

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OU_156460

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OUP—67—11—1—68—5,000.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Call No. *529.0954*
T 84 I

Accession No. *P. G. 19214*

Author *Triveda, D. S.*

Title *Indian chronology - 1959.*

This book should be returned on or before the date last marked below.

INDIAN CHRONOLOGY

(6701 B.C. to 1958 A.C.)

By

Dr. D. S. TRIVEDA, M.A., PH.D



1959

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN
BOMBAY

Copyright with Author

1959 A.D. }
1881 Shake }

Price Rs. 6.

FOREWORD

A learned treatise like the *INDIAN CHRONOLOGY*—an up-to-date survey of political and cultural history since its inception—from the pen of Dr. D. S. Trivedi needs no introduction. But I am tempted to add a few lines to it. One may differ from him at very many places as he expresses his independence of thought and judgment contrary to all accepted opinions of authorities on the subject; nevertheless they have intrinsic merit for consideration and criticism as they seem to be based on sound data and Indian traditions. It would be interesting if the author could undertake a chronological list of all the inscriptions published.

S. C. MISRA,

April 5, 1959.

Judge, Patna High Court.

SOME OPINIONS

... I have found them all very original and provocative. How far your new identification of the "Sheet Anchor" will stand the criticism of the time I shall be interested to see. It is, in any case, a very good thing to stir up controversy on these points. I have found recently how often in historical and archaeological studies accepted "facts" require re-assessment.

Again my warmest gratitude,

Yours sincerely,

R. E. MORTIMER WHEELER,

Taxila: Director-General of Archaeology in India.
Sept. 29, 1944.

डाक्टर श्री देवसहाय त्रिवेद महाशयश्चिरात्परिचितः । अनेन विदुषा नवीनां पाश्चात्यशैलीमेवानुकृत्य भारतीय प्राचीन वाङ्मयस्य वेदपुराणादेरन्वेषणं कुर्वता पुराणोक्तन्तद् राजवंश कालस्य सम्यक् समर्थनं विदधता आधुनिकैतिहासिक क्षेत्रे नवीन युगोपस्थापनमिव कृतम् । पाश्चात्य विद्वदनुयायिनो भारतीयाः ऐतिहासिका महाभारत युद्धकालादेर्यदर्वाचीनत्वं साधयन्ति तस्य मतस्य सयुक्तिनिराकरणमस्यैव महाभागस्य ग्रन्थे लेखेषु च दृश्यते । अस्य लेखान् दृष्ट्वा आधुनिकाः ऐतिहासिकाः केवलं कुप्यन्ति, न तु तासां युक्तीनां प्रतियुक्तिभिः खण्डनं केनापि कृतम् । ईदृशानां प्राचीन संस्कृति पक्षपातिनां विदुषामिदानीमत्यावश्यकता वर्तते, ये ऐतिहासिकेषु विषयेषु भारतस्य मुखमुज्ज्वलेयुः ।

वसन्तपञ्चमी
२०१२ वैक्रमाब्दः

गिरिधरशर्मा चतुर्वेदः
महामहोपाध्यायः

DEDICATED
TO
RASHTRAPATI DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD

INDIAN CHRONOLOGY

BY DR. D. S. TRIVEDA, M.A., PH.D.

The following is the system of calculating time in ancient India:—

100 Truṭis	=	1 Tatpara
30 Tatparas	=	1 Nimeṣa
15 Nimeṣas	=	1 Kāṣṭhā (= 3.2 seconds)
30 Kāṣṭhās	=	1 Kalā
30 Kalās	=	1 Muhūrta (= 48 minutes)
30 Muhūrtas	=	1 day-night
30 day-nights	=	1 month
6 months	=	1 Ayana (Dakṣiṇāyana is the night of gods and Uttarāyana is the day of the gods).
2 Ayanas	=	1 year (1 day-night of the gods).
12,000 god-years	=	1 Caturyuga (1,200 years = Satyayuga 2,400 years = Tretā 3,600 years = Dvāpara 4,800 years = Kaliyuga)
1,000 Caturyugas	=	1 day of Brahmā (the life of Brahmā is 100 years).
1,000 Caturyugas	=	14 Manus.

The 100-year life of Brahmā is called Para. Its half is called Parārdha. Half the life of the Brahmā has already elapsed. According to another theory only $8\frac{1}{2}$ years of Brahmā's life has passed away. Every Indian at the time of his worship calculates the day and increases it by one daily. It reads: ॐ अद्य ब्रह्मणो द्वितीयपरार्द्धे श्री श्वेतवाराहकल्पे वैवस्वतमन्वन्तरे अष्ट विंशतितमे कलियुगे कलि प्रथम चरणे इत्यादि । Thus we can calculate the human years elapsed since the beginning of the creation. $1000 \times 2 \times 360 \times 50$ Caturyugas = $360,00,000 \times 12,000 \times 360$ years = $15,55,20,00,00,00,000$ human years of Brahmā have already elapsed. This is the 51st year of Brahmā continuing. There is creation in every day of the Brahmā and the world undergoes destruction at night. There are 14 Manus viz. Svāyambhuva, Svārociṣa, Uttama, Tāmasa, Raivata, Cākṣuṣa, Vaivasvata, Sāvārṇi, Dakṣasāvārṇi, Brahmāsāvārṇi, Dharmasāvārṇi, Rūdrasāvārṇi, Devasāvārṇi and Indrasāvārṇi.

Thus we can calculate the period elapsed of the present creation. There are 14 Manus in every day or Kalpa of Brahmā. Every such period is called the period of Manu or Manvantara. This is the seventh Manvantara continuing. The period of one Manu is roughly of 71 Caturyugas ($1000 \div 14$). Thus the period of the six previous Manus would be $12,000 \times 360 \times 71 \times 6 = 1,84,03,20,000$ years and 27th Caturyuga would cover a period of $12,000 \times 360 \times 27 = 11,46,40,000$ and the present period including 5057 years of Kali would cover a period of $(1,200 + 2,400 + 3,600) \times 360 = 25,92,000$ years and thus it would total 1,95,76,17,057 years, since the beginning of the present creation.

But if we calculate a Manvantara as equivalent to $71\text{-}3/7$ Caturyugas the exact period elapsed would be 1,96,08,51,057 years. This is the calculation adhered to in our Calender and holy books. It is called the Era of Creation.

According to the Christians, the world was created 903 years before the beginning of the Kali Era, or in 4004 B.C. or Julian Era 710. The Julian Era started in B.C. 4714.

According to the Jainas the world is eternal. It never ends. It is without beginning. According to them the world goes up and down like a wheel. The upgrading period is called Utsarpiṇī and the downgrading period is called the Avasarpiṇī. When the Jain religion came into existence we have no exact information. But according to the Jain tradition the first Jain Tirthaṅkara Rṣabha obtained Nirvāṇa on the 14th day in the dark fortnight in the month of Māgha.

The period which elapsed since then, according to the Jainas,¹ is beyond our comprehension. It is, indeed, a very big figure. We have to add nine forty-five times over 41,34,52,63,03,08,20,31,77,-74,95,12,191.

According to another theory² the period elapsed since the creation can be calculated by putting double the number of grains on each house of a chess board. This would be in the order of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024. This would give us the system of calculation $1 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + 2^5 + 2^6 + \dots + 2^{63} = 2^{64} - 1 = 1,84,46,74,40,73, 70, 95 51, 615$ years.

The table below gives an outline of only the important events and landmarks in the field of administration and letters which have left an almost permanent impress on the face of Indian history. The

1. Jain Antiquary, Arrah, Vol. III, p. 23, Jain Religion by D. S. Triveda.

2. One, Two, Three, Infinity, Facts and Speculations of Science by George Gamoo.

more the events move distant in time the more dim and insignificant they grow in history.

The dates below may differ at places from those accepted and advanced by the recognised Western authorities and their band of blind followers in India, nevertheless, they represent the Indian tradition, supported by hard facts, figures and reasonings put forth in the pages of some journals, hitherto suppressed. Some significant world events have also been noted only for the sake of comparative study.

Its author would welcome criticisms and suggestions, if any, for the revision or improvement of the table for he thinks that his greatest critics are his greatest friends.

SATYAYUGA from Circa 6701 B.C. to 5501 B.C.

<i>Before Kali</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events³</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
3600	Manu ⁴	..	6701
3570	Ikṣvāku, Purūravas; Beginning of Vaisālī Empire. Karuṣa.	Nābhānediṣṭa	6671
3541	Vikukṣi. He starts taking meat. Nimi in Videha.	..	6641
3510	Kakutstha. He starts riding bullock carts.	..	6611
3480	Nahuṣa. Anenasa. Mi- thi establishes Mithilā as his capital.	..	6581
3450	Pṛthu who starts agri- culture; Bhalandana. Ya- yāti=Śarmiṣṭhā, Deva- yānī.	Śukrācārya	6551
3420	Viṣṭarāśva. Yadu; Tur- vaśa.	..	6521
3390	Ārdra, Vatsapri, Udāvasu.	..	6491
3360	Yauvanāśva I.	..	6461

3. See Pre-Mauryan History of Bihar, published by Motilal Banarasidas, Banaras, 1952, Chapter IX, p. 74 for a detailed discussion of the average reign in ancient India; Prāñ-Maurya Bihar, published by Bihar Rashtra Bhasa Parishad, Patna, 1954, p. 87.

4. The Original Home of Aryans, Annals of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, Vol. XX, pp. 49-68.

<i>Before Kali</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
3330	Śrāvasta who makes Śrāvasti his capital.	..	6431
3300	Bṛhadaśva, Nandivardhana.	..	6401
3270	Kuvalayāśva, Prāṁśu	..	6371
3240	Dṛdhāśva	..	6441
3210	Pramoda, Suketu	..	6311
3180	Haryaśva I	..	6281
3151	Nikumbha, Prajani	..	6251
3120	Samhatāśva, Devavrata	..	6221
3090	Akṛśāśva	..	6191
3060	Prasenajit, Samudravijaya	..	6161
3055	..	Yājñavalkya; Śākalya	6156
3030	Yauvanāśva II; Khanitra; Bṛhaduktha.	..	6131
3000	Māndhātā, Gaya	..	6101
2970	Purukutsa	..	5971
2940	Trasaddasyu, Mahāvīrya	..	5941
2910	Mahāmanas who invades from the west and establishes a principality in the east with his capital at Mālinī (modern Monghyr)	..	5911
2880	Sambhūta, Kṣupa	..	5881
2850	Anaraṇya, Uśinara, Tittikṣu	..	5851
2820	Trasaddasyu II, Dhṛtimanta	..	5821
2790	Haryaśva II	..	5791
2760	Vasumanas, Viṁśa	..	5761
2730	Tridhanvā, Sudhṛti	..	5731
2700	Trayyārūṇa,	Vaśiṣṭha	5701
2670	Satyavrata (=Triśamku)	Viśvāmitra	5671
2640	Hariścandra, Ruśadratha	..	5641

<i>Before Kali</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
2610	Rohita	..	5611
2580	Haritacañcu, Khaninetra, Haryaśva III.	..	5581
2550	Vijaya	..	5551
2520	Ruruka	..	5521
2490	Vṛka, Karandhama, Maru, Sutapas	..	5591
2460	Bāhu, Avikṣita	..	5561
2430	Marutta of Vaiśālī, Uta- thya	..	5531
2400	End of Satyayuga	..	5501
TRETAYUGA B.C. 5501 to B.C. 4301.			
2400	Sagara	Kapila	5501
2370	Nariṣyanta	..	5471
2340	Bali, Vāmana incarnation at Buxar.	Dīrghatamas, Bṛhaspati (Cārvāka)	5541
2310	Asmañjasa	..	5411
2280	Dama	..	5381
2250	Duṣyanta = Śakuntalā	Kaṇva	5351
2220	Añśumanta	..	5321
2190	Anga names the terri- tory after his name.	..	5291
2160	Dilipa I	..	5261
2130	Rāṣṭravardhana	..	5231
2100	Kīrtiratha	..	5201
2070	Bhagīratha who excava- tes the Gaṅgā ⁵ canal	..	5171
2040	Sudhṛti	..	5141
2010	Śruta, Nara	..	5111
1980	Nābhāga, Kevala, Dadhi- vāhana	..	5081
1950	Devamīḍha	..	5051
1920	Aṁbarīṣa, Bandhumaṅta	Durvāsas	5021
1890	Sindhudvīpa	..	4991

6. Prācī, Monghyr, 1953. "Dāśarājñayuddha" by D. S. Triveda. The other dates are: C. V. Vaidya 5000 B.C.; Ketkar 7009 B.C. See History of Sanskrit Literature by C. V. Vaidya, Poona, 1930, p. 113.

<i>Before Kali</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
1860	Vegavanta	..	4961
1830	Ayutāyu, Budha, Vibudha	..	4931
1770	Ṛtuparṇa, Nala = Damayaṅtī, Diviratha	..	4871
1740	Hastin	..	4841
1710	Sarvakāma, Tṛṇabindu	..	4811
1680	Sudāsa, viśravas, Mahādhṛti, Dharmaratha	..	4781
1677	Battle of 10 Kings ⁵	..	4778
1650	Kalmāṣapāda	..	4751
1620	King Viśāla makes Vai- śālī his capital	..	4721
1613	Julian Era	..	4714
1590	Aśmaka, Hemacandra	..	4691
1560	Mūlaka, Sucandra, Kirtiratha	..	4661
1530	Śataratha, Dhūmāśva,	..	4631
1500	Citraratha	..	4601
1470	Aiḍaviḍa, Sañjaya	..	4571
1440	Viśvasaha, Sahadeva Mahāroman,	..	4541
1410	Dilīpa (= Khaṭvāṅga) II, Kṛśāśva, Satyaratha	..	4511
1380	Dirghabāhu; Svarṇaroman	..	4481
1350	Raghu, Somadatta	..	4451
1320	Aja	..	4421
1290	Janamejaya; Hrasvaroman	..	4391
1260	Daśaratha, Lomapāda, Pramati, Sīradhvaja	R̥ṣyaśṛṅga	4361
1241	Birth of Rāma ⁷ on Caitra Śukla 9; Rāvaṇa	Vālmiki	4342

7. Rāma was married at the age of 15. He was exiled when he was 27 years old and Sitā was only 18. Thus Sitā was only six years old at the time of her marriage. Rāma came back to Ayodhyā after a 14-year exile when he was 41 years old. The Rāmāyaṇa says:

दशवर्षसहस्राणि दशवर्षशतानि च । रामो राज्यमुपासित्वा ब्रह्मलोकं प्रयास्यति ।

Thus it would be impossible for a man to live for 11,000 years more if he sits on the throne at the age of 41 only. The sacred text says: अहो वै वर्षः : Thus we may take it that Rāma ruled for 11,000 days or 30 years 7 months only. He was washed away by the river current of the Sarayū.

<i>Before Kali</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
1230	Bhānumanta; End of Vaiśāli Empire	..	4331
1226	Marriage of Rāma with Sītā	..	4327
1214	Rāma's exile	..	4315
1200	Death of Rāvaṇa; Rāma returns to Ayodhyā	..	4301
DVAPARAYUGA B.C. 4301 to B.C. 3101			
1200	Rāma's coronation	..	4301
1191	Rāma exiles Sītā	..	4292
1172	Rāma performs Horse Sacrifice	..	4273
1170	Rāma's Nirvāṇa, Kuśa	..	4271
1141	Pradyumna, Caturāṅga, Nīpa	Cyavana	4241
1110	Atithi, Ūrjavāha	..	4211
1080	Niṣadha, Sanadhvaja	..	4181
1050	Pr̥thulākṣa, Sudāsa	..	4151
1020	Bala, Śakuni	..	4121
990	Nabhāsa, Añjana	..	4091
960	King Campa establishes his capital at Campā near modern Bhagalpur.	..	4061
930	Puṇḍarika	..	4031
900	Ṛtujit	..	4001
870	Kṣemadharman	..	3971
840	Ariṣṭanemi; Haryāṅga	..	3941
810	Devānika; Śrutāyuṣa	..	3911
780	Ahīnagu; Supārśva	..	3881
750	Bhadraratha	..	3851
720	Paripātra	..	3821
690	Sañjaya	..	3791
660	Bala, Kṣemāri	..	3761
630	Uktha, Anenasa	..	3731
600	Bṛhatkarman	..	3701
570	Vajranābha, Mīnaratha	..	3671
BARHADRATHA DYNASTY IN MAGADHA			
540	King Bṛhadratha starts to rule in Magadha with his capital at Giri- vraja modern Rajgir.	..	3641

<i>Before Kali</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
510	Śaṁkhana, Satyaratha, Kuśāgra	..	3611
480	Vyuṣitāśva, Upaguru, Bṛhadratha	..	3581
450	Hiraṇyanābha, Svāgata	..	3551
420	Bṛhadbhānu, Puṣyavanta	..	3521
390	Piṣya, Suvarcas	..	3491
360	Dhruvasaṁdhi, Śruta, Bṛhanmanas, Satyahita	..	3461
330	Sudarśana, Suśruta, Sudhanvā	..	3431
300	Agnivarṇa, Jaya, Jaya- dratha	..	3401
270	Śighra, Vijaya, Ūrja	..	3371
240	Maru, Ṛta, Dṛḍharatha	..	3341
210	Prasuśruta, Sunaya, Sambhava	..	3311
180	Vṛddhaśarman	..	3281
150	Susaṁdhi, Vitahavya	..	3251
120	Amarṣa, Dhṛti, Viśvajit, Jarāsandha, Dantavaktra, Gonanda ⁸ I, Ugrasena, Vasudeva; Kamsa.	..	3221
105	Birth of Lord Kṛṣṇa on Bhādra Kṛṣṇa 8.	..	3206
94	Kaṁsa assassinated; Ne- minātha	..	3195
92	Viśrutavanta, Bahulāśva, Dāmodara	..	3193
64	Bṛhadbala, Kṛtakṣaṇa, Karṇa, Yaśovati. ⁹	..	3165
50	Jarāsandha killed; Saha- deva annointed	..	3151
49	Pāṇḍavas in exile	..	3150

8. Chronology of Kāśmīra Kings by D. S. Triveda, Journal of Indian History, Madras, 1939, p. 49.

9. Women Rulers of India, Śarat, Patna, 1954.

<i>Before Kali</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
46	..	The last compilation of Vedas ¹⁰ by Vyāsa and his disciples.	3147
45		Jaimini, Bādarāyaṇa	3146
36	Mahābhārata War, ¹¹ Parikṣit, Gonanda II, Aśvatthāmā, Sahadeva, Śiśupāla	Birth of ..	3137
35	Bṛhatkṣaya, Kṛtakṣaya	Somādhi ..	3136
1	Kṛṣṇa assassinated	..	3102

KALIYUGA¹² FROM B.C. 3101 ONWARDS

<i>Kali Samvat</i>			<i>B.C.</i>
0	Pāṇḍavas relinquish the throne; Parikṣit coronated.	..	3101
2	Mārjāri ¹³	..	3099
10	..	Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa	3091
19	Hārṇadeva	..	3082
21	..	Yāska's Nirukta	3080
22	Śrutaśravas, Apratīpi	..	3079
25	Saptarṣi Era begins	..	3076
27	Kulaśekhara Alavāra	..	3074
43	..	Śathagopa	3058
49	Rāmadeva	..	3052
82	Ayutāyu	..	3019
118	Niramitra, Śarmamitra, Vyāsadeva	..	2983

10. Other dates are: Maxmüller 800 B.C.; Macdonell 1000 B.C.; Haug 1400 B.C.; Griffith 1500 B.C.; Pargiter 2000 B.C.; Tilak 6000 B.C.; A. C. Das 35000 B.C.; Dinanath Śāstri Chulait 20,000; Narayana Bhavānrao Pavagi 2,40,000; Dayānanda 1,97,29,49,995. See Home of Vedas by D. S. Trivedi, A.B.O.R.I., 1952.

11. Other dates are: Bentley 575 B.C.; Pargiter 950 B.C.; Pradhan 1351 B.C.; H. H. Wilson 1370 B.C.; K. P. Jaiswal 1424; Shamshāstrī 1613; History of Bihar 1867 B.C.; S. C. Vidyābhūṣaṇa 1922 B.C.; Satyavrata Sāmāśramī 2400 B.C.; Kalhaṇa 2448 B.C. (P. C. Sengupta).

(a) 5,000 years Ago—The Mahābhārata War, Journal of Indian History, Madras, 1937.

(b) Date of Bhārata Battle, Festischrift P. V. Kane, Poona, 1940, pp. 515-25.

(c) Bhārata Battle Traditions by P. C. Sengupta, Journal Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. IV, pp. 393-413 (Calcutta, 1938).

(d) Avantikā, Patna, 1954.

(e) Interval between Parikṣit and Nanda, Journal of Indian History, Madras, 1940, pp. 1-16.

