

André Mazon in his historical and intellectual context

Sylvie Archambault (Sorbonne Université)

The emergence of scientific networks in Slavic studies

- The study of scientific networks is an important and fascinating aspect of the history of science. They play an important role in the dynamics of research in a large area, crossing borders and bringing together people from all academic backgrounds.
- Transnational networks have greatly contributed to the internationalisation of fields of studies since the 19th century. Indeed, international congresses sprang in Europe starting from the second half of the 19th century. They were no longer limited to just a few personalities interested in exchanging views on common interests, but assemblies gathering scholars and amateurs from several countries.
- The First World War brought the life of these networks to an abrupt halt, as they could no longer meet at major conferences. Once the war ended, some people thought that this European academic life could be restored. In times of peace and free movement, networks can form and develop with a certain autonomy from political events, forces and powers.

From a corpus to a data set

Let's start from a **corpus**, a usual term for archive studies.

Here, we have a whole corpus of 3, 000 letters that were written to André Mazon throughout his academic career.

Our corpus is identified and entitled : Collection of André Mazon's correspondence.

First of all, we have to establish an **inventory** of these letters.
It has to be exhaustive.

Now, we have to collect some data from our corpus, data relevant for a major question that we are seeking to investigate. Accordingly, we'll select items and create a **data set**.

The data set size may vary : a few items, a dozen, a hundred, a thousand... It's up to you and your assumptions.

Inventory stage

This step is essential. It must be done according to **several prescriptions**. A notice must be drawn up for each document. It is then computed into a catalogue register which includes it, along with many other records produced by many other authors, institutions and other providers.

It is mandatory to have in mind the insertion into the data aggregate.

This notice has to meet an **interoperability** requirement.

+	AMA.8.1	Correspondance de 1897	-
+	AMA.8.2	Correspondance de 1903	-
+	AMA.8.3	Correspondance de 1904	-
+	AMA.8.4	Correspondance de 1905	-
+	AMA.8.5	Correspondance de 1906	-
+	AMA.8.6	Correspondance de 1907	-
+	AMA.8.7	Correspondance de 1908	-
+	AMA.8.8	Correspondance de 1909	-
+	AMA.8.9	Correspondance de 1910	-
+	AMA.8.10	Correspondance de 1911	-
+	AMA.8.11	Correspondance de 1912	-
+	AMA.8.12	Correspondance de 1913	-
+	AMA.8.13	Correspondance de 1914	-
+	AMA.8.14	Correspondance de 1915	-
+	AMA.8.15	Correspondance de 1919	-
+	AMA.8.16	Correspondance de 1920	-
+	AMA.8.17	Correspondance de 1921	-
+	AMA.8.18	Correspondance de 1922	-
-	AMA.8.19	Correspondance de 1923	-
Date : 3 janvier 1923-[31 décembre 1923] Description physique : Lettres manuscrites et dactylographées, cartes postales manuscrites. 70 pièces.			
Contient 70 composants			
-	AMA.8.19.1	3 janvier 1923	-
Date : 3 janvier 1923 Langue : russe. Description physique : Carte postale manuscrite. 1 feuillet. Description : Auteur : Kul'bakin, Stepan Mihajlovič. Destinataire : Mazon, André. Lieu : Skopje.			
Auteur :		Kul'bakin, Stepan Mihajlovič (1873-1941)	
Destinataire :		Mazon, André (1881-1967)	
Lieu de production :		Skopje (Macédoine)	
-	AMA.8.19.2	11 janvier 1923	-
Date : 11 janvier 1923 Langue : russe. Description physique : Lettre manuscrite. 1 feuillet. Description : Auteur : Sitc, Ivan Ivanovič. Destinataire : Mazon, André. Lieu : Moscou.			
Auteur :		Sitc, Ivan Ivanovič (1874-1942)	
Destinataire :		Mazon, André (1881-1967)	
Lieu de production :		Moscou (Russie)	

Actualité de cette bibliothèque

Actualité de ce composant

Sommaire

Digitization standards and guidelines

Sharing experiences and good practices through **tutorials**.

The technical solution chosen takes into account the type of material, target audience, intended use.

For example, digitization is made for an audience of **researchers**, the **JPEG** format of digitization is therefore quite relevant.

For enhancing access or improving **preservation of material**, **TIFF** format 400 DPI is needed.

FAIR Data Principals

A key element in the context of Open Science

Findability, **A**ccessibility, **I**nteroperability

Reuse of digitised material.

Tutorials + Resources	>	UCSC Libraries' Digital Initiatives Department uses federal and UC-wide standards and best practices whenever possible in order to make our collections consistent with digital collections across the country, and to facilitate efficient workflows. We exercise flexibility based on the need of the project. The type of material, donor requirements, target audience, intended use, and funding availability are all factors in the decisions for individual projects.				
Class-Specific Resources	>					
2D Design	>					
3D Design	>					
Audio	>					
Digital Exhibits	>					
Digital in the Classroom	>					
Digital Research	>					
Digitization	>	Following are the very brief, general digitization specifications for material types in the library's digital collections:				
Digitization Standards and Guidelines	>					
Expression 11000XL	>					
ScanSnap SV600 Quickstart	>					
Equipment Guides	>					
Mapping	>					
Network Analysis	>					
Text Analysis	>					
Video	>					
Today's Hours						
Digital Scholarship		10am to				

**Our project**

Partners

NUMERISLAV**OUR PROJECT**

At the end of WWI, the French government authorized the University of Paris to create institutes dedicated to the study of foreign languages and cultures. Among the establishments born from the institutional advent of areal studies was the Institute of Slavic Studies of Paris whose centenary is celebrated this year. A library, research centre, educational establishment associated with the university and a scientific society, were and still are gathered together in a single place devoted to Slavic studies and embracing all the fields of humanities and social sciences.

The Institute of Slavic Studies (IES) keeps a rich archival collection of the highest interest. Professors, researchers, scholars as well as heirs and beneficiaries, have donated their personal archives and correspondence, all of which cover a whole century of scientific production in various fields: history, philology, literature, linguistics, technology... These archives represent an output in a close-knit network across many countries, primarily from Central and Eastern Europe. Indeed, the founder of the Institute, Pr. Ernest Denis, who held a chair at the Sorbonne, had played an active role in the creation of Czechoslovakia after November 11th, 1918. In 1921, the Czechoslovak Parliament granted the University of Paris a donation of one million francs, half of which to purchase Pr Denis' house in order to turn into an institute, the other half to create a chair of history and civilization of the Slavic peoples at the University. As soon as diplomatic relations between France and the Soviet Union were established in 1925, the IES, under the impetus of André Mazon, set up a system of exchanges between scholars, libraries and journals. The funds reflect these scientific relationships.

On the occasion of the Institute's centenary celebrations, we have launched a vast digitization project under the name NUMERISLAV. This project has received the technical support of the Eur'Orbem Group, a research center dedicated to Central and Eastern Europe and to the Balkans based at Sorbonne University, as well as funding support from Sorbonne University itself. We aim at putting online our archives, so as to make them available to scholars, students and the larger audience.

The sets of archives housed at the IES form a coherent corpus offering a broad sample of Slavic studies from the 1920s to the 1980s.

