

Proposal to add one ideograph for a Korean place name to UAX #45

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Individual contribution

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This document proposes to add one ideograph used for a Korean place name, 𪚩 (舟离), to UAX #45.

This ideograph has been found to be used only for a village called *Igu-ri*, *Sŏch'ŏn-myŏn*, *Kŭmch'ŏn*, *Hwanghae-do*, Korea¹ (Now Thosan, North Hwanghae, North Korea). Like 尪 (九未) introduced in the previous proposal (L2/23-202: Lee), this character has never been covered by any Korean or Japanese national standards. I hope that 𪚩 will be added into UAX #45 and encoded in Unicode/UCS later.

Glyph	R-S	IDS	TS	FS	kKorean
𪚩	舟 137.11	舟离	18	3	I LI

The attached single-glyph font file `u2ff0-u821f-u79bb.ttf` is generated from GlyphWiki (<https://glyphwiki.org/wiki/u2ff0-u821f-u79bb>). For any inquiries or suggestions, please email me.

Detailed information and evidences

The earliest known occurrence of the character 𪚩 is in 1916: the village name stabilization announcement (Figure 1) and the survey report paper (Figure 2) are such examples showing 𪚩. The survey report shows that 𪚩 has the reading ㄹ. The topographic map created in 1918 (Figure 3) shows the reading 이 · 쿠 · 니, supporting the reading ㄹ. In *Encyclopedia of North Korean Geography and Cultures* 조선향토대백과, 𪚩邱里 is written in hangul as 리구리². It is unknown whether the reading 리 (*li*) is original (word-initial *l* was dropped), or is the assimilated one by that of 梨 from 梨邱里, the alternative hanja form of 이구리 as in Figures 1 and 2. Thus for kKorean, both ‘I’ and ‘LI’ are suggested.

¹Korean: 황해도 금천군 서천면 이구리 / 黃海道 金川郡 西泉面 𪚩邱里

²e.g. 토산읍 (<http://www.cybernk.net/infoText/InfoAdminstList.aspx?mc=AD0101&ac=A0617001&viewflag=1>), via *North Korean Human Geography*.

Figure 2: Handwritten report of locality surveys.

〈黃海道 延白郡·金川郡·平山郡 地誌調書〉. 1916. Online service provided by National Geographic Information Institute (<https://map.ngii.go.kr/e-book/ecatalog5.jsp?Dir=268&start=185>).

<p>市邊里</p> <p>船里</p>	<p>洞 里 名</p>	<p>黃海道 金川郡府 西泉面</p>
<p>市邊里</p> <p>梨留</p> <p>番洞</p> <p>梨洞</p> <p>新洞</p>	<p>舊洞里名又八部落名</p>	
<p>二〇</p> <p>六六六</p> <p>三三三</p>	<p>戶</p>	

Figure 3: 1:50000 Topographic Map of Korea by Japanese government.

朝鮮總督府., 陸地測量部. 《五万分之一地形圖》, 〈新幕七號・市邊里〉. 1918.

Online service provided by National Museum of Korea (https://www.museum.go.kr/modern-history/map_view.do?scale=50_3&doc_id=J042-007-004&seq=43617&pcnt=32).



Figure 4 and Figure 5 shows that Republic of Korea acknowledges 麟邱里, but due to technical issue, 麟 has become not rendered anymore since 2000.

Figure 4: Administrative Division Brochure.

Ministry of Home Affairs, Republic of Korea. 《지방행정구역요람》, 1983.

▲西泉面 (11個里) 市邊里 麟邱里 聞濱里
下南里 冷井里 洪墓里 楡井里 栗洞里
上舍里 豆石里 烽佛里

Figure 5: The first edition of Administrative Division Brochure that omits 麟.

Ministry of Home Affairs, Republic of Korea. 《지방행정구역요람》, 2000.

▲西泉面 (11個里)
市邊里 邱里 聞濱里 下南里 冷井里
洪墓里 楡井里 栗洞里 上舍里 豆石里
烽佛里

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