्मजाः ।  
पितृराज्यं परित्यज्य देवापिस्तु वनं गतः ॥ १२ ॥

12

Dhevaapih Santhanusthasya Baahleeka ithi chaathmajaah  
Pithiraaajyam parithyejya Dhevaapisthu Vanam gethah.

Pratheepa had three sons named 1) Dhevaapi, 2) Santhanu and 3) Blaaheeka. Dhevaapi renounced the kingdom of his father and went to forest with the intention of worshipping The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan with austerity and penance.

अभवच्छन्तनू राजा प्राङ्महाभिषसंज्ञितः ।  
यं यं कराभ्यां स्पृशति जीर्णं यौवनमेति सः ॥ १३ ॥

13

AbhavachcChandhanoo Raajaa Praangmahaabhisahasamjnjithah  
Yam yam karaabyaam sprisathi jeernnam yeuvanamethi sah.

शान्तिमाप्नोति चैवाग्र्यां कर्मणा तेन शन्तनुः ।

समा द्वादश तद्राज्ये न ववर्ष यदा विभुः ॥ १४॥

14

Saanthimaapnothi chaivaagryaam karmmanaa thena Santhanuh  
Samaa dhvaadhesa thadhraajye na vavarsha yedhaa Vibhuh.

Thus, Santhanu took charge and became the king of the country. In the previous birth Santhanu was known by the name of Mahaabhisha, a great personality who had the ability to transform anyone from old age to youth simply by touching that person with his hands. Because he was able to make everyone happy for sense gratification, primarily by touch of hands, he got the name Santhanu. Once, there was no rainfall in his country for twelve continuous years.

शन्तनुर्ब्राह्मणैरुक्तः परिवेत्तायमग्रभुक् ।  
राज्यं देह्यग्रजायाशु पुरराष्ट्रविवृद्धये ॥ १५॥

15

“SanthanurBraahmanairukthah pariveththaayamagrabhuk  
Raajyam dhehyagrajaayaasu puraraashtravivridhddhaye.”

When the king consulted and inquired with his Brahmanical Advisors why there have been no rainfall in his country, they responded to him: “A person who rules the kingdom when his elder brother is alive is called Pariveththa, meaning the One who is faulty or guilty of enjoying the property and privileges of his elder brother. The kingdom always belongs to the elder brother. For the elevation and prosperity of your kingdom and home, you should return the kingdom to him. The rainfall will occur only if you do so.”

एवमुक्तो द्विजैर्ज्येष्ठं छन्दयामास सोऽब्रवीत् ।  
तन्मन्त्रिप्रहितैर्विप्रैर्वेदाद्विभ्रंशितो गिरा ॥ १६॥

16

Evamuktho Dhvijairjyeshttam Cchandhayaamaasa soabreveeth  
ThanmanthriprehithairViprairVedhaadhvibhremisitho giraa.

वेदवादातिवादान् वै तदा देवो ववर्ष ह ।  
देवापिर्योगमास्थाय कलापग्राममाश्रितः ॥ १७॥

17

Vedhavaadhaathivaadhaan vai thadhaa Dhevo vavarsha ha  
Dhevaapiryogamaastthaaya Kalaapagraamamaasrithah.

सोमवंशे कलौ नष्टे कृतादौ स्थापयिष्यति ।  
बाह्लीकात्सोमदत्तोऽभूद्भूरिभूरिश्रवास्ततः ॥ १८॥

18

Somavamse kalau nashte krithaadhau stthaapayishyathi,  
Blaaheekaath Somadheththoabhooth BhoorirBhoorisrevaasthathah.