A short biography of André Mazon

- André Mazon (1881-1967), a Slavist, was at the forefront French Slavic studies for half a century.
- The son of a journalist Albin Mazon, he studied at the Practical School for Higher Studies with the renowned linguist Antoine Meillet and at the Special School for Oriental Languages with Paul Boyer. He taught French at the University of Kharkiv, Ukraine (1905-08). During his stay, the university of Kharkiv was closed by the imperial government for a year, for political purposes and Mazon took advantage of this interruption to leave for Praga, where he studied czech language at Charles University.
- He then worked as a Library Secretary at the Paris School for Oriental Languages (1909-1914).
- During World War I, he served as an interpreter on the Eastern Front in Macedonia. After Russian revolution, he spent several months in Petrograd in 1918. He was arrested and imprisoned there by the Bolsheviks. While in prison, he tried to write down all the new words and expressions he heard, the acronyms and the linguistic borrowings of those revolutionary times.
- Returning to France in 1919, he became a professor at the University of Strasbourg (1919-23), then at the Collège de France (1924-51). He was later appointed as the honorary President of the Institute of Slavic Studies of the University of Paris (1937-59), as well as Vice-President of the International Committee of Slavists (1958-67).
- Together with Antoine Meillet and André Vaillant, he founded and edited the *Revue des études slaves* in 1921, which remains to this date a major journal in Slavic studies today.
- Specialist in philology and linguistics of Slavic languages and Russian classical literature.
- He published works on literature as well as on Russian and Czech grammar (e.g. on verbal aspects). He was a member of the Academy of USSR (1928) and of the Bulgarian Academy.
- He was one of the representatives of the VOKS in France [the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries].

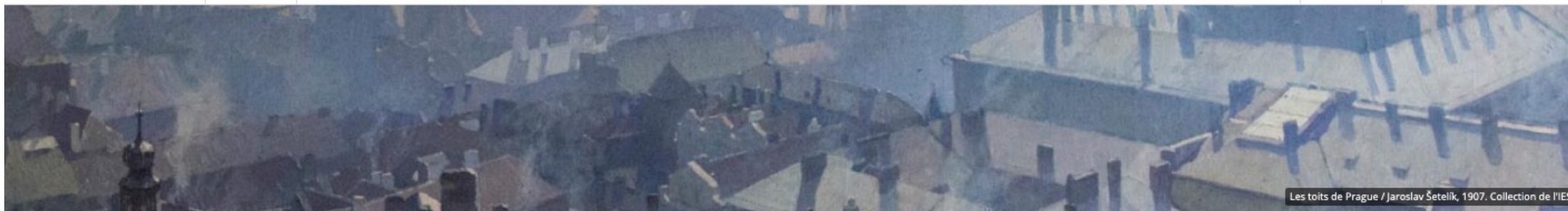
Mazon during WW1



Revue des études slaves, LXXXII, 2011 :
A special issue dedicated to André
Mazon



Picture of André Mazon by E. E. Levdikov, no date.

[« Retour à la liste des fonds](#)

NUMERISLAV

FONDS ANDRÉ MAZON

André Mazon (1881-1967). Figure clef des relations scientifiques entre la France et l'URSS avant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, André Mazon est de ceux qui ont fait et dirigé la slavistique française pendant plusieurs décennies. Il est le fondateur de la bibliothèque, pilier de la Revue des études slaves et président de l'Institut de 1937 à 1959.

Fonds inventorié

Contenu : Correspondance, manuscrits, coupures de presse.

Volumétrie : 56 boîtes.

RECHERCHE / FILTRAGE ▾

Recherche libre

Auteur ▾

Type de document ▾

Lieu ▾

Langue ▾

Produit depuis ▾

Produit jusqu'à ▾

Lancer la recherche

In 1928 Mazon was elected a member of the Academy of USSR.

- A cartoon from the satirical journal *Hippopotamus* (1928).
- *Hippopotamus* was published from 1925 to 1929.



Сунулся было мусью Мазон за новыми словами к науке. Но наука насчет новых слов ни в зуб толкнуть: ни „ле шкет“ ни „ля шкисс“ не понимает.

— Что ж наука? — подумал Андрэ Мазон. — Кабинетная она вещь — наука-то. Жизнь надо пощупать..

И пошел Андрэ Мазон — жизнь щупать.



И так щупал.



И сяк щупал.



И еще вот так.



ВЕЛИКИЙ РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Рисунки Н. Радлова

Сунулся было мусью Мазон за новыми словами к науке. Но наука насчет новых слов ни в зуб толкнуть: ни „ле шкет“ ни „ля шкисе“ не понимает.

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И пошел Андрэ Мазон — жизнь щупать.

В Ленинграде приехал знаток славянских языков Андрэ Мазон для изучения новых слов, появившихся в последние годы.



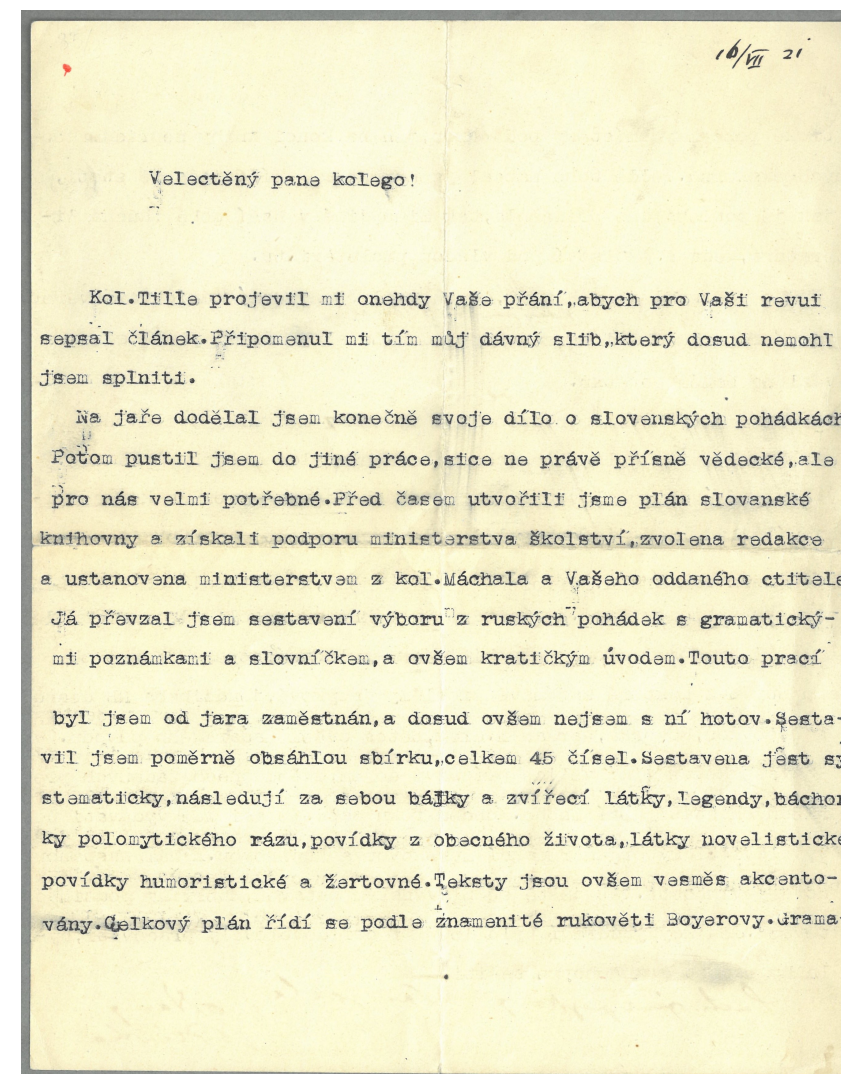
И так щупал.

