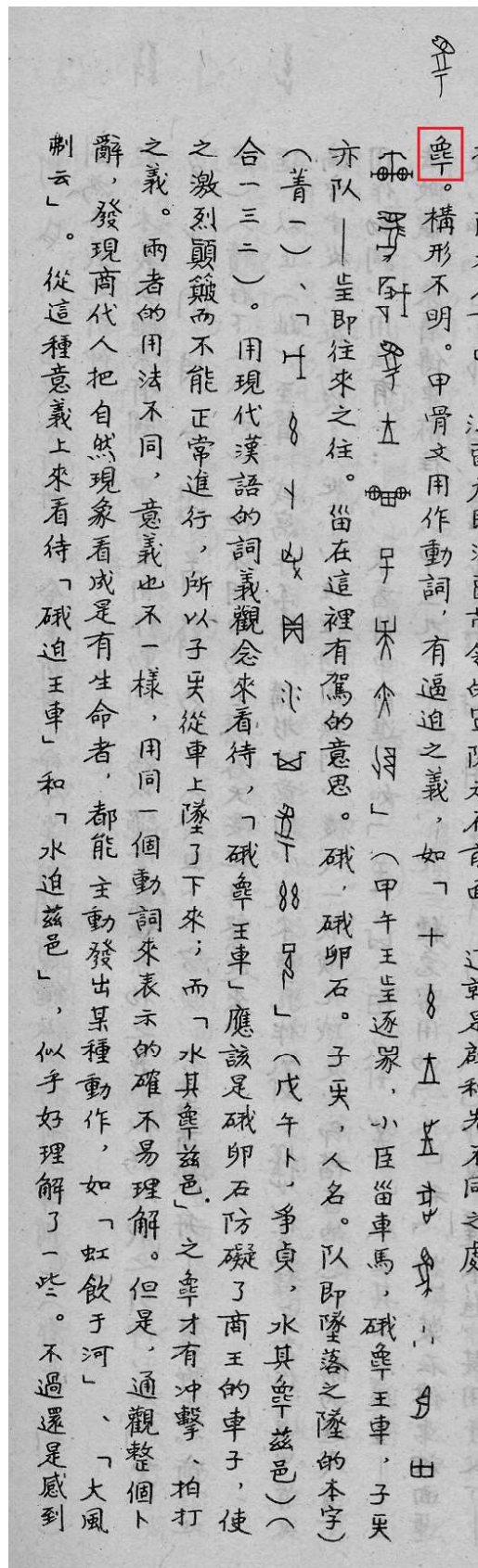


𪚩

饒宗頤「按輦即瘞癘。禮記祭法：『瘞埋于泰折，祭地也。』戊午卜，爭貞且乙其輦。糸邑。……（殷綴一三二）此卜有事于祖乙，因行瘞癘之禮。」（通考三七二葉）（補通考一〇〇葉）饒宗頤曰：『輦即輶字，楚辭九歌：『旌雨輪兮繫四馬。』輶輪與輦車，語正相同。』（通考一二九八葉）

饶宗颐「癸巳卜，殷贞：旬亡田。王国曰：出」希！若躬（扔）。甲午，……马戮  
 狸（狸）王车。……（字港二·二四）按他辞云：曰：水其狸兹邑。日（屯）乙三一六二）  
 如狸读为埋，与此日埋王车日义同。埋于水与土中俱曰狸，集韵十六怪狸薤一字。引周礼曰狸  
 沉山林川泽中，即瘞埋之埋，（非禦字）……（通考一〇〇页）



**𠩺壺** 西周中期。1976年12月出土于陕西省扶风县庄白家一号青铜窖藏。

高65.4厘米，口径19.7厘米，重25.5公斤。这是西周中期后段新兴的形体庞大的壶型。盖有捉手，捉手内饰有鸟纹，绕以重环纹带。盖缘饰有窃曲纹。壶为细颈，饰有波带纹两周，两侧有兽首耳衔环。腹部外鼓，饰有波带纹。圈足上饰有窃曲纹。盖上有铭文12行60字，大意



