

JTC1/SC2/WG2 N4765  
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Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set  
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Международная организация по стандартизации

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N4738 proposes to encode 472 Khitan Small Script characters, based on the 472 characters identified by West, Zaytsev & Everson in N4725R Table 5. Questions have been raised about twenty-nine of these characters, as they may not all be attested in primary sources such as epitaph inscriptions. This document provides additional evidence relating to these twenty-nine characters, and discusses whether they should be encoded or not. For reference an extract from N4725R Table 5 showing these twenty-nine characters and their proposed Unicode mappings in N4738 is provided on the following three pages (pp. 2–4).

The following twelve characters are used in multiple modern works of scholarship, and specifically they all occur in Chinggeltei 2010, Jiruhe & Wu Yingzhe 2009, Wu Yingzhe & Janhunen 2010, and Takeuchi 2012. For compatibility with these works, these characters undoubtedly need to be encoded, and are not further discussed.

1. 18B0A 平
2. 18B62 廿
3. 18B6D 左
4. 18B94 止
5. 18BD5 白
6. 18BEF 仄
7. 18C09 𠂇
8. 18C1A 𠂈
9. 18C38 全
10. 18C3E 企
11. 18C63 酒
12. 18C7E 帑

The other seventeen characters are discussed individually below.

In summary, we recommend keeping 28 of the 29 characters, and unifying 18B64 with 18B65 (using the glyph form of 18B64). In addition, the glyph form of 18BD2 is incorrect, and should be corrected to match the form shown in N4725R.

Table 1. Extract of N4725R Table 5 with Mappings to N4738

N4738 Code Point	N4725R No.	N4738 Glyph	N4725R Glyph	N3820	N3918	QY 1985	Ching. 2002	Ching. 2010	Jishi 1996	Jishi 2012	Kane 2009	Liu 2009	Liu 2014	Jiruhe & Wu 2009	Wu & Jan. 2010	Takeuchi 2012	Liu & Kang 2014	Aisin Gioro 2012
18B0A	11	平	平	J-0011 平	J-0011 平			395 平						111 平	395 平	111 平		
18B13	20	丩	丩												459 丩			
18B39	58	𠄎	𠄎						165 𠄎									
18B62	99	𠄎	𠄎	J-0094 𠄎	J-0094 𠄎			385 𠄎						35 𠄎	387 𠄎	35 𠄎		
18B63	100	𠄎	𠄎			附 2 𠄎												
18B64	101	𠄎	𠄎	J-0095 𠄎	J-0095 𠄎		补字 4 𠄎											
18B6D	110	𠄎	𠄎	J-0104 𠄎	J-0104 𠄎			393 𠄎						96 𠄎	394 𠄎	96 𠄎		
18B94	149	𠄎	𠄎	J-0143 𠄎	J-0143 𠄎			402 𠄎						137 𠄎	401 𠄎	137 𠄎		
18B96	151	𠄎	𠄎						164 𠄎									

N4738 Code Point	N4725R No.	N4738 Glyph	N4725R Glyph	N3820	N3918	QY 1985	Ching. 2002	Ching. 2010	Jishi 1996	Jishi 2012	Kane 2009	Liu 2009	Liu 2014	Jiruhe & Wu 2009	Wu & Jan. 2010	Take- uchi 2012	Liu & Kang 2014	Aisin Gioro 2012
18BC5	198	𠂇	𠂇														403 𠂇	
18BD2	211	𠂈	𠂈	J-0203 𠂈	J-0203 𠂈		𠂈	417 𠂈						211 𠂈	416 𠂈	211 𠂈	397 𠂈	
18BD5	214	𠂉	𠂉	J-0206 𠂉	J-0206 𠂉			421 𠂉						235 𠂉	420 𠂉	235 𠂉	391 𠂉	
18BE7	232	𠂊	𠂊			附 5 𠂊											399 𠂊	
18BEB	236	𠂋	𠂋							𠂋								
18BEE	239	𠂌	𠂌			附 3 𠂌												
18BEF	240	𠂍	𠂍	J-0228 𠂍	J-0228 𠂍			433 𠂍						299 𠂍	432 𠂍	299 𠂍		
18BF7	248	𠂎	𠂎							𠂎								
18BFC	253	𠂏	𠂏												457 𠂏			
18C09	266	𠂐	𠂐	J-0253 𠂐	J-0253 𠂐			416 𠂐	171 𠂐					207 𠂐	415 𠂐	207 𠂐		

N4738 Code Point	N4725R No.	N4738 Glyph	N4725R Glyph	N3820	N3918	QY 1985	Ching. 2002	Ching. 2010	Jishi 1996	Jishi 2012	Kane 2009	Liu 2009	Liu 2014	Jiruhe & Wu 2009	Wu & Jan. 2010	Take- uchi 2012	Liu & Kang 2014	Aisin Gioro 2012
18C1A	283	𠂇	𠂇	J-0270 𠂇	J-0270 𠂇			419 𠂇						216 𠂇	418 𠂇	216 𠂇		
18C24	293	化	化						167 化							443 化		
18C38	313	全	全	J-0299 全	J-0299 全			422 全						239 全	421 全	239 全		
18C3E	319	企	企	J-0303 企	J-0305 企			424 企						250 企	423 企	250 企		
18C48	329	𠂇	𠂇														394 𠂇	
18C5C	349	捺	捺								380 捺		𠂇		380 捺	444 𠂇		捺
18C63	355	汝	汝	J-0338 汝	J-0338 汝			440 汝						348 汝	440 汝	348 汝		
18C7E	382	𠂇	𠂇	J-0365 𠂇	J-0365 𠂇			437! 𠂇						323 𠂇	435 𠂇	323 𠂇		
18C8F	399	𠂇	𠂇			附 1 𠂇												
18C9B	411	𠂇	𠂇			附 4 𠂇												



## 2. 18B39 𠄎

**Discussion:** This character is specially discussed in N4725R p. 75:

“No. 58 (𠄎). This character is only given in Jishi 1996 (No. 165). Jishi says that this character occurs in the 12-character inscription on a fragment of a KSS epitaph found at Lama Cave (喇嘛洞) in Ningcheng County, Liaoning (see Jishi 1996 p. 9). He suggests that 𠄎 is the standard form of the character normally written semi-cursively as 𠄎 (see Jishi 1996 p. 9).”

