02609 is the simplified form of U+24F08 痂, a character which is used as the name of Western Zhou period bronze vessel (see entry from Hányǔ Dà Zìdiǎn below). The simplified form of this character is required for use in books and articles typeset in simplified characters in order to discuss this bronze vessel, and the original evidence from Zhōngguó Wénwù Jiànshǎng Cídiǎn 中国文物鉴赏辞典 is sufficient evidence of actual use.

Hányǔ Dà Zìdiǎn 漢語大字典 (2010) p. 2892
4.7 Jiǎgǔ Jīnwén Tuòběn

Four questioned characters are used in Ma Rusen 马如森, Jiǎgǔ Jīnwén Tuòběn 甲骨金文拓本 [Rubbings of Oracle Bone and Bronze Scripts] (Shanghai University Press, 2010). Prof. Ma Rusen is an acknowledged expert on early Chinese writing, and we consider that characters used in his book should be encoded.

**02307 (UTC-01450)蚁 (Jiǎgǔ Jīnwén Tuòběn p. 17)**

This character is used to transcribe an oracle bone character that is used as a place name or personal name in oracle bone inscriptions. Additional evidence is provided below.

**Jiǎgǔ Wénzì Biān 甲骨文字编 p. 321 #1046**
《甲骨文簡明詞典》}

第38頁

《甲骨文簡明詞典》
02563 (UTC-01457) 竀 (Jiàngū Jiān wén Tuōběn p. 42)

车，指战车。胡厚宣曰：……卜正面一辞完整，并且记有占辞验辞。验辞里记载着用车打了胜仗，是商代战争史上，一条重要的资料。（并参看，转引自拙文：与马园合写《YH127甲骨坑大龟腹甲（合）6834片试解》，《纪念殷墟 YH127 甲
骨坑南京室内发掘 70周年论文集》，文物出版社，2008年10月，第369—374页）

宋镇豪又曰：“……出动战车征伐牢国，从癸丑日占卜的当天起，至11天后的癸
癸至甲子日黎明之交战车攻抵牢国。”（见注①，第319页）

在漫长的历史进程中，商代多次伐牢。李学勤先生对此多有考证：（牢）甾或写作
‘甾’、‘甾’、‘甾’、‘甾’。在甲古卜辞中写作‘甾’（即本辞之‘甾’——笔

This character is only mentioned in passing in a note, and we cannot find any other
examples of it. Therefore we withdraw 02563.

02695 (UTC-01448) 盜 (Jiàngū Jiān wén Tuōběn p. 11)

盜（见拓本原字形）从水、从人、从皿、隶定写作‘盜’，象意字 盜与盜同源。盗，
浇水洗手 盜 浇水浴人，盗本字。《说文》篇“盗，私利物也。从次，次欲皿者。”
（第181页上栏）又，《说文》篇“欲，贪欲也。从欠，谷声。”（第179页上栏）欲、
浴古音余屋音同，欲通浴。《说文》篇“欲，浴身也。从水谷声。”（第237页上栏）
“盗”释“浴”也。卜辞借用作地名。

This character is used to transcribe an oracle bone character that is used as a place name in
oracle bone inscriptions. It is usually transcribed as U+76DC 盜, but some authors prefer to
transcribe it according the structure of the original oracle bone script character as 盜.
There is no reason not to encode it.
This is an alternative transcription of an oracle bone script character that is sometimes transcribed as U+2C6F6 羦, as shown below. The character 矢 is an arrow, whereas 至 is an arrow hitting the ground, and in oracle bone script the only difference between 矢 and 至 is that 至 is written with an extra horizontal line at the bottom. When we look at the actual oracle bone script character (shown below), there is no horizontal line beneath the two arrows, so Prof. Ma is correct to transcribe the character as 羦 rather than 羦. Therefore 0282 should be encoded so that scholars can use the correct transcription character.
4.8 Buried Ideas

51 transcription characters for Warring States period bamboo text characters used in Prof. Sarah Allan’s book *Buried Ideas* (SUNY Press, 2015) were questioned in the comments by Japan. Prof. Sarah Allan of Dartmouth University in USA is one of the leading scholars of early Chinese writing outside China, and asked us to help encode these characters in Unicode because she needs to be able to handle these characters as Unicode text in her research. Moreover in her position as editor of the academic journal *Early China* she has been editing a number papers on bamboo texts by other scholars which use unencoded transcription characters, many of which occur multiple times in different papers by different authors. The fact that many of these characters are not currently representable in Unicode causes problems to academics such as Prof. Allan and the publishing houses which publish this material.