12. A new Sheet Anchor of History, Bhāratīya Vidyā, Bombay, Vol. VI, pp. 117-23 by D. S. Trivedi.

13. Magadha Rāja Vamśa, 'Sahitya', Patna, 1953.

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
158	Surakṣa	..	2943
174	Droṇa	..	2927
216	Bṛhatkarman	..	2885
232	Simhadeva	..	2869
239	Senājit	..	2862
286	Gopāladeva	..	2815
289	Śatruñjaya, Mahābala	..	2812
299	Vijayadeva	..	2802
324	Sukhadeva	..	2777
328	..	Bharatanāṭyam	2773
329	Vibhu	..	2772
357	Śuci	..	2744
368	Rāmānanda	..	2733
421	Kṣema	..	2680
425	Sandhimān	..	2676
449	Kṣemaka, Anuvrata	..	2652
490	Mahārṇadeva, Kāmandadeva	..	2611
513	Sunetra	..	2588
545	Candradeva	..	2556
548	Nivṛti, Emana.	..	2553
550	..	Chāndogyopaniṣad	2551
597	Ānanda	..	2504
600	Cāmuṇḍarāya fixes Gomata at Śravanabelagolā	..	2501
606	Trinetra, Suśrama.	..	2495
625	Drupadadeva	..	2476
644	Dyumatsena	..	2457
676	Haranāmadeva	..	2425
692	Mahinetra, Sumati.	..	2409

(To be continued)

INDIAN CHRONOLOGY

BY DR. D. S. TRIVEDA, M.A., PH.D.

(Continued from last issue)

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
715	Śulkandadeva	..	2386
725	Acala; Śatruñjaya	..	2376
743	Senāditya.	Kaṇāda	2358
757	Sunīta	..	2344
760	Maṅgalāditya	..	2341
797	Satyajit; Sarvajit	..	2304
799	Kṣemendra	..	2302
865	Bhīmasena	..	2236
880	Viśvajit	..	2221
915	Ripuñjaya	..	2186
927	Indrasena	..	2174

PRADYOTA DYNASTY 2136 B.C. to 1998 B.C.

965	End of Bārhadratha Dynasty; Pradyota		2136
973	Sundarasena	..	2128
978	Hammu Rabi	..	2123-2081
988	Pālaka	..	2113
1012	Viśākhayūpa	..	2089
1014	Lava	..	2087
1062	Sūryaka	..	2039
1074	Kuśa	..	2027
1081	Khagendra	..	2020
1083	Nandivarddhana	..	2018

ŚĪSUNĀGA DYNASTY B.C. 1998 to B.C. 1636

1103	Śīsunāga	..	1998
------	----------	----	------

SOMA DYNASTY IN NEPAL K.S. 1106 to 1389 K.S.

1111	Surendra	..	1990
1143	Kākavarṇa	..	1958
1150	Mohan-jo-Daro civilisation	..	1951
1154	Godhara	..	1947
1179	Kṣemadharmā	..	1922
1191	Suvaśī	..	1910
1209	Kṣemavit	..	1892
1226	Janaka	..	1875

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
1228	Suddhodana; Gautama Siddhārtha Born at	Lumbinī on Jeṣṭha Śukla 2.	1873
1244	..	Marriage of Siddhārtha (Buddha)	1857
1249	Bimbisāra.	Jivakatantra	1852
1258	..	Siddhārtha goes into wilderness	1843
1259	Śucināra.	Ajita, Gośāla, Pūrṇa Kāśyapa.	1842
1262	..	Siddhārtha becomes a Buddha, the Enlightened at Gayā.	1839
1282	..	Ananda becomes private Secretary to the Buddha.	1819
1298	Gālavendra.	..	1803
1300	Ajātaśatru	Varṣa; Prakuha	
		Kātyāyana; Sañjaya ..	1801
1308	Rāhulaka.	Buddha attains Nirvāṇa ¹ at Kuśinārā; Epoch of the Buddha Era; First Buddhist Council.	1793

1. The other dates are B.C. 368; 370; 380; 388 (kern); 412 (Rhys Davids); 477 (F. Maxmüller); 478 (Swamikannu Pillai); 480 (Oldenberg); 482 (J. F. Fleet); 483 (Fachu); 485 (Canton Tradition); 487 (Early History of India by V. A. Smith); 508 (V. A. Smith in Aśoka); 520 (Mahāvamsa); 529 (Siam Tradition); 543 (Dīpavamsa and Ceylon Tradition); 544 (K. P. Jayaswal); 546; 576 (Tibetan Tradition); 633 (Inscriptional Record at Gayā); 638 (Pegu and Chinese Tradition); 653; 752 (Tibetan Tradition); 835 (Padmakarpo); 837, 880, 882, 884 (Tibetan dates); 901 (Mongol Chronology); 959; 960 (Georgi); 1004 (Sir William Jones); 1031 (Bailey); 1036 (Chinese date); 1050 (Fahien); 1058 (Bhutan); 1060; 1310 (Tibetan date); 1332 (Sir James Prinsep); 1367 (Abul Fazl in the Ain-i-Akbari); 1616 (Manimekhalai); 1790; 1793 (Triveda); 1807 (Thiruvēkaṭācārya); 2135; 2139; 2148; 2422 (Tibetan and Chinese traditional dates).

These 48 dates of Lord Buddha's Nirvāṇa have been collected by Sm. Vidyādevī in the Annals of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, Vol. 30, p. 346.

For a detailed discussion of the Buddha's dates a reference may be made to Bhāratīya Vidyā, Bombay, Vol. VII, p. 222-38.

Regarding the date of Lord Buddha Sri M. S. Aney, Bihar Governor, in his letter of November 17, 1948, writes to the author:

"You have good reasons, in my opinion, to question the date which most of the European scholars are inclined to assign to Lord Buddha relying mainly on Ceylon tradition. The interpretation of-256 in Asokan edicts given by Thomas appears to be more natural and intelligent than that of Dr. Fleet and others. I think that the date 1793 B.C. which you have assigned to Lord Buddha is consistent with the Indian tradition regarding the date of the Mahābhārata and the accounts of the dynasties ruling in Magadha after the great War at Kurukṣetra given in the Purāṇas. At any rate your paper which is so well documented and so closely reasoned has enough in it to shake the faith of the scholars who have an open mind on the date of Lord Buddha fixed by Dr. Fleet, Dr. Geiger, Vincent Smith, and which is more or less accepted by prominent Indian Orientalists also. Your thesis is very original."

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
1332	Darśaka	..	1769
1343	Baladeva	..	1758
1357	Udayin.	Bhāsa ²	1744
1373	Aniruddha.	..	1728
1382	Muṇḍa	..	1719
1386	Nalasena	..	1715

SOLAR DYNASTY IN NEPAL K.S. 1389 to K.S. 3,000

1389	Bhūmivarmā	..	1712
1390	Nandivarddhana	..	1711
1401	Kassites occupy Babylon.	..	1700
1411	Gokarṇa	Upavarṣa, Vyādi, Indradatta Bodhāyana; Second Buddhist Council	1690
	Mahānandin.		
1447	Prahlāda.	..	1654
1457	Jayavarmā	..	1644
1458	Babhruvāhana.	..	1643

NANDA DYNASTY B.C. 1636 to B.C. 1536

1465	Mahāpadma Nand; ³	Vararuci; Pāṇini;	
	Bhavadāsa.	Kātyāyana	1636
1466	Matapaśila	..	1635
1502	Samgrāmacandra	..	1599
1503	Laḍikacandra	..	1598
1534	Viramacandra	..	1567
1539	Varṣavarmā	..	1562
1553	Sumālya ⁴	..	1548

MAURYA DYNASTY B.C. 1536 to B.C. 1220

1565	Candragupta Maurya. ⁵	Cāṇakya's Arthasāstra	1536
1579	Vibhiṣaṇa	..	1522
1596	Bhagavanta	..	1505
1599	Bindusāra	Piṅgala	1502
1600	Sarvavarmā	..	1501

2. Other dates are: 1100 (Reddy); 1000 (Rāmāvatāra Śarmā); 900 (P. V. Kane); 700 (Barnett); 400 (Winternitz); 300 (Jacobi); 200 A.C. (Sten Konow); 200 B.C. (Jayaswal); 400 B.C. (Pusalkar); 600 B.C. (Gaṇapati Śāstri). See Sāhitya, Vol. V, p. 51.

3. Magadha-Rājāon Ki Nayī Vamśāvalī, Sāhitya, Vaiśākha, 1995, Pages 37 to 58.

4. Sāhitya, Patna, Varṣa V, Number 1. Pp. 9-18.

5. Caste of Candragupta Maurya, Kuśavāhā Kṣatriyamitra, Banaras, 1993 V.S.

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
1610	Aśoka ⁶ on the throne of Kāsmira	1491
1627	Aśoka Maurya on the throne of Magadha.		1474
1641	..	Third Buddhist Council	1460
1646	Jalauka	Dharmarakṣita;	1455
1650	..	Rāmāyaṇa's last date	1451
1663	Kuṇāla or Supārśva	..	1438
1668	Dāmodara II	..	1433
1671	Daśaratha or Bandhupālita; King Milinda.	Nāgasena	1430
1679	Indrapālita; ⁷ Pṛthvivarmā	..	1422
1680	..	Kulaśekhara Alvāras	1421

6. Aśoka's Eternal Religion, Hindustan Review, Patna, 1952, Pp. 115-22. There is no evidence in any foreign literature that the king Aśoka or any other Indian ruler proclaimed his message abroad as is alleged, in the inscription of the king Piyadasi, by some modern scholars. It naturally arouses suspicion in our mind whether the name of any foreign rulers is recorded in these inscriptions.

The Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, Purānas and the Brhatsamhitā describe the territories on the western boundry of India in detail. Besides the five republics, it also notes the Yavana kingdom on its western side. The republics are Sindhu in the Eastern Gāndhāra (Kandhar), Kekaya, Alekhya Sundara; on the Western Gāndhāra the republics are Kamboja (Turaṅgamaya), Darada, Rāṣṭrika, Maga (Saka), Alika Sindhura; in South Madra there are Antakinnara, Madraka; and in the Northern Madra there are Turamaya, Taramava, Yakṣa etc. The table below will enable the learned readers to decide the truth of the explanations so divergently put forward by scholars.

<i>Name in the inscriptions.</i>	<i>Name in Sanskrit Texts.</i>	<i>Foreign rulers' names.</i>
Hinda-Rāja	Itaḥ rāje	..
Yona rāja	Yavandarāje	..
Atiyoka, } Atiyoke, } Atiyoge. }	Atiyavake (very pro-gressive Yavanadeśa)	Antiochu Theos.
Turamaya, } Turamaye }	Turagamaya, Turamaya	Ptolemy Philadelphus.
Antakina, Antekin.	Antakinnara	Antigonus Gonatus
Maga	Maga (Saka)	Magas
Alika Sundare	Alekhya Sundara or Alika Sindhura	Alexander

See the *Vishal Bharat*, Calcutta, 1954, pp. 275-82 by Śri Indra Narain Dvi-vedi. The subject will be discussed in detail in a subsequent paper.

7. Journal of the Kalinga Historical Research Society, Balangir, Vol. 1, (Daśo-na, by D. S. Triveda).

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
1683	Huṣka	..	1418
1711	Juṣka	..	1390
1726	..	Worship of Aryan deities in the land of the Mitanni as revealed by Boghaz-kui inscription	1375
1745	Kaniṣka	Aśvagoṣa, Nāgārjuna, Suśruta Saṁhitā ⁸	1356
1749	Harṣa	..	1352
1755	Jyeṣṭhavarmā ⁹	..	1346
1757	Samprati or Saṅgata	..	1344
1761	..	Fourth Buddhist Council	1340
1766	Śāliśuka	..	1335
1779	Devadharmā	..	1322
1786	Śatadhanvā	..	1315
1794	Bṛhadratha	..	1307
1795	Abhimanyu	..	1306
1801	..	Hazrat Moses	1300
1825	Gonanda III.	..	1276
1830	Hari Varmā	..	1271
1831	Trojan War ¹²	Homer	1270
1860	Vibhisana II	..	1241
1861	Khāravela	..	1240
SUNGA DYNASTY B.C. 1220 to B.C. 918			
1881	Puṣyamitra;	Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya, Caraka Saṁhitā, Yoga- sūtra.	1220
1906	Kuveravarmā	..	1195
1913	Indrajit	..	1188
1941	Agnimitra	..	1160
1949	Rāvaṇa	..	1152
1979	Vibhiṣaṇa III	Candragomi= Candrācārya	1122
1991	Vasumitra	Asaṅga, Vasubandhu	1110
1994	Siddhivarmā	..	1107
2015	Kinnara	..	1086
2027	Sujyeṣṭha	..	1074

8. The date of Caraka and Suśruta, Hindustani, Allahabad, 1940, by D. S. Tri-veda.

9. For the Chronology of Nepal Kings, see Sāhitya, Patna, Vol. II, pp. 75-78 by D. S. Trivedi No. 2, pp.

12. The other dates are B.C. 1042, 1056, 1066, 1070, 1090, 1120, 1136, 1145, 1146, 1170, 1209 and B.C. 1335. See Bhāratīya Vidyā, Vol. VI, p. 118.

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
2044	Andhaka	..	1057
2056	Siddha	..	1045
2074	Pulindaka	..	1027
2075	Haridattavarmā	..	1026
2107	Ghoṣavasū	..	994
2110	Vajramitra	..	991
2116	Utpalākṣa	..	985
2139	Bhāgavata	..	962
2146	..	King Solomon	955-915
2147	Hiranyākṣa	..	954
2152	..	Birth of Pārśva	949
2156	Vasudattavarmā	..	945
2171	Devabhūti	..	930
2182	..	Pārśva becomes a Śramaṇa	919

KĀṆVA DYNASTY B.C. 918 to B.C. 833

2183	Vasudeva	..	918
2185	Hiranyakula	..	916
2219	Yativarmā	..	822
2222	Bhūmimitra	..	879
2245	Mukula	..	856
2246	Nārāyaṇa	..	855
2252	..	Nirvāṇa of Pārśva	849
2258	Suśarmā	..	843

ĀNDHRA DYNASTY B.C. 833 to B.C. 327.

2268	Sindhuka of Āndhra dynasty ¹⁰	..	833
2272	Śivabuddhivarma	..	829
2291	Kṛṣṇa	..	810
2309	Śrīśātakarṇī	..	792
2319	Pūrṇotsaṅga	..	782
2325	Mihirakula	Pañcatantra ¹¹ (Viṣṇu- śarmā) Pāñcarātra, Pāśūpata	776
2326	Vasantavarmā	..	775
2341	..	Amos prophet	760
2337	Skandhastambhī	..	764

10. Other dates are: B.C. 28, H. C. Raychaudhury; B.C. 73, R. G. Bhandarkar; B.C. 200, E. J. Rapson; B.C. 240, V. A. Smith; B.C. 271, Venkatarao. See *Journal of Indian History*, Volume 27, page 243.

11. The dates of Sanskrit poets have been derived from the *History of Classical Sanskrit Literature* by Dr. M. Krishnamachariar, Madras, 1937.

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
2348	Foundation of Rome	..	753
2355	Śātakarṇī	..	746
2375	Baka	..	726
2376	..	Jeremiah prophet	725-586
2377	..	Issiah prophet	724-680
2379	Sargon II of Assyria	..	722-705
2387	Śivavarmā	..	714
2396	Senacherib	..	705-681
2411	Lambodara	..	690
2429	Apītaka	..	672
2438	Kṣītinandana	..	663
2441	Meghasvātī.	Dingnāga; Kātantra Grammar; Zoroaster	660-583
2449	Rudradevavarmā	..	652
2459	Svātī	..	642
2468	Vasunanda	..	633
2477	Skandasvātī;	Thale (D 534)	624
2484	Mṛigendra Svātikarṇa	..	617
2487	Kuntalāsvātikarṇa	..	614
2490	..	Anxemonder	611-456
2495	Puṣpasena; Medes and Iranians destroy Assyria	..	605-515
2502	..	Birth of Varddhamāna (=Lord Mahāvira). last Tirthaṅkara	599
2507	Svātivarṇa;	Solon	594
2508	Pulomāvī.	Kāmasūtra of Vātsyā- yana; Mṛcchakaṭika of Śūdraka ¹³	593
2515	Vṛṣadevavarmā	Marriage of Varddha- māna (Mahāvira)	586
2519	..	Pathogorus	582-507
2520	Nara	..	581
2531	..	Xenophon	570-480
2532	..	Mahāvira becomes a recluse	567
2544	Meghaśātakarṇī	Mahāvira becomes a Kevalī; Kumārīlabhaṭṭa	557
2549	..	Pindar	552
2551	Āndhra Śaka: ¹⁴ Cyrus (Death 529 B.C.)	Koong-Foo-Tse	550-479

13. See Śūdraka by Candrabali Pandey, Nāgarī Prachārīṇī Sabhā, Banaras.

14. (a) Ayanāṅśa by Thiruvēnkaṭācārya, Journal of Indian History, Trivandrum, 1950, pp. 103-110.

(b) Journal of Punjab University Historical Society, 1932, pp. 61-73 and 123-136. Cyrus, the Great, and the Indian Śaka Era by Prof. Gulsan Rai.

(c) Ayanacalanam by Śrī Kṛṣṇa Mīśra, Sarasvatisuśamā, V.S. 2007, pp. 36-53 (in Sanskrit).

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
2558	Vijaya Simha reaches Ceylon	..	543
2561	..	Heraclitus	540-475
2574	..	Nirvāṇa of Lord Mahāvira at Pāvā; Maṇḍanamīśra; Virasaṁvat	527
2576	..	Achiles	525-456
2579	Darius I, conqueror of the 'Indian' satrapy of the Persian Empire.	..	522-486
2580	Akṣa,	Umbeka	521
2582	Ariṣṭakarṇi	..	519
2584	Skylax's conquest of Western India	..	517
2592	Roman Republic	..	509
2593	..	Birth of Śankarācārya	508
2605	..	Sophocles	496-406
2607	Hāla Sātavāhana	Guṇādhya	494
2609	..	Śankara starts on victory of directions	492
2611	..	Śāradāpīṭha at Dvārakā ¹⁵	490
2612	Mantalaka	Śankara visits Nepal	489
2617	Purīndrasena	Herodotus	484-425
2621	..	Euripides	480-406
2625	..	Śankara passes away from the world	476

15. (a) The Śāradāpīṭha at Dvārakā was established by Śrī Brahmasvarūpācārya (=Viśvarūpa, the brother of Sureśvarācārya) in K.S. 2611 on Māgha Śukla 7.

(b) Jyotirmāṭha at Badarikāśrama on the full moon of Pauṣa in K.S. 2616 i.e. 485 B.C. by Anandagiri=Totakācārya.

(c) Govardhanamāṭha at Jagannāthapuri on Vaiśākha Śukla 10 in K.S. 2617=484 B.C. by Padmapādācārya=Sanandana I Ācārya.

(d) Śāradāmāṭha (Śrṅgerī) on Pauṣa Śukla Full Moon in K.S. 2618=483 B.C. with Hastāmalakācārya=Prthividhārācārya as the First Ācārya.

(e) Kāmakotiṭipīṭha at Kāncī on Vaiśākha Śukla Full Moon in K.S. 2620=481 B.C. with Śrī Śankara Bhāgavatpāda himself as the first Ācārya.

The other dates are: 1349 A.C. (Dabistan II, 141); 788 A.C. (Max Müller, *Teile and Barth*); 677 A.C. (Rice in *Mysore Gazetteer* I, 377); 805 A.C. (S. V. Venkateśvara J.R.A.S. 1916, p. 151); 590 A.C. (K. T. Telang I.A. XI, 174); 650 A.C. (Burnell in *Elements of South Indian Philosophy*, p. 33); 450 A.C. (N. Bhāsyācārya's *Age of Śankara*, Adyar); 610 B.C. (Ramacandra's *Lives of Eminent Hindu Authors*).

