

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The contents of this book have been derived from the following sources.

1. Bhagavata Purana, Vishnu Purana, Vayu Purana, Matsya Purana and Bhabishya Purana published by Gita Press, Gorakhpur and Sanskriti Sansthan, Bareilly.
2. Books written and published by Pundit Kota Venkatachela, Gandhinagar, Vijayawada-2.
 - i) Chronology of Ancient Hindu History, in two volumes, 1957
 - ii) Chronology of Nepal History Reconstructed, 1953
 - iii) Chronology of Kashmir History Reconstructed, 1955
 - iv) The Plot in Indian Chronology, 1953
 - v) Age of Buddha, Milinda & Amtiyoka and Yuga Purana, 1956
3. "Bharat ka Naya Itihasa" in Hindi written for private circulation by Dr. D.S.Triveda giving the summary of his publications till 1980 in
 - i) Annals of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune
 - ii) Hinduism, Bharat Sevashram Sangha, London
 - iii) Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai and some other journals.
4. Publications of International Society for the Investigation of Ancient Civilizations, 31 Poes Garden, Chennai 600086.
5. Itihas Patrika and the other publications of Institute for Rewriting Indian History and Oriental Institute, C/o Dr. V.V.Bedakar, Shivashakti, Naupada, Thane 400602.

APPENDIX I**CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF SIR WILLIAM JONES**

The following chronology taken from “The Complete Works of Sir William Jones (in 13 volumes) Volume IV, 1807 edition (by Lord Teinmouth, printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly and John Walker, Paternoster Row, 1807)” on page 47 has been quoted by Pundit Kota Venkatachalam on page 19 of his book “The Plot in Indian Chronology” published in 1953.

<u>Christian and Mussalman</u>	<u>Hindu</u>	<u>Year from 1788 of Era</u>
Adam	Menu I age I	5794
Noah	Menu II	4747
Deluge		4138
Nimord	Hiranyakasipu Age II	4006
Bel	Bali	3892
Rama	Rama Age III	3817
Noah's death		3787
	Pradyota	2817
	Buddha Age IV	2815
	Nanda	2487
	Balin	1937
	Vikramaditya	1844
	Devapala	1811
Christ		1787
	Narayanapala	1721
	Saka	1709
Walid		1080
Muhmud		786
Chengiz		548
Timur		391
Babur		276
Nadirshah		49

APPENDIX II

SANDROCOTTUS AND CHANDRAGUPTA

If Sandrocottus of Greek history is identified as Chandragupta Maurya we run into a number of difficulties which the modern historians have not yet been able to explain.

1. The name of the predecessor of Maurya Chandragupta, i.e. Nanda does not at all resemble the name Xandramese of Greek history. Similarly the name of his successor Bindusara does not at all resemble Sandrocyptus of Greek history.
2. The Greek accounts describe a vast empire and army under the command of Xandramese and Sandrocottus; though the Puranas state that the empire of Nanda was very extensive it is categorically stated that the kingdom of the Mauryas was rather small not including even Kalinga, the state just to the south of Magadha.
3. Greek accounts describe Palibothra as the capital of Sandrocottus. But the Puranas are specific about the fact that the capital of the Mauryas was at Giribraja. The capital was shifted to Pataliputra (Palibothra) only during the rule of Satabahan dynasty.
4. The Greek accounts, quoting Megasthenese, elaborately describe council of people's elected representatives and king's nominees for the administration of the cities; but the Arthasastra of Kautilya so elaborately written for the Maurya rulers does not mention any such council. There is no direct or indirect reference in any Greek account to Kautilya or his Arthasastra.
5. The description of the society given in the Greek accounts does not even remotely resemble the description of the society given in Arthasastra. For example Kautilya has given elaborate rules about slavery and punishments prescribed for those connected with it. But from the Greek accounts it appears slavery was unknown in India.
6. The Greek accounts describe Sandrocottus as an usurper who had treacherously killed King Xandrames after having won the confidence of the Queen. In contrast Chandragupta Maurya, guided by Chanakya, had overthrown the Nandas after a civil war.
7. According to the Puranas at the time of the establishment of Maurya dynasty Buddhism was spreading fast but the Greeks make no mention of Lord Buddha or Ashoka (either Ashokavardhana or Dharmasoka).

Thus it is clear that Sandrocottus cannot be Chandragupta of Maurya dynasty. If Sandrocottus is identified as Chandragupta I of Gupta dynasty the following correspondences are obtained between the Greek and Indian names.

<u>Greek name</u>	<u>Indian name</u>
Xandramese	Chandrabij (last Satabahan king)
Sandrocottus	Chandragupta (first Gupta king)
Sandrocypus	Samudragupta Ashokaditya

The chronologies of Satabahan and Gupta kings have been given in Sections 4.5 and 4.10.

APPENDIX III

MANDASARA AND AIHOLE INSCRIPTIONS

The Mandasara inscriptions have often been wrongly interpreted particularly about their dates. There are a large number of inscriptions made by different kings at different times. Most of the inscriptions made during the Gupta period are not dated at all or dated according to the number of years elapsed since the coronation of Chandragupta. Dr.Fleet has relied on inscription number 18 which refers to Kumaragupta of Gupta dynasty. However Dr.Fleet and the other European orientalists have wrongly interpreted the date in Malavagana Stitya. They have assumed Malavagana Stitya (started in the year 725 BC) to be same as Vikram Samvat (started in 57 BC).

The temple was constructed by the weavers of Malwa when Kumaragupta was the emperor, in the year 494 in Malavagana Stitya. At that time Viswavarman was the Governor of Malava. The year 494 of Malava era corresponds to 231 BC. According to the Puranas (see Section 4.10) Kumaragupta ruled from 233 BC to 191 BC. Thus Mandasara inscription confirms the Puranic chronology of Gupta period.

An inscription has been discovered in the temple of Shiva in the village of Iballi in Dharwar district recording a gift deed. The next of the inscription, by Pulakesin II, has been published in the Indian Antiquary (page 67-71 of Volume V).

This inscription states that it was made 3772 years after the Bharat War and in the year 634 of Saka era. This corresponds to the year 634 AD. Thus according to this inscription the Mahabharata War took place in the year 3138 BC while the Saka era began in 78 AD.

---0---