When the Braahmanaas advised like that, Santhanu went to the forest and requested his elder brother, Dhevaapi, to take charge of the kingdom as it is the primary duty of a King to maintain his subjects and ensure their prosperity and welfare. Previously, however the Chief Minister [Asvavaara] of Santhanu had instigated some Braahmanaas to induce Dhevaapi to misinterpret or transgress the injunctions of Vedhaas and make himself unfit for the post of the King as the ruler. Dhevaapi has been made a Paashanda or disbeliever of Vedhaas, fearing that he may return, and the Minister will lose his authority and power. The Minister had his own selfish motivation as he was ruling the kingdom by keeping Santhanu as a puppet. When Santhanu approached Dhevaapi, he did not accept the request to be the ruler. On the contrary, he blasphemed the Vedhic Principles and therefore became fallen. Santhanu returned and became the King again. Surprisingly, Indhra was pleased with Santhanu and showered rain in the country. Dhevaapi later took the path of Mystic Yoga to control his mind and senses and went to the village called Kalaapagraama, where he is still living with full control of mind and senses. His body remains still afresh without any damage or destruction as eternal. Hey, Mahaaraajan! You are the best of all Kings. Please know that after the end of this Kali Yuga, the Soma Vamsa or Chandhra Vamsa will come to an end. And in the beginning of next Sathya Yuga, this Dhevaapi will reestablish Soma Vamsa or the Dynasty of Soma in the world. From Blaaheeka came the famous





Yesyaam Paraasaraath saakshaadhvatheernno Hareh kalaa  
Vedhaguptho munih Krishno yethoahamidhamaddhyagaam.

Sathyavathi, before her marriage to Santhanu, gave birth to the most exalted Saint who was a great scholar and the supreme authority of Vedhaas, Vedha Vyaasa or Vedhavyaasa or Krishna Dhvaipaayana or Krishnadhvaipaayana or Bhagawan Baadharaayana or Baadharaayana, who is a partial expansion of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. Sathyavathi begot Vedhavyaasa from the great saint Paraasara Muni. The most exalted saint Vedhavyaasa Maharshi is my, Sree Suka Brahmarshi's, father. He is the One who taught me this great work of literature known by the name Sreemadh Bhaagawatha Puraana.

हित्वा स्वशिष्यान् पैलादीन् भगवान् बादरायणः ।  
मह्यं पुत्राय शान्ताय परं गुह्यमिदं जगौ ॥ २२ ॥

Hithvaa svasishyaan Pailaadheen Bhagawaan Baadharaayanah  
Mahyam puthraaya saanthaaya param guhyamidham jegau.

Sree Vedha Vyaasa Maharshi, who is The partial expansion and incarnation of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan, rejecting all his other disciples like Paila and others and instructed Sreemadh Bhaagawatham to me because I was free from all material desires and very peaceful always as I have nothing other than Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan in my mind.

विचित्रवीर्योऽथोवाह काशिराजसुते बलात् ।  
स्वयंवरादुपानीते अम्बिकाम्बालिके उभे ॥ २३ ॥

Vichithraveeryoatthovaaha Kaasiraajasuthe belaath.  
Svayamvaraadhupaaneethe AmbikaAmbaalike ubhe.

King Vichithraveerya married Ambika and Ambaalika, the daughters of the king of Kaasi, who were taken away by Bheeshma by force from the arena of Svayamvara Pandal. [The story will be explained in detail later.]

तयोरसक्तहृदयो गृहीतो यक्ष्मणा मृतः ॥ २४॥

24

Thayoraasakthahridhayo griheetho yekshmanaa mrithah.

Being overly attached with both wives and always engaged with them for lusty sense gratifications, he died of a heart-attack due to tuberculosis.

क्षेत्रेऽप्रजस्य वै भ्रातुर्मात्रोक्तो बादरायणः ।  
धृतराष्ट्रं च पाण्डुं च विदुरं चाप्यजीजनत् ॥ २५॥

25

Kshethroagrajasya vai bhraathurmaathroktho Baadharaayanah  
Ddhritharaashtram cha Paandum cha Vidhuram chaapyajeejenath.

Baadharaayana or Vyaasa Muni begot two sons in the womb of wives of his brother, step-brother - Vichithraveerya as ordered by his mother, Sathyavathi. [When Vichithraveerya died without having any progeny, Sathyavathi requested Vedhavyaasa to beget a son each on Ambika and Ambaalika.] They were Ddhritharaashtra – son of Ambika - and Paandu – son of Ambaalika -. Also, Vyaasabhagawaan begot another son, the most exalted scholarly Vidhura Mahaasaya. [Vidhura was son of their maid. The story will be explained later.]

