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## 1 Preface

China has submitted many characters used in geographical names in the last few IRG working sets and some experts are very concerned about the quality of these characters. I understand and appreciate the concern so I write this proposal to make clear of the bare facts of them.

## 2. Introduction to Chinese geographical names

### 2.1 Different categories of geographical names

In terms of standardized or not, geographical names can be categorized as Conventional Geographical Names(惯用地名), Standardized Geographical Names(标准地名), Official Geographical Names(官方地名).

a) Conventional Geographical Names refers to geographical names recognized and used commonly by local people. There can be more than one conventional name for a single geographical feature(地理实体). Meanwhile, a Conventional Geographical Name may have different writings because of the variation of ideographs. For example, Panshi County, Jilin Province(吉林省磐石县) is also written as 𠂔舟石石县:

Fig.1 Evidence of 𠂔舟石(Still not submitted)

# 苓翘蜂房汤治疗眼睑病

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十年来笔者运用自拟苓翘蜂房汤治疗眼睑疾病百余例,取得了满意疗效,兹介绍如下。

药物组成:猪苓、连翘、车前子、苦参、陈皮、法半夏各 15g,蜂房 20g,白花蛇舌草 25g,竹叶、生甘草各 10g。若风热之象偏重者加蝉蜕、桑叶;若有脓而未溃者加穿山甲、皂角刺;若毒热之象偏重者加金银花、野菊花;若血热之象偏重者加生地、牡丹皮。

b) Standardized Geographical Names refers to geographical names standardized by

government agencies according to related laws and regulations. They are the same as one of the Convention writings of Conventional Geographical Names in most cases. When it comes to rare ideographs, however, some government agencies will “standardize” the Conventional Geographical Names by changing the rare ideographs to general ideographs who have similar glyph, pronunciation or meaning to the original ones. A Standardized Geographical Name can have only one writing.

c) Official Geographical Names are formal geographical names used by government agencies. In the vast majority of cases, Official Geographical Names is the same as Standardized Geographical Names.

It is very common that the name of a geographical feature changes over time or differ from different people. So here comes the concept of Allonym(地名别名), Former Geographical Names(历史地名) and Local Geographical Names(当地地名).

a) Strictly speaking, all geographical names or writings of geographical names different from Standardized Geographical Names should be called Allonym. However, it can be also used to refer geographical names different from Conventional Geographical Names regardless of writing.

b) Former Geographical Names refers mainly to two kinds of geographical names. One is geographical names used in history by existing geographical features while the other one is geographical names used by geographical features disappear.

c) Local Geographical Names are geographical names used by people who live in the region where the geographical features locate. Local Geographical Names can be different from Conventional Geographical Names if the number of local people is very small.

## **2.2 Variation of geographical names**

The name of a certain geographical feature can vary in writing, morpheme, meaning and even script spreading. Even for a Han geographical name with a certain meaning, the writing of it can also change because of transliterations, variation of ideographs and errors happened during the spreading process. Sometimes, the changes of writing may cause new interpretations of geographical names. For example, there is a village named 院下 (under the courtyard) in Nanchang County(南昌县). The village used to be named as 袁下 (under the Yuan's village) according to 《南昌县地名志》(1984), however. Its name 袁下 becomes 院下 because 袁 and 院 have similar pronunciation.

Fig.2 The 院下 village included in 《南昌县地名志》(1984), page216

院 下 Yuànxia 罗氏由韶岗罗家迁  
此已十七代。因处虾垅袁家北面，得名袁  
下。后谐音为院下。43户，224人。

Furthermore, some people may give the geographical feature new names according to its other characteristics. For example, the name of Chong'an County, Fujian Province(福建省崇安县, the name of the county means hope of peaceful) was changed to Wuyishan City(武夷山市) because a famous mountain of China, Wuyishan Mountain(武夷山), is located in it. Meanwhile, the new names can also change due to various reasons.

After a long time, the conventional name of a geographical feature can be very different from the original one. And there will be many allonyms as well as former names of it. For most small parcels, only a few geographical names of them and their writings can be recorded, other allonyms or former names will just disappear.

### 3 Rare ideographs used in Geographical Names

All rare characters used in place names are common Han characters(汉字俗字) essentially. Some of them are used in the conventional writings of conventional geographical names while others not. Ideally, local chronicles of geographical names and maps compiled by government agencies should record all conventional geographical names, allonyms, former geographical names and their writings related. Moreover, all government agencies should all use the same official geographical names which are derived from the conventional geographical names. In this case, it will be very easy to find all rare ideographs used in geographical names. The reality, however, is much more complicated.