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
--------------------	---------------------------------------	--	-------------

PALLAVAS OF KĀNCĪ B.C. 471—A.C. 255

2630	Kālabhartṛ	..	471
2632	..	Socrates	469-399
2634	Harṣa Era;	Bakhaśāli Mss.	457
2638	Śātakarṇī	..	463
2639	Cakoraśātakarṇī	..	462
2640	Gopādityā, Śivasvātī	..	461
2641	..	Thucydysis	460-400
2641	..	Democritus	460-370
2642	Dharmadevavarmā	Pericles	459-428
2651	Cūtapallava	..	450
2653	..	Aristophanes	448-385
2668	Gautamīputra	..	433
2670	Peliponesian War between Sparta and Athens	..	431-404
2671	Virakūrca	The last compilation of the Mahābhārata	430

VĀKĀTAKA¹⁶ DYNASTY B.C. 426 to B.C. 126

2674	..	Plato	427-347
2686	Śivaskandavarmā	..	415
2693	Puloman	..	408
2700	Gokarṇa; Mānadeva	..	401
2716	Vijayaskandavarmā	Aristote	385-322
2717	..	Demosthenese	384-322
2725	Śivaśrī	..	376
2729	Śrīgupta	..	372
2731	Skandavarmā I	..	370
2732	Sivaskandha Śātakarṇī	..	369
2739	Yajña Śrīśātakarṇī	..	362
2742	Philip of Macedonia	..	359-336
2746	Kumāraviṣṇu I	..	355
2752	Jivadāman's Sanchi Inscription of year 13.	..	349
2754	Ghaṭotkacagupta	..	347
2758	Narendrāditya or Khinkhila, Vijaya, Śrīgupta	..	343
2760	..	Epicurus	341-270
2761	Buddhavarmā	..	340
2763	Śivadevavarmā	..	338-277

16. See Ramadahin Commemoration, Vol. 1956, pp 134-139. The Vākātaka.

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
2764	Candraśrī Śātakarṇi	..	337
2765	Alexander comes to throne	..	336
2767	Pulomā; Alexander starts on his conquest	..	334
2770	..	Alexandria founded in Egypt	331
GUPTA DYNASTY B.C. 327 to B.C. 82			
2274	Candragupta I (= Vijayā- ditya) = Kumāradevī Epoch of the Gupta Era ¹⁷	..	327
2775	Alexander crosses the Indus; Battle of Jhelum; Altar erected	..	326
2776	Alexander leaves India Kumāraviṣṇu II	..	325
2778	Alexander passes away at Babylon	..	323
2781	Samudragupta ¹⁸ (= Aśokā- ditya) = Dattadevī	..	320
2789	Seleucidian Era; Samudra- gupta starts on conquest	..	312
2793	Viṣṇugopa	..	308
2794	Yudhiṣṭhira I, the Blind	..	307
2795	Seleucus becomes a King	Bhadrabāhu	306
2796	Samudragupta marries Helena, the daughter of Seleucus when the later was defeated	..	305
2799	Megasthenes visits the court of Samudragupta	..	302
2800	Vasantadevavarmā	..	301
2801	Udayadevavarmā	Euclid	300
2811	Viṣṇudāsa	..	290
2816	Ptolmey Philadelphus of Egypt	..	285
2821	Death of Seleucus Nikator	..	280
2824	Narendravarmā; Antigonus of Macedonia	..	277-35

17. The other dates are: Alberuni 319 A.C.; Bailey 190 A.C.; Cunningham 167 A.C.; Thomas 78 A.C.; Fleet 57 B.C.

18. The Sheet Anchor of Indian History, Annals of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, 1942. Silver Jubilee Number, Vol. XXIII, p. 582-91.

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
2825	..	Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa; Dharmakīrti; Ādiśūra	276
2826	..	Hariṣeṇa	275
2828	Pratāpāditya	..	273
2829	Skandavarmā II	Viṣṇudhvaja ¹⁹ of Samudragupta	272
2830	Rāmagupta = Dhruvadevi	..	271
2832	Chandragupta II = Dhruvasvāminī (Vikramāditya or Devarāja) ²⁰ Viśākhadatta.	..	269

19. It was hitherto almost universally believed that the Kutub Minar was erected by Kutubuddin Aibak. But it is hard to believe how he could accomplish it within a short period of four years only especially when he was so new to the country. The deep study of Pandit Māyārāma, a local school teacher, confirmed my faith that it could in no way be ascribed to Kutubuddin Aibak of the Slave Dynasty.

The word 'Kutub' means Compass or Observatory and the word Kutub Minar would mean the Observatory Tower. The tower is situated at Mehrauli which is the distorted form of Mihirāvali—a cluster of suns or the planets. The nearby mosque (Kubbat-ul-Islam) was constructed from the ruins of 27 temples each built at a cost of 20 lakh coins—a fact which is evident from the inscription in the mosque. The 27 temples referred to are evidently the temples of the 27 Nakṣatras in number.

The tower has an elevation of six degrees and so the sun's rays exactly coincide within it on June 23, when the day is longest. Delhi is 6 degree north of the Tropic of Cancer or the Karka Rekhā. Its seven storeys represent the seven heavens above and 12 sides are symbolics of the 12 Rāśis. Formerly the Tower's shadow reflected in the deep water below. The tower was evidently erected by one who crossed the seven mouths of the Indus and conquered the Bāhlikas i.e. Bactria in war. Indian history knows only one such king in the name of King Samudragupta who according to the Allahabad Pillar Inscription, ransacked the whole of India and extended his territory upto the Oxus river. The Tower seems to have been erected by king Samudragupta as the Victory Tower and it seems to be his last creation for which he could find no time to inscribe.

A posthumous inscription on the nearby Iron Pillar indicates that this tall (Prāṁsu) tower (Dhvaja) of the Sun (Viṣṇoh) was erected by him who crossed the seven mouths of the Indus and conquered the Bactrians. The erector of the Tower, it says, is no more yet he lives in fame. The Iron Pillar was inscribed by King Candra = Candragupta II in B.C. 268.

A party consisting of Sri Brajākṛṣṇa Candiwala, Convenor, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Delhi State, Sri Śeṣagiri Rao, M.P., an Engineer and myself visited the site in August 1955 to judge the possibility or otherwise of its being an observatory. The M.P. an astronomer, while sceptical regarding its bonafides, opined that it could be easily used as a modern observatory with certain modifications. See Delhi KIKHOJ by Brjākṛṣṇa, Delhi, 1956.

20. King Candragupta II of the Gupta dynasty also bears the title of Devarāja, a title which is generally ascribed to the king Piyadasi of Aśokan inscriptions. Cf. The Savehi Inscription चन्द्रगुप्तस्य देवराज इति प्रियनाम

Aśokan Inscriptions: देवानंप्रिय स पियदसिनो राज्ञ

Mañjuśrīmūlakalpa Pātala 53: देवराजाख्यानामामौ भविष्यति युगाधमे ।

And yet the Piyadasi Inscriptions cannot be ascribed to the Gupta dynasty on the following grounds suggested by my friend Dr. Dasharath Sharma of Delhi University.

- (1) Traditions ascribe these inscriptions to Aśoka Maurya.
- (2) The word Aśoka, occurs at least at two places of the inscription.
- (3) While all the inscriptions of the Gupta dynasty are dated in the Gupta Rājya Samvatsare the Piyadasi Inscriptions are dated on the regnal years of the King Aśoka (Maurya).

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
2833	..	Delhi Iron Pillar ²¹	268
2841	Mānadeva	Kumārādāsa	260
2851	Viravarmā	..	250
2860	Jalauka II	..	241
2866	Bhīmadevavarmā, Guṇakāmadeva	..	235-199
2868	Kumāragupta I (Mahendrāditya) = Anantadevī	..	233
2869	Kālidāsa of Mithilā, ²² the author of the Raghuvamśa, etc.	..	232
2875	Skandavarmā III	..	226
2886	Śivadeva; Viṣṇugopa II	..	215
2892	Tuñjina; Candraka	..	209
2899	Hannibala defeated by Romans	..	202
2902	Viṣṇudevavarmā	..	199-152
2907	Narendradeva	..	194
2909	Simhavarmā I	..	192
2910	Skandagupta (Parākramāditya)	..	191
2928	Vijaya; Vasurāta.	Śaktibhadra Āścaryacūḍāmaṇi	173
2929	Bhīmadeva	..	172
2935	Nṛsimhagupta (Bālāditya)	..	166
2936	Jayendra; Plato king of Bactria	..	165
		Śabarasvāmī	
2945	Viṣṇudeva	..	156
2949	Viśvadevavarmā	..	152-101
2951	Viṣṇugopa III	..	150
2972	Viśvadeva	..	129

21. The Iron Pillar has been variously ascribed to Candragupta Maurya, Candragupta II and King Candrarvarman of Pokharan. Palaeographic evidences stand in the way of its having any thing to do with the Mauryan period. King Candrarvarman was a minor king of no importance to deserve merit for consideration.

22. Tradition goes to prove that the Kālidāsa of Mithilā was blessed by the goddess Kālī at Uccaitha in village Basaitha Canapura (Vasiṣṭha Candrapurā) P. S. Haralākhi, Dist. Darbhanga in Bihar. Rājaśekhara in his Sūkti Mukta-valī refers to three Kālidāsas. The Kālidāsa of Mithilā is the author of the three kāvyas viz. Meghadūta, Kumārasambhava and the Raghuvamśa. Kālidāsa II is the famous author of the three dramas viz. Vikramorvaśi, Mālavikāgnimitra and the Śakuntalam. The second Kālidāsa was in the court of Ujjayinī king in the first century B.C. whereas the first Kālidāsa flourished in the court of king Candragupta II and Kumāragupta I in Bihar. Kālidāsa III was a court poet of king Bhoja of Dhārā and he is the author of Rtusamhāra, Śrngāratilaka, Śyāmalādanḍaka; Navasāhasāṅkacarita and the Śrutabodha. Kālidāsa IV composed the Nalodaya. Kālidāsa V is the author of the Campū Bhāgavatā. Kālidāsa VI flourished during the reign of Akbar. Kālidāsa VII composed the Lambodara Prahāsana. Abhinava Kālidāsa wrote the abridged Saṅkara Digvijaya. See Avantika, Patna, May 1955, pp. 466-70.

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
2973	Sandhimān	..	128
2975	Kumāragupta II	Kaumudimahotsava of Vajjikā; Prabhākaramiśra (Gurumata)	126
2978	(Śāke 427)	Varāhamihira	123
2989	Simhavarmā II	..	112
THĀKURĪ DYNASTY IN NEPAL K.S. 3000 TO K.S. 3785			
3000	Amśuvarman	..	101-130
GARDABHILLA DYNASTY B.C. 82 to A.C. 109			
3019	Gandharvasena or Gardabhilla	..	82
3020	Meghavāhana.	Vāgbhaṭṭa	81
3027	Simhaviṣṇu defeated the Colas and married the daughter of a Viṣṇukuṇḍī king.	..	74
3031	..	Virgil	70-19
3042	..	Libi Historian.	59
3044	Birth of Vikramāditya; ²³ Kṛta, Vikrama or Mālava Era.	Epoch of	57
3050	..	Bhāmaha's Kāvya-lamkāra; Śamku; Amarasimha	51
3054	Pravarasena I.	Bhartṛhari	47
3057	Julius Caesar murdered.	..	44
3061	..	Vākpadīya	40
3062	Vikramāditya on throne	..	39
3065	Mahendravarmā I	..	34
3068	..	Kālidāsa of Ujjayini	33
3071	(Śāke 520) Indian Embassies to King Augustus.	.. Brahmagupta	30
3084	Toramāṇa Hūṇa or Hiranya	..	17
3087	Narasimhavarmā I	..	14
3097	..	Birth of Jesus Christ at Nazerath.	4
3101	..	Epoch of Christian Era.	0 A.C.
3105	Mahendravarmā II	..	4
3114	Vikramāditya becomes Śakāri. Siddhasena Kṣapaṇaka Ghaṭakharpara; Vetālabhaṭṭa.	..	13
3121	Parameśvaravarmā I	..	20
3124	..	Pliny	23-79
3128	..	Kṛpa Śamkarācārya	27-68

23. See Jain Siddhānta Bhāskara, Arrab, Vol. VIII, pp. 39-44 'Vikramāditya' by D. S. Triveda.

<i>Kali Samvat</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
3129	Narasimhavarmā II	Jesus Christ crucified	28
3135	(Śāke 584)	.. Muñjāla	34
3150	Mātṛgupta.	Bhartṛmeṇṭha	49
3151	..	Third Saṅgama Age; Manimekhalāi	50
3155	Vikramāditya murdered by Śālivāhana: Pravarasena II. Nero of Rome.	..	54
3155	King Śālivāhana	..	54-78
3169	Parameśvaravarmā II	..	68
3172	Nandivarmā	..	71
3178	..	Pliny's Natural History	77
3179	Jimūtavāhana ²⁴	Epoch of Śaka Era	78-109
<i>Sāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
22	Indian Embassy to Roman Emperor Trajan.	..	100
36	Yudhiṣṭhira	..	114
55	Dantivarmā	..	166
63	..	Ptolemy	141
75	Narendrāditya	..	153
82	..	Bhaṭṭāra Haricanda	160
88	Raṇāditya; Bhīnamāla becomes the capital of Gujarat.	..	166

INDIAN CHRONOLOGY

BY DR. D. S. TRIVEDA, M.A., PH. D.

(Continued from last Issue)

<i>Sāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
COLA DYNASTY C. 150 A.C.-1267 A.C.			
72	Karikāla Cola	..	150-180
106	Nandī	..	184-208
123	Palmyra created a Roman colony	..	201
130	Nṛpatuṅga	..	208-234
150	Viravarmā	..	228-58
156	Aparājita	..	234-255
170	Traikūṭaka or Kalacurī Era	..	248
180	.. Dhīranāga's Kundamālā	..	258
202	Sassanian conquest of parts of N. W. India	..	280
232	Persepolis Inscription	..	310
VALLABHĪ DYNASTY ¹ A.C. 319-A.C. 580.			
241	Bhaṭārka; Vallabhī Era; Sundara		
		Pāṇḍyācārya	319
245	Constantine	..	323-357
246	Christianity declared State religion		324
250	.. Ujjvala Śaṅkarācārya		328-366
260 (888 Āṅdhra Śaka)	.. Bhaṭṭotpala		338
284 (889 Vira Era)	.. Samantabhadra		362
293 (921 Āṅdhra Śaka)	.. Śripati		371
318	.. Arbhaka Śaṅkarācārya		396-436
EARLY CĀLUKYAS ² C. 400 A.C.-640 A.C.			
323	.. Fahien, Chinese traveller		401-10
380	.. Lokavibhāga		458
394	.. Vatsabhaṭṭi		472
398	.. Āryabhaṭṭa, birth of		476
408 (1036 Āṅdhra Śaka)	.. Bhāskarācārya		486
414	.. Daṇḍin's Kāvyaḍarśa		492
419	Gaṅga Era ³	..	497
420	Naravardhana	..	498
422	Haricandra	..	500

1. See Gokak Inscription of Deĵa Mahārāja dated in Gupta Era 845 E.I. XXI. 289 Ed. by L. N. Rao. This is enough to place the epoch of the Gupta Era in 327 B.C.
2. K. Venkaṭācalam in his Historicity of Vikramāditya and Śālivāhana, Vijayavādā, 1951, places the beginning of Cālukya dynasty in K. S. 2710 or B.C. 391 but gives no reason.
3. Other dates are; A.C. 349; 494 (Subba Rao); 496 (Ghoṣa); 498 (Mirāshī); 504 (Someśvara Śarmā); 741; 772 and 877 A.C.

<i>Sāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------	--	-------------

PRATIĪHĀRA DYNASTY circa 500-1030 A.C.

425	Vikramāditya II	..	503
432	..	Bhāravi	510
448	Rājyavarddhana I	..	526
449	Justinian	..	527-565
450	Rajjila	..	528
475	Īśānavarmā Maukharī	..	553
476	Ādityavarddhana	..	554
478	Narabhaṭṭa	..	556
488	Kirtivarmā I Cālukya	..	566
492	.. Birth of Mohammad the Prophet		570

VARDDHANA DYNASTY c. 580-680 A.C.

502	Prabhākaravarddhana	..	580-606
503	..	Harisvāmī; Durgācārya, commentator of Nirukta	581
504	Durlabhvarddhana	..	582
506	PellāPELLI	..	584
515	Birth of Harṣavarddhana	..	593
	Fasali ⁴ Era	..	
521	Śāhūra Era	..	599
524	Cāca	..	602
528	Harṣavarddhana King	Bāṇa; Mayūra; Dhāvaka.	606-47
531	Pulakeśin II Cālukya coronated	..	609
534	Nāgabhaṭṭa	..	612
536	..	Hizārat, the flight of Mohammad from Macca to Medina.	614

EASTERN CALUKYAS C. 615 A.C.-1118 A.C.

540	Durlabhaka.	..	618
541	Pulakeśin II defeats Harṣa	..	619
544	..	Hijari Era	622
	Abubakra	..	622-48
545	Bhāṭika Era	..	623
547	Varmalāṭa.	Māgha.	625
549	..	Daṇḍin's Daśakumāracarita.	627
522	..	Hiuen Tsang (departs 644); Skandasvāmī; Nārāyaṇa; Bhavasvāmī.	

<i>Śāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
554	.. Hazrat Mohammad passes away		632
	Abubakra Caliph	..	632-634
556	Umara Caliph.	..	634-44
557	..	Dharmakirti	635
559	Arab's navigate towards India (Thana).	..	637
560	Magī Era	..	638
561	Lhasa founded by Strong-Tsan-Gampo.	..	639
WESTERN CALUKYAS c. 640 A.C.-1200 A.C.			
562	Tāta	..	640
563	Harṣās embassy to China.	..	641
564	Pulakeśin II dies;	..	642
565	Arabs invade India (Sindh).	Harṣa holds all Religions Conference at Allahabad.	6.3
566	Usman Caliph.	..	644-56
569	Death of Harṣa	..	647
570	Bhāskaravarmā of Kāmarūpa helps Wang-Hiuen T'se	..	648
572	..	Korān's present form.	650
578	Alī Caliph.	..	656-61
579	Third mission of Wang-Hiuen T'se	..	657
583	Guhila Aparājita	..	661
586	..	Hiuen Tsang dies.	664
590	Candrāpīḍa.	Acidānanda Ghanendra, Śaṅkarācārya	668
	Yaśovarddhana	..	
593	..	Itsing.	671-95
595	Ādityasena	..	673
599	Tārāpīḍa	..	677
600 (1205 Nirvāṇa Saṁvat)	..	Raviṣeṇa Ācārya; Subandhu.	678
602	Hussain killed at Karbalah	..	680
603	Lalitāditya. Yaśovarmā, Bhavabhūti, Vākpati	..	681
RĀṢṬRAKŪṬAS c. 690-1000 A.C.			
612	Rāṣṭrakuta Nanna (Acalapura)	..	690-735
618	Canduka	..	696
622	Hastāmalaka; Daityaviṣṇu or Dayitaviṣṇu.	..	700
625	Nepal and Tirhut relieved from the bondage of Tibet.	..	703

<i>Sāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
630	Kuvalayāpīḍa	..	708
631	Vajrāditya	..	709
632	Arabs conquer Spain	..	710
634	Mohammad-Ibn-Kasim conquers Sind; Dāhara tortured to death	..	712
635	Muslims capture Multan	..	713
638	Pṛthivyāpīḍa	..	716
642	Samgrāmāpīḍa. Sāhapā; Sabarapā; Svyāmbhū Śrīnarasimha Potavarman's diplomatic relations with China.		720
646	Śiluka	..	724
653	Yaśovarmā of Kanoj sends his envoy Vappaṭa to China.		731
654	Vappā Rāvāla occupies Chittor.	..	732
655	.. Sāntarakṣita invited to Tibet		733
656	Jayāpīḍa (Kallaṭa); Dāmodaragupta. Vāmana; Manoratha; Saṁkhadatta; Caṭaka; Udbhaṭas.		734
657	Pārasis arrive at Sanjāna from Iran; Jayabhaṭṭa IV (The last Gurjara King).	..	735
664	Dantidurga Rāṣṭrakūṭa	..	742-57
PĀLA DYNASTY c. 750 A.C.-1194 A.C.			
672	Gopāla I; End of Um̐niyas Caliphites		750
674	Jhoṭa	..	752
675	Vappa quits the throne; Caliph Ali Mansoor.	..	753
675-700	Khumāna I (= Āyuṣmān).	..	
677	Abdur Rahmana becomes Caliph at Corodova	..	755
687	Jajja. Dhanan̐jaya; Kṣīrasvāmi;		765
690	Lalitāpīḍa; Charlemagne	..	768
692	Dharmapāla	Sūfi	770
702	Bhillāditya	..	780
	Samgrāmāpīḍa II.	Bhusukappā	
705	.. Jinasena; Āryadeva; Karṇaripā		783
708	Hārūṇa-Al-Rašīd, Abbā Sayeeda, Caliph of Baghdad (dies 809).	..	786
709	Cimpaṭa Jayāpīḍa. Ratnākara; Lūhipāda		787
710	(3889 Kali.) Abhinava Śaṅkarācārya		788-840
717	Dharmapāla marries Rāṣṭrakūṭa King Para- māla's daughter Ramādevī.		795

<i>Śāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
719	Dharmapāla places Cakrāyudha on the throne of Kānyakubja. Dārikapā; Deṅgipā; Bhadrapā		797
721	Ajitāpiḍa.	Śānkuka; Lollaṭa	799

PARAMĀRA DYNASTY OF DHĀRĀ c. 800-1060 A.C.