是：有周王三年九月丁巳，周王在郑地举行飨礼，周王命虢叔召入**𠩺**，赏给羔俎；己丑，周王在句陵举行飨礼，王命师寿召入**𠩺**，又赏给彘俎。**𠩺**拜谢天子的厚赐，作亡祖亡父的祭器，以纪荣宠。此器形体庞大，纹饰圆转流畅，图案新颖，开西周晚期革新花纹的先河。此器应是周孝王时期的作品。其形制规整沉稳，纹饰繁简适度，与器形十分协调，其装饰效果极佳。

现藏陕西省周原扶风县文管所。

02609 is the simplified form of U+24F08 𠩺, a character which is used as the name of Western Zhou period bronze vessel (see entry from *Hànyǔ 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.

*Hànyǔ Dà Zìdiǎn* 漢語大字典 (2010) p. 2892

**𠩺** [𠩺壺] 器名。1976年12月15日陕西省扶风县出土。《多友鼎》有此字。容庚《金文編》卷三以为此字与《書·費誓》“淮夷、徐戎並興”之“興”相类。

#### 4.7 Jiǎgǔ Jīnwén Tuòběn








Four questioned characters are used in Ma Rusen 馬如森, *Jiǎgǔ Jīnwén Tuòběn* 甲骨金文拓本 [Rubblings 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) 𪚩 (*Jiǎgǔ Jīnwén Tuòběn* p. 17)

③⑧ 𪚩 yòu, 地名。郭沫若释：“𪚩国在殷之北。”（同注①⑦，第 439 页）李学勤先生释：“……可知𪚩在敦北。它是土方所侵扰之地，应在太行山北，山西省境。”（同注⑫，第 22 页）“山西省浑源县的南边。”（同合 6057 片注⑧，第 620 页彭释）

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* 甲骨文字編 p. 321 #1046

1046 𪚩	1.  00137 反 (A7)	 17560 白 (A7)	
	2.  04547 (A7)	 06057 反 (A7)	
	3.  花 115 (C5)	 花 493 (C5)	 花 493 (C5)

筭。从女竹聲。帚安之私名。據卜辭記載，一、帚安與貞卜之事有關，如「**貞**：貞（貞）」。二、**貞**（帚安示五屯，小掃——婦安交納五對甲骨，小掃收到。示，動詞，交納，貢入之意。屯，量詞，表示一對即兩塊之義，這裡指卜問用的甲骨。小掃，是收到甲骨的人的簽名）（粹一四九一）；三、**貞**是**貞**的配偶，駐守在商的邊境，如「**貞**：貞（貞）」。

王固曰：有帚，其有來鼓（艱）。乞（迄）至九月辛卯，允有來鼓（艱），自此。**貞**妻安告曰：土方掃我田十人——帚，指人鬼所作之祟。鼓或寫作姁，正反無別讀作艱，有災禍、凶咎之義。允，副詞，其義為「信」，在此有「的確」、「果然」的意思。妻，配偶之義。**貞**妻安，**貞**的配偶安。掃，侵伐之義」（菁六）。西周以來，某人之妻，即使地位高至皇后，也只能對內，不能對外。如果在特殊情況之下要干預政事，比如呂雉、慈禧，還得弄一個男性的傀儡放在前臺。像武則天那樣以一個女人出面當皇帝，完全是偶然的，特殊的，與社會習俗不相容的個別現象。商代則基本不同。最根本的原因則是社會性質有別。至少，商代還不是父權、夫權佔絕對統治地位的社會，婦女還不是男性的附屬物，男女之間的平等地位，比起西周以後要強得多。僅從這一點來看，商代不像是奴隸社會，而是處於原始社會末期，母權制的痕迹還有所保留。

