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(fl. ca. 1092)

astronomy.

Brahmadeva was the son of Candrabudha (or Śrīcandra, or Candrabhaṭṭa), a Brāhmana of Mathurā (or Madhurā). The epoch date of his only work, the *Karaṇaprakāśa*, is Thursday, 11 March 1092. The work contains nine chapters:

1. On the mean longitudes of the planets.
2. On *tithis* and so on.
3. On the true longitudes of the star-planets.
4. On the three problems relating to diurnal motion.
5. On lunar eclipses.
6. On solar eclipses.
7. On heliacal risings and settings.
8. On the lunar crescent.
9. On planetary conjunctions and latitudes.

The work is based on the *Āryabhaṭīya* of Āryabhaṭa I, with modifications proposed by Lalla (see Essay V). It was particularly popular in Madras, Mysore, and Mahārāṣṭra.

There are commentaries on the *Karaṇaprakāśa* by Amareśa in the Kaṇṇada language (*Karṇāṭabhāṣ'avyākḥāna*); by Brahmaśarman (*Vyākhyā*); by Dāmodara, the pupil of Padmanābha (fl. ca. 1575) (*Vṛtti*); by Govinda, the son of Viśvanātha Tāmbe (*Vivṛtti*); by Sampatkumāra (*Vyākhyā*); and by Śrīnivāsa Yajvan (*Prabhā*, ca. 1275). There also exist an Udāharana, once (probably erroneously) ascribed to Viśvanātha of Benares (fl. 1612–1630), and a *Sadvāsana* by Sudhākara Dvivedin, who published the *Karaṇaprakāśa* along with this commentary as the twenty-third work in the Chowkhambā Sanskrit Series (Benares, 1899).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Additional works concerning Brahmadeva are Ś. B. Dīkṣita, *Bhāratīya Jyotiḥśāstra* (Poona, 1896; repr. Poona, 1931), pp. 240–243; and Sudhākara Dvivedin *Gaṇakatan-rangiṇī* (Benares, 1933; repr. from *The Pandit*, n.s. **14** [1892]), pp. 31–33.

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