

Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет
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**МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЕ И АФРИКАНИСТИКА
В УНИВЕРСИТЕТАХ САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА,
РОССИИ, ЕВРОПЫ.
АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ**

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Сборник тезисов подготовлен в рамках торжественных мероприятий, приуроченных к 150-летию Восточного факультета Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета. В нем представлены тезисы докладов участников Международной конференции по различным аспектам Востоковедения и Африканистики.

прежних политических и концептуальных стереотипов в пользу интернационализации научного поиска.

М.Ю. Гасунс

(ЛИ им. А.М. Горького)

The Wake of Nāgarī Types in Europe

There are two vitally important devanāgarī types which were lost about half a century ago somewhere around Heidelberg. The so-called “Paris 1821” and “Leipzig 1913” types were used throughout the whole of the XIXth century, including the Petersburg Wörterbuch.

By a twist of fate, Prof. Ulrich Stiehl, the author of several Sanskrit fonts, comes from the same city, Heidelberg. What we present are replicas, historical reconstructions. Unlike Stiehl’s fonts both of my types, cast in Moscow, have a full set with circa 297 ligatures and 12 different initial vowel variants.

The Italian Congregatio de Propaganda Fide in 1771 gave Europe the first nāgarī type. Although used for printing translations of the Pater-noster and Ave Maria the type was too simple for printing original Sanskrit texts. It was only Ch. Wilkins who made in 1795, the first fount of nāgarī in Europe. Nowadays of only historical interest it was the sole fount available in Europe and systematically used till 1820.

In 1821 A.-W. Schlegel (Bonn) commissioned a delicate fount of nāgarī. Schlegel’s type was a recast of the Wilkins’ fount. F. Bopp (Berlin) acquired Schlegel’s matrices and equipment for his own newly established oriental printing office. Schlegel’s type spread through European cities, not only capitals, but also academic centers, when exported in 1835 by R. Lenz (St. Petersburg) and in 1851 by E.J. Brill (Leyden). Bopp’s Nalus and Lassen’s Anthologia were printed with the “Paris 1821” type.

In 1847 another, altogether differently designed, rough and thick, nāgarī type was developed (in Leipzig), known from Whitney’s Grammar, Lanman’s Reader, Hertel’s Panchatantra and, for the last time, in Thumb’s Handbuch.

At the beginning of the XXth century a modification of the type was developed in Leipzig (by G. Kreysing). It was with this type that the second edition of Hertel’s Panchatantra (HOS Vol. 14, ed. Lanman), the Kashmirian recension, was printed (in 1913). But after the World War I this type disappeared without trace.