**02563** (UTC-01457) 𪚩 (*Jiǎgǔ Jīnwén Tuòběn* p. 42)

- ⑬ 车，指车战。胡厚宣曰：“……卜正面一辞完整，并且记有占辞验辞。验辞里记载着用战车打了胜仗，是商代战争史上，一条重要的资料。”（并参看，转引自拙文：与马国合写《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：“……出动战车征伐畎国，从癸丑日占卜的当天起，至 11 天后的癸亥至甲子日黎明之交战车攻抵畎国。”（见本注⑪，第 319 页）

在漫长的历史进程中，商代多次伐畎。李学勤先生对此多有考证：（畎）𪚩或写作“𪚩”、“𪚩”、“𪚩”、“𪚩”，在武丁卜辞中写作“𪚩”（即本辞之“畎”——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) 𪚩 (*Jiǎgǔ Jīnwén Tuòběn* p. 11)

- ⑭ 𪚩（见拓本原字形）从水、从人，从皿，隶定写作“𪚩”，象意字。𪚩与盥同源。盥，浇水洗手，𪚩，浇水浴人，盗本字。《说文》欠部：“盗，私利物也。从次，次欲皿者。”（第 181 页上栏）又，《说文》欠部：“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》水部：“浴，洒身也。从水谷声。”（第 237 页上栏）“𪚩”释“浴”也。卜辞借用作地名。

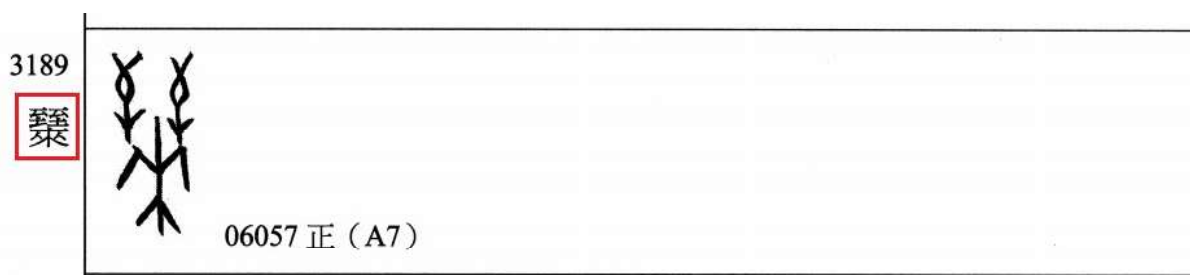
This character is used to transcribe an oracle bone character that is used as a place name in oracle bone inscriptions. It is usually transcribed as U+76DC 盗, but some authors prefer to transcribe it according the structure of the original oracle bone script character as 𪚩. There is no reason not to encode it.

02823 (UTC-01453) 𢆶 (*Jiǎgǔ Jīnwén Tuòběn* p. 26)

- ②9 𢆶 晋的异体字。卜辞从双矢，从曰，写作𢆶（合 19568），金文《晋人簠》字形与卜辞同。杨树达曰：“……今定晋者，箭之古文。……象两矢插入器中之形。……”《说文》：“晋，进也。……”（第 138 页上栏）（参见拙作同合 137 片注⑪，第 0497 “晋”字）此字从𢆶，从来，“来”亦有“进”义，故训为晋之异构。又因古晋在山西，因以为“𢆶”矣。“𢆶地，与示邻近，……当地与晋水有关。《汉书·地理志》，太原郡晋阳县下，班固自注：‘故《诗》唐国。周成王灭唐封叔虞，……晋水所出，东入汾。’其水在今山西省太原市西南。可见示、𢆶地相近，与卜辞所言大体相合。”（同本注⑧彭释，第 625 页）

This is an alternative transcription of an oracle bone script character that is sometimes transcribed as U+2C6F6 𢆶, 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 𢆶 rather than 𢆶. Therefore 0282 should be encoded so that scholars can use the correct transcription character.

