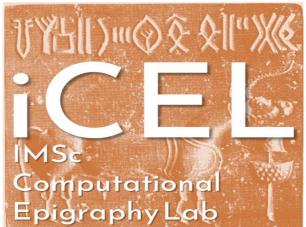


Decipherment as a Network Enterprise: the Case of Brahmi

Nandini Mitra









James Prinsep

- Arrived in India around 1819.
- Initially began his career as an assay master at the Calcutta mint.
- The publication of JASB began from 1832.
- Initially he wrote on coins.
- His first article was, On the Ancient Roman Coins in the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society (September)
- However, from 1834 onwards he started publishing on Inscriptions.

Shaping the Past

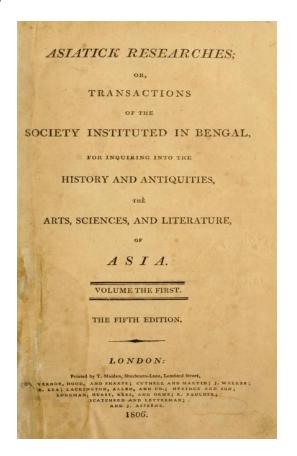
- Investigation and reconstruction of India's past began with the arrival of the English Civil Servants.
- The historiographical pattern of Indian past which took shape in the colonial period was probably similar to the patterns which emerged in the histories of other colonial societies.
- The 19th Century witnessed the development of these studies not only in India but also in various corners of Europe.
- The study of Sanskrit language and literature, especially the Vedic Sanskrit gradually became
 an important tool to trace the linguistic connections between Indian and Indo European Society.

Asiatc Society of Bengal

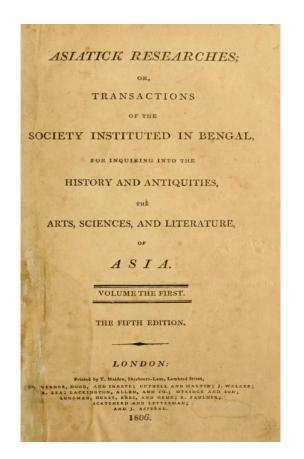


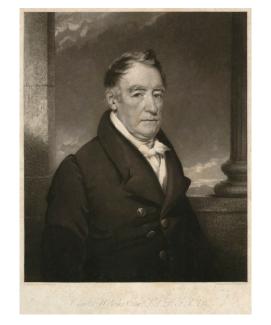
APAIS.

William Jones

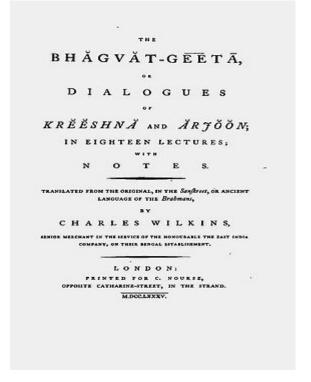


Asiatic Researches





Charles Wilkins



Asiatic Researches

The translation of *Bhagavad Geeta.* (1784)

Beyond Bengal

309

BLÄTTER FÜR MÜNZKUNDE. HANNOVERSCHE NUMSMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT.

.Nº 26.

Um ben III. Bb. mit Reuj. 1837 anfangen ju tonnen, werben bie im lehten Quartale 1836 auszugebenben Af bem II. Bbe. beigefügt.

I. Die unbefannte Cdrift ber Baftrifden Mungen.

(Com Dr. G. E. Geotefend jun. ju Sannerver.)

