ADINATHA
TAMIL-BRAHMI FONT

ஆதிநாதன் தமிழ் பிராமி எழுத்துரு
Bhagavat-Śrī-Arhat-Paramēśvara Ādinātha Tirthaṅkara

சித்஘ம் ம஘ணர்ம஑நஜநன் ஌ணலிற்கும஛ஞன் ஭ஓய்஘விருப்புறு ஭஛நன்஭சயிற்குள் வி஡ங்஑ ஋ண்஭஗ழுத்திஞண்டும்

திருக்கி஡ர் ம஘ணர்ம஑நஜநன் ஌ணலிற்கும஛ஞன் ஭ஓய்஘விருப்புறு ஭஛நன்஭சயிற்குள் வி஡ங்஑ ஋ண்஭஗ழுத்திஞண்டும்!

- குப்போலி திகோலி

சாத்ர்பா ராண்ட்ரபா பொர்னா தீர்த்஘ங்஑ஞர் ஆதிஙந஘தீர்த்஘ங்஑ஞர் ஆதிஙந஘தீர்த்஘ங்஑ஞர் ஆதிஙந஘தீர்த்஘ங்஑ஞர் ஆதிஙந஘தீர்த்஘ங்஑ஞர் ஆதிஙந஘தீர்த்஘ங்஑ஞர் ஆதிஙந஘தீர்த்஘ங்஑ஞர் ஆதிஙந஘தீர்த்஘ங்஑ஞர் ஆதிஙந஘தீர்த்஘ங்஑ஞர் ஆதிஙந஘தீர்த்஘ங்஑ஞர் ஆதிஙந஘தீர்த்஘ங்஑ஞர்

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In this way, it is the traditional belief of the Jaina-s that letters were all invented by ābhātaṁka a, who then taught it to his daughter Brahmi. And therefore these original letters came to be known as “Brahmi” through his daughter.

The majority of the Tamil-Brahmi cave inscriptions is Jaina in nature, and usually is the records of the offerings made by the laity to the monks. It is speculated that the Tamil-Brahmi was adopted from Brahmi in the Jaina monasteries circa 3rd Century BCE.
Introduction

Epigraphs have long been preserved as physical estampages, which are bound to deteriorate over time. However, in the recent years, estampages are being increasingly digitized and stored as digital images. These digital archives of the epigraphs do have definite advantage considering the better storage and retrieval capacities of the estampages.

However, operations such as searching, sorting and other textual functions cannot be applied upon these images. Therefore, additionally the plain text archival of the epigraphs is necessary to perform textual operations on the content of the archived epigraphs.

Adinatha Tamil Brahmi is a Unicode font designed to represent the Tamil-Brahmi script as plain text. As a Unicode font, Adinatha Tamil Brahmi allows the unambiguous representation of the Tamil-Brahmi letters in all potential Unicode-enabled computer applications.

Tamil-Brahmi being the earliest regional variant of the pan-Indic Brahmi, it is one of the most important epigraphic scripts of India. Therefore, it was essential to create a font that enables the digital representation of Tamil-Brahmi and thereby support the usage of Tamil-Brahmi across various computer applications.

It is very much necessary to reproduce the text as-is for the “actual reading” and then present the text for the “intended reading”. It is always not viable to use in-line images to represent the original text. With Adinatha Tamil Brahmi, it is now possible to typeset the ancient Tamil-Brahmi epigraphs in its original form. Publications can use the font to represent the original text in its original script in-line without resorting to images.

We sincerely hope the font allows the accurate representation of the various epigraphs and hence help in textual operations and analysis of the epigraphic corpus. As an additional use, it is also now possible to typeset the ancient corpus of the Tamil literature in its possibly original script of the scribes.

Adinatha Tamil Brahmi is the first member Tamil-Brahmi series of fonts to be released. We plan to release few more font variants for Tamil-Brahmi to facilitate the representation the script of the ancient inscriptions even more accurately.

Adinatha Tamil Brahmi has been released under Open Font License (OFL). The font is free to be used, studied, modified, improved and redistributed within the permission and conditions of the OFL.
Tamil-Brahmi

Tamil-Brahmi is the earliest script used to write Old Tamil. Tamil language has since then been written in wide range of continuum of scripts. Tamil-Brahmi is in principle an adaptation of the Brahmi script with several additional features being added to cater the idiosyncrasies of the Tamil language.