722	Upendra; Pope Leo III crowns Charlemagne Emperor of West.	..	800
723	Trilocana	..	801
725	.. Kukkuripā; Guṇḍārapāda; Carparipā; Manipā; Bhilāpā Virūpā; Nāgabodhi.		803
730	Kakka	..	808
732	Devapāla	..	810
735-765	Khumāna II.	Vṛnda	813
736	Amoghavarṣa I; Charlemagne dies.	..	814-77
737	.. Saṅdhyaḅkara Nandi's Rāmacarita; Virūpa; Gorakṣanātha; Kaṅhapā;		815
738	Parihāras transfer their capital from Bhinamāla to Kanauj	..	816
739	.. Ghaṅṭāpā; Hāḍipā; Kālupā		817
746	Kollabha Saṁvat. Doṅḍipā; Śāntideva; Tāntipā; Minapā		824
747	Anaṅgāpiḍa; Mālābara Saṁvat; Mānatuṅga	..	825
750	Utpalāpiḍa; Egbert, first king of England.	..	828
758	Mihirabhoja Ādivarāha	..	836-885
759	Bauka	..	837
763	..	Vācaspatimīśra	841
765	Avantivarmā. Śivasvāmī; Muktākana; Ānandavarddhana; Ratnākara; Murāri; Khumānarāso; Bhādepā; Mahīpā.		843
772	Vigrahapāla I	..	850
774	Boris of Bulgaria, the first Christian king. (Dies 884 A.C.)	..	852
775	Nārāyaṅapāla	..	853
778	Śiyaka I	..	856
780	..	Kāmbalapāda; Indramūrti	858
781		Yaśastilakacāmpū of Somadeva	859

<i>Sāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
783	Kakkuka	..	861
787	Jayapāla; Russian fleet attacks Constantinople.	..	865
790	..	Adinātha	868
792	Samkaravarmā. Abhinanda or Gauḍābhinanda; Sūrapāla = Lajjādevī daughter of Cedirāja.	Bhallaṭa; Rūdraṭa Goraksapā; Dhamapā; Aśvapati.	870
797	Amoghavarṣa (Rāṣṭrakūṭa) quits throne; Nārāyaṇapāla.	..	875
798	..	Devasena	876
800	Newār Saṁvat	..	878
801	First mosque at Cairo in Sarcenic style	..	879
806	Vākpati I	..	884
807	Mahendrapāla	..	885
810	Gopālavarmā	..	888
812	Samkaṭa	..	890
813	Sugandhā	..	891
814	Nirjita Varmā	..	892
815	..	Buddhisena; Kaṅkaṇapāda	893
820	..	Tilopā	898
822	Pātha	..	900
SAMANIDE DYNASTY A.C. 903-1005			
829	Mahipāla I	..	907
830	Rājyapāla	..	908
830-855	Khumāna III.	..	
832	Śaktidevasena	..	910
834	Mahipāla I (Pratihāra); Rājyapāla. Vairisimha II or Vajraṭa. Kabul snatched by Muslims from Brahmin ruler.	..	912-44
836	Indra III (Rāṣṭrakūṭa). Trivikrama		914-16
837	Candravarmā. Rāmasimha; Dhanapāla. Sarojabhadra; Maitripā; Avadhūtipā.	Rājaśekhara; Puṣpadanta; Śāntipā; Joendu; Rāhulabhadra;	915
CANDELAS OF BUNDELAKHAṆḌA C. 916-1203 A.C.			
839	Amoghavarṣa II; Devapāla	..	917

<i>Śāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
841	Henry Fowler, elected king of Germany	..	919
847	Rājyapāla=Bhāgyadevi, daughter of Rāṣṭrakūṭa Tuṅga.	..	925
851	Śaṁkaravardhana.	..	929
853	Śūravarmā.	Īśvarapratyabhijñāsūtra of Utpaladeva.	931
854	Unmattāvanti.	..	932
855	Foundation of Delhi City.	..	933
856	Yaśaskaradeva; Amoghavarṣa III.	..	934
857	Gopāla II.	..	935
858	.. Jalaṅdharanātha; Caurāṅginātha; Carpaṭanātha; Cuṅakaranātha.	..	936
862	Siyaka II; Nibhuja or Manmatha = Lakṣmīdevī.	Firadausī (d. 1020).	940
865	Varṇaṭa; Saṁgrāmadeva I.	..	943
866	Parvagupta	..	944
867	Kṣemapāla; Vighrahapāla II.	..	945

KALACURĪS OF TRIPURĪ c. 950-1195 A.C.

871	Vināyakapāla	..	949
875	Abhimanyugupta; Birth of Yāmunācārya Mahipāla II.	..	953
877	Vijayapāla	..	955
882	Jayapāla.	..	960-1001
883	Mūlarāja.	..	961-06
884	German King Otto consecrated Emperor. Ghazni Kingdom founded.	..	962
887	Pradyumnasena or King Aśoka.	..	965
889	Nandagupta.	Cakrapāṇi	967
890	Tribhuvanagupta.	..	968
892	Mahipāla.	Virasena or Dhīrasena. Ḍalhaṇa	970
893	Birth of Mahmud Ghazni (Oct. 2)	..	971
894	Bhīmagupta; Amoghavarṣa IV.	..	972
895	Durlabha Cāhamāna.	Nāḍapā; birth of Alberuni.	973
	Dharmadeva goes to China from Nālandā.		

<i>Sāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
896	Muñja or Vākpatirāja I; Sāhasāmka; Sindhurāja; Utpalarāja.	Śrivallabha; Pṛthivivallabha; Dhananājaya.	974-94
	Amoghavarṣa=Padmagupta or Parimala.		
899	Diddā; Subuktigīn.	..	977
902	.. Kavindravacanasamuccaya		980
907	Rājarājā Cola, the Great.	..	985
910	Subuktigīn conquers Kabul from Jayapāla.	..	988
915	Tomaras found Delhi.	Jayañtapāda.	993
918	Cāmuṇḍa.	Pope Sylvester invents Clock.	996-1009
919	Mahmud on throne of Ghazni	..	997
921	Mahmud invades India.	..	999
922	Samgrāmadeva II; Gaṇḍa succeeds his father Dhaṅga who burns himself at Triveṇī.	..	1000
	King Bhoja	..	1000-1060
923	Jayapāla dies in flames and Ānandapāla on throne.	..	1001
930	Mahmud conquers Kāṅgrā.	..	1008
931	Durlabha;	..	1009-1021
932	Sāmañtasena.	..	1010
934	Rājendra Cola I.	..	1012-44
935	Battle of Tausi river near Kabul.		
		Ratnākaraśānti	1013
936 (90	Laukika .. Saṃvat) Thāneśvara	Bṛhatpratyabhi- jñāvīmarśīnī of Abhinavagupta.	1014
938	Rājarāja Cola	Abhinava Kālidāsa;	
	dies;	Kavikuñjara; Anantabhaṭṭa; Atula.	1016
940 (4119	Kali Saṃvat).	Birth of Rāmānuja.	1018-1137
941	..	Rāmāyaṇacampū; Kāvya prakāśa of Mammaṭa; Uvaṭa.	1019
941	Trilocanapāla	..	1019

<i>Śāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
943	Bhīma; Bhīmapāla, last Brahmin king of Śāhī dynasty at Kabul.	..	1021-1063

HOYSĀLA DYNASTY 1022 A.C.-1350 A.C.

945	..	Nimbārka ⁶	1023
946	Harirāja; Somanātha looted	..	1024
947	Nayapāla	..	1025
949	Yaśāhpāla	..	1027
952	Mahmud dies.	Alberuni quits India.	1030
960	Śricandra	Atiśa starts for Tibet	1038
962	Vigrahapāla III = Yauvanaśrī daughter of Cedirāja Karṇa	..	1040
963	Hemantasena = Yaśodevī	..	1041
965	..	Veṅkaṭamādhava	1043
966	Someśvara Āhavamalla Cālukya	..	1044-1069
969	Mahīpāla II	..	1047
970	..	Alberuni dies	1048
971	Kirtivarmā, Candela King	..	1049-1110
972	Rāmapāla	..	1050
981	..	Gazāli (dies 1111 A.C.)	1059
985	Karṇa	..	1063-93
988	Duke William of Normandy conquers England	..	* 1066
	Udayāditya	..	
990	..	Somadeva; Abhinavagupta; Bṛhatkathāmañjarī of Kṣemendra; Kaṇakāmara; Muni; Jinadattasūri; Vijayasena; Babbara; Abdurrahāmāna.	1068
998	Anantadeva; Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya IV Cālukya.	Vilahaṇa	1076
	Cālukya Saṁvat	..	1076
1000	Prithivīrāja I = Rasalyādevī	..	1078
1004	Kalitapauruṣa.	Kathāsaritsāgara of Somadeva	1082
1005	Birth of Ballālasena	..	1083
1006	Utkarṣa; Harṣa; Ucchala; Śambhu	..	1084
1010	..	Hemacandra	1088-1114

⁶ According to the devotee he flourished in the Dvāparayuga and some modern researchers place him in V century A.C.

<i>Sāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------	--	-------------

YĀDAVAS OF DEVAGIRI⁸ 1187-1312 A.C.

1110	Bhīma II.	..	1187-94
1111	Third Crusade.	..	1189
1112	..	Kavi Mohanalāl Dvija.	1190
1113	First Battle of Tarain.	Candra Baradāī passes away.	1191
	Jayantapāla	Nadia (=Navadvīpa)	
	Mukundarāja.	plundered by Muslims.	
1114	Pr̥thivīrāja defeated ⁹ and assassinated.	..	1192

MEDIEVAL AGE A.C. 1193-1756 A.C.

1115	Kutb-ud-din makes Delhi capital.	..	1193
1121	(K.S. 4300). Muhammad Ghūrī conquers Bengal; Fall of Sena Dynasty.	Śrī Madhvācārya= Ānandatīrtha borns on Māgha Śukla 7.	1199-1278
1123	Sadāsena or Gadāsena	..	1201
1126	..	Greeks occupy Constantinople	1204
1127	..	Saduktikarṇāmṛta of Śrīdharadāsa.	1205

SLAVE DYNASTY A.C. 1206 to A.C. 1290

1128	Mohammad Ghūrī Dies; Kutb-ud-din Aibak on Throne.	..	1206
1132	Āram Shāh	Dharmasūrī Jain	1210
1133	Shams-ud-dīn Iltutmish	..	1211
1135	Vijayabāhu of Kalinga in Ceylon.	..	1213
1136	Chinghiz Khān occupies Peking.	Roger Bacon	1214
1137	Magna Charta of England.	..	1215
1138	Rājarāja III; Māravarmā Sundara Pāṇḍya.	..	1216

8. Robert Sewell's *Historical Inscriptions of Southern India*, Madras, 1932, p. 405, edited by Dr. S. K. Aiyangar.

9. The writer sums up the causes of India's downfall in three phrases, viz. (a) internal dissension, (b) generosity towards enemies, and (c) want of ambitions. See Ananda, (an Urdu Weekly), Lahore, April 1945,

<i>Śāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1141	Rāwal Cācakadeva of Jaisalmer; Vira Dhavala; Someśvara; Vastupāla.	..	1219-39
1144	.. Hammiramadamardana of Jayasimha.	..	1222
1145	(604 A.H.) .. Maulānā Rūmī	..	1223
1149	Nāsiruddīn; Chinghiz Khān dies.	..	1227
1150	Sixth Crusade; Fredrick II occupies Jerusalem; Ahomas conquer Assan.	..	1228
1151	.. Santa Jñāneśvara	..	1229
1153	.. Vijayasena Sūrideva	..	1231
1158	Rajia Begum.	..	1236-40
1164	Tribhuvanapāladeva (Ahnīlvādā).	Subhaṭa	1242
1165	Viśaladeva; Lakṣmaṇasena	..	1243
1168	Nāsir-ud-dīn Mahmūd	..	1246
1172	.. Bhakta Sāmvatāmālī.	..	1250
1173	Maṅgu Khan becomes Mahākhān; Kublā Khān as Governor of Chīna.	..	1251
1177	.. Bostān	..	1255
1179	.. Sūktimuktāvalī of Jalhaṇa; Lakkhaṇa; Jajjala; Abhayadeva; Haribrahma; Rājaśekhara Sūri.	..	1257
1180	End of Caliphite at Baghdad.	..	1258
1181	Kubalā Khān.	..	1259-94
1183	Viśaladeva dies; Greeks reconquer Constantinople.	..	1261
1184	.. Navaladāsa	..	1262
1185	.. Harivyāsa Devācārya	..	1263
1187	.. Dante, Italian poet.	..	1265-1321
1188	Balban	..	1266-87
1189	.. Birth of Nāmadeva; Santa Trilocana.	..	1267
1190	.. Dāmodara Paṇḍita	..	1268
1192 (4371 K.S.)	.. Venkaṭanātha=Vedānta- deśika; Saptakṣetrirāsa.	..	1270
1193	.. Rāmadeva; Dhyanēśvara.	..	1271

<i>Sāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	A.C.
1194	Marco-Polo of Venice in court of Kubalā Khān.	Cakradhara founder of Jaya- kr̥ṣṇa sect; Umābā.	1272
1195	Swiṣṣ Republic.	Nivṛttinātha Yogi (d. 1354).	1273
1197	..	Mariners' Compass	1275
1202	Kublā Khān founds Yuvan dynasty in China.	..	1280
1208	Kaiqubād.	Lalleśvari.	1286
1210	..	Muktābāi.	1288
KHILJĪ DYNASTY From A.C. 1290—A.C. 1321			
1212	Kaikubād murdered; Marco Polo visits India. Jalāl-ud-din; Feroz Shah;	.. Amir Khusru; ..	1290
1215	..	Roger Bacon, father of Practical Science, dies.	1293
1216	Pratāpa Rūdradeva of Vāraṅgal.	Agastya; Sāhityadarpaṇa.	1294
1218	Jalāl-ud-din murdered; Alā-ud-din on throne.	..	1296
1220	..	Sadan Kasāi.	1298
1221 (K. S. 4400)	.. Birth of Rāmānanda (d. 1515 V. S.) Mughul invasion of India and their defeat near Delhi.	Vijayapāla Rāso; Vijayacanda Sūri.	1290
1222	Jajjala.	Dharmaghoṣa; Jayadeva; Senā Nāpita; Svāmī Bhavānanda; Aruṇadatta physician.	1300
1224	..	Mādhava = Vidyāraṇya.	1302-87
1225	First sack (Śākā) of Chittor.	Śārṅgadhara poet.	1303
1226	..	Prema Tuṅgācārya.	1304
1227	..	Merutuṅga.	1305
1229	Ghazi Malik Tughlak massacres Turks.	..	1307
1232	Malik Kāfūr in South.	First mosque at Rāmeśvaram.	1310
1236	..	Ambadeva Jain.	1314
1237-1309	..	Sāyaṇa.	1315
1240	Harapāla Yādava fried alive	..	1318

<i>Śāke</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------	--	-------------

TUGHLAK DYNASTY A.C. 1321-1398 A.C.

1243	Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq.	..	1321
1246	..	Jyotiśvara Kaviśekhara- cārya, first Hindi prose writer.	1324
1247	Mohammad Tughlaq.	Amīr Khusru dies.	1325
1249	Capital transferred from Delhi to Daulatabad.	..	1327
1250	..	Mullā Dāud; Jinapadma Sūri.	1328

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE 1336-1565 A.C.

1258	Foundation of Vijaya- nagara by Harihara I; birth of Temurlang (d. 1405).	Caṇḍidāsa.	1336
1259	Mohammad Tughlaq starts towards Chīna.	Mahātmā Aṅgada	1337
1261	Islam rule begins in Kāśmīra.	..	1239
1262	Paḍuvaippu; Great-Chaucer famine.	(d. 1400).	1340
1264	Ibn Batutā starts for Chīna from Delhi.	..	1342
1265	Bukka I.	Gaṅgādevī; Shāh Miran Bijāpuri dies.	1343-79
1270	Great Plague; Black Death in England.	..	1348
1273	Feroz Shāh Tughlaq	..	1351-88
1274	..	Jagaddharabhaṭṭa	1352
1276	Harihara I of Vijayanagar dies.	..	1354
1277	..	Vinavaprabhu	1355
1278	..	Upādhyāya Jain Harasevaka Muni.	1356

[To be continued]

INDIAN CHRONOLOGY

Dr. D. S. Triveda

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
BHAKTI PERIOD 1325-1640 A.C.			
1282	Mongol (Yuvan) Dynasty ends and Ming Dynasty begins in China	..	1360
1284	Rāṇā Kumbhakarna	..	1362-1412
1286	Rāṇā Hamir passes away; Khet Simha on throne	..	1364
1288	..	Viṣṇu Jain; Siddhasūri Jain	1366
1290	..	Vidyāpati (D. c. 1418 A.C.); Umāpati	1368
1291	..	John Hess (d. 1415). Hirānanda Sūri Jain	1369
1296	..	Somasundara	1374-1446
1299	..	Pope Gregory XI returns to Rome	1377
1300	..	Dissension in Christianity: Arwan VI at Rome and Clement VII at Avignon	1378
1301	Harihara II. Candāyana of Mullā Dāuda.		1379-1404
1303	Peasants rebel in England	..	1381
1304	Shāh Burhān Khan dies		1382
1308	Sultan Sikandar, the Idol- Breaker	..	1386
1315	Khwāja Jahān founds Jaunpur.	..	1393
		Farid; Śekh Sultan; Somasundara Sūri	
1318	..	Nārāyaṇadeva Poet; Jhomā Cāraṇa	1396
1320	Timurlang invades India; Delhi pillaged.	Munisundara Jain; Hess preaches atheism at Prague	1398
SYED DYNASTY A. C. 1399-A. C. 1451.			
1321	Syed Muhammad Jaisūdarāja.	..	1399
		Kabir (d. 1575 V. S.). Raṇamallacanda of Śrīdhara	

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1326	Bukka II; Feroz Bahamani invades Vijayanagara, enslaves 10,000 Hindus and marries the daughter of Bukka II.	..	1404-06
1327	..	Chinese pilgrim Mauhan in Bengal	1405
1328	Devarāya I	..	1406-19
1330	..	Ṛgveda Bhāṣya of Rāvaṇa	1408
1332	..	Mallinātha	1410
1333	Sultan Ahmad Shāh founds Ahmedabad	..	1411
1335		Mudgala; Kirtivāsa; Narasī Mehta (d. 1530 V.S.)	1413
1337	Hess fried alive.	Dhannā Bhagat	1415
1339	Sultan Zain-ul-Abdin.	Jonarāja Vṛddha Caṇḍidāsa. (d. 1534)	1417-67
1341	Viravijaya	..	1419-21
1342	Nicholo Conto reaches Vijayanagaram.	Bhaggudāsa; Śrutigopāla	1420
1344	Devarāya II	Prthivīcandacarita	1422-48
1346	..	Upādhyāya Jayasāgara Jain	1424
1347	..	Śaṅkara Miśra	1425
1348	..	Bhālana; Mañjhana	1426-1500
1350	Vidyāvilāsa Rāya.	Dayāsāgara Sūri	1428
1355	..	Santadhanī Dharamadāsa; Kṛṣṇamuni; Cakrapāṇi Vyāsa	1433
1356	Dhanadarāja.	Vidhicandraśarmā	1434
1365	Iranian traveller Abdur Razak at Vijayanagaram	Minābāi	1443
1366	Jodhā Rāthor	..	1444
1369	..	Janārdana Svāmī	1447
1370	Mallikārjuna; Praudhadevarāya; Cācakadeva Rāval of Jaisalmer.	Dimḍim poets; Virūpākṣa; Kathāmahodadhi of Somacandra	1448-86
1371	..	Śrī Śaṅkaradeva of Assam	1449
1372	Bijli Khan erects Kabīr's Pagoda at Magahara.	Sant Ravidāsa; Kamāla	1450
LODĪ DYNASTY A.C. 1451-A.C. 1526.			
1373	Bahlol Lodī.	Jambhanātha founder of Viṣṇoi Pantha (sect).	1451-15;

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1375	Ottomon Turks occupy Constantinople	Renaissance in Europe	1453
1378	..	Padmanābha	1456
1381	.. Lakṣmaṇasena-Padīnāvati of Dāmo		1459
1382	..	Harivāsudeva	1460
1383	.. Caṇḍidāsa (Dīna—the Poor)		1461
1390	Rāṇā Kumbhā dies; Jayamalla. Janagiridhārī Sādhu Antardevi	..	1468
1391	.. Guru Nānak (d. 1525 V.S.); Machiavelli (d. 1527 A.C.)		1469
1392	Russian traveller Nikitin reaches Bidar.	Abhinava Gīta Govinda of Puruṣottamadeva	1470-1497
1395	.. Kanakaprabhasūri; Naravāhana; Copernicus (d. 1543).		1473
1397	.. 22 Bhikṣus start for Ceylon from Pegu.		1475
1400	.. Birth of Vallabhācārya on Vaiśākha Kṛṣṇa 11		1478-1530
1401	Sikandar Shāh. Guru Amaradāsa; Iśvaradāsa		1479-1574
1402	Russians break Mongols' slavery	Caranandāsa ¹	1480
1405	Babar born;	Sūradāsa; Martin Luther (d. 1546); Viṭṭhaladāsa; Alibhagavān; Raphel (d. 1520).	1483
1407	Diaz goes round Cape of Good Hope.	Caitanya = Śrīgaurāṅga = Nimāi born on Phālguna Śukla 15.	1485-1527
1409	..	Śrī Sanātana Gośvāmī. (d. 1558 A.C.)	1487
1411	Farid Khān (= Sher Shāh).	Keśavadāsa	1489
1412	.. Rūpa Gosvāmī; Hitakṛṣṇa- candra Gosvāmī; Francis Cavalia.		1490-1563
1413	..	Śrī Gopinātha Prabhu	1491
1414	Columbus crosses Atlantic to reach America		1492
1415	Hussain Shah in Bengal.	National Bibliotheca; Narottama Dāsa (d. 1545).	1493-1518