36 babe foon mebrfach in Diefen Blattern baftrifde Dinsen mit einer unbefannten Schrift auf ben Meverfen beforochen es aber nicht gemagt, an beren Entzifferung zu geben. ba meber ber Cherafter bes Alphabetes, noch bie Gprache ber Aufichriften befannt mar, auch bie Mibilbungen ber Dingen nicht gang fo juverlaffig foienen, ale es jur Entzifferung einer unbefannten plements ju ber: Notice sur quelques medbilles g nédites de Rois de la Bactriane et de l'Inde par M. Raoul-Rochette (im Journ, des Sav. Juin 1836 und barans befenbees abgebrudt Paris 1836. 4.) ift bie Babl guter Mbbilbungen von Mungen mit ber ermöhnten unbefannten Schrift um ein Bebeutenbes vermehrt und bei einer genaueren Bergleichung ber Odriftjuge unter einander, fdien mir ce nun bod moglich. eine Entzifferung berfelben porgunehmen.") Golgentes fint bie Refultate eines bechalb angestellten Berfuches, bie, wenn fie auch bei meiner Unfenntnig ber Sprache, morin bie Dung Muffdriften abgefaßt find, nicht vollfommen fein fonnen, bod leidt

dags bienen merden, auf des Aichtigere bingsleiten.

1. Die Indheiften bes Armerles find mur eine, meihentheils pollfländige, fektener theilmeise überseinung ber "Dinschriften bes Werried.

2. Die Schrift des Armerles meir von der Richten zur Linfen gelfen, mer die spinischen Schriften der überstellt.

3. Die auf bem Nr. befallichen Bleite find, is wat das middlich best diebentehen geselchen Bleiten ber die, gie gestlichteilt; mas fann alle bei dere Millage beren Be, auf gestlichteilt; mas fann alle bei dere Millage beren Be, auf nie gestlich, no mas bis gleichertentunden Miller in sie gestlich, no mas bis gleichertentunden Miller in der Anternache Gestlich und der Schotze bei der Anternache Gestlich und der Schotze bei der Gestlich zu fein felt. Dies ill brieferber mitsty hit ber nuchen Millage, seen gleichteit in spei delumiter auf dem Mauhe ausgewart fich, jo bei mas bis gaspt Umfeitli lefen fann, eine de Millage magnetiet in

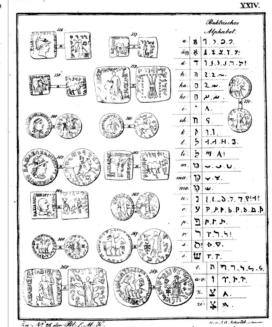
5. Wie Infrielen, Jeroch Hit griebischen als bie unterlann ter Ghulgeanben fanger mit ben Sangjutet au. Der eine met Ghulgeanben fanger mit ben Sangjutet au. Der eine fest Singjutet (menker, dert penkeley ber Sieben ber Gatliebe sing Sieben der Tillet onere der Sieben bei Sieben infließe faße Sieben der Tillet onere der Sieben der derteren Sieben ber Tillet onere ber Sieben der derteren Sieben der Sieben der Sieben der sieblit; bie Sieben Sieben der Sieben der sie Sieben auch die um Sieb, bas beitte aber beitr Sieben auch die Beitre Sieben ben Wamme bed Kingst.

5. Mue auf ben Dungen porfommenben Werter und Ramen

geben auf einen Buchftaben aus, ber mie P ausfieht; und megen bei bekannten Ran Nann Ran Koruno u.f.n. von mir für ein O gehalten ift. In ber Mitte ber von mie geleienen Wetter und Namen fommt biefer Guchfabe leiber nich von

griffenen Ramen in beträifige
Eukratides = אינוריים
Purppi.
Meanadres = (ניוריים)
Apolledotes = אינוריים
Apolledotes = אינוריים
Antimaches = אינוריים
Lysias = אינורים
Vocones = אינורים
Hernasios = אינורים
Azes = אינורים

