Fonts for Itranslator 99

Sanskrit 99 – Gudakesa 99 – Santipur 99

The only Devanagari font so far for Itranslator 99 was our font *Sanskrit 99*, see below page 2.

I am grateful to Mr. Lev Tikhomirov for designing *two* additional fonts for Itranslator 99, *firstly* the historical font *Gudakesa 99* being a replica of the anonymous font used by Bopp and Schlegel for the first Sanskrit editions printed in Europe (for historical details see the quotations from Glaister's „Glossary of the Book") and used by Böhthlingk for his Petersburg dictionaries, and *secondly* the historical font *Santipur 99* being a replica of a later and also anonymous font used in Germany (Leipig, etc.) for typesetting Stenzler's Elementarbuch and Cappeller's Wörterbuch and many other books published since the middle of the 19th century, and in Great-Britain e.g. the Sanskrit Grammar and Sanskrit Dictionary by A.A.MacDonell.

It was a pleasure for me to fund this font project by Lev Tikhomirov, and I trust that users of Itranslator 99 will be pleased to now have a choice among three different Devanagari fonts.

Ulrich Stiehl, Heidelberg, 20-September-2005

http://www.sanskritweb.net

Sanskrit 99

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
032		ॖ	घ	इ	ई	उ	ॆ	ङ	च	फ	द्य	ँ	।	–	॥	⏄
048	०	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	६	ष	·	ऽ	ः	⊥
064	ए	अ	ॐ	च्	छ	ॖ	ढ	र	झ	ी	ज्	व	ल	म	न	ख
080	ट	ठ	ॖ	र	त	ॖ	ट	थ	६	ट	इ	ण	ऋ	क्ष	ऊ	५
096	ॐ	ा	ब	च	द्	ॖ	ड	ग	ह	ि	ज	क	ल	म	न	ख
112	प	ट	र	स	त	ॖ	व	थ	ध	य	श	ण	ज	ञ	ॖ	
128				ॖ	ॖ	कॣ	ॖ	ॄ	ॄ	·	ॖ	क्क	क्क	ख्व			
144		ॡ	ह्ल	ङ्क	ॄ	≈	·	·	द्द	द्य	ॖ		ॖ			ह्ण
160		ॖ	ग्र	ॖ	ल	ॡ	ळ	ऋृ	६	६	ॖ	ॖ	कॣ	–	त्त	ॖ
176	ॖ	ऋ	क्क	क्क	क्त	ख	म्र	·	६	घ्र	घ्र	ङ्क	ञ्ज	च्च	ज	ञ्ज
192	छ	ङ	श्च	ज्ज	त्त	र्र	ल्ल	त्र	ॖ	भ	दु	दू	द्र	द्र	द्र	द्र
208	द्द	द्ध	द्य	द्ध	द्र	द्य	द्ध	घ्र	घ्र	न्त्र	न्न	ह	न्त	स्त	६	म्न
224	प्र	फ	ज	ब्ब	ब्र	भ्र	भ्र	म्न	म्न	रु	रू	न	न	श्व	श्न	श्र
240	श्ल	श्व	ष्ट	ष्ठ	स्त्र	स्त्र	स्न	हु	हू	ह	क्ष	ह्न	ह्ल	ह्य	ह्र	ह्ल

12 point prose sample and 16 point verse sample:

अस्ति भागीरथीतीरे गृध्रकूटनाम्नि पर्वते महान्पर्कटीवृक्षः। तस्य कोटरे देवदुर्विपाकाद्गलितनखनयनो जरद्द्वो नाम गृध्रः प्रतिवसति। तज्जीवनाय तद्वृक्षवासिनः पक्षिणः स्वाहारात्किञ्चित्किञ्चिद्ददति। तेनासौ जीवति। शावकानां रक्षणं करोति।

अथ कदाचिद्दीर्घकर्णो नाम मार्जारः पक्षिशावकान्भक्षयितुमागतः। तत्तमायान्तं दृष्ट्वा शावकैर्भयाकुलैर्महान्कोलाहलः कृतः। तच्छ्रुत्वा जरद्द्वेनोक्तम्। कोऽयमायाति। दीर्घकर्णो गृध्रमवलोक्य सभयं हा हतोऽस्मि। अधुनातिसंनिधाने पलायितुमक्षमः। तद्यथा प्राप्तव्यं तद्भवतु। एतत्समीपमुपगच्छामि। इत्यालोच्योपसृत्याब्रवीत्। आर्य त्वामभिवन्दे। गृध्रो ब्रूते। कस्त्वम्। सोऽब्रवीत्। मार्जारोऽहम्। तदपसर। नो चेद्धन्तव्योऽसि मया। मार्जारोऽवदत्। श्रूयतां तावन्मम वचनम्। ततो यद्यहं वध्यस्तदा हन्तव्यः।

आसीद्राजा नलो नाम वीरसेनसुतो बली ।

उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टै रूपवानश्वकोविदः ॥३-५०-१॥

अतिष्ठन्मनुजेन्द्राणां मूर्ध्नि देवपतिर्यथा ।

उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा ॥३-५०-२॥

Gudakesa 99

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
032		॒	घ	इ	ई	उ	ॖ		ङ	च	फ	ग्य	॑	।	-	॥
048	०	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	ॎ	९	ष	॑	ऽ	ः	
064	ॎ	य्र	ब	च	ह्र	ॕ	ठ	ॽ	क	ी	ड	क	ल	ॐ	॒	ॾ
080	ट	ठ	॔	ह	॓	ॖ	ठ	ह	ऽ	ऽ	ह	गा	ॠ	न्न	ॐ	ॷ
096	ॐँ	ा	ब	च	द्	ॖ	ड	ग	ह्र	ि	ञ	क	ल	म	न	ख
112	प	ट	र	स	त	ॢ	व	थ	ध	य	श	ण	अ	ङ्न	ॖ	
128	ी		॔		क्ल	ॗ	द्	ॐ	॑		क्क	क्र	ङ्क		ी	
144		छ	ॡ	ॎ	ट्र	ॐ	॑		द्द	द्ध		॓	॒		ः	ह्ल
160		ॕ	ग्र		लृ	लॢ	ऋ	ऋृ	॒	ॖ	॑	ॖ	क्ल	-	त्त	॒
176	ॕ	क्ल	क्क	ऋ	क्त	त्र	ग्र	॑	ह	घ्न	घ्र	ङ्क	ङ्ग	च	ङ्ज	ब्र
192	ह्र	उ	च्च	ञ्ज	त्त	त्त	न्न	त्र	उ	भ	उ	ह्र	द	द	द्	ड
208	द	द्ध	ब्ब	द्ध	द	द्य	द	द्ध	ध	ल्ल	न	न	त्र	त	ह	ग्र
224	प्र	फ	ब्ल	ब्न	ब्र	भ्न	थ्र	म्न	म्र	रु	रू	ब्न	व्र	श्र	ष्ट	श्र
240	ष्ट	श्य	ष	ष	स्त्र	त्न	स	ङु	ह्र	ह्र	द	ह्क	क्ल	क्य	क्ल	ह्र

12 point prose sample and 16 point verse sample:

अस्ति भागीरथीतीरे गृध्रकूटनाम्नि पर्वते महान्पर्कटीवृक्षः। तस्य कोटरे दैवदुर्विपाकाद्गलितनखनयनो जरद्गवो नाम गृध्रः प्रतिवसति। तज्जीवनाय तद्गृहवासिनः पक्षिणः स्वाहारात्किंचित्किंचिद्ददति। तेनासौ जीवति। शावकानां रक्षणां करोति। अथ कदाचिद्दीर्घकर्णो नाम मार्जारः पक्षिशावकान्भक्षयितुमागतः। तत्तमायान्तं दृष्ट्वा शावकैर्भयाकुलैर्मह्वान्कोलाह्लः कृतः। तच्छ्रुत्वा जरद्गवेनोक्तम्। कोऽयमायाति। दीर्घकर्णो गृध्रमवलोक्य सभयं ह्व कृतोऽस्मि। अधुनातिसंनिधाने पलायितुमक्षमः। तद्यथा प्राप्तव्यं तद्भवतु। एतत्समीपमुपगच्छामि। इत्यालोच्योपसृत्याब्रवीत्। आर्य त्वामभिवन्दे। गृध्रो ब्रूते। कस्त्वम्। सोऽब्रवीत्। मार्जारोऽहम्। तदपसर। नो चेद्धन्तव्योऽसि मया। मार्जारोऽवदत्। श्रूयतां तावन्मम वचनम्। ततो यद्यहं वध्यस्तदा हन्तव्यः।

आसीद्राजा नलो नाम वीरसेनसुतो बली।
उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टै रूपवानश्वकोविदः॥३-५०-१॥
अतिष्ठन्मनुजेन्द्राणां मूर्ध्नि देवपतिर्यथा।
उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा॥३-५०-२॥

ABOUT SANSKRIT FONT "GUDAKESA 99"

HISTORY OF TYPEFACE

From book "Glaister`s Glossary of book" by Geoffrey Ashall Glaister.
(second edition, London 1979)

   In France, following acquisition of Pons collection of Sanskrit MSS in 1729, Royal Library in Paris became Europe`s main centre of Sanskrit studies. It was here, in 1820, that August Wilhelm von Schlegel, professor of Sanskrit at Bonn Academia Rhenana, commissioned fount of nagari type. The result was Viberfs excellent 20-point size of 1821, first shown in pamphlet "Specimen novae typographiae lndicae ... litterarum figuras ad elegantissiorium codicum Bibliothecae Regiae Parisiensio exemplaria delineavit ... Aug. Guil. Schlegel ... Lutetiae Parisiorum ex officina Georgii Crapelet, MDCCCXXI". Vibert cut punches and J-B Lion Lettern cast type. Schlegel gave Europe first nagari type to remain in use until present day, personally setting type for his edition of "Bhagavad-gita", Bonn, 1823. In 1825 Delafond of Paris cut a 16-point size.

   At Bopp`s instigation "Akademie der Wissenschaft" in Berlin acquired Schlegel`s matrices and equipment for its newly established oriental printing office in 1821. Here Bopp supervised cutting of smaller fount of nagari to be used for textual notes. They were used in Bopp`s edition of "Ardschuna`s Reise zu Indra`s Himmel ...", Berlin, 1824. In 1825 "Societe Asiatique" in Paris bought Schlegel and Bopp founts, using them in Antonie Chezy`s Sanskrit/French edition of "Sakuntala", Doney-Dupre, 1830. By mid-century the founts were acquired by Brill of Leyden who issued a specimen "De Sanskrit Drukletters" in 1851. Thus Schlegel`s type spread through Europe. The Vibert and Delafond punches are now in "Cabinet des Pincons", q.v.

ENCODING

   In general font follows mapping of "Sanskrit 99" font and can be used with "Itranslator 99" program with several corrections and additions.

   Corrections: hla (0146), hNa (0159), hma (0252), hva (0254), hra (0255) are better used with down-matras for ligatures -- u (0130), U (0131), R^i (0175) -- then with simple down-matras; dga (0204), dgra (0205), dda (0206), ddha (0207), dna (0208), dbha (0209), dba (0211), dra (0212), dva (0214) are better used with simple down-matras -- u, U, R^i (&) -- then with down-matras for ligatures.

   Additions: separate letters o-kara (0128) and au-kara (0142); line extender (0158), sometimes can be manually inserted to avoid flaping of upper matras.

LICENSE

You can use font as you like. But you can`t modify font or make other font including characters from this font. If you want to distribute by internet you have to ask me by e-mail.

lila123@newmail.ru (Tikhomirov L.S. aka Lila-P das)

Special thanks to Marcis Gasuns (gasyoun@yandex.ru) for getting me necessary books.

TARANGA. 1.

—————

श्रियं दिशतु वः शम्भोः श्यामः कण्ठो मनोभुवा
ब्रह्मस्थपार्वतीदृष्टिपाशैर् इव विवेष्टितः । १

सन्ध्यानृत्योत्सवे ताराः करेण उद्धूय विघ्नजित्
शीत्कारशीकरैर् अन्याः कल्पयन्न् इव पातु वः । २

प्रणम्य वाचं निःशेषपदार्थोद्द्योतदीपिकां
वृहत्कथायाः सारस्य संग्रहं रचयाम्य् अहं । ३

आद्यम् अत्र कथापीठं, कथामुखम् अतःपरं,
ततो लावाणको नाम तृतीयो लम्बको भवेत् । ४

नरवाह्नदत्तस्य जननं च, ततः परं
स्याच् चतुर्दारिकाख्यश् च, ततो मदनमञ्चुका । ५

ततो रत्नप्रभा नाम लम्बकः सप्तमो भवेत्,
सूर्यप्रभाभिधानश् च लम्बकः स्याद् अथ अष्टमः । ६

अलङ्कारवती च अथ, ततः शक्तियशा भवेत्,
वेलालम्बकसंज्ञश् च भवेद् एकादशस् ततः । ७

1*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
032		ॕ	घ	ड़	ई	उ	ॄ	ङ	य	फ	द्य		।	-	॥	꣠
048	०	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	॓	ष	ॱ	ऽ	ः	
064	ए	ऋ	ॐ	द	छ	ॕ	ठ	़	झ	ी	ॽ	क	ॐ	ॐ	॓	ख़
080	ट	ठ	॓	द	ॕ	॔	ॐ	द	॓	र	ॄ	ण	ॠ	च	ॐ	ॅ
096	ॐ	ा	ब	च	द	ॕ	ड	ग	ह	ि	ज	क	ल	म	न	ख
112	प	ट	र	स	त	॒	व	थ	ध	य	ॐ	॓	ञ	ॐ	ॕ	
128	श्र		॔	॓	कॢ	ॖ	द्	ॐ	ॱ	॓	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ		ॕ	
144		�्ल	ॐ	ॐ	ट्ट	ॕ	ॱ	ॱ	द्द	द्व	॔		ॕ		-	॓
160		ॕ	ग	ॐ	ल्ल	ॣ	ॠ	ॠ	ॖ	ॖ	ॖ	॔	ॐ	-	त	ॕ
176	ॕ	त्त	क्क	ऋ	त	ख	ग्न	ॱ	ॖ	घ	घ	ॐ	ॐ	च	ज्ज	ञ
192	क्र	ॐ	च	ज्ञ	त्त	ट	त	च	च	भ	द	द	द	द	द्द	ड
208	द	ढ	ध	द्ध	द्र	द्य	द्द	ध	ध	न्त	न	�	न	म	॓	भ
224	प्र	फ	ब्ज	ब्न	ब	भ्न	भ	म्न	म	ॐ	ॐ	व्न	व	ॐ	श्न	श्र
240	ॐ	श्व	ष	ष्ट	स्त	स्त	स	ॐ	ॖ	ह	द	ॐ	ॐ	ह्य	ॐ	ॖ

12 point prose sample and 16 point verse sample:

अस्ति भागीरथीतीरे गृध्रकूटनाम्नि पर्वते महान्पर्कटीवृक्ष:। तस्य कोटरे दैवदुर्विपाकाद्गलितनखनयनो जरद्ग्रवो नाम गृध्र: प्रतिवसति। तज्जीवनाय तदूच्छवासिन: पच्छिण: स्वाहारात्किञ्चित्किञ्चिद्दर्दति। तेनासौ जीवति। श्रावकानां रच्चयां करोति। अथ कदाचिद्दीर्घकर्णो नाम मार्जार: पच्छिश्रावकान्भच्चयितुमागत:। तत्तमायान्तं दृष्ट्वा श्रावकैर्भयाकुलैर्महान्कोलाहल: कृत:। तच्छ्रुत्वा जरद्ग्रवेनोत्तम्। कोऽयमायाति। दीर्घकर्णो गृध्रमवलोक्य सभयं हा हतोऽस्मि। अधुनातिर्संनिधाने पलायितुमच्चम:। तद्यथा प्राप्तव्यं तद्भवतु। एतत्समीपमुपगच्छामि। इत्यालोच्योपसृत्याब्रवीत्। आर्य त्वामभिवन्दे। गृध्रो ब्रूते। कस्त्वम्। सोऽब्रवीत्। मार्जारोऽहम्। तदुपसर। नो चेद्धन्तव्योऽसि मया। मार्जारोऽवदत्। श्रूयतां तावन्मम वचनम्। ततो यद्यहं वध्यस्तदा हन्तव्य:।

ऋासीद्राजा नलो नाम वीरसेनसुतो बली।
उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टै रूपवानश्वकोविद:॥३-५०-१॥
अतिष्ठन्मनुजेन्द्राणां मूर्ध्नि देवपतिर्यथा।
उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा॥३-५०-२॥

ABOUT SANSKRIT FONT "SANTIPUR 99"

HISTORY OF TYPEFACE

(history is not completly known; most of books were printed in Germany;
in one of books we can find following)

(Harvard Oriental Series. vol.14 The Pancatantra. Charles Rockwell Lanman,
Cambridge Oriental Series, printed from type in 1913 at the Oriental
Printing Office of G.Kreysing, Leipzig, Saxony, Germany.)

"Preface.
...
Acknowledgement. To the printing-house of G.Kreysing of Leipzig a public acknowledgements of
thanks is due. Dr.Hartel gave me ther welcome assurance that the compositor and proof-reader did
their work so well as to save him a great deal of trouble. And the general appearance of the text
called forth from him expressions of satisfaction and delight. The larger Sanskrit type of this
volume was brand-new when the work was begun, and it certainly yeilds a clear cut and beautiful
result. Scholars may well be gratefull to good master-printers, and I will for this printing-house, now
in the second century of its hitory, a long continuance of its useful and honorable activity."

ENCODING

   In general font follows mapping of "Sanskrit 99" font and can be used with "Itranslator 99"
program with several corrections and additions.
   Corrections: hla (0146), hNa (0159), hna (0251), hma (252), hya (253), hva (0254), hra (0255) are
better used with down-matras for ligatures -- u (0130), U (0131), R^i (0175) -- then with simple
down-matras.

   Additions: variant of z (0128); variant of small reph (142), line extender (0158), sometimes can be
manually inserted to avoid flaping of upper matras.

LICENSE

You can use font as you like. But you can`t modify font or make other font including characters
from this font. If you want to distribute by internet you have to ask me by e-mail.

lila123@newmail.ru (Tikhomirov L.S. aka Lila-P das)

Special thanks to Marcis Gasuns (gasyoun@yandex.ru) for getting me necessary books.

I. Mahābhārata 3, 122, 1—125, 11 [1]).

॥ लोमश उवाच ॥

भृगोर्महर्षेः पुत्रो ऽभूच्च्यवनो नाम भारत ।
समीपे सरसस्त्वस्य तपस्तेपे महाद्युतिः ॥ १ ॥

स्थाणुभूतो [2]) महातेजा वीरस्थानेन पाण्डव ।
अतिष्ठत चिरं कालमेकदेशे विशां पते ॥ २ ॥

स वल्मीको ऽभवदृषिर्लताभिरिव संवृतः ।
कालेन महता राजन्समाकीर्णः पिपीलिकैः ॥ ३ ॥

तथा स संवृतो धीमान्मृत्पिण्ड इव सर्वशः ।
तप्यते स्म तपो घोरं वल्मीकेन समावृतः ॥ ४ ॥

अथ दीर्घस्य कालस्य शर्यातिर्नाम पार्थिवः ।
आजगाम सरो रम्यं विहर्तुमिदमुत्तमम् ॥ ५ ॥

तस्य स्त्रीणां सहस्राणि चत्वार्यासन्परिग्रहः ।
एकैव च सुता सुभ्रूः सुकन्या नाम भारत ॥ ६ ॥

सा सखीभिः परिवृता दिव्याभरणभूषिता ।
चंक्रम्यमाणा वल्मीकं भार्गवस्य समासदत् ॥ ७ ॥

सा वै वसुमतीं तत्र पश्यन्ती सुमनोरमाम् ।
वनस्पतीन्विचिन्वन्ती [3]) विजहार सखीवृता ॥ ८ ॥

रूपेण वयसा चैव मदनेन मदेन च ।
बभञ्ज वनवृक्षाणां शाखाः परमपुष्पिताः ॥ ९ ॥

तां सखीरहितामेकामेकवस्त्रामलंकृताम् ।
ददर्श भार्गवो धीमांश्चरन्तीमिव विद्युतम् ॥ १० ॥

DEVANAGARI.

(Ältere Druckschrift nach A. W. v. Schlegel.)

Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert
अ	a	ऌ	ḷ	ग	a	ट	ṭa	ध	dha	र	ra
आ	ā	ॡ	ḹ	घ	ha	ठ	ṭha	न	na	ल	la
इ	i	ए	e	ङ	ṅa	ड	ḍa	प	pa	ळ	ḷa
ई	ī	ऐ	ai	च	tša	ढ	ḍha	फ	pha	व	va
उ	u	ओ	o	छ	tšha	ण	ṇa	ब	ba	स	sa
ऊ	ū	औ	au	ज	dža	त	ta	भ	bha	श	ša
ऋ	ṛ	क	ka	झ	džha	थ	tha	म	ma	ष	ša
ॠ	ṝ	ख	kha	ञ	ńa	द	da	य	ya	ह	ha

Ligaturen.

Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert
क	k-	ख्व	khva	च्च	tštša	ट्ष	ṭša	त्र	tra	द्ब्र	dbra
क्क	kka	ग	g-	च्ञ	tšńa	ट्स	ṭsa	त्व	tva	द्भ	dbha
क्त	kta	ग्न	gn-	च्र	tšra	ठ्म	ṭhma	थ्	th-	द्भ्य	dbhya
क्त्य	ktya	ग्न	gna	च्व	tšva	ठ्य	ṭhya	दु	du	द्भ्र	dbhra
क्त्र	ktra	ग्र	gr-	छ्म	tšhma	ड्ड	ḍḍa	दू	dū	द्म	dma
क्त्व	ktva	ग्र	gra	छ्य	tšhya	ड्ढ	ḍḍha	दृ	dṛ	द्य	dya
क्न	kna	घ	gh-	छ्र	tšhra	ड्भ	ḍbha	द्ग	dga	द्र	dra
क्न्य	knya	घ्न	ghna	छ्व	tšhva	ड्य	ḍya	द्ग्य	dgya	द्र्य	drya
क्म	kma	घ्र	ghra	ज्	dž-	ढ्ण	ḍhṇa	द्ग्र	dgra	द्व	dva
क्य	kya	घ्ल	ghla	ज्न	džna	ढ्म	ḍhma	द्घ	dgha	द्व्य	dvya
क्र	kra	ङ्क	ṅka	ज्र	džra	ढ्य	ḍhya	द्घ्र	dghra	द्व्र	dvra
क्र्य	krya	ङ्क्ष	ṅkša	ङ्	ń-	ण्	ṇ-	द्द	dda	ध्	dh-
क्ल	kla	ङ्ख	ṅkha	ञ्च	ńtša	ण्ण	ṇṇa	द्द्र	ddra	ध्न	dhna
क्व	kva	ङ्ग	ṅga	ञ्ज	ńdža	त्	t-	द्द्व	ddva	ध्र	dhra
क्ष्	kš-	ङ्घ	ṅgha	ञ्ञ	ńńa	त्त	tta	द्ध	ddha	ध्व	dhva
क्ष	kša	ङ्ङ	ṅṅa	ट्त्स	ṭtsa	त्त्र	ttra	द्ध्न	ddhna	न्	n-
ख्	kh-	ङ्म	ṅma	ट्प	ṭpa	त्त्व	ttva	द्ध्य	ddhya	न्त्	nt-
ख्न	khna	ङ्य	ṅya	ट्म	ṭma	त्न	tn-	द्न	dna	न्त	nta
ख्र	khra	ट्	tš-	ट्य	ṭya	त्न	tna	द्ब	dba	न्त्र्	ntr-