There is already ample precedent for encoding transcription characters for ancient forms of Chinese characters, such as those used on oracle bone and bronze vessel inscriptions. With the discovery over the last twenty years or so of large numbers of bamboo texts from Warring States period tombs, there has been a rapid growth in the number of academic studies on bamboo texts and the characters used to write them. It is essential to encode transcription characters for bamboo texts used by modern scholars to facilitate their research and the interchange of these texts in electronic format.

The Chinese translation of Prof. Allan’s book, *Buried Ideas*, is scheduled to be published by the Commercial Press (商務印書館), and having all the transcription characters used in the book encoded in Unicode will obviously facilitate the translation and publication process, and will be essential for scholars who wish to quote from or critique Prof. Allan’s book. We therefore consider that there is an urgent need to encode all the proposed characters from this book, and that they should all be kept in IRG Working Set 2015.

4.9 A Concordance to Fascicle Three of the Inscriptions from the Yin Ruins

19 transcription characters for oracle bone script characters from Ken-ichi Takasima’s *A Concordance to Fascicle Three of the Inscriptions from the Yin Ruins* (Taipei: Academia Sinica, 1985) were questioned in the comments by Japan.

We provide additional evidence for ten of these characters below, and we withdraw the other nine characters. We have reviewed all the characters proposed from this source, and there are a number of characters which are either written somewhat differently in other sources or which we cannot find evidence for in other sources. We therefore withdraw 61 other characters from this source, pending further study. See the list of withdrawn characters at the front of this document.
02022 (UTC-01324) 潤 (Concordance p. 118)

Jiāgǔwén Jiānmìng Cídiǎn 甲骨文簡明詞典 p. 282
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>汰</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 00045 (A7)</td>
<td>00270 正 (A7)</td>
<td>01523 反 (A7)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>02757 (A7)</td>
<td>02758 (A7)</td>
<td>03216 正 (A7)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>09505 (A7)</td>
<td>10539 正 (A7)</td>
<td>14003 正 (A7)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14536 正 (A7)</td>
<td>15325 (A7)</td>
<td>08605 正 (AB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15326 (AB)</td>
<td>15329 (AB)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. 20319 (A2)</th>
<th>00270 反 (A7)</th>
<th>09322 正 (A7)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17997 正 (A7)</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
潜泽

按：陈氏义

《说文解字》："潜，行水时也。从水，深声。一曰，古登声。"
斃 (Concordance p. 176)

《甲骨文簡明詞典》 p. 19
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3456</th>
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<td>04855 (A7)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>05708 正 (A6)</td>
<td>04366 (A7)</td>
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</table>
甲骨文簡明詞典  p. 326
01514 (UTC-01429) 敝 (Concordance p. 430)

Jiǎgǔwén Jiānmíng Cìdiǎn 甲骨文簡明詞典 p. 306
<table>
<thead>
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<th>2284</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>亃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10198 正 (A6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 圜 1047 (B3) 地名。 | 續補 5.337.4 (B3) |
01511 (UTC-01432) 罵 (Concordance p. 431)

Jiǎgǔ Wénzi Biàn 甲骨文字編 p. 1065 #3441

01502 (UTC-01434) 罵 (Concordance p. 434)

Jiǎgǔ Wénzi Biàn 甲骨文字編 p. 275 #0922
0815

按：合集五五六系八正統云：
乃與節庶有闕之動間，
於「身」「朕」均有別。
5. *Comments on Postponed Characters*

The following are the UK comments on pending unifications listed in IRGN2155CJKWSet 2015Postponed.pdf.

**S/N 02465 (UTC-01741)** 當
Pending unification with 02462.
Agree to unification.

**S/N 01679 (UTC-01746)** 桤
Pending unification with U+6803 桤
01679 is the Chinese simplified form of U+6AD4 桤, and U+6803 桤 is a Japanese simplified form that is also derived from U+6AD4 桤. Therefore 01679 and U+6AD4 are cognate, and as the glyph difference is minor we agree that 01679 should be unified with U+6AD4.