Azilios = potan 7. Mus obigen Ramen babe ich eine Angabl von Buchfta. ben, melde auf ber beigefügten Tafel gegeben fint, gefdopft, Dier nur Giniges jur Etlauterung. Wegen fcheinbar ju großer Berfdiebenbeit ber germen babe ich jerei germen bes S (burd bie bebraifden Buchftaben D' und D bezeichnet) angenommen, Datfelbe burfte vielleicht auch bei bem T, D und N nothig fein, inbeg babe ich bies in Erwartung meiterer Mufichluffe, etwa burd genauere Bergleidung ber Driginale, einftweilen noch anfteben laffen. Die Berichiebenbeit in ben gormen bes M, H, L Z icheinen mir anberer Ratur ju fein, ale bie in ben gormen ber puthin genannten Budftaben. Da jid ein Punft unter bem N () nut bann finbet, wenn man boifeibe Ma (in Antinonchos, Zaf. xxiv, Sig. 361.) lefen muß, ein Strich in bem M) nur bann, wenn man Me lefen muß (in Mennudros, Saf. , Sig. 39., Zaf. xxiv, Sig. 356.), und tiefelbe Ericeinung bei bem Budflaben H fictbar ift, (in Hermoion, Saf. v, Sig. 40 und 41.), fo permuthe ich, bag ein Punft unter einem Confonanten ein a, ein Strid oberhalb eines Confonanten aber ein e bezeichne; und ba fich ferner in bem L und Z ein eine Linie burdiconibenber Strid nur bann finbet, wenn biefe Budflaben mit einem i ausgefproden merten follen (in Azilises, Zaf. xxtv, Sig. 369.), fo glaube id biefen Strid für bas balten ju fonnen. Db auch bie obmeidenbe form bee L in ben Ramen Lyeine (Zaf. xxrv, Sig. 364.) burd bas Bocale zeiden y entftanben fei, mage ich nicht ju entfdeiben, wie benn überheupt ein fo frubgeitiges Bortommen von berartigen Bocaljeiden allerbinge ben Schrin bes Grebfematifden an fic tragt. - Rod ein Budftabe ift mir nicht flar geworben, namlid bas weite Beiden in bem Ramen Antimachos (Zaf. xxxv, gig. 361.







Champollion G.F. Grotefend

Decipherment of Kharosthi by C. L. Grotefend

- Société Asiatique de Paris was established in 1821
- following the Calcutta model of Asiatic Society and the same was also established in London after two
 - years.
- Offered the official teaching of Sanskrit.
- Wilkins, Wilson, and Colebrooke from England and Kosegarten, Klaproth, the Humboldts, Bopp, and Wilhelm Schlegel from Germany.
- The scholars like Sacy, Chézy, Rémusat, and Champollion, were a number of newcomers to the field were also associated with this institute.

JOURNAL ASIATIQUE,

ou

57701

RECUEIL DE MÉMOIRES, D'EXTRAITS ET DE NOTICES

RELATIFS

A l'Histoire, à la Philosophie, aux Sciences, à la Littérature et aux Langues des Pouples Orientaux;

Rédigé par MM. Chért, — Coquertat de Monteret, — Decérando, — Fauriel, — Garcin de Tasst, — Grancerat de Lagrange, — Hase, — Klapsoth, — Rague-Rochette, — Arel - Rémusat, — Saint-Martin, — — Suvisitar de Sact, — et autres Académiciens et Professeurs français et étrangers;

AT PUREIR

PAR-LA SOCIÉTÉ ASIATIQUE

TOME II.



A PARIS.

CHEZ DONDEY-DUPRÉ PÈRE ET FILS , Imp.-Libraires , Propriétaires du Journal Asiatique , Rus Saint-Louis , No. 46 , su Marais.

1823



Publications by Prinsep

- Notes on the Jabalpur Fossil Bones.
- Determination of Constant of Expansion of the Standard 10 Feet Iron Bar of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India and Expansion of Gold, Silver, and Copper by the same Apparatus
- Experiments on the Preservation of sheet
 Iron from Rust in India
- Horary Meteorological Observations
 made at Calcutta on the 21st-22nd

BENARES ILLUSTRATED.

A SERIES OF DRAWINGS.

IAMES PRINSEP ESO ERS

LITTIOGRAPHED IN BROLANZ

By Marinent Artists.

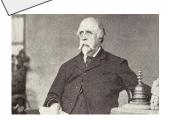
BAPTIST MINISSON PRESS, CENCULAR SOLD.

1831.

Lone Genius?



