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Toke Lindegaard Knudsen* (toke_knudsen@brown.edu), Box 1900, Brown University,
Providence, RI 02912. *The Pārthapura school and the exact sciences in India.*

In 1503 CE, Jñānarāja authored the *Siddhāntasundara*, the first major *siddhānta* (astronomical treatise) to appear in India after Bhāskara II's monumental *Siddhāntaśiromaṇi* from 1150 CE. Jñānarāja, who began what is now referred to as the Pārthapura school, named after the town where Jñānarāja worked, showed great concern with orthodoxy, i.e., upholding the validity of certain Hindu sacred writings, a concern which caused him to break with the astronomical tradition in certain respects. Cintāmaṇi, Jñānarāja's son, in his commentary on his father's treatise, further sought to bring the astronomical tradition closer to the philosophical traditions of India.

The talk will present an investigation into the attempts of the Pārthapura school to synthesize the astronomical tradition with traditional beliefs as well as the attempts to align astronomy with the other philosophical traditions and the implications of this for the exact sciences in India. (Received September 26, 2005)