

कलिङ्गा शतराजार्थ (?) विनाशं वै गमिष्यति ।

केचद्रकंडैः (?) शबलैर्बिलुपन्तो गमिष्यति ।

कनिष्ठास्तु हताः सर्वे भविष्यन्ति न संशयः ।

विनष्टे शकराजे च शून्या पृथ्वी भविष्यति ।

I shall not attempt to translate these verses, from which it appears that for a time after the Greeks, a rapacious S'aka or Scythian king was most powerful. In the sequel, the only facts distinguishable in the hopelessly corrupt MS. are the reigns of a king Ābhrāta or Āmrāta Lohitāksha, of Gopāla, of Pushyaka, of Savila (?) all extending only over a few years. Agnimitra is mentioned as the king of a country Bhadrāpāka; he will have a beautiful daughter, who will be the cause of a quarrel between him and the Brahmans. Then farther, an Agniveçya will be king and reign for 20 years over a prosperous country. After him bad times return, and the S'akas repeat their depredations. At last the Yugapurāṇam winds up with a description of the end of the world, much in the fashion of the Vishnupurāṇa, Ch. XXIV.

The information we get from the Gārgī-Sanhitā about the Greeks is summarily, that a short time, perhaps immediately, after S'āliçūka, the Greeks made themselves master of a part of Madhyadeça. As the Greek historians ascribe the greatest conquests to Demetrius and Menander, Demetrius reigning according to Lassen 205—165 B. C. or thereabout, and as S'āliçūka is in the middle between Açoka's death, 226 B. C., and Brāhadratha's death 178 B. C., it would not appear far from the truth to place the conquest of the Greeks about 195 B. C. The Gārgī-Sanhitā however goes farther; the Scythian king, who comes after, but not immediately after, the withdrawal of the Greeks, may be placed approximately 130 B. C., the aggregate of the reigns of the kings mentioned subsequently brings us down to the 1st century before our era. The only Greek word in the Sanhitā before me is Horá; the development of astrology among the Greeks falling between