गान्धार्या धृतराष्ट्रस्य जज्ञे पुत्रशतं नृप ।  
तत्र दुर्योधनो ज्येष्ठो दुःशला चापि कन्यका ॥ २६॥

26

Gaanddhaaryaam Ddhritharaashtrasya jejnje puthrasatham Nripa!  
Thathra Dhuryoddhano jyeshtto Dhuhsalaa chaapi kanyakaa.

Hey, Raajan! Ddhritharaashtra Mahaaraaja begot One Hundred sons headed by Dhuryodhana or Suyodhana and One daughter named Dhuhsala or Dhusseela, meaning One with bad character and behavior, on his wife Gaanddhaari. They are all your ancestors.

शापान्मैथुनरुद्धस्य पाण्डोः कुन्त्यां महारथाः ।  
जाता धर्मानिलेन्द्रेभ्यो युधिष्ठिरमुखास्त्रयः ॥ २७॥

27

Saapaanmaitthunarudhddhasya Paandoh Kunthyaam Mahaaratthaah  
Jaathaa DdharmmaAnilEndhrebhyo Yuddhishtiramukhaasthreyah.

Due to a curse, Paandu was restrained or prohibited from engaging in sexual relationships and having sexual life. Therefore, Paandu requested his wife Kunthi to beget sons by using the boons she had from Dhurvvaasas. Thus, with the request and permission of Paandu, Kunthi begot three sons with the mercy and support of Ddharmma or Yema, Anila or Vaayu and Indhra. They were Yuddhishtira, Bheema and Arjjuna.

नकुलः सहदेवश्च माद्र्यां नासत्यदस्रयोः ।  
द्रौपद्यां पञ्च पञ्चभ्यः पुत्रास्ते पितरोऽभवन् ॥ २८॥

28

Nakulah Sahadhevascha Maadhryaam naasathyadhesrayoh  
Dhraupadhyaam Panjcha panjchabhyah puthraasthe pitharoabhavan.

The second wife of Paandu, Maadhri, begot two sons named Nakula and Sahadheva from Asvini-Kumaaraas or Asvini-Dhevaas. The Five brothers headed by Yuddhishtira begot One son each in the womb of their common wife Dhraupathi or Paanjchaali. Hey, Mahaaraajan! They are all your forefathers or ancestors.

युधिष्ठिरात्प्रतिविन्ध्यः श्रुतसेनो वृकोदरात् ।  
अर्जुनाच्छ्रुतकीर्तिस्तु शतानीकस्तु नाकुलिः ॥ २९॥

29

YUddhishtiraath Prethivinddhyah Sruthaseno Vrikodharaath  
Arjjunaath Sruthakeerthisthu Sathaaneekasthu Naakulih

सहदेवसुतो राजन् श्रुतकर्मा तथापरे ।  
युधिष्ठिरात्तु पौरव्यां देवकोऽथ घटोत्कचः ॥ ३० ॥

30

Sahadhevasutho, Raajan, Sruthakarmmaa thatthaapare  
Yuddhishtiraath thu Pauravyaam Dhevakoattha GHatothkachah

भीमसेनाद्धिडिम्बायां काल्यां सर्वगतस्ततः ।  
सहदेवात्सुहोत्रं तु विजयासूत पार्वती ॥ ३१ ॥

31

Bheemasenodhddhidimbaayaam Kaalyam Sarvagesthathah  
Sahadhevaath Suhothram thu Vijayaasootha Paarvathee.

From Yuddhishtira came a son Prethivinddhya, from Bheema a son Sruthasena and from Arjjuna, the son of Indhra, a son named Sruthakeerththi and as the son of Nakula came Sathaaneeka and from Sahadheva came the son Sruthakarmma. They all begot these sons from their common wife Dhraupathi or Paanjchaali. Besides, Yuddhishtira on another wife Pauravi begot a son named Dhevaka, Bheema on another wife Hidimbi begot the son with the name Ghatolkkacha and on another wife Kaali he begot Sarvagetha and Sahadheva on his wife Vijaya who was the daughter of Mountain begot a son named Suhothra.

करेणुमत्यां नकुलो नरमित्रं तथार्जुनः ।  
इरावन्तमुलुप्यां वै सुतायां बभ्रुवाहनम् ।  
मणिपूरपतेः सोऽपि तत्पुत्रः पुत्रिकासुतः ॥ ३२ ॥

32

Karenumathyaam Nakulo \*Veeramithram thathaArjjunah  
IraavanthamUloopyaam vai suthaayaam Bebhruvaahanam  
Manipoorapatheh soapi thathputhrah puthrikaasuthah.

