

APPENDIX B

Giving the dates, works etc. of
Important Sanskrit Writers

(Referred to in the dictionary)

अप्पय्य दीक्षित This celebrated author of कुवलयानन्द came from the Southern India and flourished in the first half of the 17th century. कुवलयानन्द is an elementary treatise on Alankār. His other works are the वृत्तिवार्तिक and चित्रमीमांसा.

अमरसिंह This very famous lexicographer is said to have flourished in the 5th century at the court of Vikramāditya. He was a Jaina by religion. His well-known lexicon अमरकोश contains about 1592 verses in the Anuṣṭup metre and treats of about 25000 Sanskrit words.

अमरु, अमरुक or अमरू The author of the अमरुशतक. In a traditional story he is said to be the king in whose dead body Śaṅkarāchārya entered to learn the science of erotics. There are a number of commentaries on the अमरुशतक. This poet had already attained celebrity by the 8th century A. D., as he was referred to by Ānandavardhana.

अश्वघोष This Buddhist author might have flourished in the 1st century A. D. His well-known work, the बुद्धचरित, gives the history and teachings of Buddha. In addition, he wrote the सूत्रालंकार, सौन्दरानन्द काव्य and the drama सारिपुत्रप्रकरण.

आर्यभट्ट This foremost Indian astronomer was born in A. D. 476. His astronomical work, the आर्यसिद्धान्त, is based on higher mathematics.

उज्ज्वलदत्त Was a celebrated commentator on the Śakaṭāyana's Uṇādisūtras. He is reverentially referred to by Bhaṭṭoji Dīkṣita in his Siddhānta-kaumudī.

उदयनाचार्य This author of the कुसुमाञ्जलि seems to have flourished at the end of the 10th century. His other works are the लक्षणावलि, कर्णावलि and न्यायवार्तिक-तात्पर्यटीकापरिशुद्धि.

उद्भट One of the earliest writers on Alankār. He was the chief Pandit at the court of king Jayapīḍa of Kashmir. His works are the भामहविनयन, कुमारसंभवकाव्य and अलंकारसारसंग्रह. He flourished at about 800 A. D.

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

कल्हण The author of the well-known राजतरङ्गिणी 'the chronicle of kings.' He was a contemporary of king Jayasimha of Kashmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D. राजतरङ्गिणी is a historical epic and gives information about many kings of Kashmir.

काञ्चनाचार्य The author of a dramatic work named धनंजयविजय. He seems to have flourished in the 12th century at the court of king Jayadeva of Kanoja.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, and ऋतुसंहार and some other minor works. Much has been written by the Eastern and Western scholars about the date of Kālidāsa, and there is no unanimity on this point. Popular tradition identifies his patron Vikramāditya with the founder of the Sāmvat (संवत्) Era, 56 B. C.; but some scholars place the era of Vikramāditya to the year 544 A. D. Hence the range of fixing his time is 600 years. However, the 4th century A. D. i. e. the time of the Gupta dynasty is accepted by a majority of scholars. There is also a similar controversy about his locality.

कुमारदास The author of the poem जानकीहरण. According to tradition, Kumāradāsa was a Sinhalese king who lived between 517 and 526 A. D. The entire text of the जानकीहरण has not yet been recovered; however, it seems that the poet has modelled his work in form and spirit on the two Mahākāvya of Kālidāsa and the subject-matter coincides with the work of Bhaṭṭi.

कुल्लुकभट्ट The famous commentator on the मनुस्मृति. His commentary मन्वर्थमुक्तावलि is taken as an authority to interpret Manu's text. He hails from Bengal and seems to have flourished in the 12th century. His other works are the श्राद्धसागर, विवादसागर, अशौचसागर and स्मृतिसागर.

कुसुमदेव Author of the दृष्टान्तशतक of unknown date. This work consists of 100 verses, each verse having the instruction in the first line and simile in the second.

कृष्णभट्ट सार्वभौम Author of the पदाङ्कत, who was at the court of king Raghurāma of Nadia (Bengal) and composed this poem in 1723 A. D. In this work the footprints of Kṛiṣṇa are asked by the Gopīs to carry their message to Kṛiṣṇa to Mathurā.