The Great Russian language

- André Mazon, a specialist in Slavic languages, came to Leningrad to study new words that had appeared in recent years.
- And Mr. Mazon dig his mouse nose into science, looking for new words. Science didn't have a clue, when it came to new words: it could not figure out terms like 'the kid' or 'the pissing girl'.
- "You bet, science!" thought Mazon, "An office job, yes. You have to get to grips with everyday life... "
- That's how Mazon went to rub shoulders with life.
- He groped life like this.
- He groped it like that.
- And again like this.
- And even like that.
- And having rubbed himself in such a way, he prepared to leave. But still, he made a speech in Russian at the departure banquet. "Guys," he said, "get lost! Let's have a good drink to the prosperity of the Russian language. Why should we muddy the waters and then, as it were, grumble, open our mouths and spoil the mood."
- And science opened its mouth wide and thought: "Oh, those foreigners! With such an accent, you can't get a single word! And famous on top of all of that! "

A link between the older generation of philologists and the new one

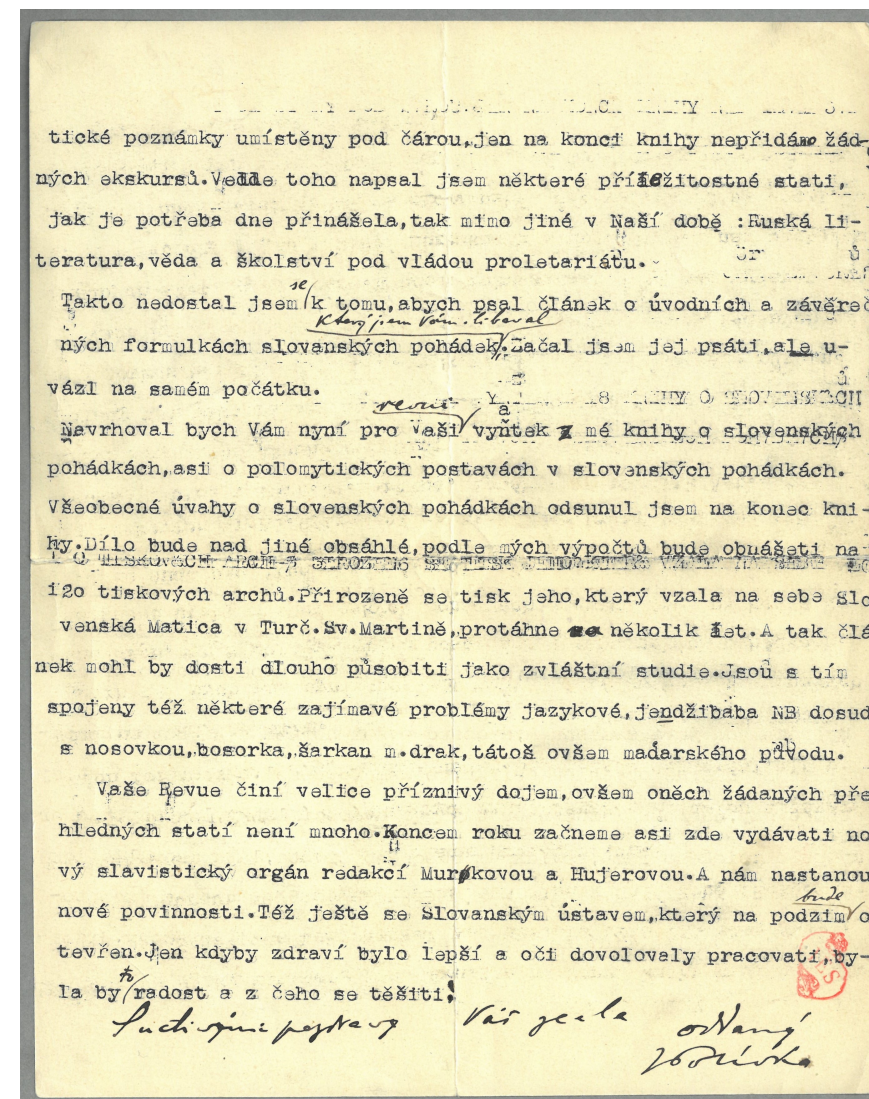
- Jiří Polívka (1858-1933)
- After attending high school in Prague, Polívka studied Slavic philology at the University of Prague and the University of Zagreb. At that time he was particularly interested in the major works of the Bulgarian language. In 1882 he submitted his thesis to the University of Vienna and received his doctorate from Charles University in Prague two years later.



Letter of Jiří Polívka to André Mazon, July 16th, 1921.

Jiří Polívka (1858-1933)

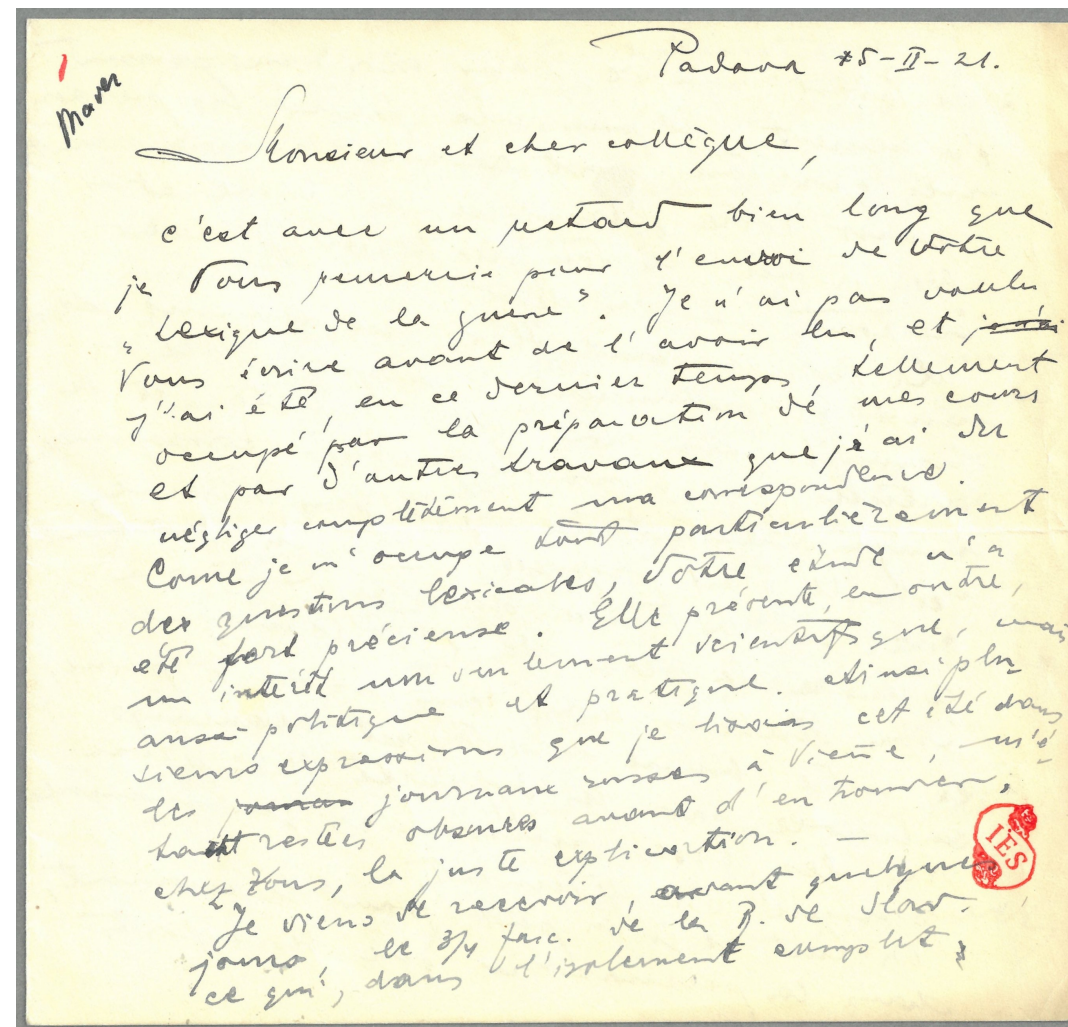
- He then undertook several study trips to several Slavic countries. Starting from 1885, he taught Slavic languages at various universities in Bohemia (later included into Czechoslovakia).
- His *Slavic Tales* (1932) and other major works on the Slavic folk tales dedicate a good deal of attention to the artistic form of the tale. Polívka studied the history of the ancient and modern literature of the Slavic peoples and the works of 19th-century Russian authors. His works on Slavic dialectology are of immense value.
- From 3 March 1920 to 12 October 1932 he was vice-president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.



