

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)

॥ सप्तदशोऽध्यायः - १७ ॥

SAPTHADHESOADDHYAAYAH (CHAPTER SEVENTEEN)

**ChandhraVamsaAnuvarnnanam [ChandhraVamsaanuVarnnanam]
The Dynasties of Moon or Puroorevas [Description of Lunar Dynasty -
Dynasties of the Sons of Purooreva]**

[In this chapter we read the list of genealogy of some branches of Chandhra Vamsa or Dynasty of Moon. Puroorevas or Purooreva was the most popular Emperor of Chandra Vamsa. His eldest son was Aayu. Aayu

had five sons, 1) Nahusha, 2) Kshethravridhddha, 3) Reji, 4) Rembha and 5) Anena. Suhothra was the son of Kshethravridhddha. We can read the list of the progenies of these Kings in its order. We will read Ddhanvanthari, the Incarnation of Lord Vishnu and the Aayurvvedha Aachaarya belonging to this dynasty as the grandson of Kaasi. The genealogy of Rembha, Kusa and others also can be read here. Dynasty of Nahusha will be explained in the next chapter. Please continue to read for more details...]

श्रीशुक उवाच

SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Brahmarshi Said):

यः पुरुरवसः पुत्र आयुस्तस्याभवन् सुताः ।
नहुषः क्षत्रवृद्धश्च रजी रम्भश्च वीर्यवान् ॥ १॥

1

Yah Puroorevasah puthra Aayusthasyaabhavan suthaah
Nahushah kshethravridhddhascha Rejee Rembhascha veeryavaan.

The son of Puroorevas was Aayus or Aayu. Aayus had three very powerful and brave sons. They were Nahusha, Kshethravridhddha and Rejeerembha or Rejee-Rembha.

अनेना इति राजेन्द्र शृणु क्षत्रवृद्धोऽन्वयम् ।
क्षत्रवृद्धसुतस्यासन् सुहोत्रस्यात्मजास्त्रयः ॥ २॥

2

Anenaa ithi, Raajendhra, srinu kshethravridhhoanvayam
Kshethravridhddhasuthasyaasan Suhothrasyaathmajaasthrayah.

काश्यः कुशो गृत्समद इति गृत्समदादभूत् ।
शुनकः शौनको यस्य बह्वृचप्रवरो मुनिः ॥ ३॥

Kaasyah Kuso Grithsamadha ithi Grithsmadhaadhabhooth
Sunaka Saunako yesya Behvrichaprevaro Munih.

Hey, Mahaaraajan! Please also note that Anena or Anenas was also the son of Puroorevas. Mahaaraajan! Now I will describe the dynasty of Kshethravridhddha. Son of Kshethravridhddha was Suhothra. He had three sons named Kaasya, Kusa and Grithsamadha. Grithsamadha's son was Sunaka. From Sunaka came Saunaka who was a great saint and the best of those who were conversant with Rig-Vedha.

काश्यस्य काशिस्तत्पुत्रो राष्ट्रो दीर्घतमःपिता ।
धन्वन्तरिर्दीर्घतम आयुर्वेदप्रवर्तकः ॥ ४॥

Kaasyasya Kaasisthathputhro Raashtro Dheerghathamah pithaa
Ddhanvantharirdhdhairghathama Aayurvvedhaprevarththakah.

The son of Kaasya was Kaasi and his son was Raashtra. The son of Raashtra was the popular and well-known Dheerghathamas or Dheerghathama. Hey, Mahaaraaja Pareekshith! The son of Dheerghathamas was Ddhanvanthari who was the founder, proponent and inaugurator of Aayurvvedha branch of medical science and an incarnation or partial incarnation of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan who is the enjoyer of the results of all Yaagaas and Yejnjaas.

यज्ञभुग्वासुदेवांशः स्मृतमात्रार्तिनाशनः ।
तत्पुत्रः केतुमानस्य जज्ञे भीमरथस्ततः ॥ ५॥

YejnjabhugVaasudhevaamsah Smrithamaathraarththinaasanah
Thathputhra Kethumaanasya jējje Bheemareththasthathah.

Being, partial incarnation of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan, One who meditates and remembers the name of Ddhanvanthari or Ddhanvanthari Moorththy will be released from all disease. This Ddhanvanthari is the Deity who enjoys the results of all Yaagaas and Yejnjaas. The son of Ddhanvanthari was Kethumaan and his son was Bheemarettha.