कृष्णमिश्र The author of the well-known allegorical drama प्रबोधचन्द्रोदय. He belonged to the second half of the 11th century and wrote this play for his patron king Kirtivarman of the Chandella dynasty.

केदारभट्ट This author of the वृत्तरत्नाकर might have flourished in the 13th century. His work is a great authority on metres and naturally there seems to have been more than twenty commentaries on this text.

क्षेमीश्वर His play, the चण्डकौशिक, is based on the mythological story of king Harischandra. He seems to be a young contemporary of Rājasekhara and was patronised by the king Mahīpāl, who ruled over Kānyakubja in the 10th century.

क्षेमेन्द्र This Kashmirian writer flourished in the 11th century at the time of king Ananta (1020-1063) of Kashmir. Many works like the समयमातृका, भारतमञ्जरी, बृहत्कथामञ्जरी, राजावलि, औचित्यविचार, कविकण्ठाभरण &c. are to his credit. He was a student of Abhinavagupta.

गङ्गादास The author of the छन्दोमञ्जरी. In this work he describes the varieties of metres and illustrates them by verses in praise of Kṛiṣṇa. He also wrote the अच्युतचरित and दिनेशचरित in praise of the sun. He may be placed in the 10th or 11th century.

गुणाढ्य The foremost story-writer of India. His original बृहत्कथा was composed in Paisācī Prākṛit language. क्षेमेन्द्र and क्षेमेदेव made adaptations of this work in Sanskrit under the names बृहत्कथामञ्जरी and कथासरित्सागर respectively and these Kashmirian versions represent the original text of Guṇādhya to a great degree. Guṇādhya was born at Pratiṣṭhāna on the Godāvari, the capital of Sātavahana kings and might have flourished in the 1st century A. D.

गोवर्धनाचार्य The author of the आर्यासप्तशती. The poet seems to have taken Hala's गायसप्तशती as his model. He was a court-poet of Lakṣmanasena of Bengal and contemporary of Jayadeo, the author of गीतगोविंद. His erotic poem (आर्यासप्तशती) must have inspired the Hindi poet Vihārīlāl to compose his सत्सई.

घटकपर्प The author of the घटकपर्पकाव्य. This small poem has many commentaries, one (घटकपर्प-कुलक-वृत्ति) being of Abhinavagupta, and is the earliest यमक-काव्य. Tradition associates Kālidāsa with Ghatakarpara and some scholars place the latter even earlier than Kālidāsa. He has also written another short didactic poem called नीतिसार.

चाणक्य or कौटिल्य The author of the well-known कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्र. Another name of this author is Viṣṇu-gupta or Viṣṇusarman. Tradition says that Chāṇakya uprooted the Nanda dynasty and placed Chandragupta Maurya on the throne of Magadha in 321 B. C. He was also a law-maker and the अर्थशास्त्र is nothing but a political science of that period, although some scholars ascribe this work to a later period.

The work चाणक्यशतक, a collection of didactic verses, is ascribed to Chāṇakya, as the other recensions चाणक्यनीति, चाणक्यनीतिदर्पण, वृद्धचाणक्य and लघुचाणक्य are done.

जगद्धर N. of a celebrated commentator who has written commentaries on works like मालतीमाधव and वेणी-संहार. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपण्डित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रसगङ्गाधर, a treatise on Rhetorics or Poetics; his other works are भामिनीविलास, the five लहरीs (गङ्गा, पीयूष, सुधा, अमृत and करुणा) and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shahjahan of Delhi. He must have seen the 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 गीतगोविंद. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduwlā in the Virabhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakṣmanasena, who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal, whose inscription is dated as Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

गीतगोविंद has no less than 40 commentaries, and it is actually sung in accompaniment with dancing. It occupies a distinctive place in the history of Sanskrit poetry, both in its emotional and literary aspects.

जयदेव (पीयूषवर्ष) The author of the चन्द्रालोक and प्रसन्नराघव. The first is a treatise on Poetics and the second is a drama embracing the story of Rāma. This Jayadeva is quite different from the author of गीतगोविंद and seems to have flourished not earlier than the 12th century.