DEVANAGARI.

Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert
ङ्त्र	ntra	प्व्य	pvya	म्व	mva	ष्ट्स	štša	र	s-	ह्न	hna
ङ्त्र्य	ntrya	फ	ph-	ट	y-	ष्ण	šna	स्न	sna	ह्म	hma
ङ्त्व	ntva	फ्म	phma	र	r-	श्र	šra	स्त्र	stra	ह्य	hya
न्न	nna	फ्य	phya	रु	ru	श्ल	šla	स्र	sr-	ह्र	hra
न्र	nra	ड	b-	रू	rū	श्व	šva	स्र	sra	ह्र्य	hrya
ट	p-	ब्र	bra	ल	l-	श	š-	स्ल	sla	ह्ल	hla
प्त	pt-	भ	bh-	ल्न	lna	ष्ट	šta	स्व	sva	ह्व	hva
प्त	pta	भ्र	bhra	ल्ल	lla	ष्ट्य	štya	हु	hu	ह्व्य	hvya
प्न	pna	म	m-	व	v-	ष्ठ	štha	हू	hū		
प्र	pra	म्न	mna	व्र	vra	ष्ठ्य	šthya	हृ	hṛ		
प्ल	pla	म्र	mra	व्ल	vla	ष्ण	šṇa	हॄ	hṝ		
प्व	pva	म्ल	mla	ष र	š-	ष्व	šva	ह्ण	hṇa		

Zahlzeichen: १ 1, २ 2, ३ 3, ४ 4, ५ 5, ६ 6, ७ 7, ८ 8, ९ 9, ० 0.

Die *Devanagari* oder die Schrift der Götterstadt (*Benares* oder *Varanasi*) ist die Schrift der heiligen Bücher der Brahmanen, somit die Schrift der Religions- und der Rechtssprache, auf welche in lautlicher wie auch in schönheitlicher Beziehung die genaueste Sorgfalt verwendet wurde. In ihr ist das Prinzip der indischen Vokalbezeichnung und der Konsonantenverbindung allein zur höchsten Vollkommenheit gelangt.

Die Entstehung der *Devanagari*schrift lässt sich an den vorangehenden Alphabeten ganz genau verfolgen. Als die vollkommenste Schrift Indiens hat sie später auf andere Schriften als Muster eingewirkt und ist Ursache zur Vermehrung der Zeichen dieser Schriften geworden. Mit ihr werden geschrieben:

Sanskrit, die heilige Sprache der Brahmanen, *Hindi,* die Sprache vom Centrum Nord-Indiens, die fast in ganz Indien verstanden wird, und die Sprache von *Sindh,* wo sie neben der älteren unvollkommneren Schrift angewendet wird.

Die Aussprache der Palatalgruppe soll früher *k', g', k'', g'ᶜ* gewesen sein, doch werden diese Zeichen gegenwärtig wie *tš, dž, tšh, džh* gelesen. Nachdem mit der mohammedanischen Religion arabische und persische Wörter nach Indien eingedrungen waren, wurden einige Devanagarizeichen mit Punkten versehen, um die fremden Laute dieser Sprachen ausdrücken zu können. Diese fremden Zeichen, sowie die Vokalverbindungen sind auf S. 134 aufgeführt.

DEVANAGARI.

Neuere Druckschrift nach alten Handschriften.

Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert
अ	a	ऌ	ḷ	ग	ga	ट	ṭa	ध	dha	र	ra
आ	ā	ॡ	ḹ	घ	gha	ठ	ṭha	न	na	लळ	la
इ	i	ए	e	ङ	ṅa	ड	ḍa	प	pa	ळ	ḷa
ई	ī	ऐ	ai	च	tša	ढ	ḍha	फ	pha	व	va
उ	u	ओ	o	छ	tšha	ण	ṇa	ब	ba	म	sa
ऊ	ū	औ	au	ज	dža	त	ta	भ	bha	श्त	śa
ऋ	ṛ	क	ka	झ	džha	थ	tha	म	ma	ष	ša
ॠ	ṝ	ख	kha	ञ	ńa	द	da	य	ya	ह	ha

Ligaturen.

Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert
क	k-	क्ष	kša	घ्य	ghya	ऋ	dždžha	ढ्र	ḍhra	त्त्र	ttra
क्क	kka	क्ष्म	kšma	घ्र	ghra	इ	džń-	ण-	ṇ-	त्न	tna
क्त	kta	क्ष्य	kšya	ङ्ख	ṅkha	ज्ञ	džńa	ण्ट	ṇṭa	त्म	tma
क्त्व	ktva	क्ष्व	kšva	ङ्ग	ṅga	ज्य	džya	ण्ठ	ṇṭha	त्म्य	tmya
क्थ	ktha	ख्	kh-	ङ्घ	ṅgha	ज्र	džra	ण्ड	ṇḍa	त्य	tya
क्न	kna	ख्य	khya	ङ्घ्र	ṅghra	ज्व	džva	ण्ढ	ṇḍha	च	tra
क्म	kma	ग	g-	च्	tš-	झ	džha	ण्ण	ṇṇa	च्य	trya
क्य	kya	ग्य	gnya	च्च	tštša	ञ्	ń-	ण्य	ṇya	त्व	tva
क्र	kra	ग्र	gra	छ्छ	tštšha	ञ्च	ńtša	ण्व	ṇva	त्स	tsa
क्र	kra	ग्य	grya	च्म	tšma	ञ्ज	ńdža	त्	t-	त्स्न	tsna
क्ल	kla	घ्	gh-	छ्	tšhra	ट्ट	ṭṭa	त्क	tka	त्स्य	tsya
क्व	kva	घ्न	ghna	ज्	dž-	ठ्य	ṭhya	त्त	tta	थ्	th-
क्ष	kš-	घ्म	ghma	ज्ज	dždža	ठ्र	ṭhra	त्त्य	ttya	थ्य	thya

DEVANAGARI. LIGATUREN.

Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert
〰	dr̥	〰	dhva	〰	pva	〰	mya	〰	štša	〰	stra
〰	dga	〰	n-	〰	psa	〰	mra	〰	štšya	〰	stha
〰	dgha	〰	nta	〰	b-	〰	msa	〰	śna	〰	sna
〰	dda	〰	ntra	〰	bgha	〰	y-	〰	śra	〰	spa
〰	ddha	〰	nda	〰	bdža	〰	ya	〰	śla	〰	spha
〰	ddhya	〰	ndra	〰	bṭa	〰	yya	〰	śva	〰	smya
〰	dna	〰	ndha	〰	bdha	〰	ru	〰	śśa	〰	sya
〰	dba	〰	nna	〰	bba	〰	rū	〰	š-	〰	sra
〰	dbha	〰	nma	〰	bbha	〰	l-	〰	šṭa	〰	sva
〰	dbhya	〰	nya	〰	bra	〰	lꞏa	〰	šṭnya	〰	h-
〰	dma	〰	nra	〰	bh-	〰	lpa	〰	šṭya	〰	hr̥
〰	dya	〰	nsa	〰	bhna	〰	lma	〰	šṭra	〰	hṇa
〰	dra	〰	p-	〰	bhya	〰	lya	〰	šṭrya	〰	hma
〰	dva	〰	pta	〰	bhra	〰	lla	〰	šṭva	〰	hya
〰	dvya	〰	pna	〰	m-	〰	lva	〰	šṭha	〰	hra
〰	dh-	〰	ppa	〰	mna	〰	v-	〰	šṇa	〰	hla
〰	dhna	〰	pma	〰	mpa	〰	vya	〰	šma	〰	hva
〰	dhma	〰	pya	〰	mpra	〰	vra	〰	šya		
〰	dhya	〰	pra	〰	mva	〰	vva	〰	s-		
〰	dhra	〰	pla	〰	mbha	〰	š-	〰	skha		

Vokalverbindung:

का kā, कि ki, की kī, कु ku, कू kū, कृ kr̥, कॄ kr̥̄, कॢ kl̥, कॣ kl̥̄, के ke, कै kai,
को ko, कौ kau, कं kã, कँ kã̈, कः kaḥ, क+ kaχ, कꣳ kaf, कँ rk, कँ rke, कृ k.

Fremde Zeichen:

ॳ ʾa, ह़ hʻa, क़ qa, ख़ χa, ग़ γa, स़ ŏa, ẓa, za, ट़ ḍa, ज़ ŏa, za, फ़ fa, ॲ ã, ĩ ı.

Zahlzeichen:

१ 1, २ 2, ३ 3, ४ 4, ५ 5, ६ 6, ७ 7, ८ 8, ९ 9, ० 0.

134

devanagari: or *nagari*, the type mostly but not solely used for printing Indian Sanskrit literature as well as works in the modern languages Bihari and Hindi.

Sanskrit. From 1200 BC or earlier, Classical Sanskrit was the language of kings, priests, and Hindu scripture, science, and philosophy. Its form was fixed by Panini's grammar, the 'Astadhyayi' (4th or 3rd century BC), a systematic analysis in 4,000 aphoristic rules (*Sutras*) based on earlier works. Sanskrit was not a 'dead' language; it absorbed words from other sources and remained a language of culture.

At the time of Panini Sanskrit was written in a syllabary known as *Ashokan Brahmi*. The concurrent and simpler vernacular *Prakrit* (i.e. unrefined) was used in several regional forms, but by the 5th century AD Prakrit was superseded in Northern India by Sanskrit for coins, inscriptions, and literature. The *nagari* script, used from about the 7th century, derived from Brahmi via Gupta and Siddhamatrka scripts. It was and is written from left to right in a syllabary of 48 signs, 14 for initial vowel diphthongs and 34 for consonantal groups, all modified according to position in a word.

What may be the first published translation of a Sanskrit text into a European language was a Dutch version of Bhartrihari's 'Satakas' appended to Abraham Roger's 'De opendeure . . .', Leyden, 1651. In the late-18th and 19th centuries European studies in the Sanskrit language by Charles Wilkins and William Jones in Calcutta, followed by the von Schlegels and Franz Bopp in Germany, led to the extensive publication of grammars and texts (in or with translation) in Europe and India.

Hindustani. The modern *lingua franca* of Northern India has two literary forms: *Urdu*, used chiefly by Muslims, written and printed in the Persian-Arabic script, and *Hindi*, written and printed in *devanagari*, with simpler current hands for daily use (*Kaithi* and *Mahajani*).

The East India Company required its officials in both England and Calcutta to learn Indian languages. This called for books to study them. In London T. Cadell issued George Hadley's 'Grammatical remarks on . . . the Indostan language commonly called Moors' (i.e. Urdu) in 1772, and John Fergusson's 'Dictionary of the Hindostan language' in 1773. At that time, and until the early 19th century, the official language in British India was Persian. Sanskrit had no place in public life.

In Calcutta Dr Charles Wilkins set up a press for the Company in 1778 for printing works in oriental languages. (See also *Bengali printing and typography*) The first Persian literary work printed anywhere in India was published here in 1781. This was F. Balfour's edition of 'Insha-i-Harkaran' printed with type cut and cast by Wilkins. It was described by Balfour in the preface as '. . . a perfect imitation of the Taleek . . .' although later critics considered 'neither the shapes of the letters nor the ligatures' were wholly satisfactory. Wilkins's type and copies of it were used by others in Calcutta.

The development of Urdu and Hindi prose in the early 19th century owed much to J. H. B. Gilchrist and his British and Indian colleagues at Fort William College, Calcutta. His own works, from the presses of several British printers active in the city, included a dictionary 1786–90; a grammar, 1796; and a 'Hindee story teller . . . in roman, persian and nagree characters', 1802. His edition of Aesop appeared in 1803 as 'Oriental fabulist . . . translated from English into Hindustani, Bongla and Sunkrit' (*sic*). He also encouraged local *pundits* to write, notably Sri Lalu Lal whose 'Rajviti', 1809, and 'Prem Sagar', 1810, both printed in devanagari, were examples.

Lithography was used in 1827 for 'Anwari Sohili', a paraphrase in Persian by Hussein Kashify of Pilpay's Fables, Bombay Native Education Society; in 1830 at Cawnpore, in 1832 at Lucknow, and in 1837 at Delhi and Lahore. In 1840 the lithographic printing of Urdu newspapers began at Delhi and, being found less troublesome and costly than acquiring and setting type in persian-arabic, was soon adopted elsewhere. Even today the local-language newspapers of India and Pakistan are first written out by hand and then printed by lithography.

Historical note on devanagari type

1. *In India.* In addition to making type for bengali and persian-arabic Wilkins cut a fount of devanagari. A notable use of it was for William Jones's edition of Kalidasa's 'Ritusamhara' (The seasons), the first book ever printed in the Sanskrit language, Calcutta, 1792. In 1800 the nearby Serampore Press had Panchanan Karmakar's nagari type, used in 1804 for Carey's edition of the 'Hitopadesa'. In 1806 Manohar Karmakar completed a superior fount of 1,000 character combinations, used in 1808 for Colebrooke's edition of the Sanskrit dictionary Amara Sinha's 'Cosha, or dictionary of the Sungskrita language', for a New Testament in Sanskrit, and in 1811 for a Sanskrit Pentateuch.

There was also an Indian owned press in Calcutta capable of good work, that of Babu Ram, who published Colebrooke's Sanskrit dictionary of synonyms 'Hemacandra' in 1807.

2. *In Europe.* The earliest of several unsuccessful attempts to cut a fount of nagari was ordered by Maffeo Barberini (Pope Urban VIII, 1623–44) for the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, q.v. It lay neglected for a century until Constantino Ruggieri, printer to the Congregatio, attempted with the help of Cassiano Beligatti to correct and complete it. The result appeared in Antonio Giorgi's 'Alphabetum

tibetanum', Rome, 1759. Beligatti later reworked the type, and his primary alphabet was shown in 'Alphabetum brammhanicum . . . ', edited by Amaduzzi, Rome, 1771. Although used to print translations of the Paternoster and Ave Maria the types were too simple for printing an original Sanskrit text.

