Mathematics in Latin and other European languages before the twentieth century accumulated an intriguing collection of algorithms and concepts characterized as “Indian” or “Hindu”, ranging from false-position rules to geometric methods in astronomy to a version of the quadratic formula. Western mathematics also indirectly assimilated several mathematical ideas from the Indian tradition without an “Indian” label, such as the decimal place-value numerals known as “Arabic”. This talk explores the influence of various Indian methods and the image of the “sapientes Indi” or “learned ones of India” in pre-modern European mathematics. (Received September 21, 2009)