Letter of Jiří Polívka to André Mazon, July 16th, 1921.

Towards establishing a European network for Slavic studies

- A letter from Giovanni Maver (1891-1970), professor of Slavic philology at the University of Padova, then professor of Polish language and literature at the University La Sapienza in Roma.
- The letter was written in Padova, in French.
- Please do note that Maver studied in Vienna (Austria), then in Firenze, Paris, and wrote his PhD thesis in Vienna.

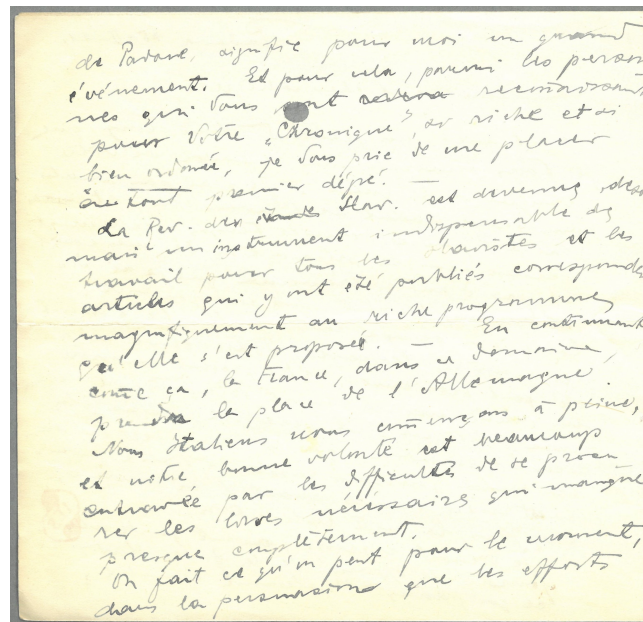


Letter of Giovanni Maver to André Mazon, February 5th, 1921.

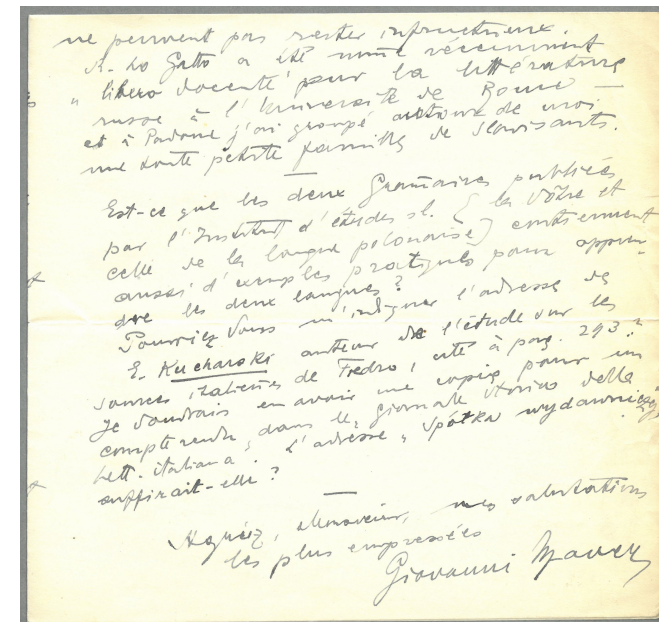
Towards establishing a European network for Slavic philology:

The crucial role of journals

- « The *Revue des études slaves* has now become an indispensable working tool for all Slavists, and the articles published in it correspond exactly to the rich programme it has set out to achieve.
- Should France carry on, it will take Germany's place in this field. We, Italians are only beginning, and our goodwill is much hampered by the difficulties of obtaining the necessary books that are completely lacking ».



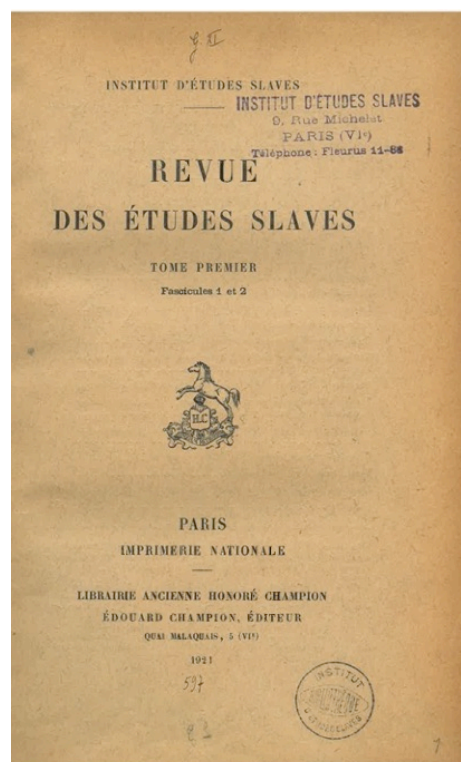
de Paris, ajoutez pour moi un court
événement. Et pour cela, parmi les person-
nes qui tous ont voulu reconnaître
pour votre 'Chronique', et riche et si
bien ordonnée, je suis sûr de me placer
en tout premier degré. — Les deux volumes de
la Rev. des études slaves, sont devenus volon-
tairement un instrument indispensable de
travail pour tous les slavistes et les
articles qui y ont été publiés correspondent
magnifiquement au riche programme
qu'elle s'est proposé. — En continuant
avec ça, la France, dans le domaine
des études slaves, nous emmène à peine,
nous Italiens nous commençons à peine,
et notre bonne volonté est beaucoup
entravée par les difficultés de se procu-
rer les livres nécessaires sur lesquels
presque complètement.
On fait ce qu'on peut pour le moment,
dans la persuasion que les efforts



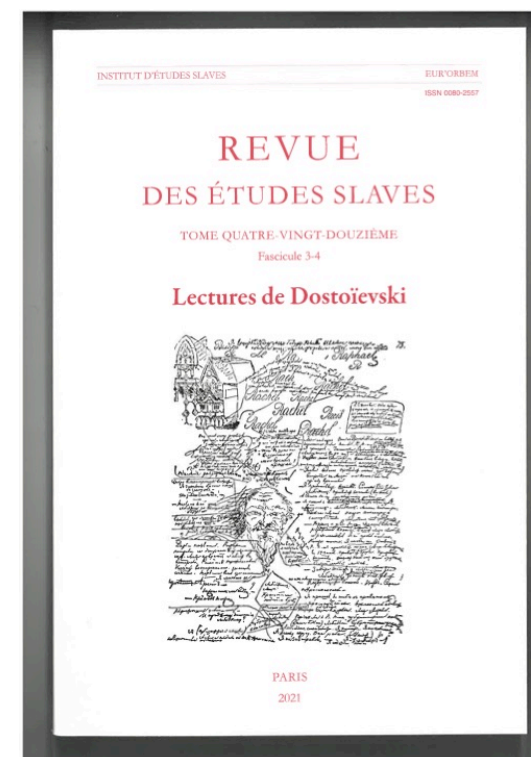
ne peuvent pas rester infructueux.
A. de Jatto a été nommé récemment
libraire docteur pour la littérature
russe à l'université de Rome
et à Paris j'ai groupé autour de moi
une toute petite famille de slavistes.
Est-ce que les deux journaux publiés
par l'Institut d'études slaves (la Revue et
celle de la langue polonaise) contiennent
assez d'articles pour appren-
dre les deux langues? L'adresse de
Sauriez-vous un indice sur les
ouvrages de l'auteur de l'étude sur les
savants italiens de l'école à pag. 293?
Je voudrais en avoir une copie pour un
compte rendu dans le journal 'Vestnik
slov.-italian.' L'adresse, Spółka wydawnicza
suffirait-elle? —
Agréz, cher monsieur, mes salutations
les plus expresses
Giovanni Maver

Giovanni Maver to André Mazon, February 5th, 1921.

