



Within the ancient island of 'Bali' we encounter the 'Gunung Kawi' a beautiful temple complex which goes back in time over 1000 years and which was built upon a holy spring and offered to 'Visnu' and within its surrounding walls are 'Candis' meaning 'shrine' and each of these shrines represents the ancient Kings and Queens of Bali.

'Sri Kesari Warmadewa' is written upon the earliest inscription which goes back over 1000 years and a King whose name is pure Sanskrit as its composed of 'Sri' an honorary title denoting 'wealth' 'fame' 'position' and 'Kesari' whose meaning is 'lion' and although 'Warmadewa' which is 'Varmadeva' tends to be vague it still possesses 'Deva' meaning 'god'.

'Sri Ugrasena' was the next King and his name is composed of 'Ugra' and 'Sena' a famous Vedic name within the language of Sanskrit meaning one who possesses a fierce (ugra) army (sena) and his kingdom was named 'Singhamandawa' which at the very least possesses 'Simha' a word within Sanskrit meaning 'lion'.



'Candi' is the name for these 'shrines' which are carved into the walls surrounding this temple and which honour these Kings and Queens and it seems to be a name from Sanskrit where 'Candi' is a name for the goddess 'Durga' and over time it may have taken on the meaning of that which is 'holy' that which is a 'shrine' that which is a 'temple'.

'Sri Tabanendra Warmadeva' is the next King and although 'Tabanendra' seems to be slightly vague it possesses the suffix 'Indra' the King of heaven and the other part of his name 'Warmadeva' is also composed of words from the ancient language of Sanskrit.

'Sri Tabanendra Warmadeva' also possessed a Queen whose name was 'Ratu Sri Subhadrika Dharmadewi' the 'Ratu' within Sanskrit is a name for the 'Celestial Ganga' and within the lands of Indonesia it means 'Queen' and the rest of her name 'Subhadrika' is 'Subhadra' meaning 'good (su) fortune (bhadra)' and 'Dharmadevi' meaning goddess (devi) and righteousness (dharma) all words from Sanskrit.



This ancient temple of 'Gunung Kawi' is said to have appeared from the legend of a powerful yogi whose name is 'Mayadenawa' a corruption of 'Mayadanava' a name within the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is the sorcery (maya) of the Danavas and a name which is prominent throughout the ancient Vedas of India.

'Sri Janasadhu Warmadewa' was the next King and he possesses a name which is pure Sanskrit as the 'Sri' is a honorary title and the 'Janasadhu' bears the meaning of a saint (sadhu) amongst people (jana) and again he is of the dynasty of 'Warmadeva'.

'Sri Wijaya Mahadewi' is the next in line and a Queen whose name is composed of words from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is the honourable (sri) and victorious (vijaya) great goddess (mahadevi) she was also known as the guardian of the temple whose name was 'Indrapura' a name within the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is the city (pura) of the god Indra.

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'Gunapriya Dharmadatta' was the next Queen whose name means one who loves (priya) excellence (guna) and the giver (datta) of dharma (dharma) her other name was 'Mahendradatta' the 'Mahendra' meaning great (maha) chief (indra) and the 'Datta' means to 'give' and 'gift' and all words from the language of Sanskrit.

'Dharmodayana Warmadeva' was the King and husband of Queen 'Mahendradatta' and his name is composed of 'Dharma' meaning 'duty' 'religion' 'essence' and 'Udayana' whose meaning is that which travels (yana) upwards (uda) as in that which 'rises' all words from the language of Sanskrit.

'India' was once known by historians as 'Greater India' and the traditionalists as 'Mahabharata' a vast empire whose art, religion and culture covered the lands of Bangladesa, Pakistan, Kashmir, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Tibet, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Burma, Singapore, Malaysia and the islands of the 'Philippines' 'Java' 'Sumatra' and even today the island of 'Bali' is a living expansion of the ancient Vedic culture of India.



'Sri Ajnadewi' was the next Queen and her name is composed of 'Jna' whose meaning is 'knowledge' and the letter 'A' forming a compound whose meaning is to 'understand' to 'know' to 'command' and the 'Devi' means 'goddess' all words within the language of Sanskrit.

'Sri Dharmawangsa Wardhana Marakata Pangkajastanottunggadewa' a rather long name and one formed of 'Dharma' meaning 'duty' and 'Vamsa' meaning 'dynasty' and 'Marakata' meaning 'emerald' and 'Pangkaja' meaning 'lotus' and 'Uttunga' meaning 'lofty' and 'Deva' meaning 'god' all words within Sanskrit and within inscriptions he was described as one who rules like 'Visnu'.

"During the first eight centuries of our era, so far as religion and art are concerned, central Asia was a sort of Indian colony. It is often forgotten that in the early Middle Ages there existed a "Greater India," a vast Indian empire." Civilizations of the East - Rene Grousset.



'Sri Lokeswara Dharmawangsa Airlangga Anantawikramottunggadewa' is the next King and another long name which contain many words within the language of Sanskrit such as 'Lokeswara' meaning lord (isvara) of the world (loka) and 'Dharma' meaning 'duty' and 'Vamsa' meaning 'dynasty' and 'Langa' meaning 'crossing' and 'Ananta' meaning 'eternal' and 'Vikrama' meaning walking (krama) away (vi) and 'Utunga' meaning 'lofty' and 'Deva' meaning 'god' all words within Sanskrit.

'Sri Marharaj Walaprabhu' followed these Kings and his name is composed of the honorary title 'Sri' and 'Marharaj' whose meaning is great (maha) king (raja) and 'Vala' whose meaning is 'enclosure' and 'Prabhu' whose meaning is 'master' all words within the ancient language of Sanskrit.

"Indian art had accompanied Indian religion across straits and frontiers into Sri Lanka, Java, Cambodia, Siam, Burma, Tibet, Khotan, Turkestan, Mongolia, China, Korea and Japan. In Asia all roads lead from India." Will Durant (1885-1981) American historian.



'Sri Maharaja Sakalendukirana Laksmidhara Wijayottunggadewi' a Queen who possesses a name composed of the honorary title 'Sri' the 'Marharaj' meaning great (maha) ruler (raja) and 'Sakalendukirana' meaning the rays (kirana) of the full (sakala) moon (indu) and 'Laksmidhara' she who bears (dhara) wealth (laksmi) and 'Vijaya' meaning 'victorious' and 'Utunga' meaning 'lofty' and 'Devi' meaning 'goddess' all words within the language of Sanskrit.

'Sri Suradhipa' seems to have been the last monarch which is associated with the dynasty known as 'Warmadeva' a King who ruled around one thousand years ago and his name is a name for 'Indra' who is known as the sovereign (adhipa) of the gods (sura).

"This was the time of the great Indian expansion, when seafaring merchants fanned out across the Indian Ocean and brought to Southeast Asia a seething ferment of new ideas. From Burma to Indonesia, they established a chain of settlements along the coasts from which they traded for gold, precious stones, perfumes, and spices. The merchants brought with them their religion, Hinduism and Buddhism, their literary language, Sanskrit, their art and technology; and their science and mathematics." Splendors of the Past: Lost Cities of the Ancient World - National Geographic Society.