Jishi 1996, p. 9:

第三词 <sup>令丙</sup>𠄎, 可解为康, 亦可解为德。此语之形与年号大康之康比较, 只多词尾之𠄎, 与天德之德比较, 除多一𠄎字外, 词首原字也稍不同。然𠄎令二字相通, 年号天眷之眷, 一作 <sup>令金</sup>𠄎, 一作 <sup>金</sup>𠄎, 即是其证。末一词 <sup>𠄎升</sup>𠄎 当解为兴盛或茂隆。𠄎当由中<sup>𠄎</sup>转制, 其音必定相近。𠄎是行书体, 楷体是<sup>中</sup>。《喇嘛洞墓志》残石摹本即有<sup>中</sup>字。分析缀写情况, 𠄎居词首之时, 其下常有 [u] [o] 相随; 𠄎在词尾之处, 其上常有 [ɑ] [o] 出现。故可判定其韵当为 [u] [ʊ]。验之于韵

It is included also in the list of characters of Jishi 1996, p. 446:

163	𠄎	宄	改形	[k'æi]
164	𠄎	𠄎	转制改形	[mor]
165	<sup>中</sup> 𠄎	𠄎	字楷体	[p'u]
166	𠄎	𠄎	转制	[xarpu:l]

**Conclusion:** For a decision on this character it is necessary to see the rubbing of the aforementioned 12-character inscription on a fragment of a KSS epitaph found at Lama Cave.



Transcription of this text from Ching 2002, p. 251 shows the same character (it was inadvertently omitted from N4725R Table 5):

26	25	24
币	土	公
𠂇	节	𠂇
公		

Reproduced rubbing of the text is the same (Ching 2002, p. 86) and therefore not shown here.

Liu & Kang 2014 indexed this text, but we did not find this piece (numbered XXV) inside their index.

**Conclusion:** Keep.



#### 4. 18B64 𠄎

**Discussion:** This character appears in Appendix to KSS characters list in Ching 2002 without direct indication of a source (Ching 2002, p. 29):

377 𠄎 o,ak  
378 丩  
补字 1 汁 fən  
补字 2 丩 iu  
补字 3 与 tsi  
补字 4 𠄎 ai

Source of this explained at the research section (Ching 2002, p. 104):

#### 补字 4. 𠄎 拟音 ai

这个字的字形与𠄎字的字形很接近,容易混同(这里新作的字形有些走样子)。所以过去在《研究》中合并在一起了。

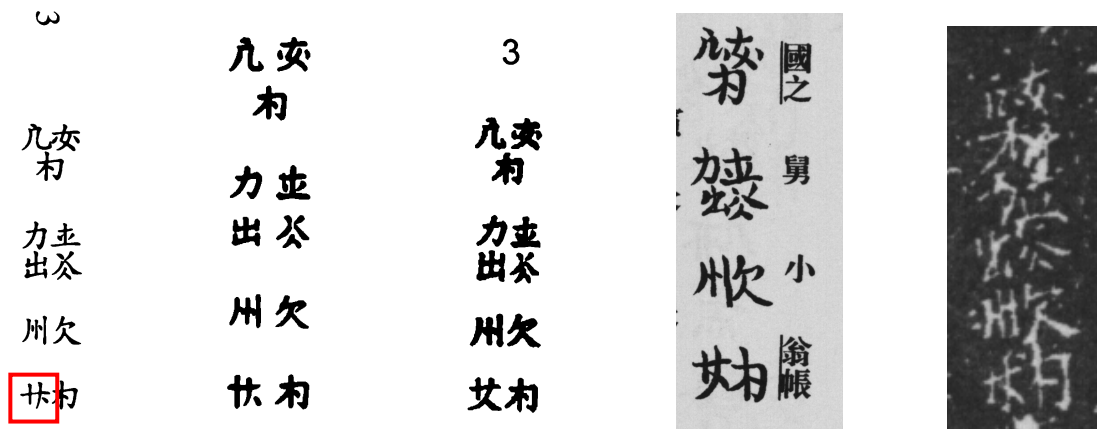
《即民 94》提出𠄎和𠄎不应混同。𠄎用为年、月、日之月,具有表意的属性,出现频率不高。𠄎只有表音的属性,使用频率高。《许王墓志》有州欠 𠄎和、州欠 𠄎和,我(即)曾译为“账之”,均误。后来释读出序数词、亲属称谓等以后,认识才发生了变化。此外学界解释出𠄎不只用为年,也用为父,又用为男。因之,解州欠 𠄎和为“季父之”,是“季父房”的简称。州欠 𠄎其义必与州欠 𠄎和相近或相同。而州欠 𠄎和之前还有限制语 <sup>几女 力主</sup> 𠄎 出𠄎,其义为国舅。据此断定 <sup>几女 力主</sup> 𠄎 出𠄎 州欠 𠄎和之义应为“国舅小翁帐”之简称。𠄎可表记契丹语之翁。翁可用为父。𠄎字实际上可能具有父义。《仁懿哀册》述及其父祖帐,亦用州欠 𠄎和。据《辽史·后妃列传》知其先为回鹘人。由此推测,𠄎一称呼或许来自回鹘语。突厥语族语言谓父为[ɑʈɑ]或[ɑʈɑ]。达斡尔语则谓为[ɑʈɑ:]、[əʈig]。据此我读𠄎为[ɑʈɑ],解其义为父。𠄎字或由茶字制取。

As the author states, it can be easily confused with character 𠄎 (18B66) and because of that it was not distinguished in QY 1985. In 1994's paper of Jishi it was pointed out that they are not fully the same.

It seems that there is an error in N4725R, and that this is the same character as TENT 𠄎 (18B65), but with a slightly different form. In light of this, we think that characters #101 𠄎 and #102 𠄎 in Table 5/Table 6 of N4725R should be unified.

Let us investigate this character more deeply to understand its correct form (𠄎 or 𠄎).

Ching 2002 provides its source (actually, there are very many places where this character occurs, see Liu & Kang 2014, p. 533 etc., but we will list only one mentioned in the above excerpt). It is Epitaph for Prince Xu (许王墓誌), position 3-4:



Pictures: Ching 2002, p. 153 (transcription); Jishi 2012, p. 860 (transcription); Liu & Kang 2014, p. 38 (transcription); Liu 2014, p. 928 (transcription), p. 1182 (rubbing).

From these pictures we conclude:

1) We missed that Jishi 2012 uses the same form as in Ching 2002. The reason: Jishi 2012 listed in his table only selected characters, where he deciphered pronunciation.

2) By this place in the rubbing we see that both forms can fit it. But 𡚮 (18B64) is a better fit and more preferable and more distinguishable from 𡚳 (18B66) than 𡚩 (18B65).

