The character A8F1 ◌꣱ COMBINING DEVANAGARI SIGN AVAGRAHA was proposed by L2/07-343 N3366. That proposal (p 6) noted that this denotes “atikrama, vinata or namana”. Namana is a specific kind of atikrama, and the Devanagari attestations in that document provided only correspond to this. No attestations for the usage of this character in Devanagari to denote vinata were provided. This document provides such attestations, and also for the character to be used for namana and vinata in scripts other than Devanagari. Grantha samples are provided for comparison since they clearly use the letters NA and VI for these cases.

As such, it seems appropriate to change the script=devanagari property of this character to script=inherited. The character should also be annotated regarding its generic Indic use and preferably placed under its own sub-header in the chart.

**Attestations for namana**

Sāman #283-1 in Grantha and Bengali

The Tulu-Tigalari script (which is not yet encoded in Unicode) also uses the same sign but on the mainline as can be seen from a manuscript sample of the same passage:
Note that the S-like sign used is the same as the *avagraha* in Tulu-Tigalari but different from the Bengali *avagraha* ৰ. As such, this indicates that the same S-like shape is being used across scripts independent of the shape of the script-specific *avagraha*.

**Attestations for vinata**

For some reason, unlike for *namana*, the usage of this sign for *vinata* is somewhat irregular.

First see *Sāman* #13-1 in Grantha – which uses VI for *vinata* – for comparison:

In Devanagari, for some reason the avagraha is above the next syllable (which is not *vinata*) and the actual syllable with *vinata* i.e., yo has an erroneous 2 above:

... and Bengali shows its native avagraha on the mainline along with the erroneous 2 above:
Consistency is seen in the case of Sāman #284-1 whose Grantha text reads:

[Image of Grantha text]

... where a Devanagari edition shows the combining S-like form:

[Image of Devanagari text]

... as does Bengali:

[Image of Bengali text]
... and does Tulu-Tigalari but here it is placed on top of the following mainline 2, and (at least this particular sample) is also used in the case of a karṣaṇa:

Sama Veda References

- **Grantha**: AVMSSGDPS Samiti, Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu, reprinted 1985.
- **Devanagari**: ed. Satyavrata Samashrami, Asiatic Society, Kolkata, 1871-75.
- **Bengali**: ed. Durgadas Lahir, Kolkata, 1922.
- **Tulu-Tigalari**: manuscripts in the possession of Alekha Shivarama Bhat, Hosakuli village, Honnavara Taluk, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka.

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