APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit writers.

आर्यभट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

उद्भट One of the earliest writers on Alankâra. He was the chief Pandit or Sabhâpati of king Jayâpîda of Kâshmir (779-813 A. D.).

कय्यट 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 contemporay of Jayasimha of Kâshmir 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 Kâlidâsa is in an inscription dated 556 *Sake* or 634 A. D., in which he and Bhâravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows :—

येनायोजि न वेश्म
स्थिरमर्थाविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेश्म ।
स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः
कविताश्रितकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bâṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bâṇa, *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 Mallinâtha's explanation on Me. 14 निचुल and दिङ्नाग were contemporaries of Kâlidâsa. If Mallinatha'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 Kâlidâsa 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, Kâlidâsa 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 Vikramâditya 56. B C. was a date arrived at by t king the date of the great battle of Korûr 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—Kâlidâsa must have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

क्षेमेंद्र A well-known poet of Kâshmir, 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 Mâlatî-Mâdava and Veṇi-Samhâra. 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, पयूष, सुधा, अमृत, करुणा), 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 Dârâ 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 Gîtagovinda. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduwilva in the Vîrabhûmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a ki called Lakshmaṇasena 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.

दंडिन् Author of the Dasakumâracharita and Kâvyâdarsa. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bâṇa, according to Mâdhavâchârya.

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

नारायण (भट्टनारायण) Author of the Veṇî-Samhâra. 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. (Râj. T. 5. 34)

बाण The well-known author of the Harshacharita,