**First**, rare ideographs recorded may not be the conventional writings of geographic names. For example, Nifang Village, Sanli Town, Jinxian County, Jiangxi Province(江西省进贤县三里乡倪坊村) is printed as 𠂔(U+2EBF4, Extension I)坊 in 《中华人民共和国江西省地图集》(*An atlas Jiangxi Province, China*, 1963, internal map).

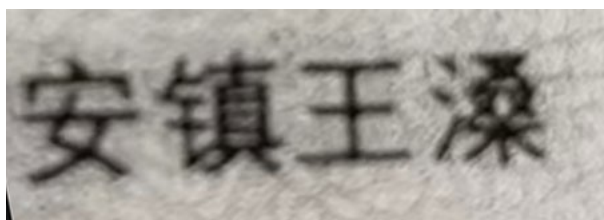
Fig.3 𠂔(U+2EBF4, Extension I) is seen in 《中华人民共和国江西省地图集》



**Secondly**, rare ideographs used in conventional geographical names are frequently omitted because the difficulty to print them. Sometimes local chronicles will simply exclude the rare ideograph or replace the rare ideograph with general ideographs without any notes.

For example, there is a 王桑(U+2ADB, Extension C)村 in Rudong County, Jiangsu Province(江苏省如东县) according to an image of ID card.

Fig.4 A image of ID card containing 桑



But this village is recorded as “王桑大队” in 《江苏省如东县地名录》 (*List of Place Names in Rudong County, Jiangsu Province*) without any notes in the whole book:

Fig.5 “王桑大队” in 《江苏省如东县地名录》

王桑大队	Wángsāng Dàduì	1958年命名为前进大队。1981年以当地老地名王家桑更名为王桑大队。耕地3,913亩，2,596人，11个生产队。王桑大队驻地。
前进桥	Qiánjìnqiáo	
徐家庄	Xújiāzhuāng	
吴家桥	Wújiāqiáo	
九里桥	Jiǔlǐqiáo	
太平庄	Tàipíngzhuāng	
三灶	Sānzào	清咸丰年间，是富安场第3烧盐灶。
冒家兜	Màojiādōu	

**Thirdly**, people may have to change the rare ideographs to general ideographs to facilitate their daily lives. Apart from the famous 𪛗一甲([IRG WS2021 02582](#)), 𪛗龙光(still not submitted) is also a good example.

Fig.6 “𪛗龙光塘” in 《湖南省攸县地名录》 (*List of Place Names in You County, Hunan Province*)

标准名称	汉语拼音
社田大队	Shètían Dàduì
社田	Shètían
贺家	Hèjiā
村里	Cūnlǐ
谢家湾	Xièjiāwān
车塘	Chētáng
𪛗塘	Àngtáng
羊岭嘴	Yánglíngzuǐ
冷水塘	Lěngshuǐtáng
长塘	Chángtáng
龙江湾	Lóngjiāngwān

The village is now known as Gongtang Group, Jiubujiang Village, Jiubujiang Town, You County, Hunan Province(湖南省攸县酒埠江镇酒埠江村龚塘组). The addresses of ID cards of local people are also written as 龚塘. I managed to call the head of the village, he said that, however, the name of the village should be 𪛗龙光塘. He also said that the ideograph 𪛗龙光 means rainbow because local people think rainbow is the light of dragon. They had to change the ideograph to 龚 because computers were not able to process the ideograph. Academically, 𪛗龙光 should be a semantic variant of 虹 and ang4 should be the pronunciation of 虹 in dialect.

**Fourthly**, the conventional writing of geographical names can change over time. Sometimes, there can be more than one conventional writing of a certain geographical name in the same period of time. For example, Bengdong Village, Defeng Town, Liping County, Guizhou Province(贵州省黎平县德凤镇𪛗洞村) is written as 𪛗(U+3193A, Extension H)洞 in 《贵州省黎平县地名志》(1985), 𪛗(U+31FC5, Extension H)洞 in topographic map and 𪛗𪛗𪛗(IRG WS2021 03404) in 《贵州省行政区划简册》(1985). 𪛗/𪛗/𪛗𪛗𪛗 are all Dong Ideographs(侗字). The form of Dong Ideographs are not very stable, which is kind of like Zhuang Ideographs(壮字).