1. See The Kalyāṇa, Gorakhpur, The Santavānī Number, V.S. 2011.

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1416	..	Śricandra, founder of Uḍāsī sect.	1494
1419	..	Tulasidāsa born on Śrāvāṇa Śukla 7.	1497
1420	Vasco de Gama reaches India	..	1498
		Mirābāī (d. 1546).	
1421	Swiss declare Free Republic	..	1499
1422	..	Anantadāsa	1500
1423	(909 A.H.) ..	Mṛgāvati of Kutavan; Harirāma; Puruṣottama	1501
1424	..	Hitaharivaṃśagośvāmī, founder of Rādhā-Vallabha Sect.	1502
1425	Zamorin and Cochin Kings fight; Albuquerque.	Senā Kavi; Jñānarāja.	1503
AṢṬACHĀPA POETS c. 1504-1573 A.C.			
1426	Borbosa in India.	Guru Aṅgada; Īśvara- sūri Jain.	1504-48
1427	Agra earthquake.	Narahari (d. 1607) Govindasvāmī; Muni Ānanda.	1505
1428	Portuguese at Cochin; Mahārāja Karṇa of Bikaner.	Kāvyaḍākinī of Gaṅgānanda; Hitopadeśa of Candā	1506
1429	..	Vṛndāvanadāsa; Haraprasāda; Puruṣottama	1507
1430	Rāṇā Saṃgrāma Siṃha; dies; birth of Humāyūn	Raimalla ..	1508
1431	Kṛṣṇadevarāya of Vijayanagaram.	Divākara;	1509-1529
	Henry VIII of England.	Vaṅgasena	
1432	Portuguese occupy Goa.	Sant Śrī Vyāsa- dāsajī	1510
1433	Albuquerque captures Malacca.	Lāvāṇya Samayagaṇī	1511
1434	..	Svāmī Haridāsa (d. 1607); Ajavesabhaṭṭa; Meherāja Keśava	1512
1435	..	Kṛṣṇadāsa	1513
1436	..	Gurū Rāmadāsa	1514-81
1437	Albuquerque dies.	Mahāpātra Narahari Vandijana; Chitasvāmī; Sahajasundara	1515
1438	..	Thomas Moor's Utopia	1516

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1440	Nasarat Shah in Bengal.	Caturbhujadāsa; Chihala	1518-1532
1442	Sultan Suleman (d. 1566); Emperor from Baghdad to Hungary; Charles V.	Aparadāsa; Gaṇeśa	1520
1443	(927 A.H.)	Padmāvati of Malik Muhammad Jāyasi.	1521
1444	..	Birth of Urdu Language;	1522
1445	Ṭoḍaramalla (d. 1589). (d. 1618); Paramānandadāsa; Gauravadāsa Jain.	Jivagosvāmi	1523
1446	Bālacanda Jain; Thākurasi; Gadādharmiśra.	Vasco de Gama dies.	1524
1447	..	Kumbhanadāsa; Siddharāya.	1525
MUGHAL EMPIRE A.C. 1526 — A.C. 1857.			
1448	First Battle of Panipat; Sultan Bahadur Shāh of Gujarat; Babar founds Mughal Empire.	..	1526
1449	Battle of Khanavā.	..	1527
1450	..	Mādhavānala Prabandha- dohā of Gaṇapati.	1528
1451	Birbal (d. 1583). Ekanātha (d. 1609); Dharmadāsa- gaṇi; Bhāgavata X Canto in Hindi by Lāladāsa.	Society of Jesus;	1529
HUMĀYŪN'S REIGN 1530-1555			
1452	Babar dies; Humā- yūn on throne; Goa becomes capital of the Portuguese; Henry VIII's quarrel with Pope; Pope consecrates Charles V.	Kṣemavandijana.	1530
1453	..	Jagadiśa.	1531
1455	..	Gopa; Śrikrṣṇadāsa (d. 1608); Motilāla; Jodha; Bhagavān Das; Nāramiyā.	1533
1456	Rāṇā Udaya Simha; Second Sack (=Śākā) of Chittor	Abhayarāma.	1534
1457	Māna Simha.	Sahaja Sundara.	1535
1460	Sher Shah ² takes title of Emperor at Gaur.	Gaṅga Kavi	1538

2. Sher Shāh based his reforms on the Arthaśāstra and there was nothing novel in it. See Sahitya, Patna, 1952 and 1953.

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
SHER SHĀH 1539-45 A.C.			
1461	Battle of Chausa. Sher Shah on Delhi's throne.	Nipaṭa Niranjana.	1539
1462	Raṇā Prātap Siṃha born.	Lāladāsaji	1540
1463	Humāyūn marries Hamidā.	Māruḍholā Caupaī of Hararāja; Miji Haidar; Kṛpārāya; Keśava- dāsa Brajabāsī.	1541
1464	Akbar born; Sher Shah crowned.	..	1542
1465	..	Balabhadra Miśra; Santa Bhīravajanaji; Gaṅgā-Ja- munā.	
1466	Humāyūn in Persia. (d. 1603); Jaitarāma; Sona- kunwarī.	Dādūdayāla	1544
ISLAM SHĀH A.C. 1545-A.C. 1551.			
1467	Sher Shāh dies; Islam Shāh on throne.	Sudāmācarita of Narottamadāsa; Jamāla (d. 1605).	1545
1468	..	Death of Martin Luther.	1546
1469	Ivan IV, the Terrible, takes the title of Czar in Russia.	Carventis of Spain (d. 1616).	1547
1470 (906)A.H.)	..	Baba Farid dies; Ḍilha; Mādhavadāsa; Caturabihārī; Nātha	1548
1471	Tanjore Rājya.	Cheyypa; Govinda- dāsa; Asakaraṇadāsa.	1549-72
1472	..	Dharmadāsa; Fahimā; Bābā Rāmadāsa; Harirāya; Napier invents Logarithm	1550
1473	Ibrahim Adila Shāh.	Dāsopaṅta; Balabira Kavi;	1551
1474	..	Govindarāya	1552
1475	Ibrahim Shāh; Harivamśa Ali; Kāmran blinded.	Udhorāya; Gosvāmī Vanacandraji; Māna Rāya; (4654 K.S.) Appaya Dikṣita; Rahim (d. 1626).	1553
1476	Sikandar Shāh.	Prapanna Gesānanda	1554

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1477	Hemū Vikramāditya. Vaiṣṇava; Nandalāla; Vinaya Samudra; Corness Humāyūn restored to throne.	Keṣava-dāsa (d. 1617)	1555
AKBAR'S REIGN 1556-1605.			
1478	Akbar on throne; Ilāhī San; Second Battle of Panipat; Brahmarāya-Famine; Charles V relinquires the throne	mala Jain	1556
1480	Akbar at Agra; Charles V dies; Queen Elizabeth (d. 1603) on throne.	Rasakhāna ((d. 1628) Jalāl-ud-din; Viṭṭhala Vipula; Vyāsaji; Puruṣottama	1558
1481	.. Mādhavānala's Kāmakandalā-carita; Vāndanā; Rāyamalla Pandey; Cetanacandra; Mohanalāla Miśra		1559
1482	Bairām Khān killed; Mahārāja Pṛthivirāja. (d. 1620), Tānsenna;	Nayasundara Svāmi Haridāsa founder of Vaiṣṇava Ṭaṭṭi Sect.	1560
1483	..	Francis Bacon	1561-1626
1484	Akbar marries the daughter ³ of Rājā Biharīmalla of Ambar at Ajmer; Adham Khan killed	..	1562
1485	.. Lakṣmaṇa Śaraṇḍāsa Sarvajit; Guru Arjuna; Mañohara Kavi; Rāmacandra Miśra; Caturbhujā		1563
1486	Jiziyā abolished.	Shakespeare (d. 1616); Marlowe (d. 1593); Gopāla; Olirāya; Galileo (d. 1642).	1564
1487	End of Vijayanagaram; Battle of Talikoṭā; Ujbegs' Rebellion.	Mūhūrtacintāmaṇi of Rāma Davajña; Ānanda Damodara Gosvāmi; Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa Gosvāmi	1565

3: There is a persistent belief amongst the Rajputs that the daughters of their concubines only and not of the pure Rajput blood were presented to the Yavana kings during the days of Mughal domination in Rajasthana.

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1488	.. Nandadāsa; Gosvāmī Gokulanātha;	Nandana; Hitaviṭṭhalajī	1566
1489	..	Parbat; Benīmādhavadāsa; Abdur Rahim Khānkhānān; Santa Rajjabji; Govinda Gosvāmī; Jayacandra	1567

RĀṆĀ PRATĀPA'S STRUGGLE 1568-1597 A.C.

1490	Chittor confiscated.	Pr̥thivirāja and Campāde	1568
1491	Salim born; Fatehpur	Śikrī. Kṛṣṇa- candra Gosvāmī	1569
1492	..	Bhāgavatarasika	1570
1493	.. Lakṣmikumāra Bhaṭṭācārya;	Ekanātha	1571-1631
1494	.. Śrī Bhaṭṭamahārāja; Bihārīṇidāsa		1572
1495	Cash payments to Sepoys. Gehara Gopāla,	Khemadāsa	1573
1496	.. Malūkadāsa; Rasika; Rāma- caritamānasa or Rāmāyaṇa		1574
1497	.. Agradāsa Galatā; Kalyāṇadāsa;	Kevalarāma; Gadādhara Vaiṣ- ṇava; Jagamaga	1575
1498	Battle of Haldighāṭī.	Padmanābha; Jīvana	1576
1499	..	Acyuta; Śrīnivāsa Dikṣita	1577-1614
1500	..	Bhānu Dikṣita born; Keharī; Gaṅga; Jvāla; Amareśa; Qādirbaksha	1578
1502	First Jesuit Mission.	Caṇḍimaṅgala of Kavikamkaṇa; Munilāla; Bulle- shāh	1580
1503	..	Candrasakhī	1581

AKBAR'S N. W. FRONTIER CAMPAIGN 1582-95

1504	Din Ilahi proclaimed; Modern Calendar.	Gaṇeśa Mīśra; Takhtamala	1582
1505	.. Mubārak; Naraharideva (d. 1684)	Holarāya; Govindadāsa; Jalāl-ud- dīn; Nārāyaṇadāsa; Mānikacanda.	1583
1506	..	Usmān; Sadānanda Svāmī; Amṛtarāya Haṛīśamkara Dviṇa	1584

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1507	Muhammad Hakīm dies.	Veṅkaṭa; Jina- dāsa	1585
1508	Rājasimha fights with the Portuguese.	Banārasidāsa; Kutubaśataka;	1586
1509	Akbar captures Kāśmīra	..	1587
1510	.. Mahidhara Bhāśya;	Anantadāsa	1588
1511	.. Viṭṭhaladāsa dies;	Senāpati (d. 1649)	1589
1513	..	Nāgaridāsa	1591
1515	.. Praviṅarāya; Dhruvadāsa; Hita- rūpalāla Gosvāmi; Durasāji; Diladāru; Mohanadāsa		1593
1516	Akbar captures Baluchistan and Makran	Rāradharīji Rathorin; Harirāya; Śukra.	1594
1517	Famine.	Sundaradāsa (d. 1689) Lālana- dāsa; Tāja; Māladeva Jain	1595
1518	..	Decartes.	1596-1650
1519	Rāṇā Prātāpa passes away on January 19.	Baijoo Bāwara	1597
1520	..	Viśvanātha; Gaibinātha; Padmacāriṇī.	1598
1521	..	Mukteśvara; Anantadāsa; Kaśi- nātha; Kānhara Chaube; Nazira.	1599

EUROPEAN COMPANIES IN INDIA 1600-1731

1522	East India Company (31 December).	Sarasvatī Mahal Tanjore; Nabhādās Bhaktamāla.	1600
1523	Asirgarh surrenders; Salima rebels.	Rāmacandrikā of Keśavadāsa; Joisi; Jani	1601
1524	..	Dastāne Masihā; Kṛṣṇajīvana Lacchirāma; Janagopāla; Nilak- kaṅṭha; Nilādharma; Bālakṛṣṇa Tripāṭhī; Vijayadeva Sūri; Lakṣminārāyaṇā Maithila; Mā- dhava; Abhirāma; Udayarāya; Khema; Dviješā; Brajacandra; Brajajīvana; Manobhava; Lāla- mani; Harināma.	1602

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1525	Chānd Bibi murdered; James I, king of England and Scotland.	Dādū dies; Bihārī (d. 1729 V.S.) Muktāmanidāsa; Udayarāja Jain-Yati; Gadādhara; Ghanaśyāma Tārānātha the Lāmā historian; Śukla; Pitāambaradāsa; Mukunda Śimha Hādā; Harirāmadāsa; Bhāva Mīśra.	1603
1526	.. Gurū Grantha Sahib; Pravīna; Cūḍāmani; Ṛṣabhadāsa Jain.		1604
JAHANGIR'S REIGN A.C. 1605-A.C. 1627			
1527	Akbar dies; Jahangir on Throne; Virasīnhadeva of Orcha.	Mitrāmīśra; Garībdāsa.	1605
1528	Khusru rebels.	Guru Arjun dies; Dādū Pinjārā.	1606
1529	Sher Afghān, the first husband of Nūrjahān, murdered.	Telang Svāmī who passed away in A.C. 1887 at the age of 280 years. Dharmadāsa; Rāyamala.	1607
1530	Hawkins reaches Surat.	Tukārāma (d. 1706); Rāmadāsa (d. 1739 V.S.); Milton (d. 1674); 1608; Kunwarapāla; Mohan Mathur.	1608
1531	Hāwkins at Agra; Dutch Factory at Calicut.	Cintāmani Tripāthī; Sundara Cintāmāni; Kalyāni; Navala (a Lady) Giridharasvāmī; Nātha- bhaṭṭa; Raghunātha; Rūpa- canda; Viṣṇuvicitra; Hara- ścanda; Hemavijaya.	1609
1532	.. Prānacandra; Bhagat; Bhūpati; Padmabhagata; Vidyākamala Muni Lāvanya.		1610
1533	Nūrjahān-Jahangir marriage.	Nirṇayasīndhu of Kamalākara or Dādūbhaṭṭa.	1611
1534	Khurram (=Shāhjahān) marries Mumtājamahal. Danish East India Company.		1612

Sāke.	Ruling Talents and Events.	Literary Talents and Landmarks.	A.C.
1535	..	Bhūṣaṇa born; (d. 1772 V.S.) Biṅārivallabha.	1613
1536	..	Premabāṭikā of Rasakhāna; Citrāvali of Usmān	1614
BRITISH EMBASSY IN INDIA			
1537	Thomas Roe.	Aravā Bhakta (d. 1674 V.S.) Baṅśidhara Miśra; Dāśopant dies.	1615
1538	The Plague in England.	Rasaratana of Puhakara; Cetarāma; Mukundadāsa; Vaikunṭhamaṇi Śukla.	1616
1539	..	Bāṇa Caube; Prema Kavi Mohan; Matirāma (d. 1717)	1617
1540	Thirty-Years War between Catholics and Protestants for supremacy begins in Europe	Prāṇanātha, founder of Prapāmī Sect; Mahā- mati (d. 1694) Sheikh Nabī	1618
1541	..	Keśavamīśra; Lilādhara	1619
1542	Negro Slaves' first deporation to James Town.	Sundaradāsa Būṭā	1620
1543	..	Tāhir; Rataneśa; Kāśirāya	1621
1544	Guru Tegabahādur.	Molier; Appaya Dikṣita (d. Śrāvaṇa Kṛṣṇa 3).	1622-75
1545	..	Tulasīdāsa (dies on Śrāvaṇa Kṛṣṇa 3); Tulasī Samvat; Ghāsīrāma; Jaṭamala; Daulata; Bāraka; Vikramājit Simha; Viśvanātha; Brajapatibhaṭṭa; Śivalālamīśra; Samayasundara Upādhyāya; Santa Dāsa; Hṛdayarāya; Dhona.	1623
1547	Dutch Factory at Chin- sura; Charles I of England.	Last date of Pṛthivīrāja Rāso	1625
1548	Mahārāja Jaswant Simha of Mārwar born; Mahabat Khan imprisons Jahāngīr	Francis Bacon dies.	1626
1549	Jahāngīr dies	..	1627

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
SHAHJAHĀN'S REIGN c. 1628-A.C. 1657.			
1550	Shāhjahān Pādshāh.	Paṇḍitarāja Jagannātha; John Bunyan (d. 1688).	1628
1552	Shivaji born. ⁴ (On Śivarātrī)	..	1630
1555	End of Ahmadnagar Kingdom; Vārāṇasī temples pillaged.	Banwārī; Maṇiman-ḍana Mīśra; Beni; Sukhadeva Mīśrā.	1633
1556	The English get Firman to trade in Bengal	Sudhānidhi	1634
1557	..	Rājā Rasikadevaji (d. 1701)	1635
1558	..	Premānanda	1636-1734
1559 (K.S. 4738)	..	Nilakaṇṭha, Commentator of the Mahābhārata	1637
1561	Fort St. George	Nityānanda	1639
1564	Civil War in England.	Santa Dāsa	1642
1565	Louis XIV of France (d. 1715).	Avadhavilāsa of Lāladāsa; Śivanātha; Pratāpa-sahāya; Tāja	1643
ŚRṄGARA PERIOD 1643-1844 A.C.			
1566	Manchu ends Ming dynasty	..	1644
1567	Nūrhahān dies; Haragovinda; Cauhāna (d. 1699)	Sabalasīmha	1645
RISE OF SHIVAJI AND MAHĀRĀṢṬRA.			
1568	Shivaji captures Toranagarh.	Muniśvara	1646
1570	Treaty of Westphalia.	Śaśīsekharā; Deśā-valivṛttī of Jagannohana	1648
1571	Charles I of England executed.	Chattraśāla born; Tukārāma dies.	1649
1572	..	Nṛpaśambhu	1650
1573	English Factory at Hooghly.	Bharami; Bajinda; Tegapāṇi; Bhīṣma	1651
1574	Shāh Shujā permits the English to trade in Bengal	..	1652
1575	..	Kālidāsa; Sant Mānapurī	1653
1577	Manuci's Travel. ⁵	Alam and Sheikh Tāj Mahal built at Agra.	1655

4. D. S. Triveda's Chatrapateh Rājyābhīšekah in Amarabhārati, Vārāṇasi, 1995 V.S. According to others he was born in 1627 A.C.

5. D. S. Triveda's Manuci ki Bhārata Yātrā, Sahitya, Vol. III, part I, p. 45.

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1578	..	Bābā Dharaṇīdāsajī	1656
1579	War of Succession; Battle of Sāmogarh.	1657
AURANGZEB'S REIGN A.C. 1657-A.C. 1707.			
1580	Cromwell dies; Aurangzeb enthroned.	Mohana; Santa Ghanānanda (d. 1739); Kanakamañjari of Kāśīrāma; ⁶ Kamalākara.	1658
1581	Shivajī ends Afzal Khān.	Daniel Defoe	1659
1582	Pr̥thvisim̥ha of Datiya; Charles II of England.	Dūlanadāsajī (d. 1778)	1660
1583	Charles II's Charter to East India Company; Bombay in English hands; Mirjumla attacks Assam.	Janārdana	1661
1585	Shivajī loots Poona; Mirjumla dies	1663
1586	Shivajī becomes Samrāt; Surat looted; French East India Co.	Gurū Govind Sim̥ha born (d. 1707)	1664
1587	Jayasim̥ha defeats Shivajī	..	1665
1588	Shāhjahān dies; Shivajī flies from Agra; Sayastā Khān annexes Chittagong to Mughal Empire.	..	1666
1589	..	Rasarahasya of Kulapati.	1667
1590	..	Wali, father of Rekhtā; Yārī Sāhib; Poet Pope.	1668-1744
1591	Aurangzeb orders pillage of temples; Jats' Terror.	..	1669
1592	Chatrāsāla Bundelā; Cautha.	Jagajivana Sahib (d. 1761) Meghavijayāgni.	1670
1594	Satanāmī Terror.	Viśveśvara= Gāgābhaṭṭa.	1672
1595	..	Deva (d. 1745) Bandā (d. 1745) Rasārṇava of Sukhadevamiśra.	1673
EMPEROR SHIVAJĪ 1674-1680			
1596	Shivajī becomes Chatrapati; Rājyābhiṣeka Samvat; Pondicherry founded; New Amsterdam Treaty makes New York.	Sant Dariyā Sāhib (d. 1780); Kīśana; Śrīpati; Bhaiyā Bhagavatidāsa.	1674

6. Regarding the dates of Hindi poets see Sāhitya Prabhākara by Mahālacanda, 1951, Calcutta.

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1640	Cūdāmaṇi Jāṭha; Gurū Govinda Simha dies.	Sant Rāmaprasāda Sena	1718
1641	Farrukhsiyar murdered; Muhammad Shāh; Kāsim Shāh.	Bairisāla; Śrī Rāmacaraṇa of Rāmasanehī Sect.	1719
1642	Bālāji Peshawā dies; Bājirāva; Syed Brothers' quarrel.	..	1720
1644	Haider Ali born.	..	1722
1645	..	Śitala; Ṛṣinātha; Śrīlālita- mohinidevaji.	1723
NAWABS OF AVADHA 1724-1814 A.C.			
1646	Nizām-ul-Mulk becomes independent. Saādat Khān	..	1724
1647	Shujā-ūd-dīn becomes Governor of Bengal.	..	1725-39
1648	English Court of Law in Presidencies.	Rasavilāsa.	1726
1649	..	Newton dies	1727
1650	..	Tukoji ⁸ ; Ghanaśyāma.	1728-35
1651	..	Moropanta; Ganjana	1729
1652	..	Goldsmith (d. 1774).	1730
1653	Duplex becomes Director of Chandarnagar; Sweden East India Company; Kāsim Shāh.	Pritama Dāsa; Śivasimha.	1731
PARTITIONING OF INDIA 1732-1800			
1654	Alivardī Khān becomes Governor of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.	Sahajobāi; Bakshī Hansarāja; Śrīdhara.	1732
1655	..	Premasakhī; Sundarī Kunwarī; Toṣa.	1733
1657	Governor Duma of Pondicherry; Rājā Gurūdattasimha Thākur.	Dalapatirāya; Vamśīdhara; Rasarāsi; Dayābāi.	1735
1658	Nadir Shāh as Pādshāh of Persia.	..	1736

[To be continued]

INDIAN CHRONOLOGY

DR. D. S. TRIVEDA

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
ANGLO-FRENCH RIVALRY 1737-1763 A.C.			
1659	Chāndā Sāhib captures Trichinopoly; Marāṭhas capture Sālsaṭ Island.	Āngadarpaṇa of Syed Gulām Ali; Somanāth Śivadāsarāya; Edward Gibbon (d. 1794).	1737
1660	..	Śrī Bhāgavatarasika.	1738
1661	Nādirashāh plunders Delhi.		
	Safdar Jang.	Ānandaghana dies.	1739
1662	Alivardi becomes independent chief of Bengal; Pratāpasimha; Marāṭhas ransack Karnāṭaka; Dost Ali murdered; Bālāji Bājirāva.	Mian Nazir Akbarābādī (d. 1887).	1740
1663	Chāndā Sāhib in Marāṭhā hands.	Yogavāśiṣṭha in Hindi.	1741
1664	Dupleix as Governor of Pondicherry.	Premasakhī.	1742
1666	..	Indrāvati of Nūramuhammad; Mahābhārata of Sabalasiṃha Cauhān; Devakinandana (d. 1857 V.S.) Śiva Kiśore.	1744
1667	..	Rāmājibhaṭṭa.	1745
1668	First Karnāṭaka War.	Munśī Sadāsukhalāla Niyāji (d. 1824); Puravī; Jivana; Rasanāyaka; Kumārmaṇibhaṭṭa.	1746
1669	Nadirashāh murdered; Ahmadshāh Abdālī marches to India.	Bodhā.	1747
1670	Ahmad Shāh; Nizām-ul-Mulk dies.		

