

Title: Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Landa Script in ISO/IEC 10646
Source: Script Encoding Initiative (SEI)
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Action: For consideration by UTC
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1 Introduction

This is a proposal to encode the Landa script in the Universal Character Set (UCS). It is based upon a discussion of the Landa scripts in “A Roadmap for Scripts of the Landa Family” (L2/10-011). As recommended in L2/10-011, the Landa script is proposed for encoding the local scripts of Punjab.

2 Background

In the *Linguistic Survey of India*, George Grierson called Landa the “true alphabet of the Punjab”.¹ As the popular script of Punjab, Landa was used primarily for commercial purposes. On account of its ubiquity in the region, Landa was the model upon which the Gurmukhi script was formalized in the 16th century by Angad, the second Sikh Guru, for recording the teachings of Guru Nanak. Other local forms of Landa were also formalized for literary and educational purposes. One was the script used in Multan, which was associated with Seraiki (skr) and other languages of the Lahnda family. The Multani form of Landa was adopted by the Baptist Missionary Press in both written and printed form for printing Christian literature (see figures 2 and 3). Although Landa has been replaced by Arabic, Gurmukhi, and Devanagari for writing Punjabi and related languages, as late as 1916, Grierson noted that Landa was “current all over the Punjab, and is especially used by shop-keepers”.² It is possible that it is still maintained informally for mercantile purposes in Punjab.

3 Unification

There are several regional forms of Landa within Punjab. Several of these local forms are associated with administrative districts, languages, and community groups of Punjab. These local scripts may be known by specific names, such as ‘Multani’, but they are recognized as ‘Landa’ scripts. It is, therefore, appropriate to unify these local forms. The encoding for Landa that is proposed here is intended to serve as a unifying block.

4 Source for Character Glyphs

The Landa script proposed here is based upon the forms given by George Grierson in the *The Journal of the Asiatic Society* (1904), which was reproduced in the *Linguistic Survey of India* (see Figure 1). Grierson writes that since Landa has several local variants, he chose what seemed to him to be ‘typical forms’.³ Grierson’s forms are used at present for illustrative purposes and will be replaced by a digitized font in the formal

¹ Grierson 1916: 624.

² Grierson 1916: 624.

³ Grierson 1904: 69.

proposal. A preliminary code chart and names list is shown in Figure 1. Additional research is required to determine the complete repertoire of vowel letters, vowel signs, and digits.

5 Implementation

5.1 Encoding Model

Landa should be implemented according to the *virāma* model.

5.2 Allocation

Landa is currently allocated to the Supplementary Multilingual Plane (SMP) at the range U+11A00..11A4F.

5.3 Collation

The collating order for Landa follows that of Gurmukhi.

5.4 Linebreaking

Letters behave as in Gurmukhi.

5.5 Character Properties

The properties for Landa characters in the Unicode Character Database format are:

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11A00;LANDA LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A02;LANDA LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A04;LANDA LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A0A;LANDA LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A0B;LANDA LETTER KHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A0C;LANDA LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A0D;LANDA LETTER GHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A0E;LANDA LETTER NGA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A0F;LANDA LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A10;LANDA LETTER CHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A11;LANDA LETTER JA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A12;LANDA LETTER JHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A13;LANDA LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A14;LANDA LETTER TTA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A15;LANDA LETTER TTHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A16;LANDA LETTER DDA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A17;LANDA LETTER DDHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A18;LANDA LETTER NNA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A19;LANDA LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A1A;LANDA LETTER THA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A1B;LANDA LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A1C;LANDA LETTER DHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A1D;LANDA LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A1E;LANDA LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A1F;LANDA LETTER PHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A20;LANDA LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A21;LANDA LETTER BHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
11A22;LANDA LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
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








































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11A23;LANDA LETTER YA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11A24;LANDA LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11A25;LANDA LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11A26;LANDA LETTER VA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11A27;LANDA LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11A28;LANDA LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11A29;LANDA LETTER RRA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;

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6 References

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	11A0	11A1	11A2
0	 11A00	 11A10	 11A20
1		 11A11	 11A21
2	 11A02	 11A12	 11A22
3		 11A13	 11A23
4	 11A04	 11A14	 11A24
5		 11A15	 11A25
6		 11A16	 11A26
7		 11A17	 11A27
8		 11A18	 11A28
9		 11A19	 11A29
A	 11A0A	 11A1A	
B	 11A0B	 11A1B	
C	 11A0C	 11A1C	
D	 11A0D	 11A1D	
E	 11A0E	 11A1E	
F	 11A0F	 11A1F	