**Conclusion:** 18B64 is not an error and occurs in the epitaphs, but 18B64 and 18B65 should be unified. The correct form of character should be further researched, but it is highly likely that 𡚮 (18B64) is the correct and preferable form for encoding.

## 5. 18B96 𠂔

**Discussion:** This character is specially discussed in N4725R, p. 76–77:

“No. 151 (𠂔). This character is only given in Jishi 1996 (No. 164). He considers the character to be a variant form of 𠂔, but as it occurs contrastively with 𠂔 in the same inscription (in the Epitaph for Emperor Daozong 道宗哀册 𠂔 occurs 3 times, and 𠂔 occurs 13 times) he considers it to be distinct from both 𠂔 and the graphically similar 𠂔 (see Jishi 1996 p. 47 for discussion). The rubbing of an example of this character in the Epitaph for Emperor Daozong is shown in Fig. 18.

However, other scholars have interpreted 𠂔 as either 𠂔 or 𠂔. Moreover, Jishi himself later interprets the character as 𠂔 miswritten as 𠂔 (Jishi 2012 pp. 760 and 766). See Fig. 19 for transcriptions of the text in Fig. 18 as given in Liu & Kang 2014 and Jishi 2012, where the character is transcribed as 𠂔.”

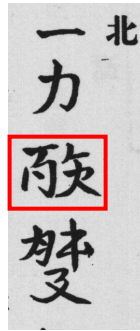
This character as shown in the characters list of Jishi 1996 (p. 446):

163	又	宄	改形	[k'æi]
164	𠂔	𠂔	转制改形	[mor]
165	𠂔	𠂔	本字楷体	[p'u]
166	𠂔	𠂔	转制	[xarpu:l]

Jishi 1996 discusses this character (p. 47):

下文是一力 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔。前二语应是水名。《道宗纪》说“癸亥，如混同江。”癸亥，是正月初二。混同江，各家所指不同。且辽之爵号有混同郡王，似乎混同江没有契丹语名称。本册汉文则说“崩于韶阳川行在所”。韶阳川、混同江或是支派与干流关系。不论韶阳还是混同，与一力之间均非翻译关系。若是同指一水，当是各用其名的关系。一义是北，力音为 [na]，半意译半音译则是“北那”。北那，或是嫩江之某一支流，或即嫩江之契丹语名。《圣宗纪》太平二年春正月，有“如纳水钓鱼”之记载。本册所述之时间亦是正月。由此看来，纳与北那或是一水，或是二水而均注入嫩江或混同江。第三词是“于水”之义，𠂔 之义是江河。《辽史·地理志》祖州条下说“本辽右八部世没里地”。八，当作大。《营卫志》阻午可汗二十部中有右大部。世没里，当作世里没里。世里没里即今之西拉木伦。阿保机祖居其地，故曰世里氏。世里没里又称袅罗个没里，《契丹国志》即有此称。据此，当读 𠂔 为 [mor]。𠂔 据 𠂔 字转制，故读音相近。附位格助词则成于水之义。𠂔 𠂔 形似，但却有别。本册 𠂔 字三见，𠂔 字十三见，《戈志》前者一见，后者二十二见。《礼志》《福志》𠂔 字不合规范，从略。𠂔 𠂔 音近，然又相殊，故构词情况不同。𠂔 𠂔 一词出现频率最高，绝无一处写成 𠂔 者，因此，𠂔 应列入原字表中。可惜《研究》所列原字表中竟未包括 𠂔 字，而其词汇索引则将 𠂔 字纳入 𠂔 类或 𠂔 类，这大概是未及细审字形与词例之故。末一词 𠂔 𠂔，直译当是“曾是”、“曾在”，此处可译为如。合译四语则是“如北那水”。

Liu 2014, p. 878 considers it as 𠄎 (we mentioned that possibility, it is just an example):



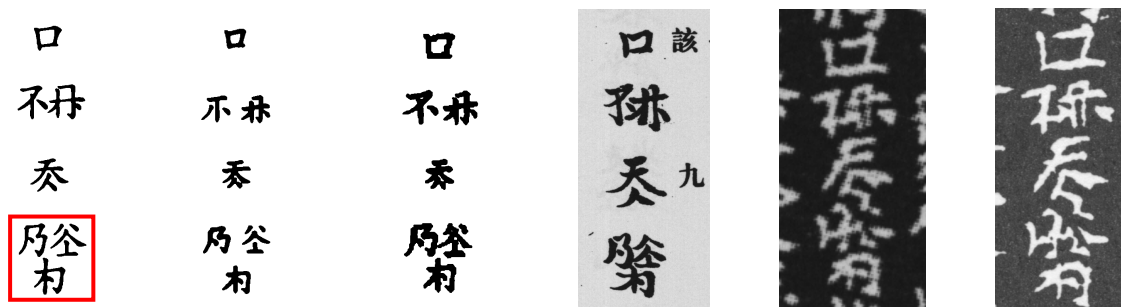
There is another occurrence of this character in Jishi 1996, which we have just found. It is Epitaph for Yelü Renxian (耶律仁先墓誌銘), position 51–51 (Jishi 1996, p. 511):

𠄎	江、河	道 5
𠄎	江、河 (复、领)	纒51

Transcription of this Epitaph in Jishi 1996 gives this form (Jishi 1996, p. 395):

𠄎 考 尺 火 今 丙 𠄎 朱 戈 刺 火 矢 今 生 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

Other scholars (including later Jishi 2012) give here character 𠄎 (18BF5):



Pictures: Ching 2002, p. 180 (transcription); Jishi 2012, p. 510 (transcription); Liu & Kang 2014, p. 100 (transcription); Liu 2014, p. 720 (transcription), p. 1134 (rubbing); Ching 2002, p. 61 (rubbing).

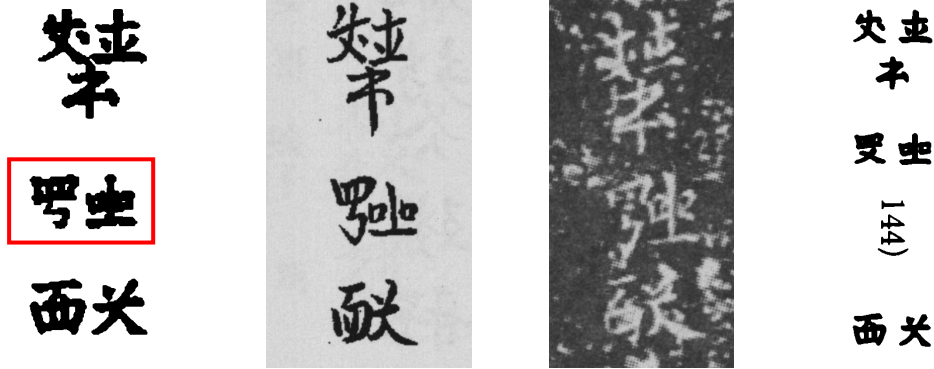
**Conclusion:** It can be left only for compatibility with Jishi 1996, because we do not know other sources, where this form of character (if the interpretation of Jishi is accepted) occurs.