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	Battle of Mānupur.	..	1748
1671	Sāhū dies; Rājārāma on throne; Abdālī attacks Panjab.	Śambhunāthamiśra; Bihārī II; Bhagavanta- rāma Ravicī. Goethe (German poet d. 1832).	1749
1672	Tārābāī imprisons Rājā- rāma.	Śṛṅgāranirṇaya of Bhikhāridāsa; Encyclo- paedia volume one.	1750
1674	Second Karṇāṭaka War. Chāndā Sāhib murdered.	Ānandamaṅgala; Baladeva.	1752
1675	..	Padmākara (d. 1890); Dhira (d. 1825); Candana (d. 1846 V.S.); Caraṇadāsa; Rasika Alī. (d. 1833)	1753
1676	Dupleix returns to France. Shujā-ud-dullā.	Sūdana; (d. 1830 V.S.); Devadāsa; Ālamagīn; Mian Sharafuddin Mazamu dies.	1754
1677	Clive in India; English and French rivalry for India and America; Seven Years' War.	..	1755
1678	Alivardī Khān dies; Sirāj- ud-daulā; Ahmadshāh Durrāni erases Delhi; Third Karṇāṭaka War.	Rūpasahāya. Śivalāla Pāṭhaka of Mānasa Mayāṅka.	1756

FOUNDATION OF COMPANY'S RULE 1757-1765 A.C.

1679	Battle of Plassey; Mir Jāfar becomes Nabāb of Bengal.	Jasūrāma; Bālakṛṣṇa.	1757
1680	Marāṭhas occupy Panjab. Lāl Pultan or Madras Regiment.	Sahajobāī; William Jones translates Śākun- talam in English.	1758
1681	Ālamgīr murdered; British General Wolfe occupies Qubeck.	Schiller German poet; Cahār Gulsan of Rāya- chatarmāna Kāyath.	1759
1682	Alī Jauhar proclaims himself Shāh Ālam II in Bihar; Marāṭhas capture Delhi; Mir Kāsim be-		

<i>Sake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	comes Nabāb of Bengal; George III in England.	Sant Tulasī Sāhab (d. 1899 V.S.).	1760
1683	Third Battle of Panīpat decides fate of Hindus ¹ Bālāji Peshawa dies; King Shāh Ālam; Haider Alī becomes Rājā of Mysore.		
	Mādhavarāva Ballāla.	..	1761
1684	..	Rāmājoshī.	1762
1685	Company's quarrel with Mirkāsīm; Mirjāfar on throne again; Rājā Rāma Nārāyaṇa drowned at Munger; Treaty of Paris.	Bihārīlāla passes away.	1763
1686	Battle of Buxar.	Tulajāji; Nāgaridāsa passes away; Anurāga Bānsurī; Hirālāla; Mahārāja Brajanidhi (d. 1860 V.S.).	1764
DEFENCE OF NEW EMPIRE 1765-1785 A.C.			
1687	Clive back to India; Dewānī of Bengal transferred to the East India Company; Mirjāfar dies.	Henry Thomas Coolebroke.	1765
1688	Bengal officers rebel.	Bābā Kinārāma Aghorī of Aghora sect; Thākur Kavi; Bhagwān-dāsji.	1766
1689	First Mysore War; William Bolt Gazette.	Dayārāma (d. 1852) Thyāgarāja (d. 1847).	1767
1690	Gurakhās conquer Nepāl.	Rajiyā; Bhauna.	1768
1691	Napoleon Bonaparte born (d. 1821).	Nātha; James Watts' Steam Engine.	1769
ASCENDANCY OF PESHAWAS 1770-1818 A.C.			
1692	Great Famine in Bangal; Sanyāsī rebellion.	Palāṭu Sāhab. William Wordsworth (d. 1850).	1770
1693	Shāh Ālam proceeds to Delhi from Allahabad.	Harisinhā; Pūraṇadāsa (d. 1898 V.S.).	1771

1. The battles of Pānīpat decided the fate of Hindus and not only of India. Had the results been otherwise the destiny of the country would have been in the hands of the Rājputs, Hemū Vikramāditya and Marāṭhas in the I, II and III respectively.

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1694	Warren Hastings becomes Governor; Mohammad Razā Khan tried; Mādhavarāva Peshawa dies; Nārāyaṇarāva Peshawa.	Rāma Mohana Raya; Sri Sahacarīśaraṇadevaji; (d. 1883 V.S.); Encyclopaedia's lāst volume; Aśraf Ali Fizān dies.	1772
1695	Regulating Act; Nārāyaṇarāva murdered; Raghunātharāva; Timūr Shāh.	Fateh Bhūšana; Bhañjana; Candanarāya.	1773
1696	Ruhelā War; Louis XVI on throne.	Supreme Court.	1774
1697	Treaty of Sūrat; Nandakumāra hanged; Bahadur Shāh born; First Marāṭhā War.	Jane Austin; Asafudaullā	1775
1698	Treaty of Purandar; America declares her independence.	Rasavinōda of Janarāja.	1776
1699	..	Sannam; Gokulanātha; Suvāmśa Śukla; Bihārī Śatasāi commented by Haricaraṇadāsa.	1777
1700	..	Latif; Kavipriyā commented.	1778

SIKH RULE 1780-1849 A.C.

1702	Second Mysore War; Mahārāja Ranajit Singh founds Sikh kingdom; Hastings-Francis duel.	Bangalā Gazette or Hikki Gazette; Electricity invented by Galavani.	1780
1703	Ceta Singh dethroned; Cunāra Treaty with Āsafudaullā; Battle of Porto Novo.	Bānkidāsa; Dayāśaṅkara Kaul (d. 1843).	1781
1704	Treaty of Sālabāi; Hyder Ali dies.	Śivalāla.	1782
1705	Anglo-American Treaty; Syed Ahmad born.	Maṅṛāma Miśra; Dalela Prakāśa of Thona; Saṅgama; Muralidhara.	1783
1706	Treaty of Manglore; Pitt's India Act.	Rāmacandra.	1784

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1707	Warren Hastings resigns;	Khwaza Mir Darda dies; Kṛṣṇalāla; <i>Madras Currier.</i>	1785
SO-CALLED NON-INTERFERENCE 1786-1798 A.C.			
1708	Cornwallis becomes Governor General.	Calcutta Chronicle; Mir Hasan dies; Sāgara Bājpeyī.	1786
1709	Philadelphia Constituent Assembly proclaims United States of America.	..	1787
1710	Impeachment of Warren Hastings; Shāh Ālam blinded; First U.S.A. Congress in New York.	Byron (d. 1824 A.C.); Manabodha Jhā dies.	1788
1711	French Revolution; (14th August); Ṭipū Sulatān attacks Tīruvānkura.	Mohd. Ibrahim Zauq (d. 1854 A.C.); Viśva-nāthasinha.	1789
1712	Third Mysore War; Battle of Merta between Sindhia and Marwar.	..	1790
1713	Barnes Race.	Vārāṇasī Sanskrit College; Thāna; Caṇḍī-dāna; Vṛndāvana (d. 1905 V.S.).	
1714	French Republic; Third Mysore War; Treaty of Śrīraṅgapaṭṭana.	Benī Bentivāle; P. B. Shelley (d. 1822).	1792
1715	Permanent Settlement; John Shore becomes Governor General; Louis XVI guillotined; Zamān Shāh.	..	1793
1716	Mahadāji Sindhia passes away; Jacobin Republic falls.	..	1794
1717	Ahalyābāi passes away; Napoleon becomes Supreme Commander; Wazir Ali.	Kānha; Hirālāla renders Āin-i-Akbari in Bhāsā.	1795
1718	Bājirāva II Peshwā; The English snatch Ceylon from the Dutch.	Asiatic Society Bengal starts the first museum; Gālib (d. 1869 A.C.).	1796

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1719	Zaman Shāh in Lahore; Āsafudaulla dies.	Guṇadeva; Keats (d. 1822 A.C.).	1797

EXPANSION OF COMPANY'S RULE 1798-1823 A.C.

1720	Śarabhojī II; Ṭipū Sultān sends his ambassador to Mauritius Island; Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance with the Nizām; Sādat Ail Khan becomes Nabab of Avadha; Battle of the Nile.	Yashwant Singh.	1798
1721	Fourth and the last Mysore War; Fall of Ṭipū-Sultān; Napoleon becomes First Consul.	..	1799
1722	Nānā Faḍnavisa passes away; Mahmud Shāh; Momin Khān.	Lord Mecaulay; (d. 1859); Gulabakāwali; Karana; Mādhūryalaharī of Kṛṣṇadāsa; Bhojarāja.	1801
1723	..	Madam Vladistaki, a Russian lady, propounder of Theosophy (d. 1891 A.C.)	1802
1724	Treaty of Bassein.	Rāya Išvari Pratāpa Nārāyaṇa; Alexandar Duma; Victor Hugo.	1803
1725	War with Sindhiā.	Sāhityarasa; Maheśa; Mūna; Paper-making machine; Shāh Shujā.	1804
1726	War with Holakara; Napoleon Bonaparte becomes Emperor; Holy Roman Empire ends.	..	1805
1727	Seige of Bharatapura; Lord Cornwallis back in India.	Hans Anderson of Scandinavia.	1806
1728	Shāh Ālam passes away; Akbar Shāh II (d. 1857 A.C.); Vellore Jail mutiny; Bank of Bangal.	Gurūdatta Śukla; John Stuart Mill (d. 1873).	1807
1729	Lord Minto.	Longfellow.	1807

<i>Sake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1730	Minto sends his envoys to Persia, Lahore and Peshawar; Napoleon's brother Joseph becomes king of Spain.	Jagadīśalāla.	1808
1731	Company's treaty with Mahārāja Raṇajīta Singh at Amritsar; Abraham Lincon (d. 1865).	Mehatāji Durgārāma; Russian writer Gogal (d. 1852); Darwin (d. 1882); John Ruskin (d. 1900); Tennyson (d. 1892).	1809
1732	Spanish America becomes a republic.	Mohammad Takī Mira passes away at the age of 172.	1810
1734	Pindārī trouble in Mirzapur; Napoleon starts from Moscow.	Robert Browning (d. 1889). Charles Dickens (d. 1870).	1812
1735	Lord Myrrah (Hastings).	Vijayanātha; Jivanalāla; Isac Pitman (d. 1897).	1813

KINGS OF AVADHA 1814-1856 A.C.

1736	War with Nepāla; Tātyā Ṭopī born; Napoleon exiled; Louis XVIII; Coal mine in Rāniganj.	Baṅgalā Gazette (monthly) of Gaṅgādhara Bhaṭṭācārya.	1814
1737	Sūryamalla (d. 1925 V.S.); Bismark (d. 1898); Ghaziuddin Haider.	Pajaneśa; Sevakarāma (d. 1938 V.S.); Ṛṣiju Sevaka.	1815
1738	Treaty of Sugauli.	Raghunāthadāsa; Hindu College with efforts of David Hare and Rāma Mohana Rāya.	1816
1739	Third and the last Marāṭhā War; Paik rebellion in Orissa.	Calcutta Book Society; <i>Friends of India</i> ; Digdarśana; Samācāradarpaṇa; Swāmiji Mahārāja (= Sivadayāla śinhaji) founder of Rādhāsvāmī Satsanga;	1817

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
		Karl Marx (d. May 5, 1883 A.C.); Navarasa-taraṅga of Veṅī-Pravīna; Gajarāja; Syed Ahmad Khān (d. 1898 A.C.).	
1740	Bājirāva II dethroned and exiled at Brahmāvarta near Kanapur; Warren Hastings dies; First Textile Mill in India.	Bihārī Satasai commented by Lalulāla; Isā Allā Khān passes away; Dīna Darwesh; Mission College; Ivan Turghneva (d. 1883); Ayyub.	1818
1741	Earthquake.	George Elliot (d. 1880).	1819
1742	..	Calcutta Bishop College; Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara (d. 1946 V.S.); Rāmasahāyadāsa; Kavi Dalapatarāya Dahyābhāi. ¹	1820
1743	Raṇadhīrasinha.	Vijaya; Pūraṇamāla; Śivasimha Sengar; Saṁvādakaumudī; Mānasabhāvaprakāśa of Jñāni Santsingh Bedi Panjābī;	1821
1744		Mumbai Samācāra; Gvāla; Mathew Arnold (d. 1888 A.C.); Dostweski Russian poet (d. 1881 A.C.).	1822
1745	Lord Amherst; Bombay Supreme Court.	Rājā Śivaprasāda; Ra-ghurāja Simha; Vikrama; Somanātha II; Dvijadeva; Mānasimha (d. 1930 V.S.).	1823

EMPIRE AT ZENITH 1824-1856 A.C.

1746	First Burma War; Nānāsāhab; Guru Ramasingh,	Maharṣī Dayānanda (=Mūlaśaṅkara);	1824
------	---	-----------------------------------	------

1. Regarding the Gujarat poets see *Gujarat and its Literature* by Śrī K. M. Munśi, Longmans, 1935.

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	leader of the Kūkās born; Indian territories transferred to the English; Charles X in France.	Michael Madhusudana Datta (d. 1873 A.C.); Hindi in Calcutta College; Dayānanda Sāmvat.	
1747	Second seige of Bharatapura; Steam Ship <i>Enterprise</i> reaches India; First Railway passenger train from Scotton to Darlington.	Native Education Society; Vyaṅgārthakaumudī; Pratāpasāhī; Guṇasindhu; Weber.	1825
1748	Dost Mohammad Khan; Nasiruddin Haīdar.	Raja Lakshmanasinha; (d. 1953 V.S.); Dīna Dayālagīri (d. 1922 V.S.); Gaṇeśapurī Padmeśa; Uddaṇḍa Mārtaṇḍa weekly.	1826
1749	Daulatarāva Sindhia passes away; Peshawa Bājīrāva II adopts Nānāsāhab.	Elphinstone College in Bombay; Rāmacaraṇadāsa dies.	1827
1750	William Bentick.	Motirāma; Navina; Ramākṛṣṇa Caube; Candrasekhara Bājapeyī; Gabriel Rossetti; Tolstoy; (d. 1910 A.C.); George Meredith; Ibson dramatist.	1828
1751	Ṭhaḡī stopped; Sati system banned; Greece becomes independent.	Brahmasamāja founded on January 8, 1830 A.C.; Vaṅgadūta; Kāvya vilāsa; Mahipatarāya; Rūparāya. Dīnabandhu Mitra (d. 1873).	1829

BEGINNING OF HINDU REVIVAL 1830-1920 A.C.

1752	Rāmamohanarāya in England; Gulābasinha (d. 1950 V.S.).	Alexander Duff starts English College; Nasīra Akbarabadi dies; Dāsa; Mohd. Hussain (d. 1910).	1830
------	--	---	------

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1753		Nityaparakāsa first Bangali daily; Dāga (d. 1905 A.C.); Lekharāja (d. 1942 V.S.); Hansakalājī (d. 1968 V.S.).	1831
1754	Reforms Act in England.	Urdu becomes court language; Rāmakṛṣṇa Paramahaṅsa (b. 20 Feb. 1833; d. 1886 A.C.).	1832
1755	Ramamohanaraya passes away at Bristol in England; Agra Book School Society; Whipping stops in Indian Army.	Bhagwān Dāsa (d. 1965 V.S.); Gopālacandra (d. 1917 V.S.). Alfred Bernhard Noble (d. 1896).	1833
1756	Lord Macaulay becomes Law Member; North West Frontier Province of Agra and Avadha; War with Coorg; Indian Magistrates; Rāorānā Tea Committee.	Prajāmitra; Haridāsa; Bhagvatīprasāda Pāṭhaka.	1834
1757	Birth of Manubai (=Chabilī=Lakṣmībai); Dost Mohammad becomes Amir of Kābul.	Calcutta Medical College; First use of word Socialism; Swarūpadāsa; Ban on Press removed.	1835
1758	Lord Auckland.	The Englishman; First English School in Bangal.	1836
1759	Bahādur Shāh Zafar II on throne; Queen Victoria on throne; (d. 1901 A.C.).	Altāf Hussain Hālī (d. 1914 A.C.); Swinburn (d. 1909) Ali Shāh; Buhler.	1837
1760	Indian tea in London.	The Times of India; Bankimacandra Caṭṭopādhyāya (d. 1893); Jawahara; Murārīdāna; Sheikh Imāmbux Nasikh passes away; Raṅachodabhai Udayarāya.	1838

<i>Sake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1761	Shāh Sujā of Kabul enthroned at Kandahara; First Afghan War; Mahārāja Raṇajītasīngh passes away; Chatrapati Pratāpasinha dethroned.	Kāvyaavinoda. Cezanne Paul (d. 1906).	1839
1762	Bank of Bombay.	Dviija Baladeva; Sitārāmaśaraṇa Bhagavān Prasāda Rūpakalāji; Thomas Hardy (d. 1928 A.C.); Zola (d. 1902 A.C.).	1840
1763	Rebellion in Kabul; John Gill Christ passes away.	Lachīrāya; Caṇḍidatta; Rudolph Horneley.	1841
1764	Lord Edinburgh; Laksmībāi of Jhansi marries Gangādhara.	Mahādeva Govinda Rāṇāḍe (d. 1901). Amjad Ali Shāh.	1842

MODERN HINDI 1843—...