दिवोदासो द्युमांस्तस्मात्प्रतर्दन इति स्मृतः ।
स एव शत्रुजिद्वत्स ऋतध्वज इतीरितः ।
तथा कुवल्याश्वेति प्रोक्तोऽलर्कादयस्ततः ॥ ६॥

6

Dhivodhaaso Dhyumaamsthasmaath Prethardhdhana ithi smrithah
Sa eva sathrujithdvathsa Rithaddhvaja itheerithah
Thatthaa Kuvalayaasvethi prokthoalarkkaadhayasthathah.

The son of Bheemarettha was Dhivodhaasa and his son was named as Dhyumaan. Dhyumaan was also known by many other names like Sathrujith, Vathsa, Rithaddhvaja, Prethardhdhana and Kuvalayaasva. Alarkka and other sons were born from Dhyumaan.

षष्टिवर्षसहस्राणि षष्टिवर्षशतानि च ।
नालर्कादपरो राजन् मेदिनीं बुभुजे युवा ॥ ७॥

7

Shashtivarshasahasraani shashtivarshasathaani cha
Naalarkkaadhaparo, Raajan, medhineem bubhuje yuvaa.

Hey, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! Then Alarkka, the son of Dhyumaan, reigned this world for Sixty-Six Thousand years. There is no one other than Alarkka who reigned the world for so long as a young and youthful king.

अलर्कात्सन्ततिस्तस्मात्सुनीथोऽथ सुकेतनः ।
धर्मकेतुः सुतस्तस्मात्सत्यकेतुरजायत ॥ ८॥

Alarkkaath santhathisthasmaal Suneetthoattha Sukethanah
Ddhrrmmakethus suthasthasmaath Sathyakethurajaayatha.

The son of Alarkka was named Santhathi. [The word Santhathi means progeny.] Suneettha was the son of Santhathi. The son of Suneettha was Sukethana and from Sukethana, Ddharmmakethu was born.

धृष्टकेतुः सुतस्तस्मात्सुकुमारः क्षितीश्वरः ।
वीतिहोत्रस्य भर्गोऽतो भार्गभूमिरभून्नृपः ॥ ९॥

Ddhrishtakethuh suhasthasmaath Sukumaarah kshittheesvarah
Veethihotrasya Bharggoatho Bhaarggabhoomirabhoonnripa.

Hey, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! Please know that from Ddharmmakethu, Sathyakethu was born and from him Ddhrishtakethu was born. Sukumaara, the king of the whole world, was born as the son of Ddhrishtakethu and from Sukumaara, Veethihotra was born. Son of Veethihotra was Bhargga and Bhaarggabhoomi was born as the son of Bhargga.

इतीमे काशयो भूपाः क्षत्रवृद्धान्वयायिनः ॥ १०॥

ltheeme Kaasyo bhoopaah Kshethravridhddhaanvayaayinah

Hey, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan, best of all Emperors! Please know that these are descendants of Kaasi and also the descendants of Emperor Kshethravridhddha.

राभस्य रभसः पुत्रो गम्भीरश्चाक्रियस्ततः ।
तस्य क्षेत्रे ब्रह्म जज्ञे शृणु वंशमनेनसः ॥ ११॥

Remabhasya Rebhasah puthro GembheeraschaKrethu*sthathah
Thasya kshethre Brahma jejnje srinu vamsamanenasah.
*Akriya ithi paattah

Rembha had a son named Rebhasa and from him Gebheera or Gembheera was born. Krethu or Krathu, also known as Akriya was born from Gembheera. The dynasty of Dhvija or Braahmana came as the progeny of Krethu or Akriya on his wife. The son of Krethu was Brahnavith, meaning the root of Brahmin or Dhvija. [These two interpretations are given in two different books. The confusion is “Thasya kshethre Brahma jejnje.”]

शुद्धस्ततः शुचिस्तस्मात्त्रिककुद्धर्मसारथिः ।
ततः शान्तरयो जज्ञे कृतकृत्यः स आत्मवान् ॥ १२॥

Sudhddhasthathah Suchisthasmaath Thrikakudhddharmmasaaratthih
Thathah Saantharay jejnje krithakrithyah sa aathmavaan.

I shall now explain the dynasty of Anenas. Sudhddha was the son of Anenas and Suchi came from Sudhddha. The popular Suchi's son was Thrika or Thrikaku or Cithrakreth who was also known as Ddharmmasaaratthi. From Ddharmmasaaratthi came a son named Saantharaya who became a self-realized soul by performing all types of Vedhic Ritualistic Ceremonies. Though he did not beget any son, he was fully satisfied as having executed all duties and responsibilities.

रज्ञेः पञ्चशतान्यासन् पुत्राणाममितौजसाम् ।
देवैरभ्यर्थितो दैत्यान् हत्वेन्द्रायाददादिवम् ॥ १३॥

Rejeh panjchasathaanyaasan puthraanaamamithaujasaam
Dhevairabhyarththitho Dheithyaan hathvendhraayaadhadhaadhdhivam.