## 6. 18BC5 𠄎

**Discussion:** This character is specially discussed in N4725R, p. 76–77:

“No. 198 (𠄎). This character is attested once only, in the Epitaph for the Prince of Liang (梁國王墓志) at position 24–25 (see Liu & Kang 2014 p. 247 and Liu 2014 p. 956). The rubbing is not clear (see Fig. 20), and Jishi 2012 p. 920 interprets it as 𠄎 (see also his discussion of this character on p. 934 note 144).”

Two important printed sources (Liu 2014 and Liu & Kang 2014) include it:



Pictures: Liu & Kang 2014, p. 247 (transcription); Liu 2014, p. 956 (transcription), p. 1188 (rubbing); Jishi 2012, p. 920 (transcription).

Only Jishi gives here different interpretation: character 𠄎 (18BC4). Commentary of Jishi to this character (Jishi 2012, p. 934, note 144):

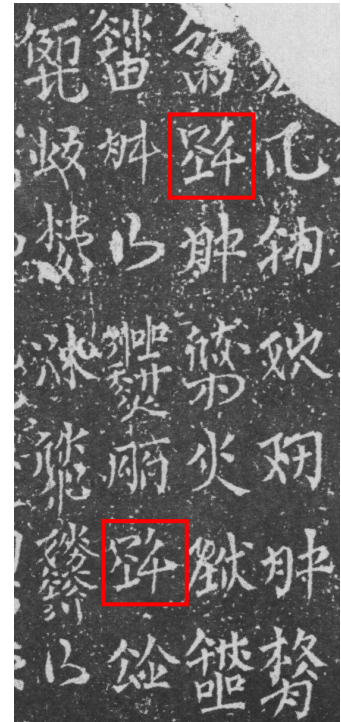
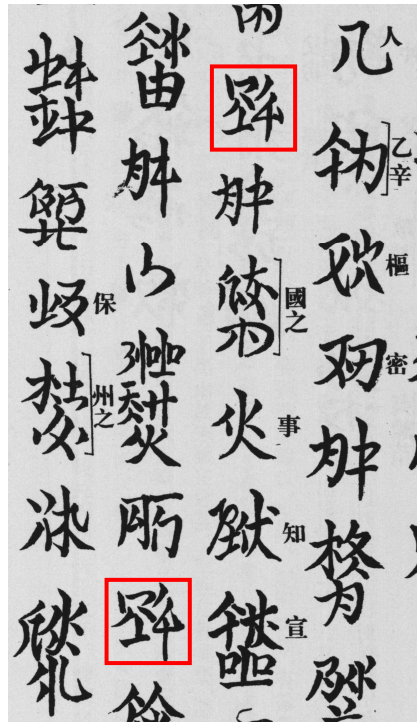
144) 𠄎，抄本下部之𠄎失形，疑誤。是否初見原字，須待續證。當是𠄎之異形。

**Conclusion:** We understand that this character is problematic, but it is important that this character is encoded so that scholars who want to discuss this character and the interpretations of Liu & Kang and other scholars are able to do so. Therefore, we suggest that it should be kept for compatibility.

7. 18BD2 𠄎

**Discussion:** N4725R Fig. 21 (pp. 79–80) shows evidence of use in the Epitaph for the Prefect of Zhuozhou (涿州) or Zezhou (澤州刺史墓誌銘殘石). It also shows the correct glyph form (𠄎), which is different to that given in N4738 (𠄎).

13	12
⋮	⋮
九水	令□
登中	雨
由	𠄎
力丰	力丰
沙	九委
列土	利
禾升	火
火	屋伏
丙万	今英
𠄎	土



Pictures: Liu & Kang 2014, p. 136 (transcription); Liu 2014, p. 960 (transcription) and p. 1189 (rubbing).

**Conclusion:** Keep, as already attested. However, the glyph in N4738 is incorrect, and need to be corrected to match the form 𠄎 used in N4725R.

8. 18BE7 𠂇

**Discussion:** This character appears in Appendix to KSS characters list in QY 1985 with indication of a source of it as 洞<sub>1</sub> 4-5 ② (QY 1985, p. 794):

376 𠂇 377 𠂇 378 𠂇					
376 𠂇	𠂇				
兴 4—24	塔 <sub>1</sub> 1—7 ②				
仁 21—10	𠂇				
道 33—17	洞 <sub>1</sub> 4—5 ②				
377 𠂇					
道 27—23 ②					
令 15—8 ①					

This abbreviation means KSS text named 洞壁墨書 “Inscription on the walls [of the Barihada] cave” (inscription 1, column 4, block 5, character 2). Here is this character in the transcription of this text provided by QY 1985, p. 625 and in the rubbing (plate 33):

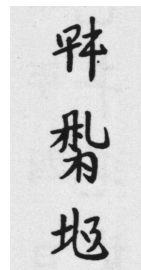
4  
𠂇  
𠂇  
𠂇  
𠂇  
𠂇  
𠂇



Liu & Kang 2014 lists this character twice in the KSS texts: 1) the above mentioned “Inscription in Khitan Small Script written in ink on the walls of the Barihada cave (1)” 巴日哈達洞壁契丹小字墨書之一, position 4-5; 2) newly found “Epitaph for deputy director Yelü” 耶律副部署墓誌銘 [Side 2], position 51-29.

1) Barihada cave inscription (1), position 4-5:

𠂇  
𠂇  
𠂇



Pictures: Ching 2002, p. 257 (transcription); Liu 2014, p. 1059 (transcription). Rubbing (the same as in QY 1985) is given in Ching 2002, p. 93. Liu 2014 misses it.

2) Epitaph for deputy director Yelü, Side 2, position 51–29:

又雨  
杏<sup>レ</sup>  
(221)  
一  
为

又雨  
杏<sup>レ</sup>  
一  
为

又雨<sup>墓之</sup>  
杏<sup>レ</sup>  
一<sup>北</sup>  
为<sup>東</sup>



Pictures: Jishi 2012, p. 816 (transcription), Liu & Kang 2014, p. 178 (transcription); Liu 2014, p. 916 (transcription), p. 1178 (rubbing).

