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THE GLORY THAT WAS

TRILOKANATHA JHA









RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN

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MM. Paksadhara, son of MM. Vateśvara of the Māndara-family was a colleague of Vidyāpati. He wrote two works on Jyotisa: Subodha and Tithicandrikā3.

Harapati, son of Vidyāpati is remembered as Mudrāhastaka, meaning probably in charge of the royal seal, in the $Pa\tilde{n}\bar{n}$ -records. He is credited with the authorship of Vyavahārapradīpikā. It is preserved both in K.S.D. Sanskrit University and Mithila Research Institute, Darbhanga in manuscript form. Narahari, a protégé of Bhairava Simha, king of Mithilā, authored two works on Jyotişa. They are Svarodayaṭīkā and Ahibalacakra. These are still unpublished.

Madhusūdana, son of Narasimha and grand-son of Nāgeśvara of Mandanagrāma enjoyed the patronage of wrote the Dhīrasimha, king of Mithilā. He Jyotişapradīpānkura. It is preserved in the India Office Library, London.

The Gaņitatattvacintāmaņi of Lakṣmīdāsa Miśra is an exposition of the Siddhāntaśiromani. It consists of 7500 verses. the author was the son of Vācaspati Miśra.

Vibhākara, a justice in the court of king Rāmabhadra Simha of Mithila wrote the Praśnakaumudi.

Parama Miśa, the author of Mukundavijaya, a work on Phalitajyotisa also enjoyed the patronage of King Rāmabhadra Simha.

They are followed by a host of scholars who contributed to Jyotisaśāstra.

Nānhīdatta of the Mahendrapura-branch of the Paṇḍuāfamily wrote a booklet in verse Bālabodhinī for beginners. One MM. Śrīnivāsa composed the Śuddhidīpikā. MM. Maheśa Thakkura the founder king of the Khandabalā Rājafamily of Mithilā was the author of Atīcārādinirnaya.4 His son Rājarṣi Paramānanda Thakkura wrote three works:

Both are preserved in the K.S.D. Sanskrit University. 3.

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राष्ट्रिय संस्कृत संस्थान

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