

Kādambarī and Chaṇḍikāśataka. Pārvatīparīṇaya and Ratnāvalī are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harshavardhana of Kānyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen Tshang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bāṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates—at least the *termini ad quem*—of several writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Harsha Charita.

बिल्हण Author of the Mahākāvya Vikramānkadevacharita and of Chaurapanchāsikā. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

भट्टि A son of Śrī Svāmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Śrīdharasena or of Narendra, the son of Śrīdhara, who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

भट्टहरि Author of the three Satakas and of the Vākya-pādīya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechchhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartṛihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

भवभूति The well-known author of the Mahāvīracharita, Mālatī Mādhava, and Uttararāmacharita. He was a native of Vidarba and lived at the court of king Yaśovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kāshmir (693-729 A. D.) Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

भारवि Author of the Kirātārjunya; mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

भास Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

मयूर Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the Sūrya. Sataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

मम्मट N. of the author of the Kāvya prakāsa. He

must have flourished before 1294 A. D. in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayantī was written by one Jayanta.

मुरारि A author of the Anargha-rāghava mentioned by the poet Ratnākara (who flourished in the 9th century) in Haravijaya 38. 67. He must, therefore be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the Mahākāvya called Haravijaya and patronized by Avantivarman (855-884 A. D.).

राजशेखर Author of the Bāla-Rāmāyana, Bāla-Bhārata, and Viddhasālbanjikā. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

ब्राह्मिहरि A celebrated astronomer, author of the Bṛihat-Samhitā. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कालिदास.

विशाखदत्त Author of the Mudrārākshasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the शारङ्गभाष्य and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Śankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrārākshasa.

सुबन्धु The author of Vāsavadattā mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name बौद्धसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

श्रीहर्ष The reputed author of the Naishadhacharita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. (Wilson says that Śrīharsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnāvalī, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnāvalī must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Dasarūpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century).

हर्ष The patron of Bāṇa, see बाण. The Ratnāvalī is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.