Also transcription of this text in Takeuchi 2012, p. 463 with the same form:

51. 秀 又雨 茂关 一 十 乙 方 只 不 别 央 为 丰 才 奈 伏 全 并 凡 水 今 奈 伏 相 又雨 一 为  
乙 方 欠 朱 关 止 只 安 才 奈 伏 全 并 凡 水 女 册 为 尺 坐 芬 北 秀 女 又雨 杏<sup>レ</sup> 一 为 毛  
方 只 凡 关 止 只 安 丰 丞 央 伏 杰 尔 为 几 伏 又雨 方 及 平 丰 止 币 百 力 冬 丞 弱 小 十  
伏 欠 雨 册 为 公 及 方 安 出 相 仔 生

**Conclusion:** Keep, as this character occurs in original texts and in several studies of them.



### 9. 18BEB 𠃉


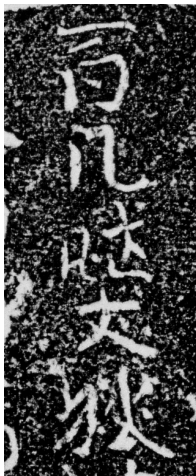
**Discussion:** This character appears in the Table of characters (新拟改拟字音表) in Jishi 2012 without direct indication of a source (Jishi 2012, p. 350):

剂	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	原字
alas ?	psg ?	kurpu	ɟɔ	拟音

Deciphered meaning word list (词语释义表), where this character is arranged between #178 几 and #180 𠃉, provides a clue for its source (Jishi 2012, p. 382):

几	𠃉	几
共几	几达 𠃉	几只 平中 奈此
诗书		尽
	布达 日开 ?	名
夸 𠃉	王 𠃉	戈 𠃉

It is 王讷墓志 (Jishi's unique text name), column 11 or Epitaph for Yelü (Han) Gaoshi (契丹小字耶律 (韓) 高十墓誌銘). Transcriptions and rubbing for this place in the epitaph, position 11-3:

𠃉 𠃉 几 𠃉达 𠃉 (32) 尔火	11 𠃉 几 几达 𠃉 尔火	11 𠃉 几 𠃉达 𠃉 𠃉 娘子		
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------------	--	---

Pictures: Jishi 2012, p. 778 (transcription); Liu & Kang 2014, p. 227 (transcription); Liu 2014, p. 742 (transcription), p. 1137 (rubbing); better quality rubbing.

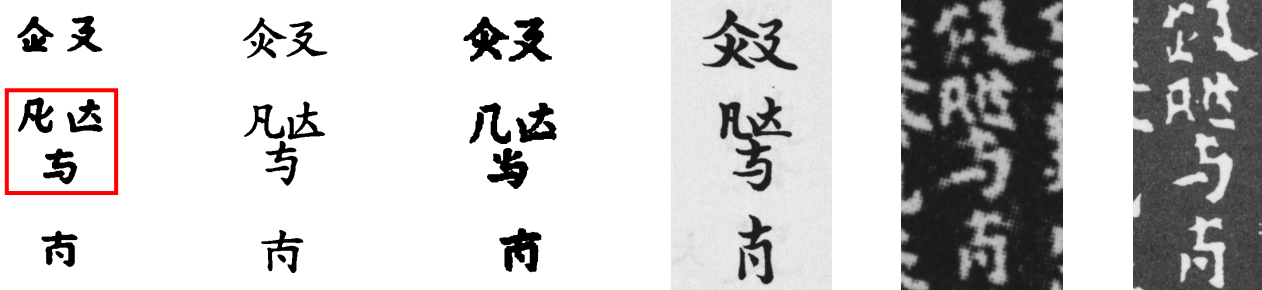
Liu 2014 represents the same form here. Liu & Kang 2014 is obviously mistaken here. Takeuchi 2012, p. 497 lists here another character:

11. 丙 几 口达夫 尔火 力立出茶 伏本欠伏 全并 凡火女 舟力 止安全 丙 令急化 丕 凡  
 和 舟力 杰 火才 公及 曲茶 西关 力半 列化茶 令亦本 全并 凡亦 丙 几 伏行欠伏  
 尔火 力立出茶 用舟亦 曲亦和

But Jishi 2012, p. 783, note 32 (see indication of it above) concluded that it is a mistake (there were two mistaken characters in the previous researches, but Dr. Takeuchi corrected the second) because of bad rubbing and character is 凡:

32) 口达夫，误。口或或或相缀无例。或是凡金之误。存疑。新本作凡，拓本同。从拓本。

We found another occurrence of this character in Jishi 2012. Epitaph for Yelü Renxian (耶律仁先墓誌銘), position 43-33.



Pictures: Jishi 2012, p. 508 (transcription); Ching 2002, p. 78 (transcription); Liu & Kang 2014, p. 96 (transcription); Liu 2014, p. 742 (transcription), p. 1134 (rubbing); Ching 2002, p. 60 (rubbing).

Takeuchi 2012, p. 414 gives here #179 凡 (18BE8):

43. 公火 刃欠凡 凡中凡 业本业本 令丝采 而安 亦本 令艾 业币百北 令平 只平谷丙 北  
 升平伏 毛 羽 令茶又 八 列乃火 西升及北 又考与 伏谷 公及亦茶 舟力采 令生 庚亥  
 力条舟伏 业安中谷与 凡 百介弱关 可全业艾 令冬全 金又 凡达与 丙 亦本中业舟半

All scholars give here different characters which made this place suspicious (and it is, the both published rubbing does not let us decide anything). Anyway, the character in question is the one in Jishi 2012.

The next possible thing is to research, is 18BEB 凡 just an allograph of #179 凡 (18BE8) or mistake for 凡 (18BEA).

**Conclusion:** 18BEB 凡 may be an allograph of #179 凡 (18BE8) or a mistake for 凡 (18BEA). However, 18BEB should be kept until good evidence that it is an error can be provided. Anyway it is necessary to encode it for compatibility with Jishi 2012 no matter what.

10. 18BEE 兀

**Discussion:** This character appears in Appendix to KSS characters list in QY 1985 with indication of a source of it as 椁 3-5 ① (QY 1985, p. 794):

附:							
子							
画 XI-1 ①							七 九 四
节							
画 XXV-2							
<b>兀</b>							
椁 3-5 ①							

This abbreviation means KSS text named 木槨壁面題字 “Inscription on the on the wall of a wooden outer coffin” (column 3, block 5, character 1). Here is this character in the transcription of this text provided by QY 1985, p. 620:

兀  
兀  
兀

Liu 2014 lists this text as 木槨壁面契丹小字題字 and gives the same form (it suggest that he did not change his opinion on this character):

兀  
兀  
兀

Pictures: Liu 2014, p. 1047 (transcription).