In these lively letters we see that the whole process of discovery occupied only **three days**, from the first receipt of Steuart's plates to the complete reading of all the ends.......

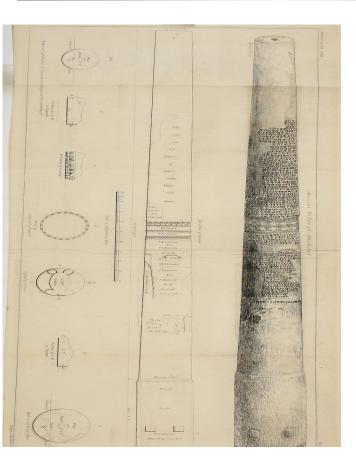


Alexander Cunningham (First Director General of ASI)

Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal VoL- 1834

- A Description with Drawings ,of the Ancient Stone Pillar at Allahabad called Bhim Sen's Gada or Club, with accompanying copies of four inscriptions engraven in different characters upon its surface. T.S. Burt
- Remarks Upon the Second Inscription of the Allahabad Pillar. A. Troyer
- Restoration of the Inscription, No. 2 on the Allahabad Column. Rev. W.H. Mill
- Supplement to the Historical Remarks on the Allahabad Inscription. Rev. W.H. Mill
- Notice of some Ancient Inscriptions Characters of Allahabad Column. B.H. Hodgson

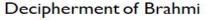
Drawing of Bhim Sen's Lat by T. S. Burt

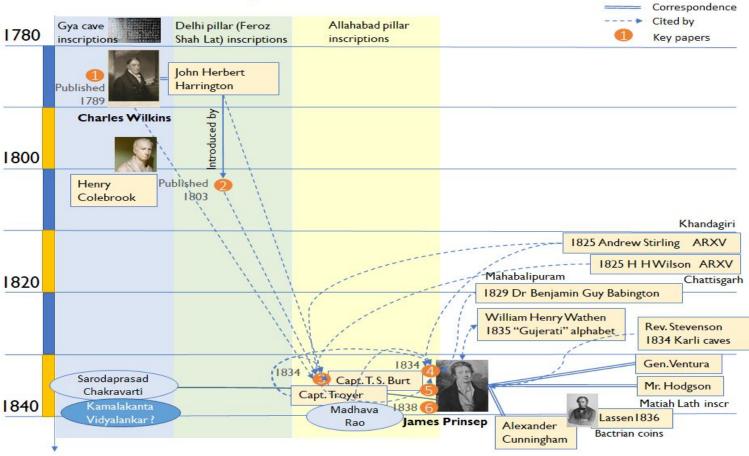




Journal of Asiatic Society Bengal Vol- III Plate- III,1834

Or the Social Network?







कथा भ घ उ द छ ज य क ह ह उ ह न उ थ व न न ए व ज य यबन्तन स म इ ऋ

With the assistance of Panchanan Karmakar, Bengali Typeset was created by Charles Wilkins, 1778.

Publications by Wilkins

- The first publication on the early Indian Inscriptions began with Charles Wilkins.
- Asiatick Researches Vol-I
- ❖ A Royal Grant of Land, engraved on a Copper Plate, bearing date Twenty-three Years before Christ; and discovered among the Ruins at Mongueer. (Translated from the Original Sanscrit in the year 1781 [Grant of Devapala)
- An Inscription on a Pillar near Buddal. Translated from the Sanscrit, 1785 [Badal inscription of Narayanapala].
- Translation of a Sanscrit Inscription, copied from a Stone at Boddh&-Gaya, by Mr. Wilmot, 1785.
- Asiatick Researches Vol-II
- Two Inscriptions from the Vindhya Mountains, translated from the Sanscrit. First Inscription, in a Cavern, called the Grot of the Seven Rishi's, near Gaya. Second Inscription, in a cave behind Nagarjeni [Inscriptions of Anantavarman in the Barabar hills]