Revue des études slaves (published since 1921)

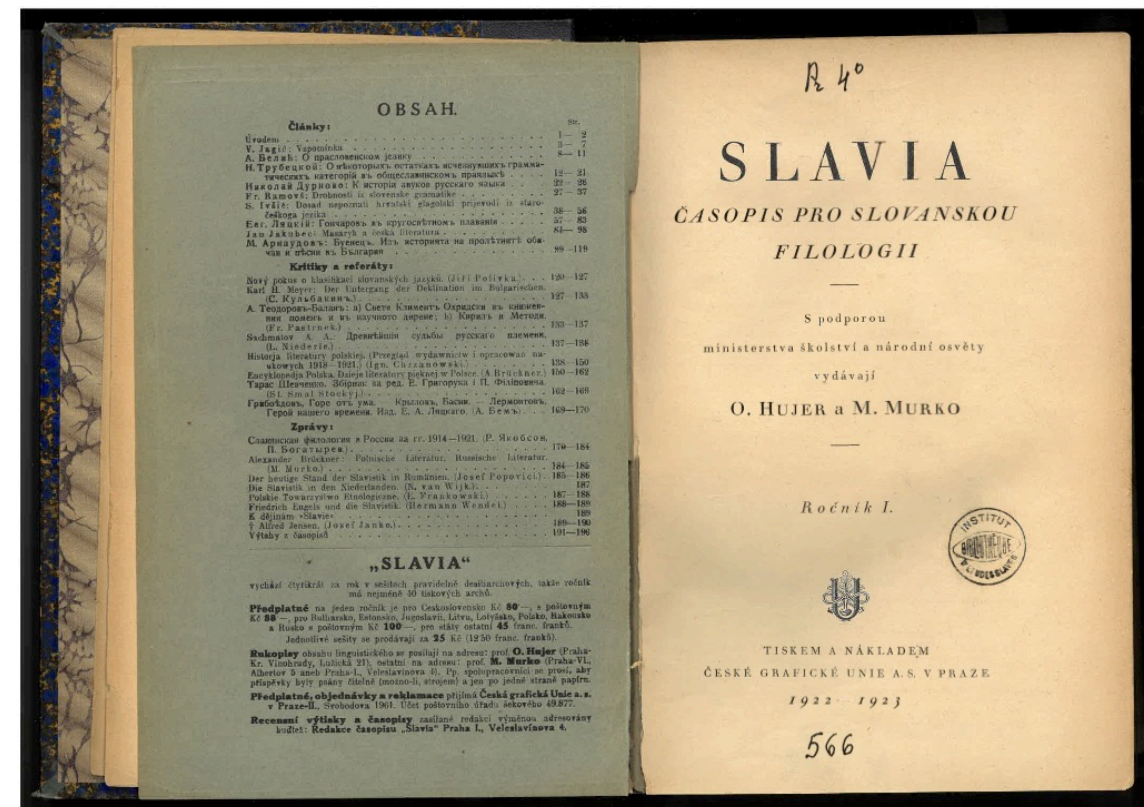


First issue of *Revue des études slaves*, t. I, fasc. 1-2, 1921.



Latest issue of *Revue des études slaves*, t. XCII, fasc. 3-4, 2021.

SLAVIA (journal published since 1922)



First issue of *Slavia*, 1922-1923

SLAVIA – Journal for Slavonic Philology, online



Slavia - časopis pro slovanskou filologii

Slavia - Journal for Slavonic Philology

Publishing House: Slovanský ústav Akademie věd ČR, v. v. i. and Euroslavica

Subject(s): Language and Literature Studies

Frequency: 4 issues

Print ISSN: 0037-6736

Status: Active


Issues/Articles

Journal Information

Short Description

The journal Slavia, first launched in the year 1922, presents results of comparative Slavic research focused mainly on diachronic and synchronic linguistic and literary topics, but also on folkloristic and ethnologic diversity of the Slavs and historical and cultural relations among Slavic nations. The articles are printed in all Slavic languages as well as in English, German, French or Italian with English, French or German abstracts.

Revue des études slaves online
(<https://journals.openedition.org/res/>)



REVUE DES ÉTUDES SLAVES

Fondée en 1921, la *Revue des études slaves* est une revue internationale de slavistique. Tout en maintenant sa vocation originelle — la philologie, l'histoire, la critique et l'histoire littéraires des pays slaves — elle s'est élargie à la linguistique moderne, l'anthropologie historique, l'ethnologie, l'histoire des idées, des littératures, des arts, des cultures et des religions. Le champ couvert est celui de « l'autre Europe », qui, en grande partie, a fait depuis 2004 son entrée dans l'Union européenne, et également du monde biélorusse, ukrainien et russe (et de ses extensions) avec lequel l'Europe redéfinit en permanence ses rapports. Trimestrielle, la *Revue des études slaves* fait alterner des numéros thématiques consacrés à un pays, une période historique, un mouvement culturel, un auteur ou une œuvre, une question de linguistique, etc., et des numéros variés consacrés à la recherche actuelle. Aux études originales qu'elle publie s'ajoutent des documents inédits, des « points sur la question », des témoignages et des recensions d'ouvrages.

Les volumes I à LXXXIII (1921-2012) sont disponibles sur [Persée](#).

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Bourses de début de thèse de la Basel Graduate School of History

Berceuses, histoire(s) et conscience

Les lieux du politique en Europe centrale, orientale et balkanique, 1790-1990

Borders and crossings: a transdisciplinary conference on travel writing

Assist and Unify? Nation Building and Welfare in the Upper Adriatic and Eastern Baltic Sea Region in the 20th Century

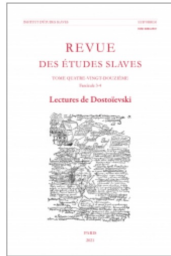
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Dernier numéro en ligne


