## 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, 癵 (□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 魅 (巨九未) 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 魑 will be added into UAX #45 and encoded in Unicode/UCS later.

Glyph	R-S	IDS	TS	FS	kKorean
拉					
川田	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 뼮 is in 1916: the village name stabilization announcement (Figure 1) and the survey report paper (Figure 2) are such examples showing 癎. The survey report shows that 癎 has the reading 이. The topographic map created in 1918 (Figure 3) shows the reading  $\underline{\land} \cdot \underline{\land} - \cdot \underline{\vdash} -$ , supporting the reading 이. In *Encyclopedia of North Korean Geography and Cultures* 조선향토대백과, 癎邱里 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.

 $<sup>^1</sup>$ Korean: 황해도 금천군 서천면 이구리 / 黃海道 金川郡 西泉面 뗾邱里

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

Figure 1: Announcement of stabilization of village names in Kumch'on.

〈(大正五年) 朝鮮總督府黃海道告示第四十九號(續)〉. 1916-08-30. from 朝鮮總督府官報, vol. 1229, 1916-09-06.

Online service provided by National Library of Korea (http://viewer.nl.go.kr:8080/gwanbo/viewer.jsp?pageId=GB\_19160906\_BA1229\_003).

西

泉

面

船

烽豆上栗 市榆洪冷下聖<mark>輸</mark>

佛石舍洞 邊井墓井南濱邱

里

湉

Figure 2: Handwritten report of locality surveys.

〈黄海道 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).

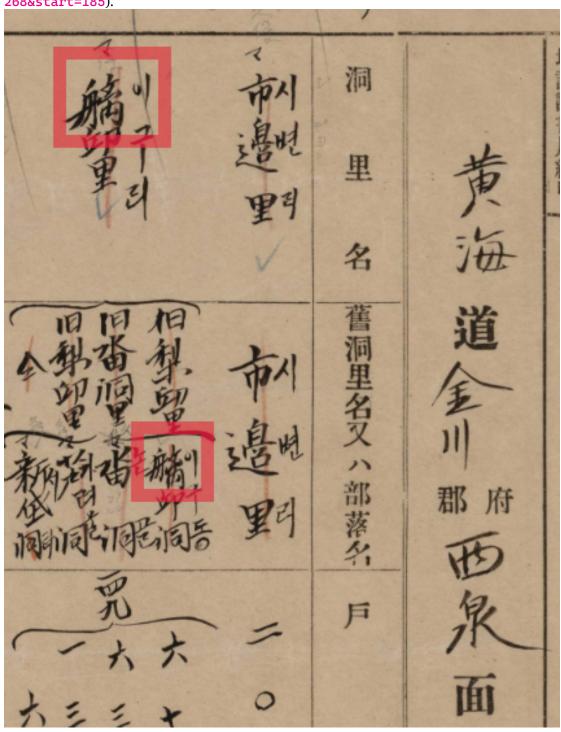


Figure 3: 1:50000 Topographic Map of Korea by Japanese government. 朝鮮總督府., 陸地測量部. 《五万分之一地形圖》, 〈新幕七號·市邊里〉. 1918. Online service provided by National Museum of Korea (https://www.museum.go.kr/modern-history/map\_view.do?scale=50\_3&doc\_id=J042-007-004&seq=43617&pcnt=32).

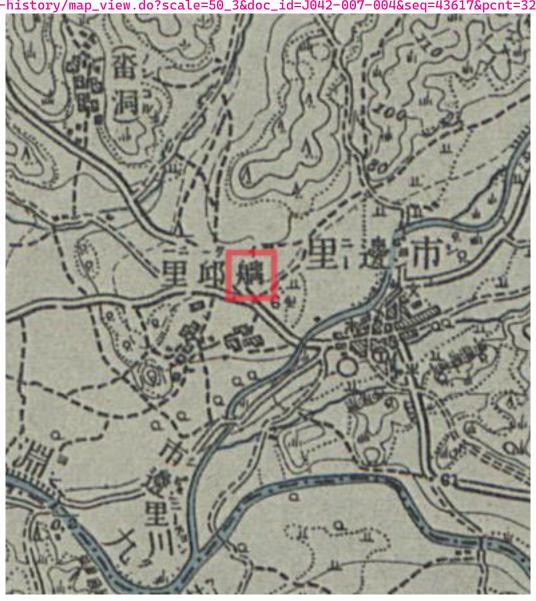
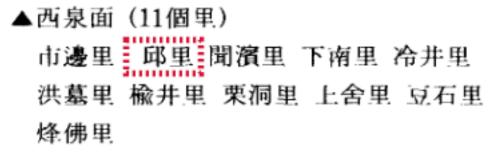


Figure 4 and Figure 5 shows that Republic of Korea acknowledges 縭邱里, but due to technical issue, 縭 has become not rendered anymore since 2000.

Figure 4: Administrative Division Brochure. Ministry of Home Affairs, Republic of Korea. 《지방행정구역요람》, 1983.

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

Figure 5: The first edition of Administrative Division Brochure that omits 癵. Ministry of Home Affairs, Republic of Korea. 《지방행정구역요람》, 2000.



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