जयराम A Maratha poet at the court of Shahaji Bhosale, the father of the great Shivaji. He has very lucidly described the court of his patron Shahaji at Bangalore in his राधामाधवविलासचम्पू. The पर्णालपर्वतप्रहणख्यान is compiled in Tanjore at the court of Vyankoji, Shivaji's step-brother, in the year 1673 A. D. The subject matter of this poem is the siege of the fort Panhālā (पर्णाल) and its capture by Shivaji in the year 1672.

ज्योतिरीश्वर कविशेखर The author of the धूर्तसमागम, a farce (प्रहसन) in one act. This was composed under king Harisimha of Karnāṭa family, who ruled in Mi-thilā in the first quarter of the 14th century. There is another work written by this author, named पञ्चसायक, on the art of love.

दण्डिन् Author of the two prominent works—the दशकुमारचरित and काव्यादर्श. Some scholars do not ascribe these two works to one and the same writer. The दशकुमारचरित is described as a romance of roguery and the काव्यादर्श is a work on Sanskrit Poetics. To ascertain the date of Dandin is also difficult. He might have lived in all probability in the 7th century. His अवन्तिमुन्दरीकथा is an epitome of the दशकुमारचरित but in poetry form.

धनञ्जय Author of the दशरूप, a work on dramaturgy. Dhananjaya practically re-edited the भरतनाट्यशास्त्र and is taken as authority by later writers on Alankāra and Nāṭyaśāstra. His commentator ध्वनिक was his own brother and they both were at the court of Munja of Dhar, in the latter half of the 10th century.

नारायण Author of the famous हितोपदेश. This popular didactic work is avowedly based on the पञ्चतन्त्र, but it has its own plan. Some stories are quite new and there is a large selection of didactic matter from the कामन्दकीय नीतिसार. Nārāyaṇa might have flourished in the 14th century.

पताञ्जलि The celebrated author of the महाभाष्य. He wrote a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras and Kātyāyana's Vārtikas. Aphorisms on the Yoga system of philosophy, named the योगसूत्र, are ascribed to this Patañjali.

The grammarian Bhartrihari wrote a commentary on the महाभाष्य work. There is no unanimity about Patañjali's date among scholars. However, the majority accepts the 2nd century B. C. as the most probable date.

परमानन्द Author of the epic शिवभारत. This Maratha poet flourished in the regime of the great Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, and it is but natural for him to compile a Mahākāvya on the adventurous life of Shivaji. This शिवभारत is not yet found in a complete form.

प्रबोधानन्द सरस्वति Author of the वृन्दावनशतक of unknown date. His other works are the चैतन्यचन्द्रामृत, विवेकशतक and संगीतमाधव.

बाण The well-known author of the हर्षचरित, कादम्बरी and चण्डिकाशतक. The पार्वतीपरिणय and रत्नावली are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that

of his patron Harsavardhana of Kānyakubja, who was reigning during the whole of Hiuen Tsang's travels in India, which lasted from 629 A. D. to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the 7th century.

The हर्षचरित has the distinction of being the first attempt at writing a prose Kāvya on historical theme and the कादम्बरी deals with a legendary fiction.

बिल्हण Author of the Mahākāvya विक्रमाङ्कदेवचरित, the चौरपञ्चाशिका, बिल्हणचरित and कर्णसुन्दरी. Bilhana was a Kashmiri Brāhmaṇa, and had travelled all over India. He composed the विक्रमाङ्कदेवचरित in honour of his patron Chalukya Vikramāditya of Kalyāṇī. The चौर (चुरत) पञ्चाशिका is a passionate poem of secret love. In the बिल्हणचरित the legend of Bilhana's love for a princess is told in a voluptuous way. Both these deal with the same story of secret love. The कर्णसुन्दरी is a Nāṭikā on the love-marriage of Chalukya Karnaḍeva of Anhilvad (1064-74 A.D.) with a Vidyadhara princess (Karnasundari). Bilhana belonged to the second half of the 11th century.