XCII-3-4 | 2021

Lectures de Dostoïevski

Sous la direction de Catherine Depretto



Informations sur cette image

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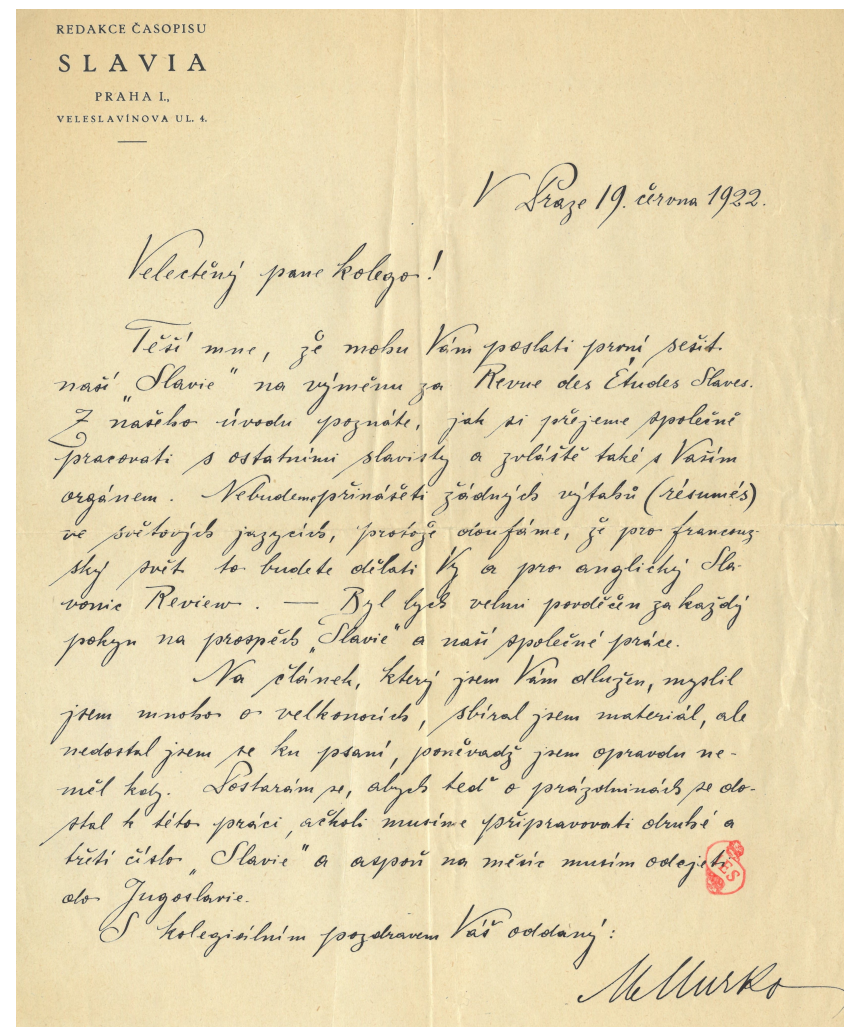
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LXXXV-1 | LXXXV-2 | LXXXV-3 | LXXXV-4
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LXXXIV-1-2 | LXXXIV-3-4

TOUS LES NUMÉROS →

LA REVUE

- Présentation de la revue
- Les comités
- Recommandations aux auteurs

Letter from Matija Murko, coeditor of *SLAVIA*



Letter from Matija Murko to André Mazon, June 19th, 1922.

Warszawa, ul. Nowowiejska 8m 23.
dn. 23. III 1922.

Wielce Szanowny Panie Professore!

Przebiegam, upraszam za paniszę i za
tak miłe dla mnie zawzięcie znajomości
i bezpośrednich stosunków koresponden-
cji. Wznowienie dla współpracy w „Revue
des études slaves”, która od lat krakow-
skiego „Rocznika Slawistycznego” i kula-
cej się do życia polskiej „Slawji” post wy-
trawnym kierunkiem naukowym i li-
ngwistycznym najpóźniej rokuje nadzieję,
pożytkując sobie za zaszczyt, i mam nadzieję,
że w najbliższej przyszłości będę mógł przy-
gotować pracę. W tej chwili jestem zajęty
drukowaniem drugiego wydania swojej „Gram-
matyki języka polskiego” i „Leksykonu językoznaw-
stwa ogólnego” oraz krótkim artykułem do „Księgi

przebiegam dla prof. Morawskiego „De
pronominum personalium, quae in prae-
terito linguae palaeoslavicae fuerit, de-
clinatione et forma primitiva”. Po wy-
konięciu tej rozprawki będę chciał strzeż-
szo myśli o formach ličebnikowych
w językach słowiańskich i artykuł ten,
jakoś planując powtórzyć, przetranszytuje do
„Revue des études slaves”.

Przy sposobności, piszę się z tak cenną
dla mnie znajomością z Wielce Szanownym
Panem Profesorem, pragnętnie z nią
skorzystać. Od drugiego roku redaguje
czasopismo „Przegląd Akademicki”, po-
święcony tak, jak da wie uniwersyteckiej spra-
wie nauki i życia uniwersyteckiego. Bardzo
mi na tem zależy, żeby mieć informacje
o życiu uniwersytetów zagranicznych, a
w szczególności chętnie mi o wiadomości

z tych wielkich śladów nauk europe-
jskiej, jakimi są uniwersytety francuskie
porozumiewam się korespondentów z tych
uniwersytetów osobiście; w najbliż-
szej przyszłości będę otwierał staty ko-
respondencji z Języcami. Ale, oczywiście
wielkiem jest moim pragnieniem, żeby
mógł mieć bezpośrednie informacje z Francji
i oświadczyć, że nie mogę, czyniąc, wyprężyć
z sobą tak blisko, i oświadczyć, że bardzo interesuję
co się dzieje we Francji, że „Przegląd Akade-
micki” nie spełnił swego zadania, gdyby
zabiegał o niego informacje o życiu uni-
wersyteckim francuskim. Gdyby Wielce Szanowny
Pan Profesor chciał tak być zastanowione
moim dopomoc i od czasu do czasu przesyłać
wiadomości o najważniejszych wypadkach z życia
Uniwersytetu w Strasburgu, byłby bardzo
wdzięczny; bardzo wdzięczny byłby wiadomości

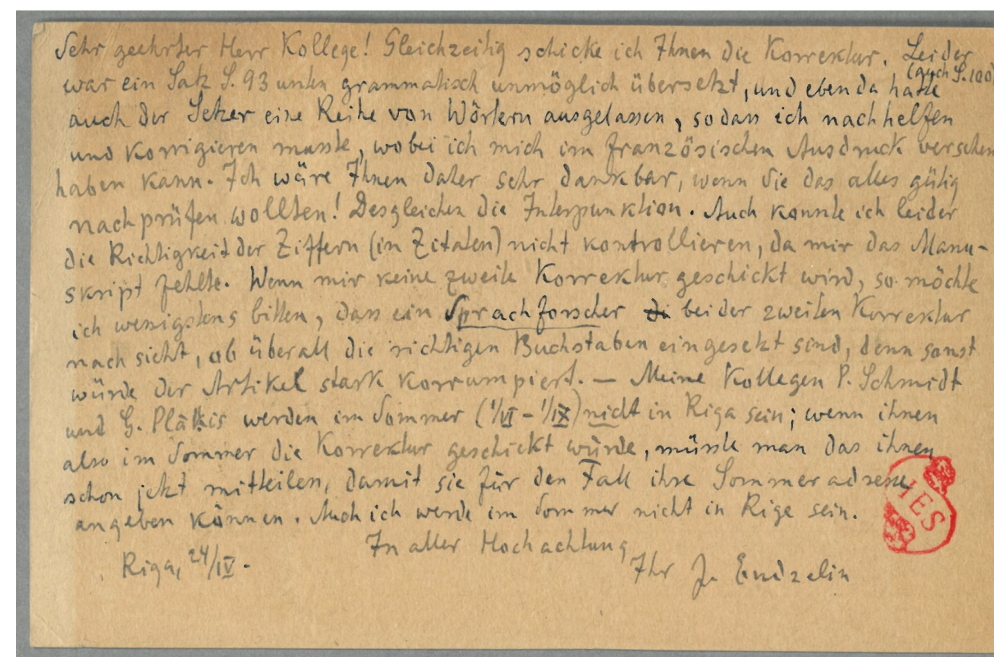
statystyczne, dotyczące liczby studentów. Wi-
domości o działalności i pracach Instytutu
Slawistycznego w Strasburgu były również bar-
dzo cenne. —

Trzeci i czwarty zeszyty „Revue des études
slaves” otrzymałem i zapracuję za nie dzie-
kuję. Pragnętnie jednak posiadać także
zeszyt 1. i 2. Czy nie mógłbym o nie prosić,
a natychmiast mi przetranszytuje być może.