The first Sanskrit grammar to be published anywhere was 'Sidharubam seu grammatica Sanscrdamica . . .', by Paulinus a Sancto Bartholomeo, 1790, followed in 1791 by his 'Alphabeta indica . . . ', both printed by the Congregatio and showing the basic syllabary.

In London William Kirkpatrick of the East India Company commissioned the Jackson Foundry to cut a fount of devanagari for his projected Persian, Arabic, and English grammar and dictionary. The first part, issued in 1785, had no Sanskrit words, and the work was not completed. However, a Jackson specimen sheet of c. 1784 showed 'Deo Nagri' characters.

In 1786 Dr Charles Wilkins was obliged by ill-health to return to England. He made the first direct rendering into English of a Sanskrit text: this was the 3rd century AD Vaishnava creed, the 'Bhagavad-Gita', London, 1785, and the Company paid for publication. He followed it with a translation of the 'Hitopadesa', Bath, 1787. At his house in Bath he worked on a fount of devanagari type. In the preface to his Sanskrit grammar, which he began printing in 1795, Wilkins writes that he 'cut letters in steel, made matrices and moulds and cast from them a fount of type of the devanagari character all with my own hands'. Before the book was finished fire destroyed his workshop, though the punches were saved. Ten years later the Company persuaded him to resume work. His was the first fount of nagari type in Europe of which systematic use could be made. The Caslon foundry cast it in commercial quantities in English (14-point) size. It was used for Wilkins's 'Grammar of the Sanskrita language', London, Bulmer, 1808; for Alexander Hamilton's edition of the 'Hitopadesa', 1810; and also for Bopp's 'Nalus, Maha-Bharata episodium', 1819. Although this type is now of only historical interest it was the sole fount available in Europe until 1821. Thus in Germany, as an alternative to buying it, Othmar Frank's 'Chrestomathia Sanskrita . . .', Munich, 1821/2, was one of several works printed by lithography. After setting the non-Indian portions of the text in roman type a pull was taken. The Sanskrit words called for were then entered by hand in spaces left on the printed sheet and the whole was transferred to stone.

In France, following the acquisition of the Pons collection of Sanskrit MSS in 1729, the Royal Library in Paris became Europe's main centre of Sanskrit studies. It was here, in 1820, that August Wilhelm von Schlegel, professor of Sanskrit at the Bonn Academia Rhenana, commissioned a fount of nagari type. The result was Vibert's excellent 20-point size of 1821, first shown in a pamphlet 'Specimen novae typographiae Indicae . . . litterarum figuras ad elegantissimorium codicum Bibliothecae Regiae Parisiensio exemplaria delineavit . . . Aug. Guil. Schlegel . . . Lutetiae Parisiorum ex officina Georgii Crapelet, MDCCCXXI'. Vibert cut the punches and J-B Lion Lettern cast the type. Schlegel gave Europe the first nagari type to remain in use until the present day, personally setting the type for his edition of the 'Bhagavad-Gita', Bonn, 1823. In 1825 Delafond of Paris cut a 16-point size.

At Bopp's instigation the Akademie der Wissenschaft in Berlin acquired Schlegel's matrices and equipment for its newly established oriental printing office in 1821. Here Bopp supervised the cutting of a smaller fount of nagari to be used for textual notes. They were used in Bopp's edition of 'Ardschuna's Reise zu Indra's Himmel . . .', Berlin, 1824. In 1825 the Société Asiatique in Paris bought the Schlegel and Bopp founts, using them in Antoine Chézy's Sanskrit/French edition of the 'Sakuntala', Dondey-Dupré, 1830. By mid-century the founts were acquired by Brill of Leyden who issued a specimen 'De Sanskrit Drukletters' in 1851. Thus Schlegel's type spread through Europe. The Vibert and Delafond punches are now in the *Cabinet des Poinçons*, q.v.

In the present century founts of nagari have been made for hotmetal composition and photosetting. Some years ago *Adrian Frutiger*, q.v., was invited by the Indian National Institute of Design to visit India. There he sought to establish the fundamental shapes of devanagari and recommend simplifications which would further the spread of literacy. As a result Frutiger, in collaboration with Mahendra Patel, designed a devanagari type for Monotype.

For a specimen see Appendix A.

Devanagari Bold
Monotype 1965. 14 pt

सन् १८६७ में इंगलैंड में एक नयी मशीन का अधिक सफल माडेल आया । इसमें अभी और उन्नति होनी थी । सब से पहिले अमेरिका के अनुसंधानक टालबर्ट लेन्स्टन को इसके बारे में सूझी । उन्होंने इसे छिद्रयुक्त रिबन के कागज में गुंथी एक ठंढी

I. DEVANAGRAM.

| ᵗ | ā | i | ī | ŭ | ū | rŭ | rū | lŭ | lū | ie | ei | o | au | am | ahà | kā | kā | gā | gā |

| gna | fchā | fchā | dsā | dsā | gnà | ta | ta | tta | thā | na | ta | tà | da | da | na | pā | pā | bā | bā |

| ᵱa | ja | ra | la | wa | fcha | fcha | fa | ha | la | ttza | ra | i | tihi |

II. BALABANDU.

| wo | na | ma | fi | tham | A | ā | i | ī | ŭ | ū | rŭ | ri | li | li | ie | ei | o | aŭ | am |

| ahà | | kæ | kæ | gæ | gæ | nhæ | tze | tze | fé | fé | je | thæ | thæ | dæ | dæ | næ | tæ | dæ | dæ |

| dæ | næ | pæ | bæ | bæ | bæ | mæ | ie | ræ | læ | wæ | fæ | fchæ | fchæ | bæ | læ | itifchæ |

III. Akar

III. AKAR NAGARI.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	&c.

Elementa Litteratura Brahmannica, Tangutana & Mungalica.

Von diesen hat Herr T. S. Bayer, weyland Prof. ling. Orient. in Petersburg, in Comment. Scient. Acad. Imp. Petr. T. III. P. 389. wie auch in Tom. IV. p. 289. 291. & 292.; Nachricht ertheilet; Und hält davor, daß die Brahmannische Sprache als eine von denen alten orientalischen Sprachen, welche in Indien gebräuchlich gewesen, anzusehen sey. Wir haben zwar, meldet er, annoch die Tangutanische und Mungalische, aber er bleibt dennoch dabey, daß solche von der Brahmannischen herrühre; Wir aber diese Brahmannen gewesen seyn, wollen wir hier mit Stillschweigen übergehen, indem der dritte Tomus solches sattsam erweiset. Ich will nur einige Buch-staben und Sylben daraus entlehnen, und zugleich deren Aussprache mittheilen.

Nota: Die Ziffer, so man bey der Aussprache jeden Buchstabens bemercket, weißt oder zeigt durch eben die Nummer den Buchstaben in der Tabelle des Alphabeths an.

Von der Aussprache.

1) O, kömmt mit unserm 4ten Vocali genau überein, vide 18.

2) n vide 40.

3) ma, m siehe 44.

4) n, n, vide 49. & 51.

5) tau, von dem ist zu mercken, daß das d gantz apart muß ausgesprochen werden, und das h wird stark ausgesprochen; und daß, wenn man ein n gantz leise hört: vide 39. Wenn folgen die Vocales; und wollen also sehen, wie selbige beschaffen sind.

6) a, ist kurtz.

Christian Friedrich Geßner: Der in der Buchdruckerei wohl unterrichtete Lehr-Junge, Oder: bey der löblichen Buchdruckerkunst nöthige und nützliche Anfangsgründe, Leipzip 1743, pp. 226-229

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

SANSKRĬTA LANGUAGE

BY

CHARLES WILKINS, LL.D. F.R.S.