*Jiǎgǔ Wénzì Biān* 甲骨文字編 p. 967 #3189



#### 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.

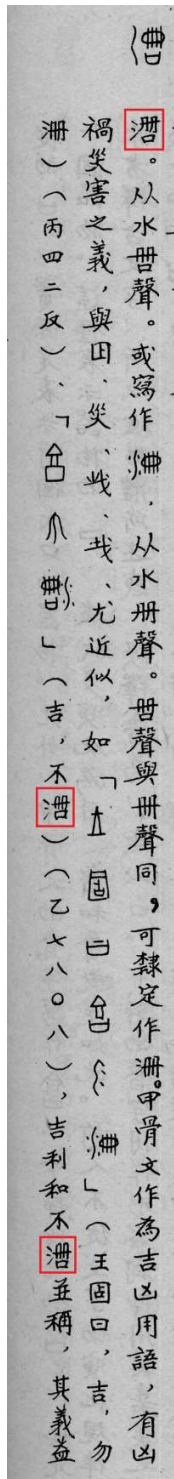
There is already ample precedent for encoding transcription characters for ancient forms of Chinese characters, such as those used on oracle bone and bronze vessel inscriptions. With the discovery over the last twenty years or so of large numbers of bamboo texts from Warring States period tombs, there 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*



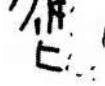
19 transcription characters for oracle bone script characters from Ken-ichi Takasima's *A Concordance to Fascicle Three of the Inscriptions from the Yin Ruins* (Taipei: Academia Sinica, 1985) were questioned in the comments by Japan.




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.









3716



酒

1.  00045 (A7)  00270 正 (A7)  01523 反 (A7)

 02757 (A7)  02758 (A7)  03216 正 (A7)

 09505 (A7)  10539 正 (A7)  14003 正 (A7)

 14536 正 (A7)  15325 (A7)  08605 正 (AB)

 15326 (AB)  15329 (AB)

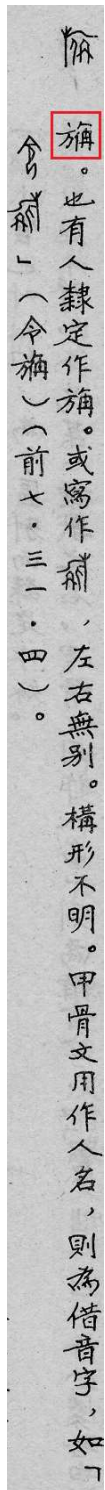
2.  20319 (A2)  00270 反 (A7)  09322 正 (A7)

 17997 正 (A7)



01545 (UTC-01325) 旃 (Concordance p. 119)