The earliest inscriptive evidences for Old Tamil occur in Tamil-Brahmi. The conventional consensus for the upper bound dating for Tamil-Brahmi is 3rd Century BCE. Though there have been recent contending evidences for pushing the dates further back as far as 5th Century BCE, they do not have mainstream acceptance. Tamil-Brahmi had been in vogue for several centuries since it adaptation until it morphed itself into the more cursive Vaṭṭeḻuttu around 5th Century CE.

The present Tamil script is not a descendant of Tamil-Brahmi. The precursor to the present Tamil script originated around 7th century CE as a derivative of Pallava Grantha with hybrid elements of Vaṭṭeḻuttu. Vaṭṭeḻuttu itself was in vogue in Tamil Nadu until 11th century CE, until it was completely usurped by the then more prevalent Pallava-derived Tamil script.

Features of Tamil-Brahmi

Characteristic Tamil Consonants
Tamil-Brahmi was in most part visually identical with Brahmi with minor differences (such as the shape of /ma/), but suitably adapted to represent Old Tamil. Tamil-Brahmi retained the voiceless unaspirated plosives, but had done away with the other plosives which were voiced, aspirated or both except for /dha/. /dha/ was retained on religious grounds to correctly spell the Jaina Prakrit word dhamma (< dharma). Tamil-Brahmi also used the letters for the fricatives /sa/, /śa/, /ha/ which occur in various inscriptions.

The most important feature of the Tamil-Brahmi script was the presence of the characteristic Tamil consonants – ṯa /ṭa /ṭṭa /ṭa /ṭa /ṭa /ṭa /ṭa. They were all systematically derived from the other consonants of the nearest phonetic value - /a/ was derived from /da/, /la/ from /la/, /ṛa/ from /ṛa/ and /ṇa/ from /na/.

Vowel Notation System
The other important differentiating feature was the vowel notation systems used to represent the vowel-less consonants. Unlike the Prakrit languages which had no word-final consonants, most of the Tamil words had them. Hence it was necessary to come with a vowel notation system to denote word final consonants and which could also avoid the cumbersome and complex conjunct formations.

As a result Tamil-Brahmi had evolved three different types of notation systems.
Consider the word – சந்த்ரண்டு sālakān

**Tamil Brahmi I**

எந்தக்கட்கன் /sā/lā/kā/ṇa/

The consonant didn’t have the inherent /a/. /ā/ vowel sign also denoted /a/. The ambiguity rested in reading the vowel sign either as /a/ or /ā/. The absence of any vowel sign denoted the pure consonant.

**Tamil Brahmi II**

எந்தக்கட்கன் /sā/lā/kā/ṇa/

The consonant assumed the inherent vowel /a/. However the absence of it was unmarked and had to be deduced through context. Vowel sign /ā/ was unambiguous.

**Tamil Brahmi III**

எந்தக்கட்கன் /sā/lā/kā/ṇ/ 

The absence of inherent vowel was clearly marked using a dot, which later on became the distinguishing character for Tamil (at least theoretically). Once the dot Virāma was developed it went on to be used to represent short /e/ and short /o/.

**Variants of Tamil-Brahmi**

Tamil-Brahmi has two distinct phases of development:

**Early Tamil-Brahmi**

This lasted from 3rd Century BCE to 1st Century CE. Two different vowel notational systems TB I and TB II were in use.

**Late Tamil-Brahmi**

The phase from 2nd Century CE to 4th Century CE is Late Tamil-Brahmi. The shapes of the characters progressively became more cursive giving rise to the early Vaṭṭeluttu characters. The systems TB II and TB III were in use. Apart from the above there are other peculiarities which are discussed in detail in the “Orthography” & “Paleography” chapters by Iravatham Mahadevan in his “Early Tamil Epigraphy”.


Normalization of Tamil-Brahmi

In general, epigraphic scripts possess a wide range of variations. The forms of the characters differ considerably for each inscription and are quite inconsistent. Thus a character can take several possible variant shapes. However, for practical purposes it is necessary to come with a normalized version of the script which is consistent in appearance and which can represent all other variants as well.