उद्वर मार्ग दिल्ला मिला महाय से बहुय हो सामाना राज्य हो प्रमा उत्रेट्सम्गेरहसम्बन्मात्रिष्याभंदना सा वतंगहबन्धस विरसित्यसङ्गान्युरः रग्रही बर्ड् इन्हर्मनाक्ष्युप्रहेर दिस्टर्मनाक्ष्युप्रहेर्मा हर्मा हर्मा हरा देशपरा रे वातामरभाग्नेवादसहशायुक्तम्त्रतात्रित दिश्याद्द्रन् साङ्गालकरिलपारपदंसपद अमेरिनेशर देवाराहिम्ह वाह्रप्रति तः ते व्याप्ति वेधिनीला सह उनी प्राप्त त ग्रासी दिश्र-नर रु ग ज महिमाजा भात वर्षा २ पः परमातो विवके उविमं रू म मा सा ज्ञमधा त्रः प दं HOSE PREPARED TY DE FUT FEET STORE TO STORE THE STATE OF त्रतानाः यदान विक्रम् उणैयोंसज्यस्य त्रणो भूतापिम हितस्यं भविन याद सायस तादि न्डारण्यर उठ्यापा च्छा र यन्यामः न्द्रः र इट्यमी भर व के किल्य स्थाः निवादणीयस्य पंत्रोप सर पया पारल स्थाः निवादक बुदं मख द के ख्या की सामिने द छ गः

Asiatick Researches VoL- I P. 276

Christian Lassen

X_A 15 languages ~

Read Edit Viewhistory Tools Y

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Christian Lassen (22 October 1800 - 8 May 1876) was a Norwegian-born, German orientalist and Indologist. He was a professor of Old Indian language and literature at the University of Bonn, [1][2]

He was born at Bergen, Norway where he attended Bergen Cathedral School. Having received an education at the University of Oslo, he moved to Germany and continued his studies at the University of Heidelberg and the University of Bonn where Lassen acquired a sound knowledge of Sanskrit. He spent three years in Paris and London, engaged in copying and collating manuscripts, and collecting materials for future research, especially with reference to Hindu drama and philosophy. During this period he published, jointly with Eucene Burnouf, his first work | Essay sur /e PAN /Paris 1826\ 2

On his return to Bonn he studied Arabic, and took the degree of Ph.D., his dissertation discussing the Arabic notices of the geography of the Punish (Commentario geographics historics de Pentapotamia Indica, Bonn. 1827). Soon after he was admitted Privatiozent, and in 1830 was appointed extraordinary and in 1840 ordinary professor of Old Indian language and Iterature. Lassen remained at the University of Bonn to the end of his life. Having been affected with almost total blindness for many years, by 1864 he was allowed to give up lecturing. He died at Bonn and was buried at Alter Friedhol. [7]



In 1829-1831 he brought out, in conjunction with August Wilhelm von Schlegel, a critical annotated edition of the Hitopadesa. The appearance of this edition marks the starting-point of the critical study of Sanskrit literature. Lassen assisted von Schlegel in editing and translating the first two cantos of the epic Rámdyana (1829-1838), in 1832 he brought out the text of the first act of Bhavabhut's drama, Malatimachava, and a complete edition, with a Latin translation, of the Sánkhya-káriká. In 1837 followed his edition and translation of Jayadeva's charming lyrical drama, Gflagovinda and his Institutiones linguae Pracriticae. His Anthologia Sanscritica, which came out the following year, contained several hitherto unpublished texts, and did much to stimulate the study of Sanskrit in German universities. In 1846 Lassen brought out an improved edition of Schlegers text and translation of the "Bhapayad Gita", P

As well as the study of Indian languages, he was a scientific ploneer in other fields of philological inquiry. In his Betrage zur Deutung der Eugubinischen Talkin (1833) he prepared the way for the correct interpretation of the Umbrian inscriptions; and the Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes (7 vols., 1837-1850), started and largely conducted by him, contains, among other valuable papers from his pen, grammatical sketches of the Beluchi and Brahui languages, and an essay on the Lycian inscriptions.[2]

Old Persian cuneiform [edt]

