

chas (lowest caste of people) in Verse 42, Chapter 207 of Śānti Parva.

ANENAS I. A king of the Lunar dynasty (Candra Vaṁśa).

1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu in the following order: Brahmā - Atri - Candra - Budha - Purūravas-Āyus-Anenas.

2) *Birth.* Purūravas had by his wife Urvaśī six sons named Āyus, Śrutāyus, Satyāyus, Raya, Vijaya and Jaya. Of them, Āyus, the eldest, had five sons named Nahuṣa, Kṣatrarddha, Rāji, Rambha and Anenas. Nahuṣa had a son named Yayāti to whom were born the sons Pūru, Yadu and others. The two dynasties of Yadu and Pūru (Yaduvamśa and Pūruvamśa) originate from them. To Anenas, brother of Nahuṣa, a son named Śuddha was born. Śuddha begot Śuci who begot Trikakup and a son named Śāntarayas was born to Trikakup.

ANENAS II. A Mahārāja of the Ikṣvāku dynasty.

Genealogy. From Viṣṇu descended thus: Kaśyapa-Vaivasvata Manu - Ikṣvāku-Śaśāda-Kakutstha-Anenas.

AṄGA. A King belonging to the Candra vaṁśa. (Lunar dynasty).

1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu in the following order: Brahmā - Atri - Candra-Budha-Purūravas-Āyus-Nahuṣa - Yayāti - Anudruhyu - Sabhānara - Kālanara-Srñjaya-Titikṣa-Kuśadhṛta-Homa-Sutapas-Bali-Aṅga.

2) *Birth.* Aṅga, Kaliṅga, Suhma, Kaṇḍra, Vaṅga, Adrupa and Anaśābhū are the seven sons born to Bali, the son of Sutapas, by his wife Suteṣṇā, and the King Aṅga is one of them. There is a story about the birth of these sons.

Once there lived a hermit named Utatthya. He was the elder brother of Bṛhaspati. One day when Mamatā, Utatthya's wife, was pregnant, Bṛhaspati approached her with carnal desires. In spite of her efforts to dissuade her brother-in-law from his attempts she could not prevail upon him. He forced her and satisfied his desire. The child in her womb protested and kicked the sperm of Bṛhaspati out into the floor. Bṛhaspati got angry and cursed the child in the womb: "May you fall in perpetual darkness". So the child was born blind and remained blind throughout his life. Hence he got the name 'Dīrghatamas'. Dīrghatamas married Pradveṣi. A son named Gautama was born to them. The duty of supporting Dīrghatamas fell upon the wife and the son, who put him on a raft and pushed him astray into the River Ganges. King Bali, who was bathing in the river saw this. He rescued the hermit and took him to the palace and pleasing him by hospitality, requested him to beget children in his wife Suteṣṇā, who detesting the idea sent a Śūdrā woman Dhātreyī in her stead and eleven children were born to them. By and by Dīrghatamas came to know of the deceit played by Suteṣṇā on him and he became very angry. But the King pacified him and pleased him again and Dīrghatamas begot five sons by Suteṣṇā. They were Aṅga, Vaṅga, Kaliṅga, Pauṇḍra and Suhma. Dīrghatamas blessed them that they would become very famous. Aṅga, Vaṅga, Kaliṅga, Pauṇḍra and Suhma were the five kingdoms ruled by Aṅga, Vaṅga, Kaliṅga, Pauṇḍra and Suhma respectively. These five are the famous Kings of the Bāli family. (Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 104).

3) *How Aṅga got children.* Once Aṅga performed a horse sacrifice. But the gods did not appear to receive

oblations. Holy seers said that the Gods refused to accept the oblations offered by the King because he was childless. So he performed the sacrifice called Putrakāmeṣṭi (Sacrifice to get a son) and from the sacrificial fire arose a divine person with a golden flask of pudding, which he offered to the King and his queen. The King and the queen Sunīthā ate the pudding, as a result of which a son was born to them. He was named Vena. This son was wicked. Because of his wickedness the King became so miserable that he left his kingdom and went on a pilgrimage. Since there was no other means the people enthroned Vena, who tortured his subjects beyond limit. (Bhāgavata, 4th Skandha, Chapters Band 14).

AṄGADA I. A son of Bāli.

1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu in the following order: Brahmā-Kaśyapa-Indra-Bāli-Aṅgada.

2) *Birth.* Aṅgada was the son of Bāli (the son of Indra) born of his wife Tārā. (Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 82, Stanza 28).

a) Aṅgada was a member of the group of monkeys sent by Sugrīva to find out Sītā. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Aranyakāṇḍa).

b) He was the foremost among the group of monkeys who entered Madhuvana and ate the berries in the garden, on their return after the search for Sītā.

c) Aṅgada was sent to the court of Rāvaṇa as a messenger by Śrī Rāma. (Rāmāyaṇa, Yuddhakāṇḍa).

d) In the battle between Rāma and Rāvaṇa Aṅgada combated with Indrajit. (Rāmāyaṇa, Yuddhakāṇḍa).

e) After his combat with Indrajit, Aṅgada and his followers led an attack on the army of Rāvaṇa. (Rāmāyaṇa, Yuddhakāṇḍa).

f) After the battle, Śrī Rāma anointed Aṅgada as the heir-apparent to the Kingdom of Kiṣkindhā. The necklace which Bāli had given on his death to Sugrīva, was returned to Aṅgada. (Uttara Rāmāyaṇa).

g) Śrī Rāma returned to Ayodhyā after his forest life and celebrated a horse sacrifice. The sacrificial horse was caught and detained by King Suratha. Coming to know of this Śatrughna sent Aṅgada to deal with Suratha, who said that the horse was detained with the intention of meeting with Śrī Rāma personally. Aṅgada returned and told Śatrughna what Suratha had said to him. (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Khaṇḍa).

AṄGADA II. There was a prince called Aṅgada among the mighty men-of-arms on the side of the Kauravas. He got into action on the battle-field on the twelfth day of the battle. (M.B., Droṇa Parva, Chapter 25, Stanza 38).

AṄGADA III. Śrutakīrti the wedded wife of Śatru-ghna, brother of Śrī Rāma, had two sons called Aṅgada and Chandraketu. (Uttara Rāmāyaṇa).

AṄGADA IV. In the Bhāgavata we see another Aṅgada who was the son of Gada, the brother of Kṛṣṇa by his wife, Bṛhatī.

AṄGAKARMA. Actions on the stage are of two kinds. One is to express by the major organs of the body. The other is to express by the minor organs of the body. Head etc. are major organs and eyebrow etc. are minor organs. Actions expressed by major organs are called Aṅgakarma and those by minor organs are called Pratyāṅga Karma. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 341).

AṄĀLAMMA. She is the wife of Virabhadra, a servant