1765	Sindh conquered; Bank of Madras; Slavery banned in India.	Tattvabodhinīpatrikā; Ajodhyāprasāda Bājpeyī; Lalitāprāsāda Dvivedī; Girīśandra Ghoṣa.	1843
1766	Lord Hardinge; Knowledge of English made compulsory for Government service in India. Science Academy of St. Petersburg.	Rājā Śivaprasād Sitāre Hind starts <i>Banarasa</i> ; Gopāla Kāyastha; Bāla-kṛṣṇa Bhaṭṭa; Vamśarūpa; Balabhadra; Haridāsa; None; Anatole France (d. 1924); Fredrick Nantes (d. 1900 A.C.); Robert Bridges (d. 1930).	1844
1767	First Sikh War; Treaty of Lahore; Danish territories transferred to the English.	Saradāra.	1845
1768	..	<i>Mārtaṇḍa</i> started by Maulavī Nasīruddīn; Atisha passes away; Akbar Ilaḥabadi (d. 1921 A.C.); Indramala; Ratananatha Dar (d. 1902).	1846

<i>Sake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1769	Roorkī Engineering College; Wazid Ali Shāh.	Anie Besant (d. 1933 A.C.); Totārāma; Munśi Deviprasāda; Giridhāri.	1847
1770	Lord Dalhousie; Second Sikh War; Satārā confiscated. Rājā Ramā Pāla Sinha.	Govinda Gillābhāi; <i>Sudhākara Akhbāra</i> edited by Ratneswari Tewari from Vārāṇasī. Śivakumāraśāstrī (d. 1919 A.C.); Gujarat Vernacular Society; Sahajarāma; Mānadāsa passes away.	1848
1771	Battle of Gujarat; Panjab confiscated; Mopalā rebellion.	Drinkwater Bethune starts school for Hindu girls; Kṛṣṇasinha.	1849
1772	Nilā Movement in India.	Bhāratendu Hariścandra (d. 1941 V.S.); <i>Sudhākara Dvivedī</i> (d. 1967 V.S.); Mompasa; Kohinoor, a weekly from Lahore.	1850
1773	Bājirāva II passes away.	Gujarāta Jñāna Prasāraka Maṇḍala; Buddhi Vivarddhakasabhā; Śrīnivāsadāsa; Amaradāna.	1851
1774	First Burmese War; Wahābī conspiracy unearthed at Patna; Napoleon III becomes Emperor of France.	Ajītasinha.	1852
1775	Bombay to Thānā first Railway; Bangal Presidency; Nagpur and Barar confiscated; Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra; Competitive examination for admission in Civil Service introduced.	Caina Singh Khatri; Kesavarāma Bhaṭṭa.	1853
1776	Gaṅgā Canal; Azimullah sends Nānā Saheb to England; Crimean War.	Dīnānātha; Anīsa; Bhīmasenaśarmā.	1854

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1777	Santhāl Resurrection; First Jute Mill ¹ in India at Risarā.	Badarinārāyana Cau- dhari; Premaghana; Vinā- yakarāva; Sant Sarasamā- dhuri; Prema-Payodhi of Harisevaka Miśra.	1855
1778	Lord Canning; Avadha confiscated; War with Persia; Alexander II of Russia.	Bālagangādhara Tilak, the uncrowned king of India; (d. 1920 A.C.); Pratāpa Nārāyaṇa Miśra (d. 1951 V.S.); Íśvarísinha Cauhāna; George Ber- nard Shaw (d. 1953 A.C.); Oscar Wilde (d. 1900 A.C.).	1856

RISE OF NATIONALISM 1857-1885 A.C.

1779	Lakṣmibāi adopts Dāmo- dara; First War of Indian Independence. ² (May 10, by Mangal Pāñ- ḍeya); Phone Autograph of Lian Scott.	Calcutta University; Thakur Jagamohana- sinha; Lālā Sitarāma Bhūpa; Arjuna Dāsa Keḍiya (d. 1987 V.S.); Maulana Shibali (d. 1914 A.C.); <i>Nahuṣa</i> , a drama in Hindi.	1857
1780	India in the hands of Queen Empress Victoria; Bahādur Shāh dethron- ed; First Viceroy Can- ning. Bipinacandra Pāla (d. 1932) Diesel, German scientist (d. 1913).	Ambikādatta Vyāsa (d. 1901 A.C.); Dvijarāja (d. 1968 V.S.); Navanīta Caturvedī; Rādhācaraṇa Gosvāmī; Munśirāma (= Svāmī Śradhānanda) (d. 1929 A.C.); Sūfi Ambā Prasād; Jagadiśa Candra Bose (d. 1937 A.C.); H. W. Fowler.	1858
1781	White Rebellion; James Wilson becomes first Finance Member; Tātyā Topī hanged on April 18;	Nāthūrāma Śaṅkar; Jagan- nātha Prasād Bhānu; Śrīdhara Pāthaka; Dar- win's Origin of Species	1859

1. See *Bhāratiya Śrama Vidhāna* by D. S. Trivedi, Ajantā Press, Patna, 1952.

2. It is still a moot point whether the war of Śake 1779 was a holy crusade of the Hindus and Muslims to oust the Christian power from India or a national war of independence or a sepoy mutiny. See *Abhiyāna*, (Special Number), Arrah, 1957.

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1782	Nilahā cultivators' unrest. Right of Adoption conceded; Indian Penal Code.	published; Mirza Mohd. Hādī Ruswa (d. 1931). Śivabihārīlamiśra; Śivanandana-sahāya; Chekov (d. 1904 A.C.); Niladarpaṇa.	1860
1783	Indian Council Act; C.I.E. Title instituted; High Courts established; Victor Emanuel, the First King of Italy; Famine; First Civil War in U.S.A.; Abraham Lincon becomes President.	Madanamohana Mālavīya; Prafullacandra Rāya; Rabīndranātha Thākura; Mahāvīra Prasāda Dvivedī; Devakinandana Khatrī; Brajarāja.	1861
1784	Lord Elgin; Bahādur Shāh passes away; Black Mountain movement.	Jvālā Prasāda Miśra (d. 1958); Sādhuśaraṇa Tiwarī.	1862
1785	.. Henry Ford (d. 1947).	Svāmī Vivekānanda (= Narendranātha Datta) (d. 1902 A.C.); Gaurīśaṅkara Hirācanda Ojhā; Śivasampati; Rāmakumara; Lāladāsa; Candrakalā; Rāmanātha; Sher Ali.	1863
1786	War with Bhūṭān; Kūkās boycott educational institutions, courts, railway, posts and telegraphs; Lord Lawrence.	Nāmadhārī Sikhs; Zaki passes away. Dvijendralālarāya (d. 1912).	1864
1787	Telegraph connection with Europe; Famine in Orissa; Bank of Bombay fails; Japan's gateway opened to the world; Lājpatarāya.	Rāmānanda Caṭṭerji; Kipling born in Bombay; (d. 1936); Ayodhyāsīnha Upādhyāya; Bālamukundagupta (d. 1964 V.S.); Rādhākṛṣṇadāsa (d. 1964 V.S.); Kiśorīlālagosvāmī; Gaṇeśabihārī Miśra; Yeats (d. 1939).	1865
1788	Calcutta Museum. Gopāla Kṛṣṇa Gokhale (d. 1915).	Lālā Bhagavān Dina; Jagannāthadāsa Ratnākara; Ālu Paṇḍit; Roman Rolland; Madhusūdana Jhā.	1866

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1789	Alfred Novel invents dynamite.	Madras Mail; Prārthanā Samāja in Bombay; Śarat Candra Caṭṭerjee (d. 1938 A.C.); Ṭhākura Prasāda Miśra; John Galsworthy (d. 1933 A.C.).	1867

BHĀRATENDU YUGA 1868-1893 A.C.

1790	Delhi-Ambala railway line; Sher Ali becomes Amir of Afghanistan.	Gangānātha Jhā; Bhagawan Dāsa; Sudarśanācārya; Rāya Devi Prasād Pūrṇa; Hemanta Kumāri Caudharāni; Raghuvamśa Kumāri; Caudharāni; Kavi Vacanasudhā; Amrit Bāzār Patrikā; Maxim Goriky.	1868
1791	Lord Mayo; Suez Canal; Mohanadāsa Karamacanda Gāndhī (d. 2004 V.S.); Śrīnivāsa Śāstrī (d. 1946 A.C.); Nāmadhāris take the vow of protecting cows.	Bhairava Prasāda Viśāla.	1869
1792	Napolean III attacks Prussia; Franco-German War; Lenin (d. 1924).	Keśarisinha Barahatha; Yadunātha Sarkar (d. 1858).	1870
1793	Fall of Paris; King of Prussia becomes German Emperor.	Saccidānanda Sinha; Rāmacarita Upādhyāya; Jagannātha Caube; Jayadeva.	1871
1794	Kūkā rebellion; Lord Mayo murdered in Mandlay; Lord Northbrook; Victor Emanuel becomes King of united Italy; Sixty Namadhari Sikhs murdered at Malerkotala for protesting against cow-sacrifice; De Valera.	Arabinda Ghoṣa; Bihār Bandhu; Brahmānanda.	1872
1795	Baṅgalā National Theatre.	Svāmī Rāma Tirtha; <i>Hariścandra Magazine</i> ;	1873

<i>Sake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
		Durgāśahāya Śarūr (d. 1910 A.C.); Mira; Chitt-pāla; Śyāma Bihāri Miśra; Śraddhārāya Phulauri; Narmakoṣa; <i>Bhāgyavati</i> , a social novel.	
1796	Bihar Famine; Lord Salisbury becomes Secretary of State for India; East India Company ends; Winston Churchill.	Brajanandana Sahāya Vrajavallabha; G. K. Chesterton (d. 1936 A.C.); Akṣayaṇa Miśra.	1874
1797	Trial of Gaikwad of Baroda; Prince of Wales in India; Indian Metallurgical Department. Vallabhabhāi Patel (d. (1950).	Ārya Samāja founded at Lahore; Tej Bahadur Sapru; <i>Statesman</i> ; Mayo College at Ajmer; Śyāma Sundara Dāsa; Kannomal; Jagannātha Prasād Caturvedī; Likhāmidāna. Hasarat Mohānī (d. 1951).	1875
1798	Royal Titles Act; Treaty of Kalāt; Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India; Famine in South India; Quetta captured; Lord Lytton; Industrial usage of electricity; Telephone; Mohammad Ali Jinnah.	Muhammad Iqbal (d. 1938); Rāmanārāyana Miśra; Gopalarāya Gahamari; Saraswatī Devī.	1876
1799	Lord Lytton's Delhi Durbar; Great Famine.	Avadha Panch; Bhārata-mitra; Mitravilāsa; Hindi Pradīpa; Arthadarpaṇ.	1877
1800	Vernacular Press Act; Indian soldiers for Malta; Second Afghan War; Arms Act; Russo-Turkish War; Treaty of Berlin; The age for I.C.S. recruitment reduced to 19 from 21 years.	<i>The Hindu</i> , Madras; Rāmāvatāra Sārma (d. 1986 V.S.); Sukhadevabihāri Miśra; Ajameri; Sārasudhānidhi.	1878
1801	Treaty of Gandamaka; Cakravarti Rājagopālācāri; C. P. Ramaswami	Satyadeva; Sajjanakīrti Sudhākara; Indranārāyana Trivedi; Viśvambhara-	1879

<i>Sake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	Aiyar; Sarojini Nāyadu; Maharṣi Raman (d. 1950 A.C.); Gopāla Dāmodara Tāmaskara; Mahārāja Catura Singh; Sṭalin.	datta Candolā; Yakub Khan; Vellathol Nārāyaṇa Menon (d. 1958).	
1802	Lord Ripon.	Premcanda (= Dhana-patarāya d. 1936); Ambikā Prasād Bājāpeyī; Parikṣāgurū, a novel of Rādhākṛṣṇadāsa; Gulāb Rāya; Harikṛṣṇa Jauhar; Harināmadāsa Mahanta; Abdur Rahman.	1880
1803	First Census in India; Indian Factory Act.	Hindi becomes court language in Bihār and Madhya Pradesh; Rāmadāsa Gaur; Kashiprasād Jayswal; Baburao Viṣṇu Parāḍakar; Gaṅgā Prasāda Upadhyaya; Mohana; Meharāvaṇa; Nāthūrāma Premī.	1881
1804	Vernacular Press Act repealed; Hindu-Muslim riot in Selam; Roosevelt; Salt Tax imposed.	Madras Theosophical Society; Svāmi Dayānanda attains Nirvāṇa; Bhāratendu Hariścandra passes away; Puru-sottamadāsa Tandon; Akhilānanda Śarmā; Rāmadeva; Brajanārāyana Cakabasta (d. 1926 A.C.); Metharāma Vaiśya Subrahmaṇya Bhārati (d. 1922).	1882
1805	Ilbert Bill; Press Act repealed; Vināyaka Dāmodara Sāvarkar; Beginning of Local Self Government; Education Committee's Report; Mussolini (d. 1945).	Alexander George Grierson; Daily Hindustan; Nandalāla Bose; Kamalā Prasāda Varmā; Kālūrāma; Narasimhadāsa; Raghurāja Kunwari Rāmapriya; Gopāladevī; Rāmādevī.	1883

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1806	Lord Dufferin; Rajendra Prasad; Sardar Bhagwan Singh.	Giridharaśarmā Caturvedī; Kesavacandra Sena passes away; Bhāratajivana; Rūpanārāyaṇa Pāṇḍeya; Rāmacandra Śukla; Satyanārāyaṇa (d. 1958).	1884

NATIONAL MOVEMENT 1885-1900 A.C.

1807	Indian National Congress with Hume as its first President; Panjadeh Incident; Bangal Tenancy Act; Third Burma War; Tenancy Act (in Bangal, Andhra and Panjab); Guru Ramasinha dies in Burma while in exile; Śivaprasād Gupta.	Kākā Kalelkara; Mākhanalal Caturvedī; Badarīnātha Bhaṭṭ; Mannana Dvivedī; Lochanaprasad Pāṇḍey; Devīdatta Śukla; Santarāma; Pratapkumārī Bāi passes away.	1885
1808	Burma annexed to India; Hindu-Muslim riot in Delhi; Gwalior Fort returned back.	Rāmakṛṣṇa Paramahaṅsa attains Peace; Maithilīśaraṇa Gupta; Śāligrāma (d. 1985 V.S.); Lallīprasāda Pāndey; Rāmadahīna Mīśra; Naubat Rāya.	1886
1809	Wazidalishāh passes away; Queen Victoria's Silver Jubilee; Emile Verlinier's gramophone. Chiang Kai Shek.	Kanhaiyālāla M. Munśī; Mahavīra Prasāda Śrīvāstava; Gulāba Rāya; Isvarī Prasād; Lakṣmīdhara Vājapeyī; Nandalāla Mathur. <i>Paisa Akhbar</i> from Lahore.	1887
1810	Lord Lansdown.	Sarvapalli Rādhākṛṣṇan; Candraśekhara Vāmana Ramaṇa; Hanuman Prasāda Poddara; Khushal Canda Khursand; Catura-senaśāstrī Rāmanareśa Tripāṭhī; Rāmalocana Śaran; George Elliot.	1888

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1811	Mahārāja of Kaśmīra relinquishes throne; Javāharalāla Nehru; Prince of Wales revisits India; Narendradeva. Adolph Hitler (d. 1945).	Jayaśaṅkara Prasāda; Indra; Rāma Candra Varmā; Dvārakāprasād Gupta Rasikendra; Dara-daji; Kṛṣṇa Bihārī Mīśra; Lakṣmaṇanārāyaṇa Garde; Nityānanda; Abul Kalam Azad (d. 1958).	1889
1812	..	Zaima-ul-Aloom a weekly from Murādābād; Hindi Vangavāsi; Sivakumāra Kedia; Sobhācandra Jambhaḍ; Ganesilāla; Bhagawān Dās Kelā; Rādheśyāma Kathāvācaka; Brajartnadāsa; Sutikṣṇa Muniḍī Udāsīna; Viśveśvaranātha Reu.	1890
1813	Factory Act; Age of Consent Act; Manipur rebellion and massacre; Ghanśyamadāsa Birla.	Īśvaracandra Vidyāsāgara passes away; Hariśaṅkara Śarmā; Gopālasarasīnha; G. P. Srivastava; Phūladevasahāya Varmā; Rādhikāramaṇa Prasāda Sinha; Viśvambharanātha Śarmā Kaushika; Jagadisa Jhā Vimāla; Ganesaśaṅkara Vidyārthi; Sampurnānanda; Caturāsenaśāstrī; Tārāśaṅkar Bannerḍī.	1891
1814	Theory of Election codified in law; Council Act.	Bhavanīdayāla Sanyāsī; Gopāla Śāstrī; Banarasīdāsa Caturvedi; Haribhau Upādhyāya; Kovale Madabhusi Kṛṣṇamācari; Rāyadev; Rāyakṛṣṇadāsa; Pearl Buck.	1892
1815	Communal riot in Bombay.	Kaśīnāgarīpracārīṇisabhā; Vinobā Bhāve; Rāma Prasada Tripāthi; Viyogi Hari; Beni Prasada; Hari-	1893

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
		śaṅkara Śarmā; Guru Bhakta Singh Bhakta; Sālika passes away; Sivapūjana Sahāya; Ehsan ulla Khan.	
1816	Lord Elgin; Opium Commission; Ganeśa Caturthi celebration stated by Tilak.	Bihar Times; Rāhul Śaṅkṛtyāyana; Bankimcandra passes away; Amritlal Mathur; Naṭavara; Śrikrṣṇadatta Pāliwāl; Isvarīprasāda Śarmā; Pīr Mohammad Munis; Priestley; Huxley.	1894
1817	Anniversary celebration of Śivajī started; Vyāyāma Maṇḍala; Citral expedition.	Venkateśvara Samācāra Śrīprakāśa; Rāmagovinda Trivedi; Sitāre Hind Sivaprasad passes away; Jugal Singh; Siyārāma Saran Gupta; Hitaishi; Kiratī Kumāri; Beḍhab Banārasī; Mukuṭadhara Pāṇḍeya; Sukhasampatirāya Bhaṇḍārī; Jagadīśa Singh Gihlot.	1895
1818	Netal Indians deprived of franchise. Fīraq.	Nāgarī Pracārini Patrikā; Sūryakānta Tripāthi Nirāla; Torana Devi Śukla Lali; Jagannātha Prasāda Mīśra; Dayāśaṅkara Dube; Sānvalia Bihārīlāla; Kṛṣṇasvāmī Mudiraja; Rājā Laksmansinha passes away; Mathurā Prasād Dixit.	1896
1819	Plague in Bombay; Plague Commissioner Rhind shot dead; Tirrah Expedition; Subhāsa Candra Basu; Tilak's trial for his article on 'Śivajī Utsava'.	Amarnātha Jhā; Bālākṛṣṇa Śarmā Navīna; Udayashaṅkara Bhaṭṭa; Kārtikeyacarana Mukhopādhyāya; Bhujabali Śāstrī; Bhīṣmalāla Ātreya; Ram Prasad Bis-mil; Enstien (d. 1955).	1897

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1820	Rāmakṛṣṇa Mission started; Radium invented; Syed Ahmad Khan passes away; Spanish-American War; Bhagavaddata.	Madho Singh; Girijādatta Sukla; Muni Sohanalālaji; Uṣādevi Mitra; Puruṣotama Śarmā Caturvedi; Satyajīvana Varma; Gangānanda Sinha; Nāgarī introduced in courts.	1898
1821	Lord Curzon; Famine; Mitra Melā.	Sarasvatī; Abhinava Bhārata; Anūpa Śarmā; Chagana Śarmā; Becana Śarmā Urga; Candrabhānu Sinha; Govinda Vallabha Panta; Priyamvadā Devi; Zahurbux; Bhagavatī Prasāda Bājapeyi; Rāmācandra Tandon; Satyabhakta Svāmi; Hiralāla Jain; Kazi Nazrul Islam; Jayaśankara Prasāda (d. 1937); Banafūla; Jīvānandadāsa.	1899

AGE OF CRISIS 1900-1918 A.C.

1822	.. Vijayalakṣmī Panditā. Hafiz.	Hindustan Review started by Dr. Saccidānanda Sinha; Sumitrānandana Pant; Bhimaraja Jain; Kanhaiyalala Jain; Anupalal Mandal; Vyohara Rajendra Sinha.	1900
1823	North West Frontier Province created; Famine Commission; Shyama-kṛṣṇa Varmā starts 'India House' in London, and Home Rule Society; V. D. Savarkar bonfires foreign clothes; Bhai Paramānanda becomes an Arya peacher; Lala Haradayal at Oxford;	The Illustrated Weekly of India; Pravāsī; The Yugāntara; Indian Sociologist; Śrinātha Sinha; Shilimukha; Dulārelāla Bhārgava; Pītāmbara-datta Barthwāla; Rama-kṛṣṇa Benipurī; Baccana; Kamata Prasād Jain; Dwārakā Prasāda Mīśra;	1901

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	Amir Habibullah of Afghanistan; Shyāmā Prasāda Mukherjee (d. 1953).	Maheśa Prasāda Sinha; Bhavānī Mandira; Śailajānanda Mukerjee; John Gunther.	
1824	Viśvabandhu; Satyaketu.	Mohanalāla Mahato Viyoggī; Vivekānanda passes away; Ilācanda Joshī; Gadādhara Prasāda Ambaṣṭha; Devavrata Śāstri; Jayanārāyaṇa Jhā.	1902

DVIVEDI YUGA 1903-1923 A.C.

1825	Partition of Bengal announced on Dec. 3, 1903; Tibet Expedition. Wright Brothers invent aeroplane.	Sarasvatī edited from Prayāga; Bhagavatīcaraṇa Varmā; Ghāsīrāma; Jayacandra; Sūryanārāyaṇa Vyāsa; Acintyasena Gupta.	1903
1826	The University Act; Japan's victory over Russia.	Subhadrā Kumārī Cauhāna; Rāmakumāra Varmā; Janārdana Prasāda Jhā Dvija; Rukminī Devī; Banarasī Prasāda Bhojapuri; Vāsudevasaraṇa Agarwāla; Svāmī Narottama Dāsa; Mānasa Patrika; Promendra Mitra; Ānandaśankara Rāya.	1904

REVOLUTIONARY ERA 1905-1942 A.C.