\*Naramithram

Nakula begot a son named Veeramithra who is also known by another name as Naramithra on his wife Karenumathi. Arjjuna begot a son named Iraavaan on his wife Uloopi who was a Naagakanya, and another son named Bebhruvaahana by the womb of the princess of Manipura. The king of Manipura did not have any sons and therefore to maintain the progeny he adopted Bebhruvaahana as his own son. [That means the grandson was adopted as son as otherwise he would have counted in the dynasty of Arjjuna according to the patriarchal system. In Mahaabhaaratha we can read more details of this story.]

तव तातः सुभद्रायामभिमन्युरजायत ।  
सर्वातिरथजिद्वीर उत्तरायां ततो भवान् ॥ ३३॥

33

Thava thaathah SubhadhraayaamAbhimanyurajaayatha  
Sarvvaathiretthajidhveera Uththaraayaam thatho Bhavaan.

Oh, Mahaaraajan! Oh, Ruler of the whole Universe! Your father, Abhimanyu was born as the son of Arjjuna on his wife, Subhadhra who was the sister of Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan and Belabhadhra Bhagawaan. Abhimanyu has defeated many warriors and heroes in the Kurukshethra battle. You are born to Abhimanyu on his wife Uththara.

परिक्षीणेषु कुरुषु द्रौणेर्ब्रह्मास्त्रतेजसा ।  
त्वं च कृष्णानुभावेन सजीवो मोचितोऽन्तकात् ॥ ३४॥

34

Pariksheeneshu Kurushu DhraunerBrahmaasthrathejasaa  
Thvam cha Krishnaanubhaavena sajeevo mochithoAnthakaath.

After the whole Kuru dynasty was annihilated in the battle of Kurukshethra, you were also about to be destroyed by Brahmaasthra or the Nuclear weapon released by Asvaththamaa or Dhrauni who was the son of Dhronaachaarya. But by the mercy and compassion and affection of Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan, you were saved from death.

तवेमे तनयास्तात जनमेजयपूर्वकाः ।  
श्रुतसेनो भीमसेन उग्रसेनश्च वीर्यवान् ॥ ३५ ॥

35

Thaveme thanayaasthaatha Jenamejeyapoorvakaah  
Sruthaseno Bheemasena Ugrasenascha veeryavaan.

My dearest and most affectionate King! Your four sons headed by 1) Jenamejeya and followed by 2) Sruthasena, 3) Bheemasena and 4) Ugrasena are all very powerful and brave heroes and with exemplary qualities and characters of virtue.

जनमेजयस्त्वां विदित्वा तक्षकान्निधनं गतम् ।  
सर्पान् वै सर्पयागाग्रौ स होष्यति रुषान्वितः ॥ ३६ ॥

36

Jenamejeyasthaam vidhithvaa Thakshakaanniddhanam getham  
Sarppaan vai Sarppayaagaagnau sa hoshyathi rushaanvithah.

Because of your death by Thakshaka Sarppa or snake, your son Jenamejeya will be very angry with serpents and will conduct a Sarppa Yejnja to kill all the Sarppaas or snakes of the world.

कावषेयं पुरोधाय तुरं तुरगमेधयाट् ।  
समन्तात्पृथिवीं सर्वां जित्वा यक्ष्यति चाध्वरैः ॥ ३७ ॥

37

Kaavasheyam Puroddhaaya thuram thuragameddhayaat  
Samanthaath prithhiveem sarvvaam jithvaa yeshyathi chaaddhvaraih.

After achieving Dhigvijaya or conquering all the world, he will worship Vaasudheva Sree Krishna Bhagawaan Who is The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan by performing innumerable Asvameddha Yaagaas under the Priesthood of Thura Maharshi who is appointing him as the Supreme Aachaarya.

तस्य पुत्रः शतानीको याज्ञवल्क्यात्रयीं पठन् ।  
अस्त्रज्ञानं क्रियाज्ञानं शौनकात्परमेष्ठ्यति ॥ ३८॥

38

Thasya Puthra Sathaaneeko Yaajnavalkyaath Threyeem pattan  
Asthrainjaanam Kriyaajjaanam Saunakaath parameshyathi.

