

Ānandapīṭham—is Bindupīṭham.

Br. IV. 37. 47.

Ānandavratam—in honour of Brahmā.

M. 101. 32.

Ānarta (I) (c)—a western country; that of Kṛṣṇa;¹ on the way from Dvāraka to Indraprastha.² Its king went to Syamantapañcaka for solar eclipse.³ Destroyed by Dvidida;⁴ named after Śaryāti; its capital Kuśasthalī.⁵

¹ Bhā. I. 11. 1. ² Ib. X. 71. 21. ³ Ib. X. 82. 13; Br. II. 16. 62; M. 12. 22. ⁴ Ib. X. 67. 4. ⁵ Vā. 86. 24; Vi. IV. 1. 64.

Ānarta (II)—a son of Śaryāti and father of Reva (ta).¹ Rocamāna was his son; ruled over the kingdom of Ānarta from Kuśasthalī.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 3. 27; Br. III. 61. 18; Vā. 86. 23-24; Vi. IV. 1. 63-4. ² M. 12. 21-2.

Ānarta (III)—a son of Vitihotra.

M. 43. 49.

Ānartas—people of Ānarta over whom Revata ruled.¹ Heard of Kṛṣṇa going to Mithilā and met him on the way with presents;² of the south.³

¹ Bhā. I. 10, 35; 14. 25; IX. 3. 28; X. 52. 15; M. 114. 51. ² Bhā. X. 86. 20. ³ Vā. 45. 131.

Ānartapurī—the capital of Ānarta—Dvāraka; from here Kṛṣṇa went to Vidarbha in one night.

Bhā. I. 14. 25; X. 53. 6.

Āntyāyana—a son of Bhrgu, and a deva.

Br. III. 1. 89.