बोपदेव Author of the सुग्धबोध, कविकल्पद्रुम and many other works. He was a contemporary of Hemādri and both flourished at the court of the Yādava kings of Devagiri, in the second half of the 13th century. The सुग्धबोध is a celebrated work on grammar.

भट्टनारायण Author of the बेणीसंहार, a drama based on the sensational incident of Bhima's ferocious revenge on the Kauravas for violating the decency of Draupadī. This play is one of the earliest and best examples of the declamatory type of drama, which is a half-poetical and half-dramatic composition. The author lived in the first half of the 7th century.

भट्टि Author of the भट्टिकाव्य, also known as रावणवध. This so-called Mahākāvya seeks to comprehend the entire story of the Rāmāyaṇa; but it is composed deliberately to illustrate the rules of grammar and rhetorics. He must have lived between 500 and 600 A. D.

भट्टोजी दीक्षित Author of the सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, a celebrated grammatical work giving a particular arrangement of Pāṇini's Sūtras with commentary. He lived in the 17th century and wrote many other works of reputation.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three celebrated शतक (शृङ्गार, नीति and वैराग्य). The author's personality is mysterious or semi-historical. Therefore, his exact date cannot be ascertained. Some scholars place him in the 1st or 2nd century A. D. and others put him in the 6th or 7th century. His शतकत्रय is a specimen of sententious poetry, enveloping lofty ideas for the cultivation of a

spirit of detachment. The grammarian भर्तृहरि, the author of the वाक्यपदीय, who died about 651 A. D., was a Buddhist and seems to be different from the भर्तृहरि of Sataka fame.

भवभूति The well-known author of the महावीरचरित, मालतीमाधव and उत्तररामचरित. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yaśovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitaditya of Kashmir (693-729 A. D.). Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century. As a dramatist, he occupies a very high place, next to that of Kālidāsa. The मालतीमाधव is a romantic love-story of middle-class life, and the महावीरचरित and उत्तररामचरित deal respectively with the earlier and the later history of Rāma.

भानुदत्त Author of the रसमञ्जरी and रसतरङ्गिणी. The रसमञ्जरी deals with the nature of the heroes and heroines and the parts they play. The रसतरङ्गिणी deals merely with the various components of Rāsa. Bhanudatta seems to have flourished towards the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century.

भारवि Author of the किरातार्जुनीय, a Mahākāvya. In the Aihole inscription (634 A. D.) he is mentioned with Kālidāsa, which shows that he must have achieved enough poetic fame at that time. The subject-matter of the किरातार्जुनीय is taken from one of the episodes of Arjuna's career, described in the Vana-parva of the Mahābhārata. Sanskrit critics extol his profundity of thought (अर्थगौरव). He seems to have flourished in the beginning of the 7th century.

भास A very ancient author of many plays including the स्वप्नवासवदत्त, प्रतिज्ञायौगन्धरायण, प्रतिमा &c. Before 1912 Bhāsa was known only by reputation, having been honoured by Kālidāsa and Bāṇa as a great predecessor. Between 1912 and 1915 his thirteen plays discovered in the Kerala were published in a lot. These plays have been based on stories from the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata and the Purāṇas. But the स्वप्नवासवदत्त, प्रतिज्ञायौगन्धरायण, अभिमारक and चारुदत्त have legendary plots. Bhāsa's language possesses a peculiar grace and he has attained fame by his versatile imageries and originality of conception. He is generally placed in the 5th century B. C.

भास्कराचार्य Author of the astro-mathematical work, the सिद्धान्तशिरोमणि with its 4 divisions (लीलावती, बीजगणित, प्रहगणित and गोलाध्याय). He belongs to the 12th century.

भोजदेव Author of the well-known सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण, a compilation on Alankāra. Numerous other works are ascribed to him. In his book, the सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण, he discusses merits and demerits of poetry, the figures of

speech and sentiments. He flourished in the 11th century.

भयूर Author of the well-known poem सूर्यशतक. He was closely related to Bāṇa and both were at the court of Harṣa. The सूर्यशतक is written in praise of the sun but it reveals the author's spirit of literary display; and hence it is favoured by rhetoricians, grammarians and lexicographers.