Proszę paniszę, Panie Professore, wyrazić pro-
śbę o wiadomości i osobliwego znaczenia
Stanisław Szober.

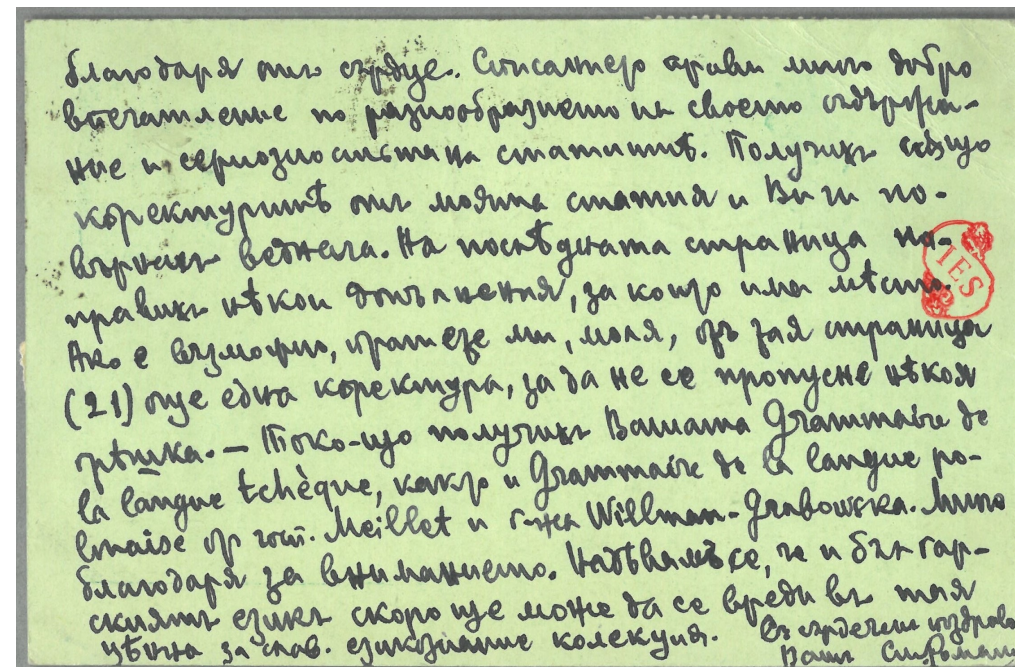
Lettre of Stanisław Szober to André Mazon,
March 23rd, 1922.

Stanisław Szober (1879-1938), a Polish slavist



Postcard of Jānis Endzelīns to André Mazon, April 24th, 1922.

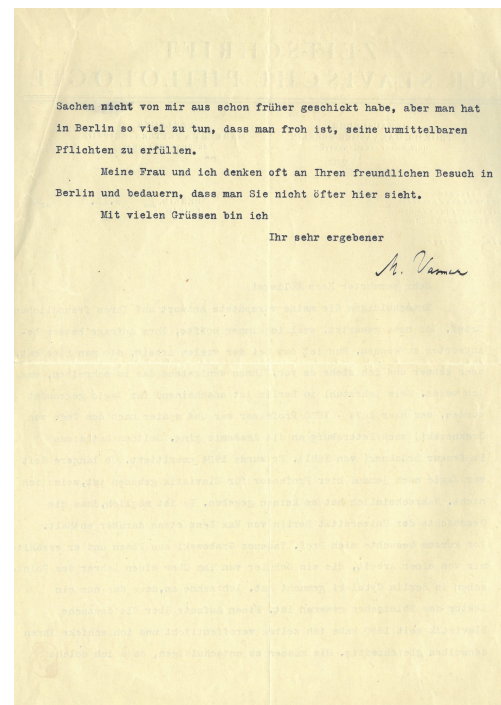
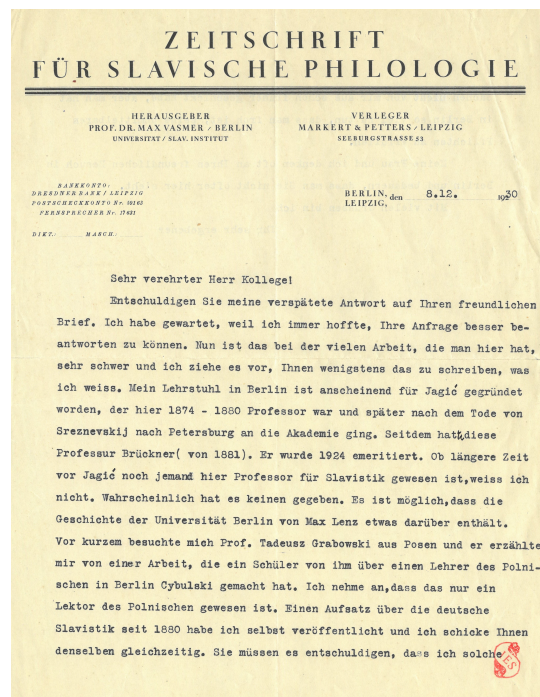
Jānis Endzelīns (1873-1963), a Latvian slavist



Stoân Romanski (1882-1959), a Bulgarian historian and linguist

Max Vasmer (1886-1962) Editor of *Zeitschrift für slavische Philologie* (1924)

- Born in St. Petersburg in a German family. He graduated in St. Petersburg university. After the Russian revolution, he taught in Saratov and Dorpat (Tartu, Estonia). He settled in Leipzig in 1921 and moved to Berlin in 1925. He taught in New York in 1938-1939.



Letter of Max Vasmer to André
Mazon, December 8th, 1930.



ИСТИНА

Интеллектуальная Система Тематического Исследования НАукометрических данных

[Главная](#) [Поиск](#) [Статистика](#) [О проекте](#) [Помощь](#)Zeitschrift für Slavische Philologie журнал

Индексирование: Arts & Humanities Citation Index (1 января 1970 г.-), Scopus (1 января 1970 г.-), ERIH PLUS (1 января 1970 г.-)

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Zeitschrift für Slavische Philologie was founded in 1924 by Max Vasmer; it was continued by Margarete Woltner and Herbert Bräuer. Currently the journal is edited by Tilman Berger, Birgit Beumers, Walter Koschmal, Imke Mendoza, and Dirk Uffelman.

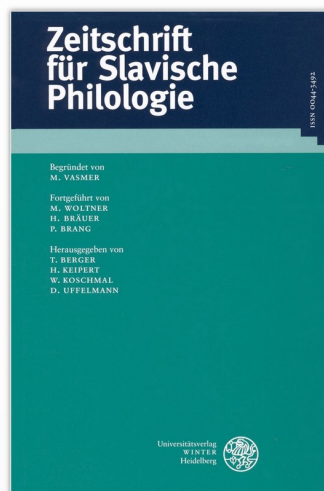
The journal's aim is the promotion of Slavic philology in its entirety, i.e. including all Slavic languages and literatures, and without narrowing down its scope to a certain field or methodology. The journal therefore includes traditional studies of literature and linguistics, but also visual culture, digital humanities, and other fields of Slavic cultural studies.

Zeitschrift für Slavische Philologie is above all designed for the international field of the Slavic scholar, but also addresses readers from other disciplines. Contributions are published in German, Russian or (American) English.

Articles submitted to the journal should be original and not under consideration by any other publication. They should be written in a clear and concise style.