अयुक्तं यदिह प्रोक्तं प्रमादेन भ्रमेन वा १

वाचा मया द्यावक्न: सन्त संशोधयन्तु नन् ॥

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY W. BULMER AND CO. CLEVELAND-ROW, ST. JAMES'S;

AND SOLD BY BLACK, PARRY, AND KINGSBURY, BOOKSELLERS TO THE

HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, LEADENHALL-STREET.

1808.

Charles Wilkins: „A Grammar of the Sanskrita Language ", London 1808

(On above page and on the following two pages, Devanagari was typeset by foundry type)

अ इ उ ऋ ल़ ऎ ऐ ओ औ

a, i, u, ṛi, l̤i; ē, ai· ō, au;

ह य व र ल अ ण न ङ म झ ढ ध घ भ

ha, ya, va, ra, la; ṅa, ṇa, na, nga, ma; jha, ḍha, dha, gha, bha;

ज उ द ग ब ख फ छ ठ थ च ट न क प

ja, ḍa, da, ga, ba; kha pha, ch'ha, ṭha, tha; cha, ṭa, ta, ka, pa;

श ष स

ṣa, ſha, ſa,

ANY two of the above letters, from firſt to laſt, being read together, form a ſort of *term* indicative of all the characters they may chance to embrace. Thus the vowel अ *a* being read with the conſonant ब *b*, is formed the claſs अब *ab;* under which term is included every letter from अ *a* to ब *b*, namely, अ इ उ ऋ ल़; ऎ ऐ ओ औ; ह य व र ल; अ ण न ङ म; झ ढ ध घ भ; ज उ द ग ब. In like manner the term चप् denotes the claſs च ट न क प; the term झम् implies the claſs झ ढ ध घ भ; and by the term जब् is indicated the claſs ज उ द ग ब. By the term हम् is to be underſtood all the conſonants, or, in-definitely, a conſonant. In the ſame manner other terms and claſſes are to be formed, as occaſion requires.

THE alphabet is alſo, by ſome philologiſts, divided into two grand ſpecies of letters, which may with propriety be called *Surds* and *Sonants.* The term *ſurd* is applicable to ſuch letters as, in the firſt effort to form them, admit of no vocal ſound; and the term *ſonant,* to ſuch letters as are attended by an audible murmuring, as it were, of the voice. The *ſurds* are the two firſt letters of each of the five claſſes of conſonants, with the

१

अजरामरवत् प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थञ्च चिन्तयेत् ।

ajarāmaravat prājnō vidyām arthancha chintayēt

गृहीत इव केशेषु मृत्युना धर्ममाचरेत् ॥

grihīta iva kēṣēṣhu mrityunā dharmam ācharēt

२

विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयाद्याति पात्रतां ।

vidyā dadāti vinayam vinayād yāti pātratām

पात्रत्वाद्धनमाप्नोति धनाद्धर्मस्ततः सुखं ॥

pātratwād dhanam āpnōti dhanād dharmas tatah sukham

३

सर्व द्रव्येषु विद्यैव वित्तमाहुरनुत्तमं ।

sarva dravyēṣhu vidyaiva vittam āhur anuttamam

अहार्यत्वादनर्घ्यत्वात् अक्षयत्वाच्च सर्वदा ॥

ahāryatwād anarghyatwāt akṣhayatwāch cha sarvadā

४

संगं नयति विद्यैव नीचगापि नरं सरित् ।

sangam nayati vidyaiva nīchagāpi naram sarit

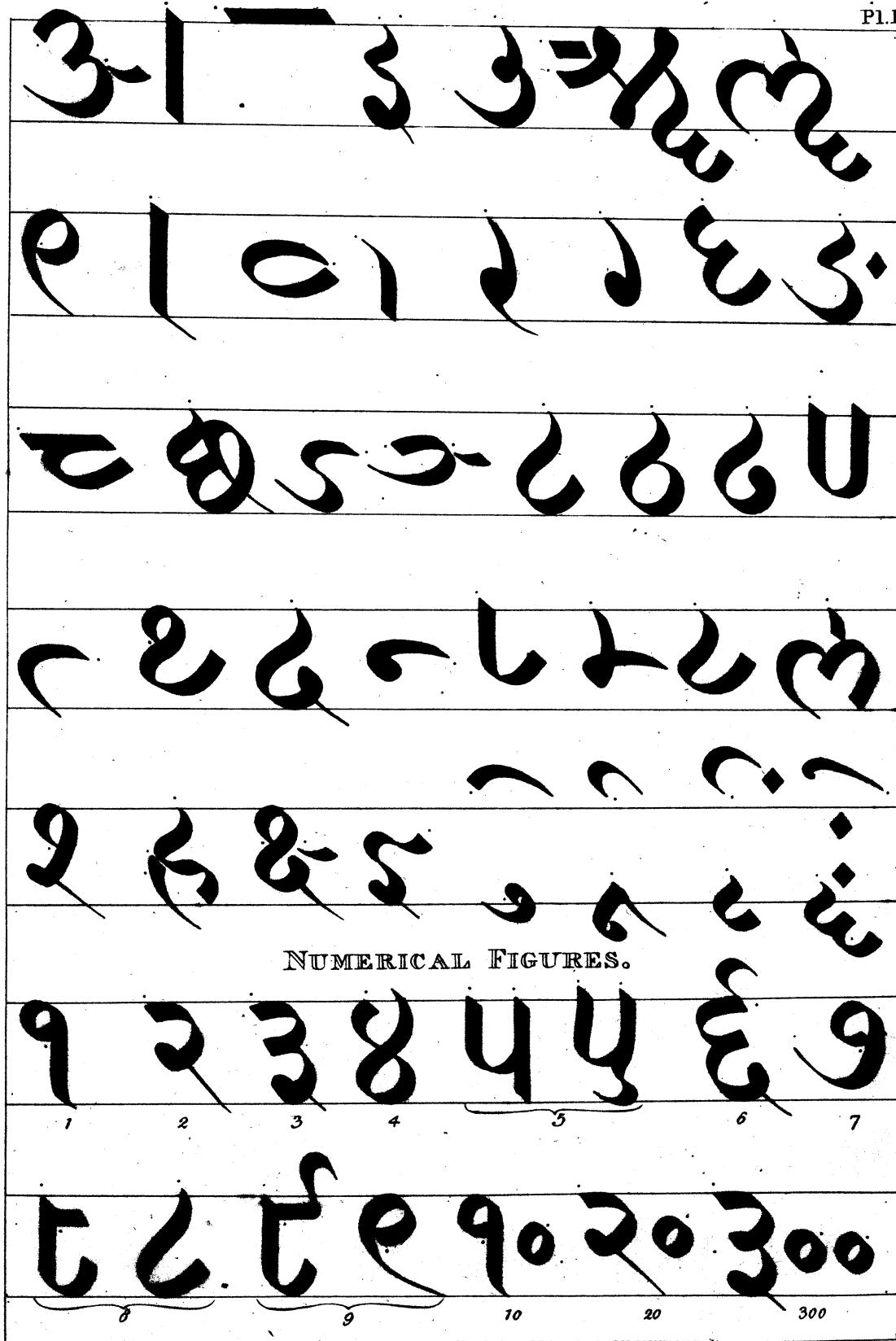समुद्रमिव दुर्धर्षम् नृपं भाग्यमतः परं ॥

samudramiva durdharṣham nripam bhāgyamatah param.

TRANS-

NUMERICAL FIGURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

8	9	10	20	300

C.Wilkins.L.L.D. F.R.S. script.   *The dots shew the beginning.*   Engrav'd by J.Swaine.

Charles Wilkins: „A Grammar of the Sanskrita Language", London 1808

(On above page and on the following three pages, Devanagari was <u>engraved on copperplate</u>)

THE DEVANAGARI ALPHABET.

Pl. II.