भम्मट N. of the author of the काव्यप्रकाश. He was a native of Kashmir, but had his education at Benares. His काव्यप्रकाश covers the whole ground of rhetorics or poetics. It has two parts—सूत्रs or कारिकाs and वृत्तिs. This work has been very much revered and hence we find numerous commentaries on it in all centuries after the 11th, in which Mammaṭa flourished.

महिनाय A great and much esteemed commentator of famous Sanskrit works of Kālidāsa, Māgha, Bhāravi, Vidyādhara, Varadarāja &c. He was of Kolāchala family in Andhra country and was a Telugu Brāhmaṇa.

He belonged probably to the 14th century.

माघ Author of the शिशुपालवध, a Mahākāvya on the well-known episode of the Mahābhārata. Māgha has a copious and elegant diction, and his phraseology and imagery often attain to perfection. The usually accepted date of this great poet is the latter part of the 7th century.

माधव Author of the सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह, a treatise on all systems of the Indian philosophy. He seems to be different from the well-known Vijayanagar minister, Vidyāranya Mādhavāchārya. He is said to be the son of Sāyaṇa, the Vedic commentator and hence the nephew of Mādhavāchārya (Indian Antiquary, Vol. XIV, p. 20). This Mādhava lived in the 14th century.

माधवाचार्य Author of the जैमिनीयन्यायमालाविस्तर. The work is a compendium of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. This Mādhvāchārya is the celebrated scholar and promoter of Vedic studies at the court of the Vijayanagar kingdom. His date is the 14th century A. D.

मित्रमिश्र Author of the वीरमित्रोदय, a work on Dharma-śāstra. He also wrote the आनन्दकन्दचम्पू, which treats of the birth of Śrīkṛṣṇa. Mitramiśra flourished in the 17th century at the court of Orchha.

सुरारि Author of the अनर्घराघव, a drama in 7 acts on the story of the Rāmāyaṇa. This play has been considered a standard for poetic criticism and grammatical learning. He might have flourished at the end of the 8th or at the beginning of the 9th century.

यास्क Author of the निरुक्त, a commentary on निघण्टु, the Vedic glossary—the fourth Vedāṅga. This vocabulary tries to explain the meaning of Vedic words and Mantras. Yāska may be taken as the foremost linguist or philologist of India. He is supposed to have flourished in the 8th or 7th century B. C.

युवराज Author of the रामचरित. He was a Keral prince (1800-1851) and resided at Koli-lingapur. His other works are the त्रिपुरदहनचरितम्, रससदनभाण, सुधानन्दलहरी and some stotras.

रणछोड Author of the राजप्रशस्ति. Only two cantos of this epic are found in an inscription (E. I., Vol. V). This poet lived at the end of the 18th century.

रत्नाकर Author of a Mahākāvya, named हरविजय. He was a Kashmirian Pandit and flourished under kings Jayāpīda (832-844) and Avantivarman (855-884). His poem is a stupendous work of 50 cantos and it relates to the story of the slaying of the demon Andhaka by the god Śiva.

राघव Compiler of the नानार्थमेजरी, a lexicon on the lines of the मेदिनी, शाश्वत &c. This work is critically edited by Shri. K. V. Krishnamoorthy Sharma in 1954. The author seems to belong to the 14th century.

राजशेखर Author of many works like the बालरामायण, बालभारत, विद्वत्शालभञ्जिका, कर्पूरमञ्जरी and काव्यमीमांसा. The बालरामायण dramatises in ten acts the entire story of the Rāmāyaṇa. The बालभारत is also called प्रचण्डपाण्डव and is a play on the Mahābhārata story. The कर्पूरमञ्जरी a Saṭṭaka and the विद्वत्शालभञ्जिका a Nāṭikā are smaller works in four acts. The काव्यमीमांसा is a good handbook for poets. He is said to have lived in the first quarter of the 10th century.