The font has been developed for the normalized form of the script. Hence, the font attempts to be representational of all the variants. In the process of standardization there have been several reconstructions made as well which will be described shortly.

The font is to be used as a generic representation of Tamil-Brahmi in plain text and also as an approximate natural representation of the epigraph. If the epigraph needs to be accurately expressed using the forms of the characters specific to the epigraph, then the generic font such as this cannot be employed. It may be necessary to create specific fonts for those characters to reflect the style of that specific inscription.

We have largely adapted the normalized glyphs from Mahadevan’s chart (p. 217), however differing in some aspects. They are mostly representative of the early Tamil-Brahmi forms. The font can very well be used to encode late Tamil-Brahmi, but the deviation in the shapes of the characters from the normalized forms must be noted. However, it is necessary to create a separate font for the more cursive late Tamil Brahmi later on.

Puḷḷi

Puḷḷi (Dot Virāma) doesn’t at all appear in early stages of Tamil-Brahmi. It is a late innovation appearing after the vowel notational system had been standardized with the inherent /a/ circa 2nd Century CE. Puḷḷi was used as an explicit Virāma to cancel the inherent vowel and denote the pure consonants. As an extension it was also used to reduce the long vowels /ē/ and /ō/ and represent the corresponding short vowels

It has been included in the normalized form [along with the reconstructed short /e/ and /o/].

Mahadevan had not included Puḷḷi in his chart.
Placement of Vowel Signs
Tamil-Brahmi shows two distinct variants in the placement of Vowel Signs.

/kā/

/ku/

In the former variant, the vowel signs are placed at the edge of the stem of the character forming a contiguous shape. In the latter variant, they are placed several units above or below, and thereby leaving a portion of the stem to extrude.

In some cases both the variants are seen within the same inscription.

Mahadevan had normalized some vowel signs along the edge and others above/beneath the edge. (Perhaps, it was based upon on the relative frequency of the positions)

However, it was decided to create two separate fonts for each of those two variants.

Adinatha places the vowel signs along the edge.

*The other position for the vowel signs will be released as a separate font variant.*

Vowel sign /ō/

The vowel sign for /o/ is composite consisting of /ē/ and /a/. There are three possible ways of forming a syllable with /ō/ depending on the relative position of the two vowel signs.

/kō/

The first variant with /ē/ sign below the /a/ sign was chosen to be the standard. Because, it was more imitative of the current தொ sign. [Cognitively, the current தொ is analyzed as தி + தொ + ரி]. Mahadevan chose the second variant. The third variant occurs mostly in late Tamil-Brahmi.

We are considering the possibility of enabling tuned fonts such as in SIL, where the font features can be tuned and selected based on the user’s needs. So that the user may choose the necessary orientation of /ō/ based on his needs.
Consonant /ṛa/
The consonant /ṛa/ has two different forms in the epigraphs.

The early form of /ṛa/ is a direct derivation from /ṭa/ with a hook added beneath and is easily confusible with āṭū. Mahadevan had this as the normalized glyph.

It later became cursive and somewhat distinctive from /ṭa/, assuming the shape similar to a /ṭa/ and /ṭa/ conjunct. This has been adopted as the normal form for /ṛa/ in the font for its distinctive shape.
Reconstructions

As expected, the entire varnamāla a.k.a neţiṅkoṇanakkku of the Tamil alphabet is not attested in the epigraphs. Several letters do not make an appearance in the epigraphs. In order to round off the support to all the letters and subsequently support the transliteration of modern Tamil Script to Tamil-Brahmi script, we have made the following reconstructions.

\( \text{அ} /e/ \) and \( \text{ஆ} /o/ \)

Among the short vowels, \( \text{அ} /e/ \) and \( \text{ஆ} /o/ \) deserve special mention. Of all the vowels, these two inherited the concept of Pulli (Dot Virāma) akin to the consonants. The use of distinct letters for \( \text{அ} /e/ \), \( \text{ஆ} /o/ \), \( \text{ீ} /ē/ \) and their dependant vowel signs \( \text{ை} ம \) and \( \text{ே} ந \) is fairly a recent innovation just three centuries old. Before this, they were to be just differentiated using the Pulli. [Though grammatically mandated, the de facto practice was not to differentiate at all and realize the length through context]

\( \text{ே} \text{ை} \text{ீ} \text{ோ} \)

This behavior is actually inherited from Tamil-Brahmi (via Vaṭṭeḻuttu). Brahmi was originally intended for the Prakrit languages, which phonemically lacked short /e/ and short /o/. When the Brahmi letters were adapted for Old Tamil, it didn’t have any of these letters in its character repository.