Vowels.

Initials.   Finals

Confonants.

Initials and Final Vowels with a Confonant.

Other Forms.

Double Letters.

Pl. III.

क्क	क्क़	क्च	क्च्ह	क्त	क्थ	क्न	क्प
kk	*kkh*	*kch*	*kch'h*	*kt*	*kth*	*kn*	*kp*

क्फ	क्म	क्य	क्र	क्ल	क्व	क्ष	क्ष	क्ष्न
kph	*km*	*ky*	*kr*	*kl*	*kw*	*kṣ*	*ksh*	*khn*

ख्म	ख्य	ख्र	ख्व	ख्श	ख्स	ग्ग	ग्घ	ग्ज
khm	*khy*	*khr*	*khw*	*khṣ*	*khs*	*gg*	*ggh*	*gj*

ग्झ	ग्ड	ग्ध	ग्न	ग्ब	ग्भ	ग्म	ग्य	ग्र	ग्ल	ग्व	ग्ह
gjh	*gd*	*gdh*	*gn*	*gb*	*gbh*	*gm*	*gy*	*gr*	*gl*	*gw*	*gh*

घ्न	घ्म	घ्य	घ्र	घ्ल	घ्व	ङ्क	ङ्ग	ङ्घ	ङ्ङ	ङ्ख	ङ्ष
ghn	*ghm*	*ghy*	*ghr*	*ghl*	*ghw*	*ngk*	*ngg*	*nggh*	*ngng*	*ngkh*	*ngṣ*

च्छ	च्छ्ह	च्म	च्य	च्र	च्व	छ्म	छ्य	छ्र
chch	*chch'h*	*chm*	*chy*	*chr*	*chw*	*ch'hm*	*ch'hy*	*ch'hr*

छ्ल	छ्व	ज्ज	ज्झ	ज्ञ	ज्ञ	ज्म	ज्य	ज्र	ज्ल
chhl	*ch'hw*	*jj*	*jjh*	*jñ*	*jn*	*jm*	*jy*	*jr*	*jl*

ञ्ज	ञ्च	ञ्छ	ञ्झ	ण्ण	ट्ट	ट्ठ	ट्म	ट्य	ट्र	ट्म	ट्य	ट्र
nj	*nch*	*nch'h*	*njh*	*ṇṇ*	*tt*	*tth*	*tm*	*ty*	*tr*	*thm*	*thy*	*thr*

ड्ग	ड्घ	ड्ड	ड्न	ड्भ	ड्म	ड्य	ड्र	ड्ल	ड्व	ढ्म	ढ्य	ढ्र	ण्त	ण्थ	ण्द
dg	*dgh*	*dd*	*dn*	*dbh*	*dm*	*dy*	*dr*	*dl*	*dw*	*dhm*	*dhy*	*dhr*	*nt*	*nth*	*nd*

ण्ध	ण्ण	ण्ह	त्क	त्ख	त्त	त्थ	त्न	त्प	त्फ	त्म
ndh	*ṇṇ*	*nh*	*tk*	*tkh*	*tt*	*tth*	*tn*	*tp*	*tph*	*tm*

त्य	त्र	त्व	त्स	थ्न	थ्म	थ्य	थ्व	द्ग	द्घ
ty	*tr*	*tw*	*ts*	*thn*	*thm*	*thy*	*thw*	*dg*	*dgh*

C. Wilkins, LLD. F.R.S. Script.   Engrav'd by J. Swaine.

22

Double Letters Continued.

Pl. IV.

dd	ddh	dn	dbd	dm	dy	dr	dw	dhn	dhm	dhy	dhr
dhw	nk	nch	nt	nth	nd	nn	ndh	np	nph	nm	
ny	nr	nw	ns	nh	pt	pn	pp	pm	py	pr	
pl	pw	ps	phm	phy	phw	bg	bj	bd	bdh	bn	
bn	bbh	bm	by	br	bl	bw	bhn	bhm	bhy	bhr	
bhl	bhw	mn	mp	mph	mb	mbh	mm	my	mr	ml	
mw	rk	rkh	rg &c.ᵃ	lk	lg	lt	lp	ly	ll		
sch	sch'h	sm	sy	sr	sl	sw	ss	shk	shkh		
sht	shth	shn	shp	shph	shm	shy	shw	shsh	sk		
skh	st	sth	sn	sp	sph	sm	sy	sr	sl		
sw	ss	hn	hm	hy	hr	hl	iti	subham	bhuyāt.'		

क्क्य क्य त्य त्य क्र क्र क्र्य क्र्य ल्का ल्की
kky   *kty*   *ktr*   *ktry*   *ktw*

क्न्य क्र्य क्ष्ण क्ष्र्य क्ष्म क्ष्म्य क्ष्य क्ष्र क्ष्व
kny   *kshn*   *kshry*   *kshm*   *kshmy*   *kshy*   *kshr*   *kshw*

क्ष्ल ग्द्ध ग्ज्य ग्द्य ग्ध्य ग्ध्व ग्न्य ग्भ्य ग्म्य ग्र्य
kshl   *gddh*   *gjy*   *gdy*   *gdhy*   *gdhw*   *gny*   *gbhy*   *gmy*   *gry*

घ्र्य च्च्य च्छ्य च्छ्य च्छ्र च्छ्व ज्ज्य ज्ज्व ज्ञ्य ज्ञ्य
ghry   *chchy*   *chchhy*   *chchhr*   *chchhw*   *jjy*   *jjw*   *jny*

ञ्छ्ह ञ्छ्य ञ्ज्य ड्भ्य ण्ड्य ण्ड्र ण्ड्व ण्ण्य ण्थ्य ण्ह्म
ñchchh   *ñchhy*   *ñjy*   *dbhy*   *ndy*   *ndr*   *ndw*   *nny*   *nthy*   *nhm*

ण्ह्य ण्ह्व त्क्य त्क्र त्त्य त्र त्त्र्य त्व त्न्य त्म्य
nhy   *nhw*   *tky*   *tkr*   *tty*   *tlr*   *tlry*   *tlw*   *tny*   *tmy*

त्र्य त्स्य त्स्न त्स्न्य त्स्म त्स्य त्स्र त्स्व द्ग्र द्द्र
try   *tsth*   *tsn*   *tsny*   *tsm*   *tsy*   *tsr*   *tsw*   *dgr*   *ddr*

द्भ्य द्भ्र द्म्य द्र्य द्व्य द्व्र ध्र्य न्त्य न्त्र न्त्र्य न्त्व
dbhy   *dbhr*   *dmy*   *dry*   *dvy*   *dvr*   *dhry*   *nty*   *ntr*   *ntry*   *ntw*

न्त्व्य न्त्स न्त्स्य न्त्स्व न्थ्य न्थ्व न्द्य न्द्र न्द्व
ntvy   *nts*   *ntsy*   *ntsw*   *nthy*   *nthw*   *ndy*   *ndr*   *ndw*

न्ध्म न्ध्य न्ध्व न्म्य न्म्र प्र्य प्ल्य प्स्थ प्स्म प्स्य
ndhm   *ndhy*   *ndhw*   *nmy*   *nmr*   *pry*   *ply*   *psth*   *psm*   *psy*

म्न्य म्प्स्य म्ब्य म्भ्य ल्ग्य ल्प्ल ल्प्त्य ल्प्स्म ष्ठ्य
mny   *mpsy*   *mby*   *mbhy*   *lgy*   *lpl*   *lpty*   *lpsm*   *shthy*

ष्ण्य स्क्य स्त्य स्त्र्य स्त्व स्फ्य स्व्य ह्न्य इत्यादि
shny   *sky*   *sty*   *stry*   *stw*   *sphy*   *svy*   *hny*