Transcription of this text from Ching 2002, p. 251 where decipherment for this block is omitted:

兀  
兀  
兀

The second character in this block QY 1985 deciphers as 𠄎 (QY 1985, p. 781, col. 1, row 4). In other words, 𠄎 should be considered as the deciphered “standard form”, even if in the transcription it is provided as original semi-cursive.

Rubbing or photograph is not provided not in QY 1985, not in Ching 2002, not in Liu 2014.

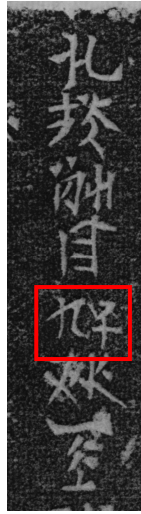
Liu & Kang 2014 indexed this text, but we did not find this block inside their index.

**Conclusion:** Keep. The character is used in the works of Liu Fengzhu, and represents a concrete character in a unique text.



## 12. 18BFC 九

**Discussion:** Wu & Janhunen 2010 indicates that this character occurs only in the Epitaph for Yelü Xiangwen (耶律詳穩墓誌銘) at the position 26–5. Rubbing of that place confirms that form of character is right:



Wu & Janhunen 2010, p. 190:

[26-3/9] 肖中 目 **九** 平 尺 央 一 谷 弓 利 公 全 各 火  
 业 及 全 436.bun 316 457.ul.û.ui NORTH:d ju<sub>3</sub>.177.n s.eng.un  
*p.o.or* ‘[---] [he] became the Field Marshal of the Northern  
 Jurchen’. The sequence 一 谷 弓 利 公 全 各 火  
 NORTH:d ju<sub>3</sub>.177.n s.eng.un ‘Field Marshal of the Northern  
 Jurchen’ denotes the same title as was once held by the tomb  
 owner’s father, Chancellor B.y.én L.a Qa N.u [11-38/39, 12-1],  
 while the block 业 及 全 *p.o.or* means ‘became’ [5-21]. The  
 initial part of the section remains obscure.

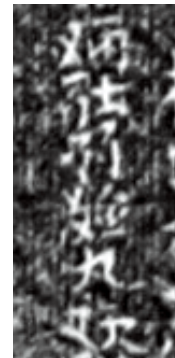
Wu & Janhunen 2010, p. 371:

457 372	366 262	<b>九</b> 平 尺 央	457.ul.û.ui	1	X26-5
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It is included also in the list of characters of Wu & Janhunen 2010 (see Table 5 at N4725R for an extract).

We also found this character in another text, the Epitaph for Hudujin Shenmi (胡睹堇審密墓誌銘), position 12–41:

又 雨		又 雨	
万 土	迁	万 土	遷
孑		孑	
叔 金		叔 金	
<b>九</b>	司	九	司
北 矢	司 (于)	北 矢	司



Pictures: Wu 2011, p. 243 (transcription); Wu 2012, p. 64(209) (transcription), p. 81(192) (rubbing).

It looks like it could be an error for 丸 (18BFD), but we can not be sure from this low quality picture, and trust Wu Yingzhe who transcribed it.

**Note:** Liu Fengzhu considers both Epitaph for Yelü Xiangwen and Epitaph for Hudujin Shenmi to be forgeries. Wu Yingzhe, Juha Janhunen and Nie Hongyin consider the first one to be genuine. Wu Yingzhe and Aisin Gioro Ulhicun consider the second one to be genuine. There is no consensus between scholars. The texts are not included to the KSS Texts Index by Liu & Kang 2014, possibly reflecting the opinion of Liu Fengzhu.

**Discussion:** Keep. It occurs in two KSS texts and research books.





Takeuchi 2012, p. 409 follows Jishi and shows the same character for this place:

14. 凡安全 公半亥当 戈金 叙百 今交防 凡用和 劣火 龙 业及子立半 生本立方夏 乃全  
 邦为 又列方 业及子立半 今非刃 又雨 今金公 冈 杂冬为 尔仄 业及子立半 丙彖 几  
 只火 乃平立为本 公半仇券和 火全公 今生方立半 央平立为本 火为本和 曲和 今亥刈  
 彖伏 业及雨中和 伞 今用 业考和 几 中关 安关 **化** 央券升及比 伏彖尔 迄 坊化谷百  
 符彖火 符为关 亟 仅 只安只火 羽化只币 戈火 又刃全 冈关 今生百当 弱和 由夏 雨  
 全 伏彖伏 火央 亥关 丙关 弱和 及子立半 只平夏 夏券 和亦

Other scholars give here character 𠃉 (18BE8) (Jishi thinks it is a mistake, see his note above):



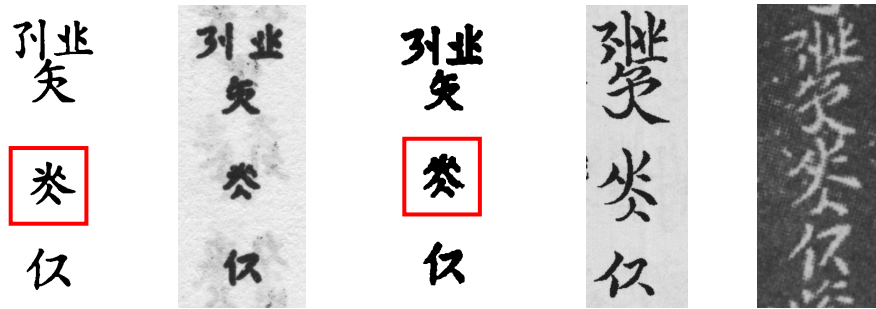
Pictures: Ching 2002, p. 170 (transcription); Liu & Kang 2014, p. 83 (transcription); Liu 2014, p. 700 (transcription), p. 1133 (rubbing); Ching 2002, p. 57 (rubbing).

As a good rubbing is not available, it is difficult to say who is right here. But right part of Jishi's character fully follows the rubbing.

**Discussion:** Keep. This character is specific to one text and occurs in at least three works of Khitan scholars researching this text.

14. 18C48 𠄎

**Discussion:** Liu & Kang 2014 lists this character as only once occurred in KSS texts, in the Epitaph for Yelü Zhixian (耶律智先墓誌銘) at position 10–9.



