Title: Update Suzhou numerals in CJK Symbols font (GitHub issue)
Author: Night Koo
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This document is a translation from GitHub issue https://github.com/unicode-org/cjk-symbols/issues/3 for UTC/L2 submission.

The issue requests to update 19 glyphs in the CJK Symbols font as provided in L2/20-058, which is the font used by Unicode in the code charts. Between these, the following characters require UTC attention:

- U+3024 × HANGZHOU NUMERAL FOUR
- U+3025 ❼ HANGZHOU NUMERAL FIVE
- U+3026 亗 HANGZHOU NUMERAL SIX
- U+3027 亗 HANGZHOU NUMERAL SEVEN
- U+3028 亗 HANGZHOU NUMERAL EIGHT
- U+3029 文 HANGZHOU NUMERAL NINE
- U+3038 十 HANGZHOU NUMERAL TEN
- U+3039 十 HANGZHOU NUMERAL TWENTY
- U+303A 亗 HANGZHOU NUMERAL THIRTY

The following characters are updates to glyph outline to make it cleaner, which should not require UTC attention:

- U+3021 一 HANGZHOU NUMERAL ONE
- U+3022 亻 HANGZHOU NUMERAL TWO
- U+3023 亻 HANGZHOU NUMERAL THREE
- U+303E 亻 IDEOGRAPHIC VARIATION INDICATOR
- U+1F260 ⒜ ROUNDED SYMBOL FOR FU
- U+1F261 ⒝ ROUNDED SYMBOL FOR LU
- U+1F262 ⒞ ROUNDED SYMBOL FOR SHOU
- U+1F263 ⒟ ROUNDED SYMBOL FOR XI
- U+1F264 ⒠ ROUNDED SYMBOL FOR SHUANGXI
- U+1F265 ⒡ ROUNDED SYMBOL FOR CAI

The glyph change of U+3029 is addressed in L2/23-167.
Request
This document focuses on the glyph shape for Suzhou numeral 4 to 9 (U+3024..3029) along with 10, 20 and 30 (U+3038..303A).

For Suzhou numeral 10, 20 and 30 (十十卅), it is more common to align the vertical height of the middle horizontal stroke.

左 is original，right is updated

For Suzhou numeral 4, it is more common to fit the glyph to the full em box.

For Suzhou numeral 5, the glyph provided by *Source Han Serif* is unbalanced and the weight does not match other numerals.

For Suzhou numeral 6 and 7, it is more common to make the height to nearly match the height of Suzhou numeral 8 as it should take up the full em height for clearer notation of the numbers.

Suzhou numeral 8 and 9 are modified to take up the full em height.

The changes are shown below.

The updated font file is provided in [https://github.com/unicode-org/cjk-symbols/issues/3](https://github.com/unicode-org/cjk-symbols/issues/3) as a ZIP file.

Additionally, implementors should be aware that Suzhou numerals 1, 2 and 3 should be rotated when arranged consequentially without other numerals in between to prevent numeral boundary confusion. Two examples of 1234 and 521,833 in Suzhou numeral are shown below without positional symbols (marks that symbolise the positional value of the numeral).

That is all.

Original issue submitted by @MY1L on GitHub.
Thanks is given to @TaicEart for raising the issues with Suzhou numerals on Zhihu first.
Evidences

【苏州码子】Sūzhōu mǎ·zi 我国旧时表示数目的符号，从一到十依次写作 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10。


这种筹算的记数方法，逐渐演变成我国传统的，适用毛笔书写记帐的数码字，称为“苏州码子”。一至十依次写作 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10。会计记帐时，

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我国有一种数码，叫做“苏州码子”，20 世纪上海“南市”的门牌上还用“苏州码子”，而“租界”的门牌都用“阿拉伯数码”。我幼年住在苏州，没听说“苏州码子”跟“苏州”有什么关系。后来听说，这种数码起源于琉球，不知是否有人考证过。“苏州码子”现在几乎没有人用了。它的写法如下：

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10


三大符号系统

第二则 肉码记数文字

千百年来，三峡夷陵屠工记录肉块重量，是把肉块称好后，用炭炭把数字画在肉块的皮上，便于计算和出售。肉码记数文字可从一到九九九，举例如下：

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮

注：木工、石工、裁缝亦通用这种记数文字。此为苏州码子。

套专用的数码字，叫做“苏州码子”（图14）。苏州码子是中国民间使用的“商

图14 苏州码子

数字的大写笔画繁复，写起来费劲，于是有人又创造了一种计数用的“苏州码子”。从“一”到“十”写作“甲、乙、丙、丁、戊、己、庚、辛、壬、癸”。这种“苏州码子”笔画简单清
Example of Suzhou numerals on railway stele in Jingzhang Railway, China

Example of Suzhou numerals made by @TaicEart in TiSu font, with U+3029 (Suzhou numeral 9) using 2nd suggestion in L2/23-167. Consecutive alternatives of 1, 2 and 3 are also provided.