

Āryabhaṭa's Siddhānta gives us the author's date and his native city. We read at the opening of the work :

ब्रह्मकु[ज]शशिवधर्मगुरविकुजगुरुकोणभगणात्रमस्कृत्य ।

आर्यभटस्त्रिह गदति* कुसुमपुरे ऽभ्यर्च्य तज्ज्ञानम् ॥

“After prostration to Brahma, the Earth, the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Ecliptic (or the stars), with reverence for the knowledge of Truth, Āryabhaṭa, at Kusumapura, teaches, (viz. the following).”

Āryabhaṭa gives his own date, vs. 12 of the 2nd chapter :

षष्ठ्यब्दानां षष्टिर्यदा व्यतीतास्तयश्च युगपादाः ।

अधिका विंशतिरब्दास्तदिह मम (r. ममा) जन्मनोऽतीताः ॥

“When three of the four ages were past, and 60 times 60 years, then 23 years *from my birth were past*,” i. e. 3600—3101—23=476 A. D.—This date was not unknown to me before, but I hesitated between Bhūta-Vishṇu and Āryabhaṭa. Quite independently of me Dr. Bhau Daji found out this very date, so that to him belongs the honour of having first made known the year of the birth of one of the greatest among Hindu astronomers.

The fact that Āryabhaṭa was born 476 A. D. makes it a little doubtful whether Albírúní is right in assigning the year 505 A. D. as the date of the Pancasiddhāntiká. The verse actually quoted in the treatise of Varáha-mihira is the following :

उदयो यो लङ्कायां सो ऽस्तमयः सवितुरेव सिद्धपुरे ।

मध्याह्ने यमकोट्यां रोमकविषये ऽर्धरात्रः स्यात् ॥

“At the time of the sun's rising at Lanká, he is setting in the city of the Blessed (*insulae fortunatae*) ; it is midday in Yamakoṭi and midnight in the land of the Romans.”† It is vs. 13 of Ch. 3 in the Siddhānta.

* There is one short syllable wanting here, most probably we have to read निगदति. In the former half the ज is evidently to be rejected.

† This very stanza I have met with in Sáyana's commentary on the R̥gveda. I have forgotten exactly where.