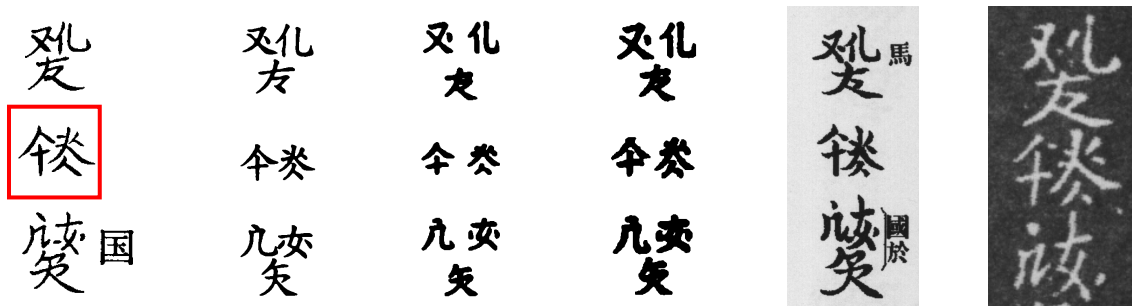
Pictures: Ching 2002, p. 234 (transcription); Jishi 2012, p. 659 (transcription); Liu & Kang 2014, p. 200 (transcription); Liu 2014, p. 802 (transcription), p. 1148 (rubbing).

Only rubbing and Liu 2014 gives almost the same form as provided Liu & Kang 2014.

It seems like 𠄎 (18C48) form does not fully follow the rubbing form, but it is correct and it is an allograph of 𠄎 (18C4B), as some scholars interpret this character. 𠄎 (18C4B) character is known from the time of QY 1985, but it does not mean that it is correct and 𠄎 (18C48) is wrong, because it occurs in one text only too. In fact, as discussed below, 18C48 appears to be the correct form, and 18C4B a mistake.

**Observation on 𠄎 (18C4B)**

QY 1985, p. 762 and Liu & Kang 2014, p. 218 lists this character as only once occurred in KSS texts, in the Epitaph for Late Madam Yelü (故耶律氏銘石) at position 6–27.



Pictures: QY 1985, p. 586 (transcription); Ching 2002, p. 149 (transcription); Jishi 2012, p. 962 (transcription); Liu & Kang 2014, p. 55 (transcription); Liu 2014, p. 983 (transcription), p. 1199 (rubbing).

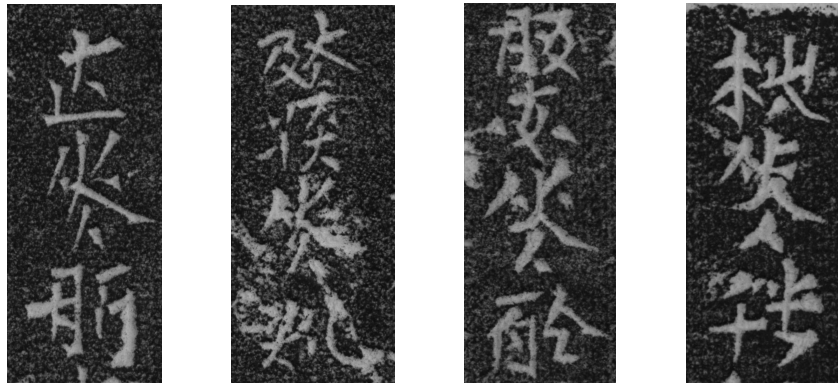
All the sources provide character 𠄎 here.

Actually, this character occurs also in other two texts, which are considered as a forgery by Liu Fengzhu (at least first of them, but it is highly possible that the second too), there is no consensus between scholars on them, and therefore they are not indexed in the Liu & Kang 2014.

The first one is the Epitaph for Yelü Xiangwen (耶律詳穩墓誌銘) (Wu & Janhunen 2010, p. 343):

265	𠄎	ui <sub>2</sub>	4	X10-29 17-28 20-6 23-2
-----	---	-----------------	---	---------------------------

Rubbing of the Epitaph for Yelü Xiangwen, positions 10–29, 17–28, 20–6, 23–2:



Actually in three cases this rubbing shows the form 𠂔 (18C48).

The second is the Epitaph for Yelü Pusuli (耶律蒲速里墓誌碑銘) (Wu 2012, p. 144):

1804.	𠂔	1	PU14-26
1805.	𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 出	1	PU18-20

Transcription and rubbing of the Epitaph for Yelü Pusuli, position 14–26 (Wu 2012, p. 90(183)):

<p>𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 <span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">𠂔</span> 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔</p>	<p>帳 の    娘</p>	
--	-------------------------------------	--

Transcription and rubbing of the Epitaph for Yelü Pusuli, position 18–20 (Wu 2012, p. 92(181)):

<p>𠂔 𠂔 出  𠂔 <span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">𠂔</span> 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 出  𠂔 𠂔</p>	
--	--

**Note:** Character 𠄎 (18C4B) can be also considered as an allograph of character 𠄎 (18C46) and possible of character 𠄎 (18C47) (Wu & Yanhun 2010, p. 184):

[23-1/6] 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎  
*ci.iú ui<sub>2</sub> s.iau s.iang g.ün t.em.l.ge<sub>2</sub>.l.ún*. The final block 𠄎 𠄎  
 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 *t.em.l.ge<sub>2</sub>.l.ún* means unambiguously ‘[he] was  
 conferred [the title of]’ (causative-passive finite past tense).  
 Since 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 *s.iang g.ün* denotes the title ‘general’  
 [11-13/14], the preceding sequence 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 *ci.iú*  
*ui<sub>2</sub> s.iau* must stand for the Chinese syllables 諸衛小 *zhu wei*  
*xiao*, as used in the title 諸衛小將軍 *zhuwei xiao jiangjun*  
 ‘minor general of the guards’. Incidentally, this confirms that  
 the character <sup>265</sup>𠄎 *ui<sub>2</sub>* functions as an allograph of <sup>262</sup>𠄎 *ui*  
 and <sup>263</sup>𠄎 *ui<sup>o</sup>*, though it is possible that both <sup>263</sup>𠄎 *ui<sup>o</sup>* (Kane  
 2009: 67 §2.263) and perhaps particularly <sup>265</sup>𠄎 *ui<sub>2</sub>* were the  
 preferred choice for writing the Liao Chinese syllable corre-  
 sponding to modern *wei*. In practice, the calligraphic mani-  
 festations of the two variants <sup>263</sup>𠄎 *ui<sup>o</sup>* and <sup>265</sup>𠄎 *ui<sub>2</sub>* are not  
 always easy to distinguish from each other. The whole section  
 may, then, be translated as follows: ‘he was conferred the title  
 of minor general of the guards’. Apparently, this is a reference  
 to the tomb owner himself.