Please be known that the Sathaaneeka will be born as the son of Jenamejeya. He will learn three Aagamaas or Vedhaas [Rik, Yejur and Saama] from the most scholarly saint Yaajnavalkya. He will also learn art of archery and military art and the transcendental science from Saunaka. [By some version the art of archery and military art will be instructed to Sathaaneeka by Kripaachaarya.]

सहस्रानीकस्तत्पुत्रस्ततश्चैवाश्वमेधजः ।  
असीमकृष्णस्तस्यापि नेमिचक्रस्तु तत्सुतः ॥ ३९॥

39

Sahasraaneekasthath putrasthathaschaivaasvameddhajah  
Aseemakrishnasthasyaapi NemiChakraasthu thathsuthah.

The son of Sathaaneeka will be Sahasraaneeka and his son will be known by the name Asvameddhaja. From Asvameddhaja will come Aseemakrishna and from him will come Nemichakra as his son.

गजाह्वये हृते नद्या कौशाम्ब्यां साधु वत्स्यति ।  
उक्तस्ततश्चित्ररथस्तस्मात्कविरथः सुतः ॥ ४०॥

40

Gejaahvaye hrithe nadhyaa Kausaambhyaam saaddhu vathsyathi  
UkthasthathasChithrareththasthasmaath Kaviretthah suthah.

तस्माच्च वृष्टिमांस्तस्य सुषेणोऽथ महीपतिः ।  
सुनीथस्तस्य भविता नृचक्षुर्यत्सुखीनलः ॥ ४१॥



Thasmaachcha Vrishtimaamsthasya Sushenoattha maheepathih  
Suneetthasthasya bhavithaa Nrichakshuryeth sukheenalah.

When the city of Hasthinapura or Hasthinapuri will be inundated by the holy river Ganga, Nemichakra will move his capital to the city of Kausaambi or Kausaamba and live there comfortably. His son will be celebrated as Chithrarettha, meaning One who can ride the Chariot artistically, wonderfully and interestingly. His son will be Kavirettha who will also be known by the name Suchirettha. From Kavirettha will come the son named Vrishtimaan and from him will come Sushena who will become a celebrated Emperor of the world. Hey, Mahaaraajan! Please know that the son of Sushena will be Suneettha, and his son will be Nrichakshu or Nrichakshus whose son will be Sukheenala.

परिप्लवः सुतस्तस्मान्मेधावी सुनयात्मजः ।  
नृपञ्जयस्ततो दूर्वस्तिमिस्तस्माज्जनिष्यति ॥ ४२ ॥

Pariplevah suthasthasmaanMeddhaavee Sunayaathmajah  
Nripanjjeyasthatho Dhoorvasthimisthasmaathjjenishyathi.

तिमेर्बृहद्रथस्तस्माच्छतानीकः सुदासजः ।  
शतानीकाद्दुर्दमनस्तस्यापत्यं महीनरः ॥ ४३ ॥

ThimerBrihadhretthasthasmaachcChathaaneekah Sudhaasajah  
Sathaaneekaadh Dhurdhdhamanasthasyaapathyam \*Vaheenarah.

\*Aheenara

Paripleva will be born as the son of Sukheenala. The son of Paripleva will be Sunaya and his son will be Meddhaavi and then Nripanjjeya or Nripanjjaya will become the son of Meddhaavi. Dhoorva will be the son of Nripanjjeya and the son of Dhoorva will be Thimi and Thimi's son will be Brihadhrettha, and his son will be Sudhaasa and then from Sudhaasa,

Sathaaneeka will be born as his son. From Sathaaneeka, Dhurdhdhema will be born and from him Vaheenara will be born as his son.