Jiǎgǔwén Jiǎnmíng Cídiǎn 甲骨文簡明詞典 p. 179



3021

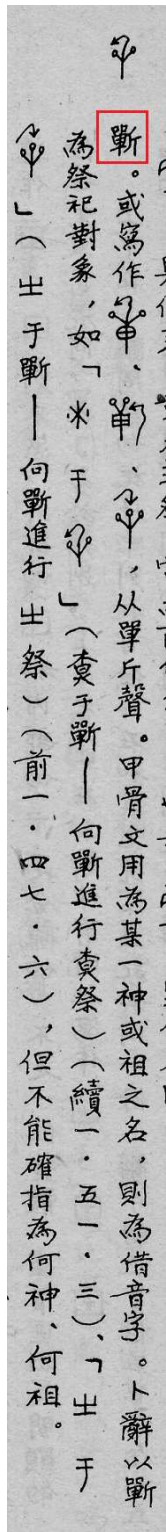
旃

旃

旃

裘錫圭  
東簡令「國」。  
東簡令國。  
東簡令國。  
據二  
82

「整组的旃和吳曾与缶同见于一块占卜令國」之多的卜骨：





1732

𢇛

推

𢇛

𢇛

𢇛 孫詒讓 𢇛 从佳从支，疑當為難之省。周禮秋官有難氏，蓋即此官也。（癸卯即難之隸）  
（舉例下四五葉下）








王裏 「古𢇛字。蓋釋佳。亦見詩𢇛𢇛。」（類纂存疑第三第二十葉下）

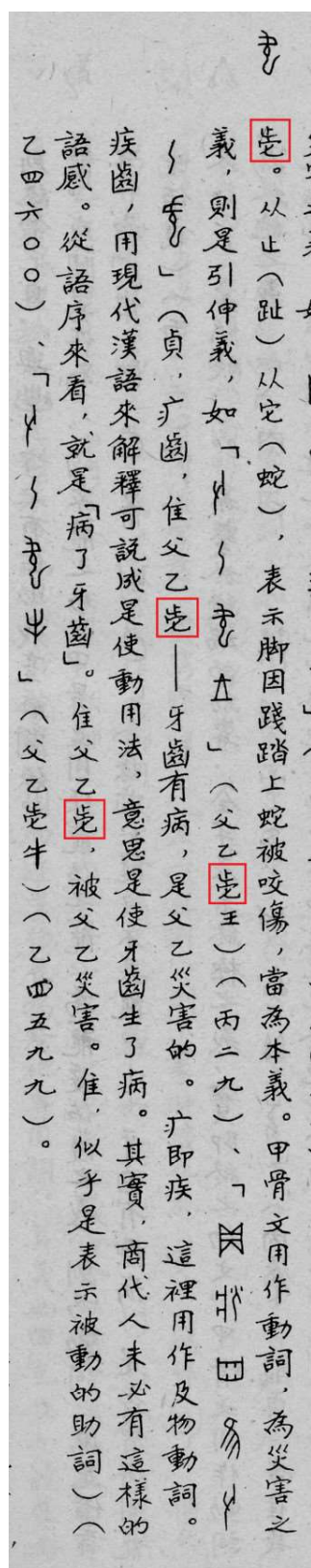
商承祚 「與𢇛𢇛同。孝𢇛𢇛與此同。」（類編三卷十九葉）

楊樹達 「𢇛疑當讀為罪。」（卜辭求義四三葉上）

**01732** (UTC-01380) 𩇛 (*Concordance* p. 257)

*Jiǎgǔ Wénzì Biān* 甲骨文字編 p. 1067 #3456

3456 𩇛	1.		04855 (A7)		04855 (A7)		04855 (A7)		04855 (A7)
	2.		05708 正 (A6)		04366 (A7)		04855 (A7)		



待

一、吳其昌「樓上薛中有「巷」，亡「巷」對「舉者」，如云：「貞南庚，巷，貞南庚，不巷。」  
 一、三、八、又有「少」，不「少」，對「舉者」，如云：「佳大庚，少巷，大庚，不「少」巷。」  
 一、二、五、亡「巷」，不「巷」之外，又有作「弗巷」者，如云：「貞父庚，弗巷。」  
 一、三、九、六、亡「巷」下或綴以「王」字，如云：「貞王，貞不巷。」  
 一、或綴以「我」字，如本片之「巷我」，不「巷我」及与本「貞寅尹，巷我，貞寅尹，不巷」。  
 一、五、二、一、貞父甲，不「巷我」，一、二、八、不「巷我」，亦得有易作「亡巷」者。  
 一、前、一、五、二、一、考以上各辭，亡「巷」之語，无一不施之于祭后，知其意與「亡」  
 我「者」，「亡」者等矣。卜辭且有一片其上下節文，亡「尤」與「亡巷」相道間通用者，  
 九、一、亡「尤」，尤足為「亡巷」即等「亡尤」之証也。故羅振玉氏即以「說文」之「無它」釋卜辭之  
 亡「巷」，為得其實矣。羅之言曰：「說文解字：「它，虫也。上古艸居患它，故相問：无它。」  
 亡「巷」，為得其實矣。羅之言曰：「說文解字：「它，虫也。上古艸居患它，故相問：无它。」