So, to represent these short vowels which had phonemic quality in Tamil, the Pulli was adapted as an ad-hoc reducer with the corresponding long vowels. The short vowels went being actually derived from the long vowels rather than vice versa.

Among the Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions /e/ and /o/ is attested only in late Tamil-Brahmi (after Pulli was adapted) with two inscriptions currently available.

The Independent letter short /e/ is attested in Arachalur inscription [Mahadevan’s Corpus Inscription: 85] and also in a coin legend. The corresponding vowel sign is unattested.

In a similar way, only the dependent vowel sign for short /o/ is attested in Kudimiyamalai inscription [Corpus Inscription: 77]. The Pulli is placed to the left in line with the /ē/ component of the composite /ō/ sign. However, the corresponding independent vowel sign is unattested.
Based on the placement of Puḷḷi in Kudimiyamalai, we have reconstructed the dependant vowel sign /e/ and the Independent vowel sign /o/ as below:

\[ \text{ke} \quad \text{o} \]

There are several other reconstructions possible, if we are to back-trace the early Vaṭṭeḻuttu forms to Tamil-Brahmi. They are planned to be released as different font variants in the near future.

\[ \text{ai} \]

The Independent vowel sign /ai/ is not attested in Tamil-Brahmi at all. The earliest attestation of the independent vowel appears in early Vaṭṭeluttu at Thirunatharkunru [Corpus Inscription: 116], shaped like a Trident. However /ai/ as a dependent vowel sign does appear in Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions in syllables such as kai, tai etc.

This letter has been reconstructed from the corresponding Mauryan Brahmi character.

\[ \text{au} \]

/au/ is attested neither in the independent form nor as a dependant vowel sign.

As with /ai/, the forms have been reconstructed from Mauryan Brahmi as well.

\[ \text{au} \quad \text{kau} \]
Āytam

Āytam is unattested in epigraphic inscriptions until as late as 8th century CE. The earliest attestation is from an inscription by Nandivarman circa 753 CE. The sign (an apparent derivation from the Visarga sign) is represented as an upwards curve with a dot above and below.

Āytam again appears in the Vaṭṭeḻuttu inscription of Varaguna II circa 874 CE. The character is shaped like a modern division sign ÷.

The form from Varaguna’s inscription has been used to reconstruct the Āytam [by virtue of Vaṭṭeḻuttu being a direct descendant of Tamil-Brahmi]. Though it is entirely anachronistic to borrow a character which is attested eight centuries later in an altogether different script (albeit a descendant), it was necessary to represent this character to transliterate modern Tamil to Tamil-Brahmi.

It is to be noted that Siromoney (1970) also adapted the same character during the reconstruction of Tirukkuṟaḷ in Tamil-Brahmi.

Consonant-Vowels

Expectedly, all of the stereotypical 12 x 18 possible combinations are not attested in the inscriptions. The entire exotic ṭăi /ṇa/ and ฑ /ṇa/ series is missing and there are several lacunas in the other commonly used consonant series as well. They have been reconstructed by studying the general placement pattern for the vowel signs and also the vowel sign placement for the same characters in Mauryan Brahmi.

For instance, for /ṇa/ and /ṭa/ the attested vowel signs are positioned at the center due to their shape. Based on this, the vowel signs for /ṇa/ have also been reconstructed by placing them at the center.

See: Table 7.2 of Early Tamil Epigraphy for the distribution of the consonant-vowels in early Tamil inscriptions.
Addendum Consonants

Among the Tamil addendum consonants list, the voiced aspirated dental plosive ஘⁴ /dha/ and the fricatives ஢ /ha/, த /śa/, ஦ /sa/ occur in Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions.