Soon after the appearance of Burnoul's Commentaire sur le Yacna (1833), Lassen also directed his attention to the Zend language, and to transan studies generally, and in Die altpersischen Kellinschriften von Persepolis (1836) he greatly improved the knowledge of the Old Persian curreitorm inscriptions, following the early efforts of Grotefend (1802) and Saint-Martin (1823).[4] thereby anticipatino, by one month, Burnout's Mémoire on the same subject, while Sir Henry Rawlinson's famous memoir on the Behistun Inscription, though drawn up in Persia, at about the same time, did not reach the Royal Asiatic Society until three years later, 1839.[3]

Subsequently, Lassen published, in the sixth volume of his journal (1845), a collection of all the Old Persian cunelform inscriptions known up to that date. According to Savce:

(Lassen's)...contributions to the decipherment of the inscriptions were numerous and important. He succeeded in fixing the true values of nearly all the letters in the Persian alphabet, in translating the texts, and in proving that the language of them was not Zend, but stood to both Zend and Sanskrit in the relation of a sister.



appointing to Leasen in 1826

—Sayce^[6] 15

Brahmi script [mt]

The first successful attempts at deciphering the Brahmi script were made in 1836 by Christian Lassen, who used a bilingual Greek-Brahmi coin of Indo-Greek king Agathocies to correctly identify several Brahmi letters. 17 The task was then completed by James Phinseo, who was able to identify the rest of the Brahmi characters, with the help of Major Cunningham.[7]







Lassen used the bilingual Greek-Brahmi coinage of Indo-Greek kings decipher the Brahmi script. [7]

Announcement by James Prinsep of Identical regnal names Agathuklayesa the secure decipherement of the first (Brahmi: 8AQ # J1AL) and Agathokles Agathocies and Pantaleon to correctly Brahmi letters by Lassen in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in 1836. [10]

bilingual coin of Apathodes, used by Christian Lassen to decipher securely the first Brohmi letters P

Kharoshthi [edi]

He also was one of the first scholars in Europe who took up, with signal success, the decipherment of the newly discovered Bactrian, Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian coins with Khanshthi legends, which humished him the materials for Zur Geschichte der ariechlischen und indoskythisschen Könige in Bakteriery, Kabul, und Indien (1838), [1] In this, he closely followed the pioneering work of James Prinsep (1835), and Carl Lutwig Grotefend (1836), ^[10]

Christian Lassen

Brahmi script [edit]

The first successful attempts at deciphering the Brahmi script were made in 1836 by Christian Lassen, who used a bilingual Greek-Brahmi coin of Indo-Greek king Agathocles to correctly identify several Brahmi letters. [7] The task was then completed by James Prinsep, who was able to identify the rest of the Brahmi characters, with the help of Major Cunningham.[7]





Perteriet. I cannot delay one moment amouncing a very successful reading by Professor Lastan of Boss. of the native legend on the coin of Assurancess depicted in Vol. III. Pt. is. fg. 17, by Massoy, and again engraved last month as fig. 2 of Pl. XXXV. The following is an extract from the Professor's letter this moment recrived. "The legend on the coin of Assersocuss, is in my enision in another character, and I think we may recognize in MAOJLE the letters waveners, Aparlable roje, reading from the left to be enough to the Tibetan and POI forms of 48 with a below the fact letter expresses & quite in the fodien manner. If I am right in this is that assigned to him by Mr. Rooms Roomsons "



Lassen used the bilingual Greek-Brahmi coinage of Indo-Greek kings Agathocles and Pantaleon to correctly decipher the Brahmi script.[7]

Announcement by James Prinsep of the secure decipherement of the first Brahmi letters by Lassen in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in 1836.[8]

Identical regnal names Agathuklayesa (Brahmi: 別への手JJJJ) and Agathokles (Greek: ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ) on a bilingual coin of Agathocles, used by Christian Lassen to decipher securely the first Brahmi letters.[7]