**Conclusion:** This character occurs in original texts and its form is correct, so it cannot be deleted. Possibly it could be unified with 𠄎 (18C4B), but it is necessary to keep both forms for compatibility with earlier scholarship.

## 15. 18C5C 捺

**Discussion:** This character was explicitly discussed in Ad Hoc #1 in Yinchuan on 20 August 2016, and the consensus was to encode it as a separate character (see N4736).

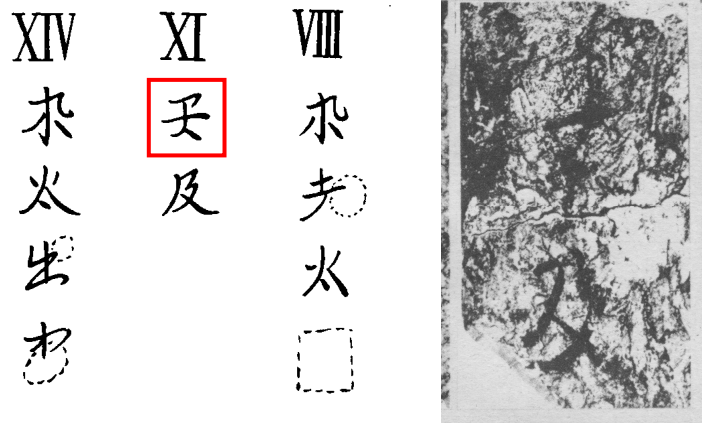
**Conclusion:** Keep, as discussed at Ad Hoc #1.

16. 18C8F 𠄎

**Discussion:** This character appears in Appendix to KSS characters list in QY 1985 with indication of a source of it as 画 XI-1 ① (QY 1985, p. 794):

附:						
𠄎						
画 XI-1 ①						七 九 四
𠄎						
画 XXV-2						
𠄎						
椁 8-5 ①						

This abbreviation means KSS text named 慶陵壁畫題字 “Inscription on the murals in the Qingling tombs” (piece 11, block 1, character 1). Here is this character in the transcription of this text provided by QY 1985, p. 619 and in the rubbing (QY 1985, plate 22):



Liu 2014 lists this text as 慶陵壁畫契丹小字題字 and gives the same form (it suggest that he did not change his opinion on this character):



Pictures: Liu 2014, p. 1045 (transcription) and p. 1213 (rubbing).

Transcription of this text from Ching 2002, p. 250 shows character 夭 (18B28) here:

𠄎	二	𠄎
令	夭	𠄎
及	及	𠄎
𠄎		火
𠄎		丙

Reproduced rubbing of the text is the same (Ching 2002, p. 85) and we do not list it here.

As original writing is not clear it is possible to interpret it differently. It is not a surprise. It does not mean that Ching 2002 or QY 1985/Liu 2014 is correct and other is wrong.

Liu & Kang 2014 indexed this text, but we did not find this piece (numbered XI-1) inside their index. Anyway, they do not consider it as 夭 (18B28), because it is not listed on the entry for this character. Character XI-2 is listed under the entry 及 (18BF6) (p. 241). It possibly means that they just did not find this character in the font (cf. with the same situation for 18B63 𠄎).

**Conclusion:** Keep for compatibility, as it is used in the works of Liu Fengzhu, including Liu 2014.

17. 18C9B 𠄎

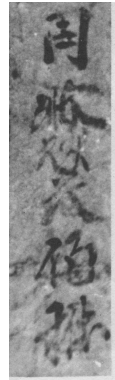
**Discussion:** This character appears in Appendix to KSS characters list in QY 1985 with indication of a source of it as 塔<sub>1</sub> 1-7 ② (QY 1985, p. 794):

376 𠄎 377 𠄎 378 𠄎	
376 𠄎 兴 4—24 仁 21—10 道 33—17  377 𠄎 道 27—23 ② 令 15—8 ①	<div style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">𠄎</div> 塔 <sub>1</sub> 1—7 ②  𠄎 洞 <sub>1</sub> 4—5 ②

This abbreviation means KSS text named 萬部華嚴經塔塔壁題字 “Inscription on the walls of the Wanbu Huayanjing pagoda” (inscription 1, column 1, block 7, character 2). Here is this character in the transcription of this text provided by QY 1985, p. 624 and in the rubbing (plate 31):

因  
 𠄎  
 𠄎  
 𠄎  

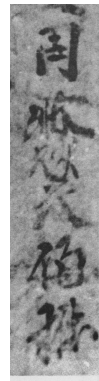
𠄎



Liu 2014 lists this text as 萬部華嚴經塔塔壁契丹小字墨書 “Inscription in Khitan Small Script written in ink on the walls of the Wanbu Huayanjing pagoda” and gives the same form (it suggests that he did not change his opinion on this character):

因  
 𠄎  
 𠄎  
 𠄎  

𠄎



Pictures: Liu 2014, p. 1057 (transcription) and p. 1223 (rubbing).



Transcription of this text from Ching 2002, p. 256 where decipherment for this character is omitted:

田  
 丹  
 丹  
 丹  
 丹  
 丹  
 丹

Reproduced rubbing of the text is the same (Ching 2002, p. 92) and we do not list it here.

Liu & Kang 2014 indexed this text, and list combination 才祭 for this block (Liu & Kang 2014, p. 489):

<p>才祭</p>	<p>335-277</p>	<p>兴 27-13 仁 23-9 仁 29-5 道 6-26 道 13-7 道 37-10 宣 5-28 宣 23-7        许 56-25 仲 4-35 仲 6-23 仲 29-13 仲 29-20 仲 38-34 仲 42-46 先        27-66 先 56-46 先 61-5 先 66-47 宗 17-13 宗 22-1 宗 24-10 宗 24-        21 海 9-11 海 13-11 永 22-18 迪 3-8 迪 29-5 弘 23-16 副 26-10 副        32-7 副 34-10 副 35-4 副 35-21 副 44-14 皇 20-10 宋 17-18 慈 17-4        智 13-22 烈 15-21 烈 17-48 烈 21-33 烈 21-40 奴 33-12 奴 34-21 奴        35-26 奴 37-15 奴 45-2 图 15-14 梁 27-8 梁 27-11 梁 28-15 纒 21-        26 清 19-8 清 20-48 尚 28-10 韩 11-24 塔 I 1-7 塔 I 4-1 宝-下        钱-右</p>	<p>福 29,32,47,66        胡觀古 104</p>
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**Conclusion:** Keep. The character is used in the works of Liu Fengzhu, and represents a concrete character in a unique text.

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