**S/N 02170 (UTC-02919)** 亽
Pending unification with U+7097 亽
Agree to unification.

**S/N 01752 (UTC-02922)** 榸
Pending unification with U+2363B 榸
Agree to unification.

**S/N 00553 (UTC-02957)** 啥
Pending unification with U+20C3C 啥
00553 is not cognate with U+20C3C, and the two characters have different right hand elements. 00553 has U+5E02 市 shì on the right hand side, and is a character used in the Sichuan dialect of Mandarin Chinese, where it is pronounced *nau* and means "to poison". On the other hand, U+20C3C 啥 is pronounced pò and of unknown meaning (see Kangxi Dictionary p. 1589), and has U+5DFF 市 fú/pó as its right hand side. According to PnP draft 2.1.3: "Ideographs with different glyph shapes that are unrelated in historical derivation (non-cognate characters) are not unified no matter how similar their glyph shapes may be." Therefore 00553 should not be unified with U+20C3C.
6. Comments on Unified Characters

The following are the UK comments on unifications listed in IRGN2155CJKWSet2015UnifiedWithdrawn.pdf.

S/N 02204 (UTC-01462) 瑷

Unified with U+24261 瑷

The difference in glyph shape between 02204 and U+24261 is not minor, and the two bottom components should not be considered to be unifiable minor variants. We can find not precedent for unifying characters with these two components, and the occurence of both characters as separate entries in Zhōnghuá Zihài 中华字海 argues against unification.

Zhōnghuá Zihài 中华字海 p. 974


S/N 03555 (UTC-01950) 榖

Unified with U+82B2 谡

03555 is not cognate with U+82B2, and the characters have different glyph shapes. 03555 is the simplified form of U+83D5 谽 lún "a type of plant", whereas U+82B2 谿 is a variant form of U+82B1 花 huā "flower". Unifying 谿 and 谽 is a very bad idea as it will mean that U+82B2 will be treated as the simplified form of U+83D5, and so applying a ToTraditional operation to U+82B2 will result in it changing to an unrelated non-cognate character.

Moreover, 谿 and 谿 do not have the same glyph form in China, and the glyph forms are not interchangeable. In China the simplified component 仑 lún is written with the slanted stroke not going through the bent stroke (匕); whereas the bottom component of U+82B2 谿 is written with the slanted stroke going through the bent stroke (匕). Therefore 03555 and U+82B2 have distinctly different glyph shapes in China.

According to PnP draft 2.1.3: "Ideographs with different glyph shapes that are unrelated in historical derivation (non-cognate characters) are not unified no matter how similar their glyph shapes may be." This applies to 谿 and 谿.
We also note that the two characters are also encoded separately in two different GB standards, as shown below.

**GB 7589-87 code point 7232 showing 03555 芭 (simplified form of 莨)**

![GB 7589-87 code point 7232 showing 03555 芭 (simplified form of 莨)](image)

**GB 16500-1998 code point 4124 showing U+82B2 花 (variant form of 花)**

![GB 16500-1998 code point 4124 showing U+82B2 花 (variant form of 花)](image)

On the basis of the above discussion, we strongly consider that 03555 should not be unified with U+82B2, and we request that 03555 is added back IRG Working Set 2015.

**S/N 05051 (UTC-02343) 罿**

Unified with U+9B17 齿

05051 is the simplified character corresponding to U+9B17 齿, and simplified characters cannot be unified with the corresponding traditional form. The component 齿 in 05051 is a simplified component, and not unifiable with the non-simplified component 齿 in U+9B17, as evidenced by these pairs:

- U+748A 齿 and U+2B7A9 齿 (Ext. D)
- U+4761 齿 and U+2C94A 齿 (Ext. E)
- U+93CB 齿 and U+2CB6E 齿 (Ext. E)
- U+29798 齿 and U+2CCCF 齿 (Ext. E).

Note that 04374 (UTC-02093) 齿, which has the same component 齿, was explicitly not unified with U+409D 齿 at IRG46. Clearly it is a mistake to unify 05051 with U+9B17, and we request that 05051 is added back to IRG Working Set 2015.
7. Other Issues

In IRGN2155CJK-Working_Set2015v2.0_Attributes.xls, 00109 ❖ (UTC-02933) and 00110 ❖ (UTC-02934) are noted as Radical #85 水. We think this must be a mistake for Radical #42 小.
Bibliography for Additional Sources