The other characters ஔ /j/, ஥ /ṣ/ though not attested have been reconstructed to complete the set. As like earlier, they have been directly adapted from Mauryan Brahmi.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{ja} & \quad \text{ʂa} \\
\end{align*}\]
# Normalized Glyph Set

## Vowels

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## Consonants

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Consonant-Vowels

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{k} & \text{kā} & \text{ki} & \text{kī} & \text{ku} & \text{kū} \\
\text{ke} & \text{kē} & \text{kai} & \text{ko} & \text{kō} & \text{kau} \\
\text{p} & \text{pā} & \text{pi} & \text{pī} & \text{pu} & \text{pū} \\
\text{pe} & \text{pē} & \text{pai} & \text{po} & \text{pō} & \text{pau} \\
\end{array}
\]

Aytam

\[
\begin{array}{c}
k \\
\end{array}
\]
Glyph Proportions
Character Matrix

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Brahmi Unicode

Brahmi has been added to the Unicode standard since version 6.0. Codepoints for Brahmi Block is allocated in the Supplementary Multilingual Plane (SMP) from U+11000 to U+1107F.

Unicode has decided to unify all the various variants of Indian Brahmi under a single encoding. All varieties of Brahmi such as Tamil-Brahmi, Ashokan Brahmi, and Post Mauryan Brahmi are to be encoded using this single Brahmi encoding.

Apart from the common Indic stock, characters peculiar to Tamil-Brahmi and Bhattiprolu have been allocated separate code points. The following characters have been added for specifically for Old Tamil.

U+11035  
BRAHMI LETTER OLD TAMIL LLLA

U+11036  
BRAHMI LETTER OLD TAMIL RRA

U+11037  
BRAHMI LETTER OLD TAMIL NNNA

The Tamil-Brahmi short vowels /e/ and /o/ and its dependent vowel signs are to written as composite code points employing the Brahmi sign Virāma.

U+1100F U+11046  
BRAHMI LETTER, E BRAHMI VIRAMA  TB Vowel Short /e/

U+11011 U+11046  
BRAHMI LETTER O, BRAHMI VIRAMA  TB Vowel Short /o/

U+11042 U+11046  
BRAHMI VOWEL SIGN E, BRAHMI VIRAMA  TB Vowel Sign Short /e/

U+11044 U+11046  
BRAHMI VOWEL SIGN, O BRAHMI VIRAMA  TB Vowel Sign Short /o/

The reconstructed Āytam has been allocated to U+11002 BRAHMI SIGN VISARGA, following the convention of the present Tamil block.
## Adinatha Tamil Brahmi – Code Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Point</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U+11002</td>
<td>𝕊</td>
<td>BRAHMI SIGN VISARGA</td>
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<td>BRAHMI LETTER A</td>
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<td>U+11006</td>
<td>𝕋</td>
<td>BRAHMI LETTER AA</td>
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<td>U+11007</td>
<td>⸖</td>
<td>BRAHMI LETTER I</td>
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<tr>
<td>U+11008</td>
<td>⸗</td>
<td>BRAHMI LETTER II</td>
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<td>U+11009</td>
<td>⸘</td>
<td>BRAHMI LETTER U</td>
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<td>BRAHMI LETTER NA</td>
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<td>U+11027</td>
<td>⸫</td>
<td>BRAHMI LETTER PA</td>
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<td>U+1102B</td>
<td>⸬</td>
<td>BRAHMI LETTER MA</td>
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<td>⸭</td>
<td>BRAHMI LETTER YA</td>
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<tr>
<td>U+1102D</td>
<td>⸮</td>
<td>BRAHMI LETTER RA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>U+1102E</td>
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<td>BRAHMI LETTER LA</td>
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<td>U+11031</td>
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<td>BRAHMI LETTER LLA</td>
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<tr>
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<td>BRAHMI LETTER OLD TAMIL RRA</td>
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<td>BRAHMI LETTER OLD TAMIL NNNA</td>
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<td>BRAHMI VIRAMA</td>
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<td><img src="image21.png" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Tamil-Brahmi Short /e/</td>
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<td>U+11011 U+11046</td>
<td><img src="image22.png" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Tamil-Brahmi Short /o/</td>
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<td>Tamil-Brahmi Vowel Sign Short /o/</td>
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</table>
Font Rendering

As with all Indic blocks, the Brahmi requires complex rendering support for proper display of all the consonant-vowel combinations.