Independent vowels

11A00		LANDA LETTER A
11A01		<reserved>
11A02		LANDA LETTER I
11A03		<reserved>
11A04		LANDA LETTER U

Consonants

































11A0A		LANDA LETTER KA
11A0B		LANDA LETTER KHA
11A0C		LANDA LETTER GA
11A0D		LANDA LETTER GHA
11A0E		LANDA LETTER CA
11A0F		LANDA LETTER CHA
11A10		LANDA LETTER JA
11A11		LANDA LETTER JHA
11A12		LANDA LETTER NYA
11A13		LANDA LETTER NYA
11A14		LANDA LETTER TTA
11A15		LANDA LETTER TTHA
11A16		LANDA LETTER DDA
11A17		LANDA LETTER DDHA
11A18		LANDA LETTER NNA
11A19		LANDA LETTER TA
11A1A		LANDA LETTER THA
11A1B		LANDA LETTER DA
11A1C		LANDA LETTER DHA
11A1D		LANDA LETTER NA
11A1E		LANDA LETTER PA
11A1F		LANDA LETTER PHA
11A20		LANDA LETTER BA
11A21		LANDA LETTER BHA
11A22		LANDA LETTER MA
11A23		LANDA LETTER YA
11A24		LANDA LETTER RA
11A25		LANDA LETTER LA
11A26		LANDA LETTER VA
11A27		LANDA LETTER SA
11A28		LANDA LETTER HA
11A29		LANDA LETTER RRA

Table 1: Preliminary code chart and nameslist for Landa

Gurmukhi.	Landa.	Takri.	Śarada.		Gurmukhi.	Landa.	Takri.	Śarada.	
ਮ	ᳵ	𑖆	𑖆	'āīrā'	ੜ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ḍa
ਫ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	'īṛī'	ਫ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ḍha
ਭ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	'ūrā'	ਭ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ṇa
ਭ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ō	ੜ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ṭa
ਸ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	sa	ਬ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ṭha
ੜ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ḥa	ੜ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ḍa
ਕ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ka	ਪ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ḍha
ਖ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	kha	ਨ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ṇa
ਗ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ga	ਪ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	pa
ਘ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	gha	ਫ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	pha
ਙ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ṇa	ਬ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ba
ਚ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	cha	ਤ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	bha
ਛ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	chha	ਮ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ma
ਜ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ja	ਯ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ya
ਝ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	jha	ਰ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ra
ਢ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ḍ	ਲ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	la
ਣ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ṭa	ਵ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	va
ਠ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ṭha	ੜ	ᳶ	𑖇	𑖇	ra

Figure 1: Comparison of Gurmukhi, Landa, Takri, and Sharada letters (from Grierson 1916: 625).

[No. 10.]	INDO-ARYAN FAMILY. NORTH-WESTERN GROUP. LAHNDĀ OR WESTERN PANJĀBĪ.	MŪLTĀNĪ DIALECT. DISTRICT MŪLTĀN.
52 525 5 58 563 51: 615 586	111 114 46 26 113 11: 36 51 46	112 11 113 51 114 11 112 11
51: 113 6 114 113 114 11 112 11	113 113 114 113 114 113 114 113	113 113 114 113 114 113 114 113
113 113 114 113 114 113 114 113	113 113 114 113 114 113 114 113	113 113 114 113 114 113 114 113
113 113 114 113 114 113 114 113	113 113 114 113 114 113 114 113	113 113 114 113 114 113 114 113

Figure 2: Hand-written form of Multani script (from Grierson 1919: 315–316).

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ਤੇ ਅਤੇ ਵੀ। ਸੁਖਾਘਟਾ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਿੰਘ
 ਅਥਵਾ ਘਟਾ ਘਟਾ। ਦੇਵੀ ਦੇਵੀ ਦੇਵੀ।
 ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇਵੀ। ਆ ਅਥਵਾ ਘਟਾ ਘਟਾ।

Mk. 3:35; 1919

Spoken in eastern Kashmir, near the borders of Tibet, northern India.
First publication, St. Mark's Gospel in 1905 at Leh, Ladakh; tr. by
Rev. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission; lithographed by the BFBS,
Calcutta, 1908.

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Spoken on the Markham River, New Guinea. First publication, a reader containing Scripture stories in 1917 at Logaweng; tr. by K. Pazzner.