New types of Bactrian Coins, engraved as Plates, JASB VoL-V Plate XIVI 1836

Postscript. I cannot delay one moment announcing a very successful reading by Professor Lassen of Bonn, of the native legend on the coin of Agathocles depicted in Vol. III. Pl. ix. fig. 17, by Masson, and again engraved last month as fig. 9 of Pl. XXXV. The following is an extract from the Professor's letter this moment received. "The legend on the coin of Agathocles, is in my opinion, in another character, and I think we may recognize in HAPPLE

the letters चार्कार , Agathukla rāja, reading from the left to the right. The first two letters are self-evident—the third is similar enough to the Tibetan and Páli forms of th with u below: the fourth letter expresses kl quite in the Indian manner. If I am right in this, it will be necessary to give to Agathocles a very different position from that assigned to him by Mr. Raoul Rochette."

Prinsep's Publications 1837

Facsimiles of Ancient Inscription April

Specimens of Hindu Coins descended from Parthian type, and of the Ancient Coins of Ceylon April

Note on Facsimile of Inscriptions from Sanchi near Bhilsa, taken for the society by Capt. Ed. Smith, Engineer and on the drawings of the Buddhist monument, presented by Captain Murray at the meeting of the 7th June, June

Interpretation of the most ancient of the inscriptions on the pillar called lat of Firoz Shah, near Delhi, and of the Allahabad, Radhia, and Matiah Pillar, or lat inscriptions which agree therewith. July

Facsimiles of Ancient Inscriptions lithographed by James Prinsep August

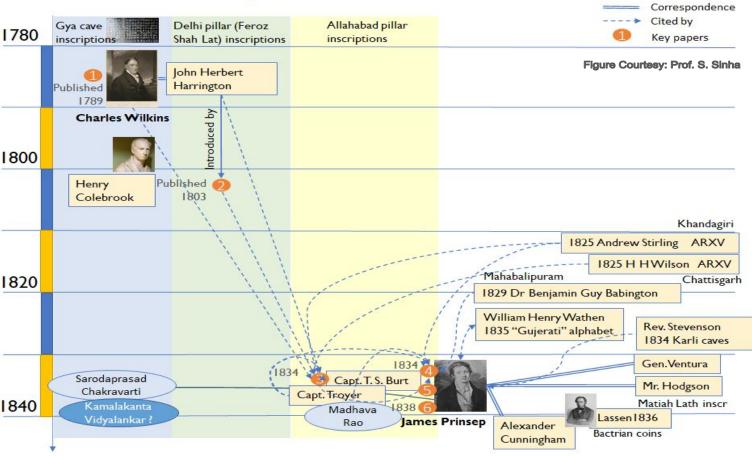
Facsimiles of Ancient Inscriptions lithographed by James Prinsep October

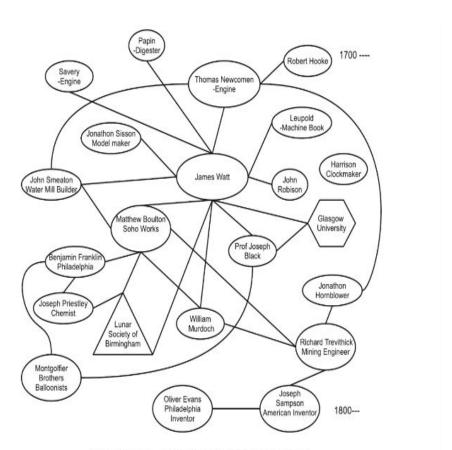
Note on Facsimiles of the various inscriptions on the ancient column at Allahabad, retaken by Captain Edward Smith, Engineers, November

Note on Inscription at Udaygiri and Khandagiri in Cuttack in the Lat character, December

The Social Network?







Steam Engine – James Watt Network 1700 – 1800

Scientific Discovery as an Emergent Process over Social Network

 Scientific research involves a social process, and social interactions have an important influence on what is classified as an objective knowledge.

 The process of scientific discovery may itself be an emergent process of interactions between individuals working on various aspects of the problem and interacting over a social network extended over physical space as well as time.

Thank You