Graphite
Graphite is a rendering system developed by SIL International, specifically aimed at minority scripts. All the rendering rules are defined using Graphite Description Language (GDL) which is then compiled and added to the font as Graphite tables. Graphite doesn’t require any additional script-level support from the rendering engine.

Graphite is supported in Libre Office and SIL internationals’ own text editor “WorldPad”. Graphite support must be manually enabled in Firefox.

See: http://graphite.sil.org/

OpenType
OpenType (OT) is the most commonly used rendering system. OpenType is the default rendering system supported in Microsoft Windows. Unlike, Graphite where the entire script behavior is embedded inside the font’s Graphite tables; OT requires script-specific support from the rendering engine.

Some features like conjunct formation etc must be present in the font, where as others like vowel sign re-ordering is performed by the rendering engine. Hence, any OT implementation of a script requires support by the rendering engine,

Unscribe is the rendering engine for OpenType in Microsoft Windows.

Adinatha Font
Adinatha font includes both OT Tables & Graphite Tables. In case there are any issues with the OT support, the font can be safely rendered in Graphite supported applications such as Libre Office.
Screenshots

MS Word 2007

MS Notepad
Libre Office

Worldpad
Keyboard

*Inscript* keyboard has been included for NHM Writer. They can be used to directly input Tamil-Brahmi in any Unicode supported application. Inscript follows the usual layout for Tamil, with two additional characters - /dha/ and /śa/ being added at ‘O’ and ‘M’ respectively.

**Download Link**

http://software.nhm.in/products/writer

**Usage Manual for NHM Writer**


**Installing new keyboards in NHM Writer**


*NHM Writer has some limitations in supporting multiple keystrokes mapping for SMP code points. Hence it was not possible to create Phonetic and Tamil99 Keyboards.*

Conversion

The Online converter Aksharamukha can be used to convert any existing Tamil text to Tamil-Brahmi Unicode.

http://www.virtualvinodh.com/aksharamukha

http://www.virtualvinodh.com/tamil-brahmi-lipi
Character Mapping & Input

To view the character mapping for the font, use BabelMap. Character Map in Windows does not support any of the newly added scripts in Unicode.

http://www.babelstone.co.uk/software/babelmap.html

This application can be used to input the Brahmi characters directly using the code chart.
Issues with OpenType

Adinatha works in all Graphite enabled applications. However, there may be some issues that could arise with OT enabled applications such as Microsoft Office, and other applications running in Windows. In case of incorrect rendering, the vowel signs do not fuse with the base consonant, and are displayed stand alone.

**Correct Rendering:**

Correct Rendering:

Faulty Rendering:

Faulty Rendering:

**Minimum Requirements**

- Microsoft Windows 7
- Microsoft Office 2010

**MS Office 2007**

MS Office 2007 under Windows 7 requires the replacement of the USP10.dll.

Please follow the below instructions:

1) Go to Windows/System32 and copy the USP10.dll file.
2) Go to Microsoft Office/Office12 and paste the USP10.dll replacing the file already present in the folder. Please take a back of the file being replaced beforehand.

Now, Tamil-Brahmi must be rendered without any issues.

**Older Versions of Windows**

Uniscribe version 1.626.7601.17514, which is the default version of Windows 7 SP1 is required for proper rendering of Unicode Brahmi. These older versions of Uniscribe do not seem to support SMP code points.
Therefore, it’s necessary to replace the old version of Uniscribe (USP10.dll) with the latest version. USP10.dll for Windows application resides in Windows\System32. Replace the DLL file at this folder with the new updated version, after taking a backup.

Applications like Microsoft Office have their own version of USP10.dll (see above) which they use for font rendering. In that case the USP10.dll specific to that application must also be replaced.