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۰ کیوں ہے خدا دُنیا دے نال اُیڈی محبت کینتی
 ہے اوس اپنا اِکوئی پتر چا دتا۔ تاں جو کوئی اُوس اُتے
 ایمان آنے ہلاک نہ ہووے پر ہمیشہ دینی زندگی جیسے۔

Spoken by about 800,000 people in Peshawar and Hazara, North West Frontier Province, India. First publication, St. John's Gospel in 1930 at Lahore by the BFBS; tr. by Miss C. L. Robertson of the Women's Industrial Mission and two native pastors.

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མི་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་ཐུགས་ཆོག་གི་ཐུག་པར་ཨམ་ཏེ་ཡིག་ནང་། བ་ཅུ་མི་ནིང་གྱི་ནི་
མེད་དང་སྤྱིང་དང་ཨ་མ་དང་བླ་བྱ་དྲི་སྤེལ་གྱི་མོ་མཛ། །

Mk. 3:35; 1911

Spoken by about 2,900 people on the borders of Kashmir and Western Tibet. First publication, *Selections* in 1905 by the BFBS; tr. by Rev. A. W. Heyde. *St. Mark's Gospel*, 1911, at Herrnhut by the BFBS, tr. by Rev. A. F. Francke, of the Moravian Mission.

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2424 6480 7020 W5 35408 23 26 W577
WOL 52 YWZ 4720 V 3 26 3A 5852 WZ 06 W5
03 70363 28750 W5 77 707E 78773 EWL 4E

1819

کیونچو خدا جہان کوں ایجھاں پیار کیتا جو اُوں
اڑاں کو پتر پڑتا مانجو ہرکب جو اُوندے نئے ایمان
آنے ملک نہ تھیوے پر ہمیشہ دی جاتی یادے

1898

Spoken in the western Panjab, India. First publication, the New Testament in Landa characters in 1819 at Serampore by the Mission Press; tr. by the Serampore missionaries (See No. 87). Persian characters: St. Mark's Gospel, BFBS, Lahore, 1888; tr. by A. Jukes of the CMS; St. Matthew's, St. Luke's and St. John's Gospels, 1808. CP: BFBS.

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Awlawn ko^h leh: hka: yon ve: chaw:
hka: pg'e, chaw: ya^v o^v ve: awhkaw: lo: co: ti_h ha:
ti_h g'a: tu_v ve: awlawn yo:.. G'ui, sha: Ya^v hpu:
hta^v yon ve: chaw: hui: hka: pg'e, lu, kui, she^v ku_v
lo: ma^v g'a: ga_v, co: ti_h ha: ti_h hta^v g'a: tu_v, G'ui,
sha: leh:, yaw^v lo: te^v g'a^v ti^v Ya^v hpu: hta^v pi^v kai:
hta^v hka: ga_v, myigui, ya^v hta^v yaw^v ha^v ve: yo:..
Myi gui, ya^v hta^v ciyan tu_v, G'ui, sha: leh: yaw^v Ya^v
hpu: hta^v myi gui, hko^a peu: la^v ve: ma^v he^a. Myi-
gui, ya^v te^v hpa yaw^v hta^v pa: taw: myi co yu kui
lo: g'a: ga_v tu_v yaw^v peu: la^v ve: yo:.. Yaw^v hta^v
yon ve: chaw: hui:, vin^vba^v ciyan ve: hta^v ma^v g'a:
hkan. Ma^vyon ve: chaw: hui:, G'ui, sha: lo: Ya^v
hpu: te^v g'a: ti^v awmeh: hta^v ma^v yon ve: pa: taw:,
chi^v beu^a vin^vba^v ciyan ve: hta^v g'a hkan ve: yo:..
Vin^vba^v ciyan ve: hta^v g'a: hkan ve: aw lawn leh:
awg'eu^v ba: leh: chi: myigui, hko^a lo^a e: la ve:..
myi gui, ya^v leh: awg'eu^a ba: ve: hta akeh^v leu leh:
na^a ho^a ve: hta^v yaw^v hui: ni: ma: hkaw: caw^v ve:
yo:.. Awlawn ko^h leh: yaw^v hui: hka: te: ve: kan

Jn. 3.15-19

Spoken by about 60,000 people in the southern Shan States near Kengtung, Burma, and in Yunnan, China. Reduced to written form by Dr. H. H. Tilbe, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. First publication, St. Mark's Gospel in 1924 at Rangoon, by the American Baptist Mission Press; tr. by J. H. Telford of the ABFMS, with native assistants. New Testament, 1932.