रुद्रट Author of the काव्यालंकार and शृङ्गारतिलक. He was the earliest author on Alankāra who had a rational method of classification of Alankāras. His शृङ्गारतिलक delineates Rasas as developed in poems as opposed to plays. This work is ascribed by some scholars to a रुद्रभट्ट of a later period. Rudraṭa lived in the 9th century A. D.

रूपगोस्वामी Author of the उदयदूत, हंसदूत and other Dūtākāvya. He flourished in the 16th century.

वराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer and the author of the बृहत्संहिता. Tradition places him as one of the nine gems at the court of Vikramāditya. He has written many books on astronomy and astrology. The बृहत्संहिता is a well-known astrological technical work. Varāhamihira seems to have flourished in the 6th century A. D.

वर्धमान Author of the गणरत्नमहोदधि, a collection of grammatical Gaṇas. He was a Jain Pandit at the court of Siddharāja Jayasinha of the Solanki dynasty of Gujarat (1094-1143). He seems to have written other books like the क्रियागुप्त (where the predicate is concealed) and the सिद्धराजवर्णन.

वल्लभदेव Author of the सुभाषितावलि, an anthology of 3527 verses of different writers. It contains a large variety of subjects like love, the conduct of life, natural scenery and seasons, worldly wisdom &c. Vallabha-deva seems to have lived in the 15th century.

वात्स्यायन Author of the well-known कामसूत्र, a treatise on sexual love. His date is controversial and varies from the 2nd century B. C. to the 4th century A. D.

वामनभट्टबाण Author of the पार्वतीपरिणय, नलभ्युदय and शृङ्गारभूषण. He is also named अभिनवभट्टबाण, because he imitated the style of Bāṇa. He was at the court of Vemabhūpala, the ruler of the Trilinga country in the 1st half of the 15th century.

वासुदेव Author of the नलोदय, a story of Nala in 4 cantos. Nalodaya is a Yamaka Kāvya of this Kerala poet and commands numerous commentaries. He has also written three other Kāvya—त्रिपुरदहन, सौरीकथोदय and युधिष्ठिरविजय. This poet lived at the court of Kulaśekhara-varman (of uncertain date, but probably between the 10th and 12th century).

विशाखदत्त Author of the सुदाराक्षस, one of the great Sanskrit dramas. It is a drama of purely political intrigue; still it well absorbs the mind of the audience by the unique skill of the poet. The date of the author is again subject to much speculation. However, he may be placed between the 5th and the 9th century.

विश्वनाथ Author of the celebrated work साहित्यदर्पण and also a commentator of the काव्यप्रकाश. He wrote a number of other works, such as the राघवविलास, कुबलयाश्वचरित, प्रभावती, प्रशस्तिरत्नावलि &c. His साहित्यदर्पण was composed in 1384 A. D.

वेङ्कटाध्वरि Author of the विश्वगुणादर्शचम्पू. He belonged to the first half of the 17th century. In his curious Champū two Gandharvas take a bird's-eye view of various countries from their aerial car and expose the good and bad manners and customs of the time. The author has also many other works to his credit.

शंकराचार्य The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the शारीरभाष्य and of a large number of original works. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 A. D. at the early age of 32. Some scholars put him in the 6th or 7th century. Various Stotras such as आनन्दलहरी, मोहसुद्धर etc. are ascribed to him.

शारदातनय Author of the भावप्रकाश, a treatise on Rasas. He summarises views of all writers before and after the time of Bharata; but he has greatly developed the Śringāra Rasa on the lines suggested by Bhoja in his Śringāraprakāśa. He has also written a commentary on the काव्यप्रकाश. He seems to have flourished in the 12th century.

शिवदास Compiler of a version of the वेताल-पञ्च-विंशति, which is a collection of 25 folk-tales. The earliest version is preserved in the बृहत्कथा. Jambhaladatta's version is almost entirely in prose. This work is also known in several forms in modern Indian languages. Śivādāsa may have flourished in the 14th or 15th century.