In case the issues with OT could not be resolved, it is advised to use Graphite supported applications such Libre Office to render the Tamil-Brahmi text.
Sample Texts

Mangulam Inscription No.: 2
Actual Reading

kāṇiyanānatāsiriyakuṇa
dhāmāmaītnētiṇacāliyāṇasālākāṇ
īlāṇacāṭikānatānataiyacāṭikāṇa
cēiyapāliya

(Tamil Brahmi I - Notation)

Intended Reading

kāṇiyan-ānantāsiriy-kuaṇ
dhā(m)ma-ītā-neṭiṇcaliyan-sālakaṇ
īḷāṇcaṭikaṇtanatai-ya-ṭikaṇa
cēiya-pa(l)liy
Jambai Inscription No.: 59

Actual Reading

.satīyapūtōatiyanētumānanāncītatapañī
tamil brahmi II - notation

Intended Reading

.satīyapūtōatiyan-netūmānāncī-īttapa||ī

[1] This is an archaic TB I type spelling for the word paḷi
திருக்குடள் சித்தியமைவு

கொஞ்சுக்கக்கு குருக்குகள்
குருக்குகளுக்கு வரும் வாழ்

குருக்குகள் குருக்குகளுக்கு
குருக்குகளுக்கு வரும் வாழ்

பாறையா பாறையா பாறை
பாறையா பாறையா பாறை

பாறையா பாறையா பாறை
பாறையா பாறையா பாறை

பாறையா பாறையா பாறை
பாறையா பாறையா பாறை

பாறையா பாறையா பாறை
பாறையா பாறையா பாறை

பாறையா பாறையா பாறை
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பாறையா பாறையா பாறை
பாறையா பாறையா பாறை
சுருக்கம்: குறிப்பிடக்கும் விளக்கம்

சரியான வல்லுனர் தொடர்புப்படுத்தும் வருடாக 5

சுருக்கம்: குறிப்பிடக்கும் விளக்கம்

சரியான வல்லுனர் தொடர்புப்படுத்தும் வருடாக 5

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சுருக்கம்: குறிப்பிடக்கும் விளக்கம்

சரியான வல்லுனர் தொடர்புப்படுத்தும் வருடாக 5
நூல்ஜஞபு எகாதீனத்ம

1. பு. பு. தலையம்

2. நூல்ஜஞபு

3. வலியேறின்

4. நூல்ஜஞபு

5. நூல்ஜஞபு

6. நூல்ஜஞபு

7. நூல்ஜஞபு
ወንድብ፣
ውን በት፣ ከም በኋ የሚ ያሉበት፣ የአምባ ይችላል፣
24
 تحتاج ለስ የአካባ የመከራ የሌሎች ይችላል፣
25
አምባ ይችላል፣ የቀኝ እንዳ ከነው ከጋን ያስተፈልጊ.
26
ህ የት፣ የአካባ የመከራ ይችላል፣
27
ሆ የት፣ የአካባ የመከራ ይችላል፣
28
ን በፋ የአካባ የመከራ ይችላል፣
29
ሆሣ የተወረ በወረ የተወረ የስስ ይችላል፣
30
ሆ የት፣ የአካባ የመከራ ይችላል፣
31
ሆ የት፣ የአካባ የመከራ ይችላል፣
32
ሆሣ የተወረ በወረ የተወረ የስስ ይችላል፣
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Feedback

The font presented here is just the initial version. We would be grateful to receive feedback and suggestions to improve about the font. Please do reach out to us for any kind of feedback regarding the font. We would be more than glad to incorporate the feedback, and release an updated version of the font.
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6. [http://www.tnarch.gov.in/epi/ins1.htm](http://www.tnarch.gov.in/epi/ins1.htm)
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varṇatano'mṛtavarṇe niyatam
anirvarṇite'pi yogīndraiḥ |
nirṇītikaraṇadūre varṇayitum
devi dehi sāmarthyam ||

(Oh Vagishvari), whose form is composed of letters, who is imperishable, who is ever unfathomable even by the greatest Yogi-s;
Who is beyond definition!
Give me the capacity to describe.

-- Vāgīśvarī Stōtra

he'ham devi namaste
sā me prayacchatu guṇa augham ||
sarve sattvā viśiṣṭasiddhim
pradātu sarvakāryā |
nityaṁ ca rakṣatu mām
sarvānsattvāṁśca śatrumadhye ||

I bow down to this goddess [Sarasvati]
May she grant me an exalted heap of virtue;
May she grant success in every venture
May she always protect me
In the midst of my enemies;

-- Suvarṇaprabhāsa Sūtra