Figure 3: A specimen of the New Testament printed in the Multani script (from The American Bible Society 1938: 202.)

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	Lapda.	Lapda of Multan.		Lapda.	Lapda of Multan.
a ('āīrā')	ṁ	ṁ	da	ṣ	ṣ
i ('īrā')	ṁ	ṁ	ḍha	ṣ	ṣ
u ('ūīrā')	ṁ	ṁ	ṁ	ṣ	ṣ
ṁ	ṁ	ṁ	ta	ṣ	ṣ
ṁ	ṁ	ṁ	tha	ṣ	ṣ
sa	ṁ	ṁ	da	ṣ	ṣ
la	ṣ	ṣ	ḍha	ṣ	ṣ
ka	ṣ	ṣ	na	ṣ	ṣ
kha	ṁ	ṁ	pa	ṣ	ṣ
ga	ṁ	ṁ	pha	ṣ	ṣ
gha	ṁ	ṁ	ba	ṣ	ṣ
ṁ	ṁ	...	bha	ṣ	ṣ
cha	ṁ	ṁ	ma	ṣ	ṣ
chha	ṁ	ṁ	ya	ṣ	...
ja	ṁ	ṁ	ra	ṁ	ṁ
jha	ṁ	ṁ	la	ṁ	ṁ
ṁ	ṁ	ṁ	va	ṁ	ṁ
ṁ	ṁ	ṁ	ra	ṁ	ṁ
tha	ṁ	ṁ	rha	...	ṁ

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LAHNDĀ OR WESTERN PAŪJĀBĪ.

Gurmukhi.	Landa.	Transliteration.	Gurmukhi.	Landa.	Transliteration.
ਅ	ਅ	a ('āīrā')	ੳ	ੳ	ḍa
ਏ	ਏ	i ('īī')	ਏ	ਏ	ḍha
ਊ	ਊ	u ('ūīrā')	ਊ	ਊ	ṇa
ਓ	ਓ	ō	ਤ	ਤ	ta
ਸ	ਸ	sa	ਬ	ਬ	tha
ਹ	ਹ	ha	ਦ	ਦ	da
ਕ	ਕ	ka	ਪ	ਪ	ḍha
ਖ	ਖ	kha	ਨ	ਨ	na
ਗ	ਗ	ga	ਪ	ਪ	pā
ਘ	ਘ	gha	ਫ	ਫ	phu
ਙ	ਙ	ṇa	ਬ	ਬ	ba
ਚ	ਚ	cha	ਭ	ਭ	bha
ਛ	ਛ	chha	ਮ	ਮ	ma
ਜ	ਜ	ja	ਯ	ਯ	ya
ਝ	ਝ	jha	ਰ	ਰ	ra
ਞ	ਞ	ṇa	ਲ	ਲ	la
ਟ	ਟ	ṭa	ਵ	ਵ	va
ਠ	ਠ	ṭha	ੜ	ੜ	ṛa

Figure 5: Comparison of Landa and Gurmukhi (from Grierson 1919: 248).

Lautwert	Śāradā 804	Kasch- mīrī	Tākri		Laṇḍā		Multanī	Gur- mukhī
			Jaun- sari	Cha- meālī	Khu- dāwādī	Sindhī- Schrift		
a	अ	अ	३	५	३	३	३	ਅ
i	इ	इ	४	६	४	४	४	ਇ
u	उ	उ	५	७	५	५	५	ਉ
e	ॆ	ॆ	६	८	६	६	६	ਏ
o	ॆ	ॆ	७	९	७	७	७	ਓ
ā	आ	आ	३	५	३	३	३	ਆ
ka	क	क	४	६	४	४	४	ਕ
kha	ख	ख	५	७	५	५	५	ਖ
ga	ग	ग	६	८	६	६	६	ਗ
gha	घ	घ	७	९	७	७	७	ਘ
ṇa	ण	ण	८	१०	८	८	८	ਙ
ḍa	ड	ड	९	११	९	९	९	ਡ
ḥa	ढ	ढ	१०	१२	१०	१०	१०	ਢ
ṣa	ष	ष	११	१३	११	११	११	ਢ
śa	श	श	१२	१४	१२	१२	१२	ਸ
ṣa	ष	ष	१३	१५	१३	१३	१३	ਖ
sa	स	स	१४	१६	१४	१४	१४	ਗ
ha	ह	ह	१५	१७	१५	१५	१५	ਘ

Figure 6: A chart showing the scripts of the Sharada family (from Jensen 1969: 366). The ‘Multani’ script is classified separately from other ‘Landa’ scripts, ie. ‘Khudawadi’ and ‘Sindhi-Schrift’. Here, the ‘Landa’ scripts refer to those used in Sindh and ‘Multani’ represents the a form used in Punjabi.