शूद्रक Author of the मृच्छकटिक, a very old Sanskrit drama, which might be a recast of the fragmentary चारुदत्त, ascribed to Bhāsa. This drama is a departure from the dramatisation of time-worn royal stories and legends to a more refreshing plot of everyday life; yet it is full of real poetry and sentiment found in master pieces of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti. Śūdraka may be assigned to the 1st century A. D.

श्रीहर्ष Author of the नैषधचरित, one of the five great Mahākāvyas. The work is based on the well-known Mahābhārata story of Nala and Damayanti. Śrīharṣa was a logician and philosopher and hence the ideas from these sciences are often imported into his narrations and descriptions. It is a repository of traditional learning and should, therefore, be approached with the full equipment of such learning. The poet may have probably flourished in the second half of the 12th century.

सिंहनामि Author of the शान्तिशतक a didactic poem in imitation of that of Bhartṛihari. He was a poet from Kashmir and might have lived in the 12th century.

सुन्दरदेव Author of the सुकिमुन्दर, an anthology of verses of various poets in praise of the rulers of the 16th and 17th centuries (including Akbar and Shahjahan). Sunderadeva must have flourished in the 17th century.

सुबन्धु Author of the वासवदत्ता, a romantic story, different from the Vāsavadattā of the Udayana legend, and entirely invented and embellished by Subandhu. His sole aim in this work seems to illustrate the potency of expression of the Sanskrit language and his dexterity in framing discourse made of equivoques in every syllable. He was a contemporary of Bāṇa.

सोमदेव Compiler of the कथासरित्सागर, a condensed Sanskrit version of Guṇādhya's Paśāchī बृहत्कथा (see गुणाध्याय). This is a great ocean of stories of every con-

ceivable description — tales of wondrous maidens and their fearless lovers, of kings, of state-craft and intrigue, of magic and spells, of murder and war, of devil and goblins; stories of animals in fact and fable, of beggars, ascetics, drunkards, gambles, prostitutes and bawds. Somadeva was at the court of king Ananta of Kashmir (1029-1064) and for the amusement of the queen Sūryāvati he compiled this huge work of 24000 verses.

सोमेश्वर Author of the कीर्तिकौमुदी. This work is the biography of Vastupāla, minister of the Vaghelā princes (Lavaṇa-prasāda and Vira-dhavalā) and has a historical and poetical value. Somēśvara also wrote a romantic epic called the सुरयोत्सव. He lived in Gujarat between 1179 and 1262 A. D.

सौमरि Author of the एकार्थनाममाला and व्यक्षरीनाममाला. The first work deals with एकार्थस i. e. single consonants and the second with double consonants. Dr. E. D. Kulkarni, of the Deccan College is the editor of these Kōśas and he remarks in the preface that the author Saubhari must have flourished not later than Samvat 1639.

हनुमत् The mythical author of the well-known महानाटक or हनुमनाटक. It is a very extensive work on the entire Rāmāyaṇa story. Its two principal recensions, one of Damodara Miśra and the other of Madhusudana, ascribe this Nāṭaka to the legendary servant of Rāma, Hanumat. Hence there is no historical evidence about the author.

हर्ष Author of the three dramas — नागानन्द, रत्नावली and प्रियदर्शिका. The story of the नागानन्द is drawn from the कथासरित्सागर; रत्नावली describes the secret love between king Udayana and Sāgarikā (an attendant of the queen); and the drama प्रियदर्शिका has been modelled on the मालविकाग्निमित्र. All these dramas though attributed to king Harṣa of Mālava are supposed to have been written by his court poets like Dhāvaka and Bāṇa.

हलायुध Author of the कविरहस्य, a sort of lexicon of roots (धातुपाठ) and at the same time a eulogy of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king, Kṛṣṇarāja III (940-956). His other work, the अभिधानरत्नमाला, is a vocabulary. He flourished in the 10th century.

The author of the धर्मविवेक seems to be different from this.

हेमचन्द्र A great lexicographer and a grammarian of the 11th and 12th centuries. He wrote many works embracing almost all fields of Sanskrit and Prakrit literature. The देशीनाममाला, अभिधानचिन्तामणि, अनेकार्थसंग्रह, and निघण्टुशेष are his works on lexicography.