दण्डपाणिर्निमिस्तस्य क्षेमको भविता नृपः ।  
ब्रह्मक्षत्रस्य वै प्रोक्तो वंशो देवर्षिसत्कृतः ॥ ४४॥

44

DhendapaanirnNimisthasya Kshemako bhavithaa Nripah  
Brahmakshethrasya vai proktho vamso Dhevarshisathkrithah

The son of Vaheenara will be Dhendapaani and his son will be Nimi and from him Kshemaka will be born. Hey, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! Thus, I have described the complete list of the dynasty of Jenamejeya, son of Pareekshith, of Soma Vamsa which will be worshiped, praised and glorified even by the Dhevarshees of their virtuous deeds and exalted greatness. This Soma Vamsa or Chandra Vamsa is the source of both Braahmanaas and Kshethriyaas and their Vamsaas or dynasties.

क्षेमकं प्राप्य राजानं संस्थां प्राप्स्यति वै कलौ ।  
अथ मागधराजानो भवितारो वदामि ते ॥ ४५॥

45

Kshemakam praapya raajaanam samstthaam praapsyathi va kalau  
Attha Maagaddharaajaano bhavithaaro vadhaami the.

Thus, in this Kali-Yuga, Kshemaka will be the last Monarch of Soma Vamsa. After Kshemaka, the Maagaddhaas will become the rulers of this country. I shall also explain to you the stories of their dynasty as well.

भविता सहदेवस्य मार्जारिर्यच्छ्रुतश्रवाः ।  
ततोऽयुतायुस्तस्यापि निरमित्रोऽथ तत्सुतः ॥ ४६॥

46

Bhavithaa Sahadhevasya MaarjaariryechcChruthasrevaah  
Thathoayuthaayusthasyaapi Niramithroattha thathsutha

सुनक्षत्रः सुनक्षत्राद्बृहत्सेनोऽथ कर्मजित् ।  
ततः सुतञ्जयाद्विप्रः शुचिस्तस्य भविष्यति ॥ ४७॥

47

Sunakshathrah, Sunakshathraath Brihathsenoattha Karmmajith  
Thathah Srithanjeyaadhviprah Suchisthasya bhavishyathi.

क्षेमोऽथ सुव्रतस्तस्माद्धर्मसूत्रः शमस्ततः ।  
द्युमत्सेनोऽथ सुमतिः सुबलो जनिता ततः ॥ ४८॥

48

Kshemoattha Suvrathasthasmaath Ddharmmanethrah \*Sarasthathah  
Dhyumathsenoattha Sumathih Subelo Jenithaa thathah.

\*Sruthasthathah

Oh, The most Exalted Ruler of the World! Sahadheva, the son of Jeraasanddha, will have a son named Maarjjaari who will also be known by the name Somaapi. From Maarjjaari will come Sruthisreva and his son will be Ayuthaayu or Yuthaayu or Ayuthaayus and his son will be Niramithra. The son of Niramithra will be Sunakshathra and from him Brihathsena and from Brihathsena, Karmmajith will be born. The son of Karmmajith will be Sruthanjaya or Srithanjaya and from him Vipra and from Vipra, Suchi will be born as his son. The son of Suchi will be Kshema and his son will be Suvratha and his son will be Ddharmmanethra or Ddharmmasuthra. From Ddharmmanethra will come Sara or Sama and from him Dhyumathsena and from him Sumathi will be born and the son of Sumathi will be Subela or Subala.

सुनीथः सत्यजिदथ विश्वजिद्यद्रिपुञ्जयः ।  
बार्हद्रथाश्च भूपाला भाव्याः साहस्रवत्सरम् ॥ ४९॥

49

Suneetthah Sathyajidhattha Visvajidh Yadhripunjjayah  
Baarhadhretthaascha bhoopaalaa bhaavyaah saahasravathsaram.

From Subela, Suneettha will be born and from him will be Sathyajith and the son of Sathyajith will be Visvajith and from Visvajith, Ripunjaya will be born. Oh, the world famous Mahaaraajan! All these personalities will belong to the dynasty of Brihadhrettha, and they will rule the world for One Thousand years. After that this dynasty will come to an end.

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां  
संहितायां नवमस्कन्धे द्वाविंशोऽध्यायः ॥ २२॥

Ithi Sreemadh Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam  
Samhithaayaam NavamaSkanddhe [SomavamsaParampara -  
AjameeddaParampara] DhvaaVimsathithamoAddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Twenty-Second Chapter [Named as] [In The  
Dynasty of Soma or Chandhra - The Descendants of Ajameedda] 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!**