

will build on the right bank of the Ganges a lovely city, full of flower-gardens and inhabitants. They (the S'aiçunágas) will then remain in the lovely city of flowers, at Pátalíputra, 5505 years, 5 months, five days and five muhúrtas, undoubtedly." The following is, unhappily, wholly corrupt. This much is clear that "there will be S'áliçúka, the son (?) of (?), a wicked, quarrelsome king. Unrighteous, although theorizing on righteousness, he cruelly oppresses his country." The former half of the next çloka is again sadly mutilated; it may mean that S'áliçúka murders his eldest brother; the second half says that "he will establish his virtuous brother Vijaya" as governor or successor. The name, but nothing more of S'áliçúka is known from other sources, where he is the fourth in succession from Açoka. That the same is meant here, seems to be countenanced by the next çlokas:

ततः साकेतमाक्रम्य पञ्चालान् मथुरां तथा ।
यवना दुष्टविक्रान्ताः प्राप्स्यन्ति कुसुमध्वजम् ॥
ततः पुष्पपुरे प्राप्ते कर्दमे (?) प्रथिते हिते (?) ।
अकुला विषयाः सर्वे भविष्यन्ति न संशयः ॥

"Then the viciously valiant Greeks, after reducing Sáketa, Pancála-country and Mathurá, will reach (or take) Kusumadhvaja (Palibothra); Pushpapura (Palibothra) being reached (or taken) all provinces will be in disorder, undoubtedly."

So then we see, in a Sanskrit work, the confirmation of the records of the Greek historians, that the Bactrian Kings led their victorious armies far into the heart of Hindustan. If the account of Garga is true, the extent of the Greek conquests is considerably greater than Greek historians tell us. For they made themselves at least masters of Sáketa, and this can scarcely be any other city but Ayodhyá, agreeably to general opinion, indeed, but doubted now and then.* Another Hindu

* In the Bṛh. Sanh. Ch. XIV. Sáketa is most certainly Ayodhyá or rather the kingdom.