泚

𠂇  
 𠂇  
 𠂇

（殷釋中十葉下）

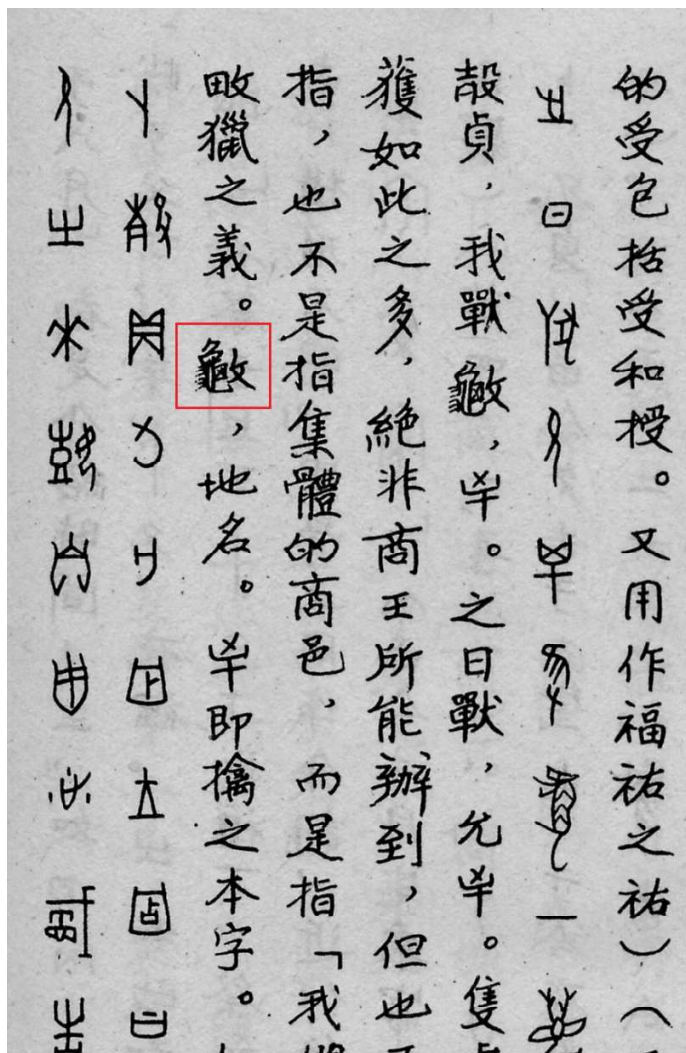
「从水北，北亦聲，其从𠂔者水省也。此當是水北曰洎；洎。今从內聲者，殆

唐蘭「卜辭習見𠂔字，皆人誤釋為汙者，余以為𠂔字。卜辭用為他名，即洮也。壺大姚字偏旁作𠂔，漢器亦多以此。見陰文編陰文續編則通寫其一人。說文引古文作𠂔，是水形之𠂔稍低，而外誤為𠂔。此猶乖本作鼎，而說文誤从𠂔作簠，書今北三苗，虞翻本作𠂔也。是即𠂔字無疑，要非象聲所者。」（天壤文釋八葉）

商承祚「王微君說：『水北曰汭，僅見尚書偽孔傳。毛傳云：『汭，水涯也。』鄭云『汭，之言內也。』許云：『汭，水相入也。』無水北之說。此字从水北，未可遽以為汭字。』附此特考。』

又詩陳邦福  
序云：「樞案：武王克商，分朝歌而此謂之邶，卜解有邶，有南邶。余頗疑朝歌此為邶，朝歌南為邶，與鄘相近，鄭氏詩譜所謂：「自紂城而北謂之邶，南謂之鄘，東謂之衛。」是也。  
(辨疑六葉下)

于省吾：「契文𠄎字亦作𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎等形，字當為兆之初文。說文辨，灼龜柝也。古文作𠄎。金文編以𠄎歸列於姚下。按：𠄎從水从步，即涉，蓋兆之變體。金文兆及從兆之字罕見。惟晚期之姚壺，姚從兆作𠄎。新嘉量，鹿從兆作𠄎。京兆官弩鐵，兆作𠄎。清田鑑，兆作𠄎。是兆字玉漢時猶中從水，左右從人，其右旁所以人，蓋作倒形者，因隨中間；曲壺以作勢非。說文兆作𠄎，反不似漢金文之𠄎存初形。兆為兆及逃之本字，兆字中本從水，後世作洮，左傾水旁，因用各有當，以資識別，𠄎永為游永，淺槽水作泳；益為盈益，淺槽水作溢，是其例也。上古洪水為患，初民苦之，𠄎字象兩人均背水外向，自有逃避之意，今作逃為淹起字。莊子天下：『兆于變化。』釋文：『兆本強作逃。』廣雅釋詁：『兆避也。』是兆避古通用。契文兆