1827	Svadeśī movement and Satyāgraha in Bangal; Lord Minto; Quetta-Naski railway; Bangal partitioned; John Morley becomes Secretary of State for India.	Jagannātha Prasāda Milinda; Padmakānta Mālavīya; Udayanārāyaṇa Tiwari; Jainendrakumāra Jain; Dharmendra Brahmācārī; Ānanda Kauśalyāyana; Bhuvaneśvaranātha Miśra Mādhava; Kripānātha Miśra; Viśvanātha Prasāda; Rānī Rāmapriyājī; Mannanadevī.	1905
------	--	--	------

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1828	Muslim League founded; Dādābhaī Naoroji declares Svarāja as Goal; Sāvarkar at India House; Gāndhiji starts Satyāgraha in South Africa; Dumant flies 250 yards in 21 seconds.	The Bihāri; Viśvanātha Prasāda Miśra Mukunda; Kailāshanātha Bhaṭa-nāgara; Sureśvara Paṭhaka; Dacca Anuśilana Samiti.	1906
1829	Disension in Surat Congress; Entry of Indians banned in Transval; Factory Labour Commission; Lājapatarāya and Ajit Singh transported for life to Burma; Śyāma Kṛṣṇa Varmā goes to Paris from London; Bhagat Singh borns on Āśvina Śukla 13 (Saturday); Sāvarkar celebrates Golden Jubilee of Indian Independence in England; Māniktallā Bāgan.	Modern Review; Hindi Kesari; Svarājya; Abhyudaya; Bhārata Mātā Book Society; Mahādevī Varmā; Prabhāt; Vāsudevan Pillay; Vāsudeva Upadhyaya; Satyendra; Paripurnānanda Varmā.	1907
1830	Tilak transported to Andamans where he starts writing the Gītā Rahasya; Newspaper Act; Tata Iron Steel Co., Jamshedpur; Wilbert Wright flies 56 miles in 1½ hours; Scouts; Khudirāma Bose throws bomb on Kennedy at Muzaffarpur on April 30; Alipur Conspiracy Case; Indian Press shifted to Pondicherry from Madras; Bulgaria declares her Independence.	Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa Sudhānśu; Chailabihāri Dixit Kantaka; Yaśodādevī; Sarasvatī Devī; Mānika Banerjee.	1908
1831	Indian Council Act; Madanalāla Dhīngarā shoots Sir Wamley, Lord Curzon's bodyguard, with	Venkaṭācala Śarmā; Ramādevī; Buddhinātha Jhā Kairava; Prafullacanda Ojha Mukta;	1909

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	a pistol; Sāvarkar starts his paper the <i>Talwar</i> ; Revolutionary activities; Helicopter.	Madan Mohan Pandey; The Peshawa; Buddha-deva Vasu; Vandana Pāthaka dead.	
1832	Sāvarkar escapes from the ship to France; Press Act; Lord Hardinge; India's Capital transferred from Calcutta to Delhi and Partition of Bangal declared null and void; Guru Nanak Steam Navigation Company; Hindu Mahasabha; Entry of Indian labour banned in South Africa.	Hindi Sāhitya Sammelana; Rāmeśvaridevi Nehru; Shyāmanārāyaṇa Pāṇḍey; Dulichand; Agaracanda Nāhaṭā; Kamaleśa; Kesari Kishore Śaran; Vidya Bhāskara Śūkla; Śivakumāra Śarma; Bālakṛṣṇa Rāva; Manoranjan; Upendra-nātha Aśka; The Karma-yogī.	1910
1833	Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi; Delhi Durbar; China Revolution; Chinese Republic with Sunyatsen as President; Treaty of Loussane; Air travel in India; Vira Sāvarkar sentenced to life-transportation.	The Indu; Devasahāya; Arasiprasāda Sinha; Divākara Prasāda Vidyārthī; Saccidānanda Hirānanda Vātsyāyana; Hemantakumārī Devī. Sister Nivedita passes away.	1911
1834	Bihar Province (12 Dec.); Bomb thrown on Lord Hardinge (23 Dec.).	The Vijnāna; Ganeśa Caube; Sūryakarāṇa Pārikha; Indirādevī Gupta.	1912
1835	Simla Conference of British, Chinese and Tibetan representatives; Lālā Haradayāla starts Gadar Party at Mulo in California; First Indian cinema.	Sanskrit Sāhitya Sammelana; The Pratāp; Candābāi; Premakumārī; Gopinātha Tiwari; Narendra.	1913
FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-18 A.C.			
1836	The Indian National Party in Germany; The Great War (Aug. 4); Indian Army in France; Gāndhīī reaches India	The <i>Pāṭaliputra</i> of K. P. Jayswal; Vidyāvati	1914

<i>Sake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	from Africa; Baba Gurudatta Singh reaches Hugali Harbour on Sept. 27 with the Komāgata Māru Ship.	Kokila; Rāmesvaridevi Cakori.	
1837	Indian Revolutionary Party and the Oriental Bureau in Berlin; Defence of India Act; Tata Hydro-electric Supply Co.; Bhāi Paramānanda's life transportation in Lahore Conspiracy case; Gopalakṛṣṇ Gokhale passes away; Rasabihari Bose quits India for Japan; British Army runs away from Egypt.	Sūfi Ambā Prasāda dies; The Viśvamitra; Premanārāyaṇa Tandon.	1915
1838	Dr. Mathurā Singh starts India's Provisional Government in Kabul; Home rule movement; Hindu-Muslim Pact in Lucknow; Gāndhiji attends Lucknow Congress where he is persuaded by Bihar leaders to visit Champaran; Ambikādatta Majumdar Congress President; Patna High Court; The murder of Empress, Czar's wife, gives birth to Russian Revolution; Sherrif of Macca declares himself King of Hedaj; Lord Chelmsford; Battle of Zutland.	Nalinivilocana Śarmā; Amaranārāyaṇa Agarāwāla.	1916
1839	Rowlatt Committee; Dr. Mathura Singh hanged; English capture Baghdad; Czar flies away; U.S.A. declares war on Germany; U.K. captures Jerusalem.	Bālasakhā; Nemicanda Jain; Sudhindra; Bābā Haridāsa dead.	1917

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
--------------	---------------------------------------	--	-------------

AGE OF NON-CO-OPERATION 1918-1928 A.C.

1840	The Great War ends on Nov. 11; Osmania University where Urdu became medium of instruction.	The Searchlight; Kuśa-wāhākānta; Kāmatā Prasāda; Dineśanandiniī Coraḍyā.	1918
1841	Rowlatt Act; Montagu-Chelmsford Reform; Massacre of Jalianavālabāga (Vaisakhi, April 13); Habibullah murdered; Amanullāh.	Bihar Hindi Sāhitya Sammelana.	1919

GANDHIAN AGE 1920 A.C.

1842	Civil Disobedience Movement started by Gāndhījī who took over the reins of Congress; Non-Co-operation Movement; Third Afghan War; League of Nations founded.	Kāśī Vidyāpīṭha; The Āja of Vārāṇasi. The Deśa of Rajendra Prasāda; Chandrakirana Soneriksa; Anantasāstrī.	1920
1843	Four-Anna members of Congress; Famine in Russia; Greece attacks Turkey; Lord Reading.	The Mādhurī.	1921
1844	Mopala massacre; Caurācaurī massacre on Feb. 5; Svarāja Party; Bardoli Satyāgraha postponed; Turkey defeats Greece; Russo-German Treaty; Chinese Republic recognised; Washington Conference; Mussolini in Power.	Mangalā Prasād Reward inaugurated; Śacīraṇī Gurṭu; Śailabālā.	1922
1845	Turkish Republic and Mustafa Kamal its President; Hitler writes Mein Kemf in prison; Congress enters into Legislatures; Hindustan Republican Association.	Indian News and Information Bureau, Berlin; Cānda; Matawālā.	1923

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1846	Lenin passes away; Ottoman Caliphate ends; Kanpur Conspiracy Case.	The Hindustan Times; The Mahāvīra with Jagatanārāyaṇalāla as its Editor; Anuśumān Śarmā; Vidyā Devi.	1924
1847	Kakori Dacoity Case on August 9; Viṭhalbhai Patel becomes President of Legislative Assembly; Hindustāni Sevā Dala; Sunyatsen passes away; President Egwart dies and Hindenburg becomes President of Germany; Ahmad Bezog elected Head of Albania.	Sastā Sāhitya Maṇḍala; Hindū Panca; Abohara Sāhitya Sadana.	1925
1848	Svāmī Sraddhānanda murdered; Vaidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan; Lord Irvin.	The Kalyāna; Viṇā; Śivacandra Śarmā.	1926
1849	The Searchlight Contempt Case; Simon Commission; Pandit Parishad at Vārāṇasi; First Radio Station in Bombay; Congress declares Complete Independence as its goal; Stalin-Trotsky rivalry; Trotsky exiled; Zaglool Pasha dies and Nahas Pasha in Power; King Amanullah of Afghanistan leaves throne.	Hindustāni Academy.	1927
1850	Congress willing to accept Dominion Status; First Five Year Plan in Russia; Civil War in China; Chiang Kai Shek becomes head of united China; Kellogg Pact; Nehru Report; Lājpatarāya dies of laṭhī wound in protest-	Vishal Bharat; Fanshi Number of the Cānda.	1928

<i>Sāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	ing against the Simon Commission.		

RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY IN STATES 1929-1939 A.C.

1851	Congress starts celebrating Jan. 26 as Independence Day; Bomb thrown in (April 8) Assembly Hall; Meerut Conspiracy Case; National Trade Union Federation; Financial crisis in the U.S.A.		1929
1852	First Round Table Conference; Panjab Governor shot at; Chittagong armoury decoity; Hilter Party in power.	Robert Bridges passes away.	1930
1853	Salt Satyāgraha; Gandhi-Irwin Pact; Gāndhijī participates in Second Round Table Conference; Bhagata Singh hanged on March 23; Naval Pact of U.K., U.S.A. and Japan; Spanish Republic; England foregoes Gold Standard; Lord Wellington.	First Indian Talkie <i>Sairandhri</i> .	
1854	Ramsay Macdonald's Communal Award; Gandhiji's historic Fast; ¹ Poona Pact Sept 24; Burma Rebellion; President Franklin D. Roosevelt.	The Indian Nation.	1931
1855	Round Table Conference; World Economic Conference in London; Fire in Berlin; Hitler becomes	Harijana Sevaka; Śrī Rūpakalāji passes away.	1932

1. The British ascendancy in India was only in name after Vikrama Samvat 1989 or 1931 A.C. The historic fast of Gandhiji gave a complete shake up to the British empire in India. Cf. Bhaviṣya Purāna:

संवत्सरे नन्दगजाङ्कचन्द्रे मार्गे सिते सौम्ययुते नवम्याम् ।

गौराङ्गराज्यं प्रलयं प्रयाति सर्वे क्षितीशाः सुखिनो भवन्ति ॥

<i>Sake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	Dictator of Germany; Japan and Germany re- sign from the League of Nations; Mohd. Zahir Shah.	..	1933
1856	The great Earthquake in Bihar; Russia joins League of Nations.	..	1934
1857	Government of India Act 1935; Congress celebrates Golden Jubilee; Silver Jubilee of George V; Burma separated from India; Reserve Bank of India; Germany receives Saar back; Jews deprived of citizenship in Ger- many and debarred from marrying Aryan Race; Italy devours Abyssinia.	..	1935
1858	George V of England passes away; Edward VIII spurns throne; Delhi Radio Broadcasting Sta- tion; Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology; Muslim League's rein in hands of Jinnah; Broad- casting Television in England; Lord Linlithgow.	.. Rāṣṭrabhāṣā Pracāra Samiti, Wardha.	1936
CONGRESS RULE UNDER BRITISH 1937-1949 A.C.			
1859	Provincial autonomy; Congress rule in eleven Provinces; Sindh and Orissa Provinces created; Congress session in a village (Faizpur).	..	1937
1860	Subhāṣacandra Basu starts Forward Bloc; S. C. Bose's Planning	The National Herald;	

<i>Śāke.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Tenants and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	Committee with Jawaharlal Nehru as its Chairman; Unir Conference; Germany devours Austria.	Hindusthan Samācāra; Hinda Pracārinisabhā, Trichinapally; Rāṣṭra Bhāsā Pracāra Samitī, Poona.	1938
SECOND WORLD WAR 1939-1945 A.C.			
1861	Subhāṣa Bose defeats Paṭṭābhī Sitaramaiyā, Gāndhīji's nominee, in election for Congress Presidentship; Congress Ministers resign; Poland invaded.	Yeats dies (B. 1865 A.C.). Madhusūdana Jhā dead.	1939
1862	Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister; M. A. Jinnah demands Pakistan at Lahore session of Muslim League; Satyāgraha started to oppose India's participation in the War; Gāndhīji chooses Vinobā Bhāve as first Satyāgrahī on Oct. 17; Holwell Monument's removal demanded and success; Fall of France; Britain mortgages Atlantic Ocean to U.S.A.; Trotsky murdered in Mexico; Battle of Toronto.	Viśvavāṇī.	1940
1863	Subhāsa Bose vanishes from India; Kanhaiyālala Manikcanda Munśī's clarion call for Akhaṇḍa Bhārat; Subhāsa Bose starts Azad Hind Fauz in Germany; Atlantic Charter; Japan declares war on U.S.A.; U.S.A. declares war on Germany; Petrol rationing.	Gangānātha Jhā and Ravindranātha Thākura pass away.	1941

Śāke

*Ruling Talents
and Events.**Literary Talents
and Landmarks.*

A.C.

1864

Fall of Singapur;
Strafford Cripps in India
to offer Dominion Status
which Congress spurns;
Congress cabinet passes
'Quit India' Resolution on
July 14 and All India
Congress Committee
adopts it unanimously on
Aug. 8 at Bombay; Dis-
turbances all over India;
Railway, posts and tele-
graphs dismantled; 96
newspapers cease publi-
cations in protest; Asti
and Cimura incidents;
East Indians Conference
in Tokiyo under Rāsa-
bihāri Bose and Indian
Independence League;
Bankok Conference;
Azad Hind Radio.

1942

PRAGATIVĀDA 1943-

1865

The Great Famine in
Bangal; Casblanka Con-
ference; Qubeck and
Teheran Conference;
Gandhiji's 21-day Fast;
Fazlul Haq forced to re-
sign; Jayaprakasa Nara-
yana's Azad Hind Dasta
in Nepal; Subhāsa Bose
reaches Tokiyo, June 20;
Azad Hind Sarakar; Azad
Hind Dal.

Bhāratīya Jñānapīṭha,
Kāśī.

1943

1866

Gāndhiji and other lead-
ers released from jail on
May 6; Āzād Hind Fauj
unfurls tricolour flag
for the first time in Mani-
pur; Germany, Burma,
Phillipine, Korea, Italy,

<i>Sake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	China and Japan (seven powers) recognise Āzād Hind Govt.; President Roosevelt elected for the fourth term.	..	1944
INDIA & BRITAIN RECONCILED 1945-1947 A.C.			
1867	Simla Conference breaks due to League's demand for parity; Indian leaders released; Germany's defeat (May 7); Roosevelt dies; Japan surrenders Aug. 15; Subhāsa Bose killed in air accident on Aug. 18; Āzād Hind Fauj personnel's trial in Red Fort.	National Employment Service July 18.	1945
1868	Cabinet Mission in India; Churchill's defeat in Britain; Jinah's declaration of Direct Action Day, Aug. 16; Communal riot in Calcutta and Noakhālī; Interim Government in India (Aug. 31); League joins Interim Govt. Oct. 13; Air, Navy and Police forces rebel; Indian Constituent Assembly meets on December 9 with Dr. Saccidānanda Sinha as its president.	..	1946
INTEGRATION OF STATES 1947-1949 A.C.			
1869	Mountbatten Plan; Indian Independence Act (July 18); India's division in Bhārata and Pakistan on Aug. 15; Beginning of States' accession; Sāmaldāsa Gāndhī's chal-		

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	<p>lenge to Junagādh Nabāb; Indian Air Force; Pakistan invades Kāsmīra; Kāsmīra seeks India's protection and acceds to India; Asian Relations Conference; Press Law Committee; Salt tax abolished: Panjab Massacre.</p>	..	1947
1870	<p>Gāndhīji's last fast to compel India Govt. to pay back Rs. 55 crore to Pakistan; Nathurama Godse shoots Gāndhīji dead while going for prayer in Delhi (Jan. 30); Congress session in Indian States (Jaipur); Jinnah passes away; Commonwealth Confer- ence; Saurashtra, PEPSU, Madhya Bharat and Raja- sthan Union of States; Hyderabad lays prostrate; Vinobā starts Bhūdāna campaign; C. Raja- gopalachari becomes first and last Governor Gene- ral of India.</p>	..	1948
1871	<p>Tra-Cochin Union; Juna- gadh acceds to Saurāśtra; Pandit Nehru visits United States of Ame- rica; Air-lift for all let- ters; Chiang Kai Shek takes refuge in Formosa; North Atlantic Treaty Or- ganisation; Hindi tele- grams introduced; India adopts; Hindi in Devana- gari script as Rāṣṭra- bhāṣhā.</p>		

<i>Śake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
	Dr. Rajendra Prasād be- comes President of India. Indian Constitution adopted on 26th November.	..	1949
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC 1950-...			
1872	Indian Republic (Jan. 26); Death of Dr. Saccidā- nanda Sinha, father of modern Bihar; Sardār Patel, Iron Man of India, passes away; Arbindo's death; Manbhumia Bengalis terrorised; Atul Ghose starts Loka Sevak Sangh; Korea War; Colombo Conference.	Hindi Śodha Maṇḍala.	1950
1873	Hindu Mahasabha's door opens for non-Hindus; Rāṇās' rule ends in Nepal; Puruṣottamadasa Tandon resigns Congress Presi- dentship in protest; Sindri Fertiliser; Middle East Defence Or- ganisation; Liakat Ali shot dead at Rawalpindi (Oct. 16); Rejuvenation of Somanātha Temple; Bhāratiya Jana Sangh (Oct. 21); Vinoba starts on Bhūdān Campaign; Bharat Sevak Samaj.	G. B. Shaw dead.	1951
1874	Kāśmira Constituent As- sembly dethrones Hari Singh and elects Karaṇ Singh as Sadar- i-Riyasat; George VI dies.	..	1952

<i>Sake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1875	S. Ten Singh conquers Mt. Averest; India's Peace Army in Korea; Śyāmā Prasāda Mukherji sacrificed in Kāśmīra jail; Sheikh Abdullah's Ministry falls and Baxi Ghulam Mohammad in saddle; Death duty levied; Baghdad Pact; World Scouts Conference at Hyderabad.	..	1953
1876	French possessions in India transferred de facto to India; Colombo Conference; Nehru visits China; Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia visits India; World Forestry Conference in India at Dehradun; Bhakhra-Nangal Project inaugurated; South East Asian Defence organisation;	Television in India; Hindi Teleprinter inaugurated between Patna-Delhi; <i>Panchashilā</i> ¹ ; B. V. Paradkar dies.	1954
1877	Bogor Conference; King Tribhuvana of Nepāl passes away; Lohāṭs re-enter Cīttora Fort; Avādi session of Congress declares Socialism as its Goal; Nehru's historic visit to Russia; Marshall Bulganin's Bhārata Darśana; Bihar Firing on students; States Reorganisation Commission with Fazal Ali as Chairman; World Industries Fair in Delhi; Bandung Conference.	..	1955

1. (a) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; (b) Non-aggression; (c) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs (for any reasons of an economic, political or ideological character); (d) Mutual benefit; and (e) Peaceful co-existence.

<i>Sake.</i>	<i>Ruling Talents and Events.</i>	<i>Literary Talents and Landmarks.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>
1878	States Reorganisation Commission report creates disturbances in India; Bihar-Bangal merger plan; Bombay massacre; Zamindari ends in India; Second Five Year Plan; King Mahendra of Nepāl Coronated; President Nasser of Egypt nationalises Suez Canal; C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, resigns on Bombay issue; Insurance Companies nationalised.	Meghanāda Sāhā passes away; World Buddhist Conference in Nepal.	1956
1879	Egypt invaded; Delhi-Moscow air-link; Life Insurance nationalised; First Communist Ministry in Kerala State.	Sanskrit University at Vārāṇasī; Moon Rocket; Apsara-Atomic energy station at Trombay.	1957
1880	Army dictatorship in Pakistan; President Rājendra Prasāda visits Japan and Indonesia; Open fight in Uttara Pradeśa Vidhāna Sabhā; Life Insurance scandal leads to T. T. Krishnamachari's resignation; Searchlight contempt case in Supreme Court.	Satelittes; Television in India; Vārāṇasī Hindu University closed due to internal troubles; National Pofessorship created; Bhārataratna Dr. Bhagwān Dāsa passes away; Sanskrit Pandits honoured; Yugaprabhāta, Hindi fortnightly from Kerala.	1958

Criticisms, if any, are welcome from all quarters. I regret I could not bring in the stars of other Indian languages in their due places only for want of knowledge. Would the scholars kindly enlighten me? *Tamaso mā jyotir gamaya.*

