

## APPENDIX II.

### Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit writers.

**आर्यभट्ट** A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

**उद्बट** One of the earliest writers on Alankāra. He was the chief Pandit or Sabhāpati of king Jayāpīda of Kāshmir (779-813 A. D.).

**कण्वट** Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patanjali's महाभाष्य. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

**कल्हण** The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasīma of Kāshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

**कालिदास** The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञानशकुंतल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, ऋतुसंहार; also of the poems नलोदय and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kālidāsa is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D., in which he and Bhāravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows :—

येनायोजि न वेदम

स्थिरमर्थविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेदम ।

स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः

कविताश्रितकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bāpa's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bāpa, i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to Mallinātha's explanation on Me. 14 निष्पल and दिङ्नाग were contemporaries of Kālidāsa. If Mallinātha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to दिङ्नाग.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kālidāsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kālidāsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramāditya 56. B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date

of the great battle of Korūr in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechchhas, i. e. 544 A. D., and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kālidāsa must have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

**क्षेमेंद्र** A well-known poet of Kāshmir, author of समयमातृका and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

**जगद्धर** N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the Mālatī-Mādhava and Venī-Sambhāra. He lived after the 14th century.

**जगन्नाथपंडित** N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रसगंगाधर a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are भामिनीविलास, the five laharis (गंगा, पद्मिनी, सुधा, अमृत, कल्याण), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date, at least, his active career—lay, therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

**जयदेव** Author of that charming lyric poem the Gītagovinda. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduwilva in the Virābhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmanasena who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

**कंडिन्** Author of the Dasakumāracharita and Kāvya-darsa. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bāpa, according to Mādhavāchārya.

**पतंजलि** The celebrated author of the Mahābhāshyat. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

**नारायण** (महानारायण) Author of the Venī-Sambhāra. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called ध्वन्यालोक. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. (Rāj. T. 5. 34)

**क्षान** The well-known author of the Harshacharita,