King Reji or Reja had Five Hundred very powerful and heroic sons. At the request of Dhevendhra, all those Five Hundred sons went and fought for Dhevaas and destroyed all the Dheithyaas or Dhenujaas or Asuraas and retrieved heaven and gave it to Dhevaas.

इन्द्रस्तस्मै पुनर्दत्त्वा गृहीत्वा चरणौ रजेः ।
आत्मानमर्पयामास प्रह्लादाद्यरिशङ्कितः ॥ १५॥

14

Indhrasthasmai punarddheththvaa griheethvaa charanau Rejej
Aathmaanamarppayaamaasa Prehlaadhaadhyarisankithah.

Although Reji has defeated the Asuraas and retrieved heaven from them, Dhevendhra was still fearful that Asura Chakravarththi Prehlaadha and others may return and conquer heaven. With that reservation, Indhra surrendered to heaven and himself at the lotus feet of King Reji. [That means Reji became the King of Heaven.]

पितर्युपरते पुत्रा याचमानाय नो ददुः ।
त्रिविष्टपं महेन्द्राय यज्ञभागान् समाददुः ॥ १५॥

15

Pitharyuparethe puthraa yaachamaanaaya no dhedhuh
Thravishtapam Mahendhraaya yejnabhaagaan samaadhedhuh.

Upon the death of Reji, Dhevendhra begged the sons of Reji to return the planet of Heaven to Dhevaas. Although they agreed to return Indhra's and Dhevaas' share in Yaagaas or ritualistic ceremonies, they refused and did not return the planet of Heaven to Dhevaas.

गुरुणा हूयमानेऽग्नौ बलभित्तनयान् रजेः ।
अवधीद्भंशितान् मार्गान्न कश्चिदवशेषितः ॥ १६॥

16

Gurunaa hooyamaaneagnau belabhiththanayaan Rejeh
Avaddheethbhremsithaan maarggaanna kaschidhavaseshithah.

Thereafter, when Brihaspathi, the Dhevaguru or the Spiritual Master of Dhevaas, offered oblation in the fire of Yaaga, the sons of Reji fell into the fire as they deviated from Religious and Moral Principles. When they fell in the fire, Indhra killed them all very easily due to their degradation from principles. Not even one of them remained alive.

कुशात्प्रतिः क्षात्रवृद्धात्सञ्जयस्तत्सुतो जयः ।
ततः कृतः कृतस्यापि जज्ञे हर्यवनो नृपः ॥ १७॥

17

Kusaath Prethih Kshaathravridhddhaath Sanjjayasthathsutho Jayah
Thathah krithah Krithasyaapi jejnje Haryavano nripa.

Kusa was the grandson of Kshethravridhddha. Prethi was born as a son from Kusa. Son of Prethi was Sanjjaya and his son was Jaya and from him Kritha was born and from Kritha Haryavana or Haryabela.

सहदेवस्ततो हीनो जयसेनस्तु तत्सुतः ।
सङ्कृतिस्तस्य च जयः क्षत्रधर्मा महारथः ।
क्षत्रवृद्धान्वया भूपा शृणु वंशं च नाहुषात् ॥ १८॥

18

Sahadhevasthatho BHeemo Jayasenasthu thathsuthah
Sankrithisthasya cha Jayah Ksheththraddharmmaa mahaaretthah
Kshethravidhddhaanvayaa bhoopaah srinu vamsam cha Nahushaath.

From Haryavana came Sahadheva and his son Bheema from him came Jayasena as his son. Samkrithi was the son of Jayasena. Jaya was the son of Samkrithi. Jaya was a Mahaarettha, a heroic Charioteer and Commander who protected all his soldiers and team, who strictly maintained all Kshaathra Ddharmaas, meaning religious and moral

principles of a Kshethriya. Thus, I have already described the dynasty of Kshethravridhddha. Now, I will describe the dynasty of Nahusha. [In the next chapter]

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां संहितायां
नवमस्कन्धे चन्द्रवंशानुवर्णने सप्तदशोऽध्यायः ॥ १७ ॥

Ithi Sreemadh Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam
Samhithaayaam
NavamaSkanddhe ChandhraVamsaanuvarnnane
[ChandhraVamsaanuVarnnanam] SapthadhesamoAddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Seventeenth Chapter [Named as] The Dynasties of Moon or Puroorevas [Description of Lunar Dynasty - Dynasties of the Sons of Purooreva] Of the Ninth Canto of the Most Divine and the Supreme Most and the Greatest Mythology Known as Sreemadh Bhaagawatham.

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