2284

龜



10198 正 (A6)



32996 (B3)



32997 (B3)



屯 1047 (B3) 地名。



續補 5.337.4 (B3)

1878

𪚩

𪚩



甲骨文所  
九一九頁

按：字从「龜」从「文」，隸當作「𪚩」。在卜辭皆為地名。  
地名。在武丁時期就作為殷王田獵地出現（見《內解》二八四）。  
小屯南地

1827


**01511** (UTC-01432) 𩇛 (*Concordance* p. 431)

*Jiǎgǔ Wénzì Biān* 甲骨文字編 p. 1065 #3441

3441		02274 正 (A7)		02274 正 (A7)
𩇛				

**01502** (UTC-01434) 𩇛 (*Concordance* p. 434)

*Jiǎgǔ Wénzì Biān* 甲骨文字編 p. 275 #0922

0922		05658 (A7)
𩇛		

0815

𠂔

𠂔

乃與師旅有關之動詞，與「𠂔」、「𠂔」均有別。  
按：《合集》五六一五八正辭云：

## **5. Comments on Postponed Characters**

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

### **S/N 02465 (UTC-01741) 𪛗**

Pending unification with 02462.

Agree to unification.

### **S/N 01679 (UTC-01746) 𪛗**

Pending unification with U+6803 𪛗

01679 is the Chinese simplified form of U+6AD4 𪛗, and U+6803 𪛗 is a Japanese simplified form that is also derived from U+6AD4 𪛗. 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) 𪛗**

Pending unification with U+7097 𪛗

Agree to unification.

### **S/N 01752 (UTC-02922) 𪛗**

Pending unification with U+2363B 𪛗

Agree to unification.

### **S/N 00553 (UTC-02957) 𪛗**

Pending unification with U+20C3C 𪛗

00553 is not cognate with U+20C3C, and the two characters have different right hand elements. 00553 has U+5E02 𪛗 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 𪛗 is pronounced *pō* and of unknown meaning (see Kangxi Dictionary p. 1589), and has U+5DFF 𪛗 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 IRGN2155CJKWSet2015 UnifiedWithdrawn.pdf.

### S/N 02204 (UTC-01462) 𪛗

Unified with U+24261 𪛗

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 occurrence of both characters as separate entries in *Zhōnghuá Zìhǎi* 中华字海 argues against unification.

*Zhōnghuá Zìhǎi* 中华字海 p. 974

𪛗 同“兕”。见《说文》。  
𪛗 同“兕”。见《龙龕》。

### S/N 03555 (UTC-01950) 𪛗

Unified with U+82B2 𪛗

03555 is not cognate with U+82B2, and the characters have different glyph shapes. 03555 is the simplified form of U+83D5 薔 lún "a type of plant", whereas U+82B2 𪛗 is a variant form of U+82B1 花 huā "flower". Unifying 𪛗 and 𪛗 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, 𪛗 and 𪛗 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 (乚); whereas the bottom component of U+82B2 𪛗 is written with the slanted stroke going through the bent stroke (乚). 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 𪛗 and 𪛗.

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 苍 (simplified form of 薈)**

72 区	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01 19	<small>幸 艮(艮) 艸(艸)</small> 糲																		
20 39	苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳																		

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

41 区	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01~19	薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈 薈																		
20~39	苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳 苳																		

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) 薈**

Unified with U+9B17 薈

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

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

Note that 04374 (UTC-02093) 薈, which has the same component 苳, was explicitly not unified with U+409D 薈 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 𠂇 (UTC-02933) and 00110 𠂈 (UTC-02934) are noted as Radical #85 水. We think this must be a mistake for Radical #42 小.

## Bibliography for Additional Sources

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