Zeitschrift für Slavische Philologie is a refereed journal. All articles undergo a process of double-blind peer review.

Zeitschrift für Slavische Philologie



Editors:

Founded by M. Vasmer. Continued by M. Woltner, H. Bräuer, P. Brang, H. Keipert, W. Koschmal, and B. Beumers.

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Maria Grazia Bartolini

Deržavin und der Friede von Tilsit

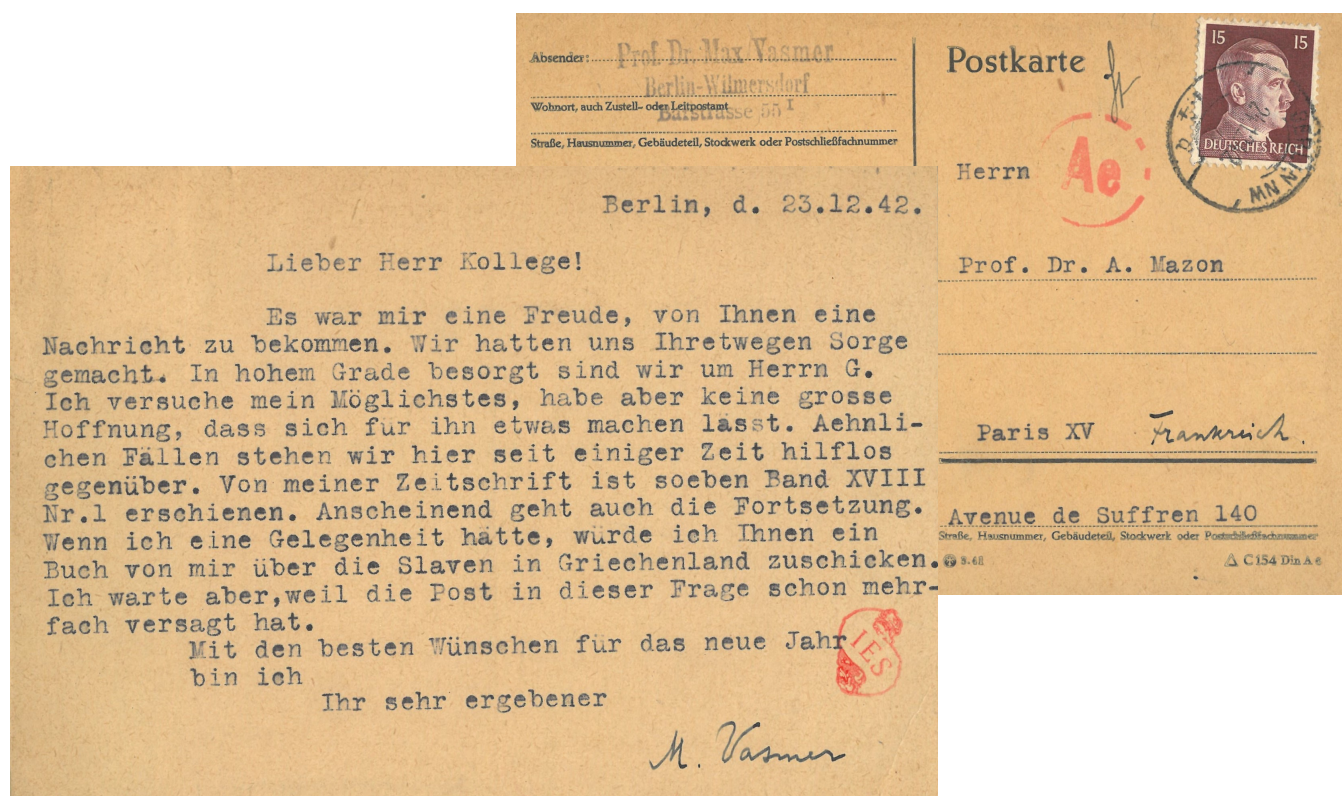
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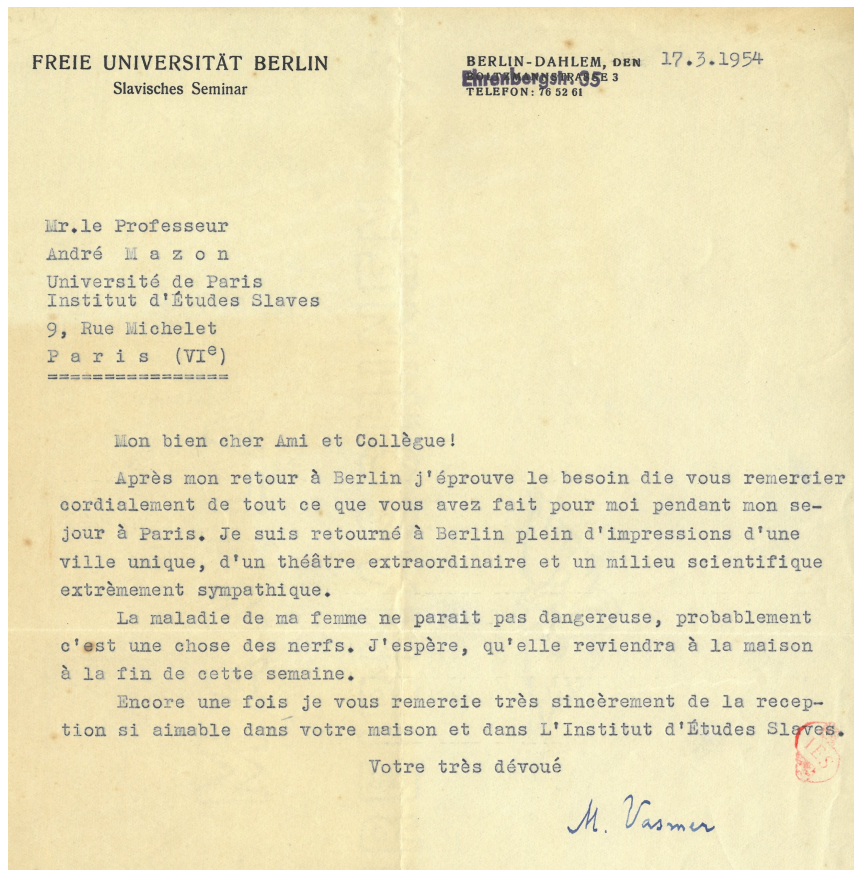
A postcard from Max Vasmer (Berlin, 1942, Dec. 23rd)



« It was a pleasure to receive a message from you. We had been worried about you. We are very worried about Mr G. I am doing my best, but I do not have much hope. We have been helplessly confronted with similar cases here for some time. Volume XVIII No. 1 of my journal has just been published ».

Postcard of Max Vasmer to André Mazon, December 23rd, 1942.

A letter of Max Vasmer (Berlin, 1954, March 17th)



Letter of Max Vasmer to Mazon, March 17th, 1954.

Mon bien cher ami et collègue !

Après mon retour à Berlin, j'éprouve le besoin de vous remercier cordialement de tout ce que vous avez fait pour moi pendant mon séjour à Paris. Je suis retourné à Berlin plein d'impressions d'une ville unique, d'un théâtre extraordinaire et un milieu scientifique extrêmement sympathique [...]. Encore une fois je vous remercie très sincèrement de la réception si aimable dans votre maison et dans l'Institut d'études slaves.

My dear friend and colleague!

After my return to Berlin I feel the need to cordially thank you for all you have done for me during my stay in Paris. I returned to Berlin full of impressions of a unique city, an extraordinary theatre and an extremely friendly scientific environment [...]. Once again, I thank you most sincerely for the kind reception in your house and in the Institute of Slavic Studies.