SINDH- UND MULTANSCHRIFT.

Sindh		Multan		Sindh		Multan		Sindh		Multan	
Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert	Zeichen	Wert
ᳵ	a	ᳶ	a	᳷	ña, ña			᳸	pha	᳹	pha
ᳺ	i	᳻	i	᳼	ṭa			᳽	ba	᳾	ba
᳾	u	᳿	u	ᳺ	ṭha			᳼	bha		
ᳺ	ka	᳻	ka	᳼	ḍa	᳽	ḍa	᳸	ma	᳹	ma
ᳺ	kha	᳻	kha	᳼	ṇa	᳽	ṇa	᳸	ya	᳹	ya
ᳺ	ga	᳻	ga	᳼	ta	᳽	ta	᳸	ra	᳹	ra
ᳺ	gha			᳼	tha	᳽	tha	᳸	la	᳹	la
ᳺ	tṣa	᳻	tṣa	᳼	ḍa	᳽	ḍa	᳸	va	᳹	va
ᳺ	tṣha	᳻	tṣha	᳼	dha	᳽	dha	᳸	sa	᳹	sa
ᳺ	dṣa	᳻	dṣa	᳼	na	᳽	na	᳸	ha	᳹	ha
ᳺ	dṣha			᳼	pa	᳽	pa	᳸	tra	᳹	tra

Die vorstehenden Schriften sind in doppelter Art beachtenswert, erstens weil sie in gleicher Weise wie die semitischen Schriften die Vokale in der Mitte der Wörter nicht schreiben, z. B. Sindhisch ᳵ᳾᳾ *tuhūḍo*, zweitens weil ihre Zeichen sich an die semitischen Schriften anlehnen, anderseits sich in der Devanagarschrift vorfinden, wenn diese von der Paliform abweicht; so hat ᳺ dieselbe Bedeutung auf Pehlewi-Münzen, ᳺ entspricht dem ᳺ im Aramäischen, ᳺ erinnert an die phönikische Form ᳺ , ᳺ an das phönikische ᳺ . Den von den Inschriftformen abweichenden Devanagarizeichen ᳺ *ka* entspricht Multan ᳻ , dem ᳺ *kha* (Inschrift ᳺ) entspricht Sindh ᳺ *gha*, ᳶ kann ebenso von der Inschrift ᳶ , wie von Sindh ᳺ *ga* abstammen, dem ᳼ *tṣha* entspricht Sindh ᳼ *tṣha*, dagegen Inschrift ᳼ *tṣha* dem Devanagari ᳼ *ṭa*, Devanagari ᳼ hat seine Analogie nur in Sindh ᳼ (dagegen Inschrift ᳼ *ṇa*), ebenso ᳽ Sindh ᳽ (Inschrift ᳽), ᳽ *p*, Sindh ᳽ (Inschrift ᳽).

Die auffallenden Abweichungen der beiden Schriften von Sindh und Multan beweisen, dass von einer einfachen Entlehnung keine Rede sein kann, denn wir finden Sindh ᳼ *tṣa* als Multan ᳽ *ra*, Sindh ᳽ *tha* als Multan ᳽ *pha*, dagegen befindet sich Multan ᳽ *tṣha* in Übereinstimmung mit Sindh ᳼ *tṣa*.

Mit Rücksicht auf die Einwanderung der arischen Stämme von Norden liegt die Vermuthung nahe, dass die vorstehenden Schriften des nördlichen Indiens den Grundstock der vedischen Schrift abgaben. Durch die Herrschaft der magadhischen Schrift während der Zeit, wo in ganz Vorderindien der Buddhismus herrschte, wurde die heimische Schrift in den Schatten gestellt. Man zog die fremde Schrift wegen ihres Reichthums an Zeichen und wegen ihrer festen Schreibregeln vor. So kam es, dass die heimische Schrift, welche sich trotzdem im Volke erhielt, zu den gelehrten Werken nicht verwendet und diesfalls die Devanagarschrift vorgezogen wurde.

Figure 7: A comparison of standard forms of Landa as found in Multan and Sindh (from Faulmann 1880: 121).