**Fifthly**, some geographical names used by government agencies have not been standardized. For instance, some geographical names on topographic maps are names of small local parcels. Few of other agencies have information about them, let alone standardizing them. Moreover, geographical names on topographic maps should be more related to actual situation, which means that a large number of common characters is in them.

## 4 Submitted characters

### 4.1 The scope of submitted ideographs

Two kinds of unencoded ideographs will be submitted to IRG:

- a) Ideographs used in conventional geographical names;
- b) Ideographs used in geographical names used by government agencies, including academically wrong ideographs. any

It is easy to understand that every unencoded ideograph used in conventional geographical names should be submitted whether government agencies use it or not.

Fig.7 𪛗土𪛗 is used in the name of a bus stop in Gaoming Region, Foshan City, Guangdong Province(广东省佛山市高明区)



I think what potentially controversial is that we think all unencoded ideographs used in geographical names used by government agencies, including academically wrong ideographs, should be submitted and encoded.

This is because, if an ideograph is used by government agencies, no matter right or not, it can be used in ID cards, signs, maps and internal materials such as internal reports, census data, statistical data and government documents. All the internal materials will be used by government and some of them can also be used by the public if permitted. The topographic maps, for example, are useful in many aspects such as military, infrastructure, resource exploitation and planning. Even this character is changed afterwards, it is already in archival documents. **This means that if an ideograph is used or were used in geographical names used by government agencies, no matter right or not, it will become stable.**

Here follows some examples of the ideographs used in ID cards, signs, maps and internal materials:

Fig.8 A seal of 窝𪛗(U+3169F, Extension H) 乡中心小学

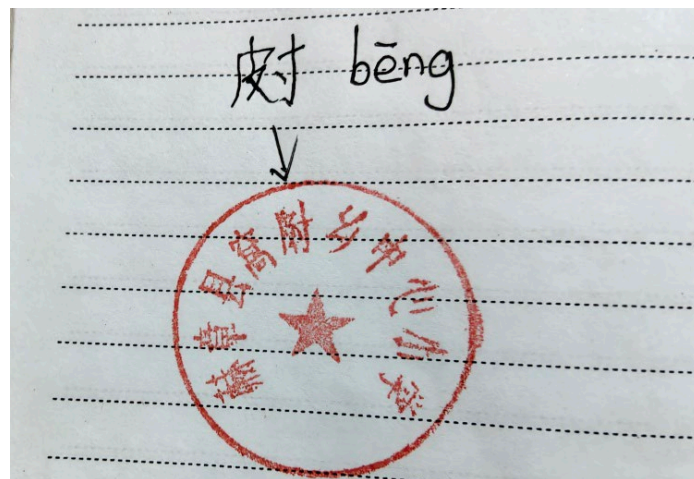


Fig.9 𪛗(U+315BC, Extension H) is used in a certification issued by government agency

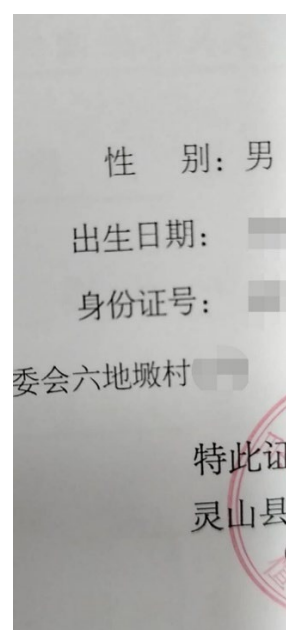




Fig.10 A sign of 沙□土众(still not submitted)村 in Chun'an County, Zhejiang Province(浙江省淳安县)



Fig.11 A sign of □土幹(still not submitted)塬堡小学 in Baqiao Region, Xi'an City, Shannxi Province(陕西省西安市灞桥区)



Fig.12 埤(U+30258, Extension G) is used in the names of small parcels in Niecun Villlage, Yuci Region, Jinzhong City, Shanxi Province(山西省晋中市榆次区聂村)

Note: The image is from a book named 《山西省榆次市村级地籍图册》(*Cadastral atlas of Villages in Yuci City, Shanxi Province, 1992*). Cadastral atlas is a kind of book including maps used for dividing lands for farmers.

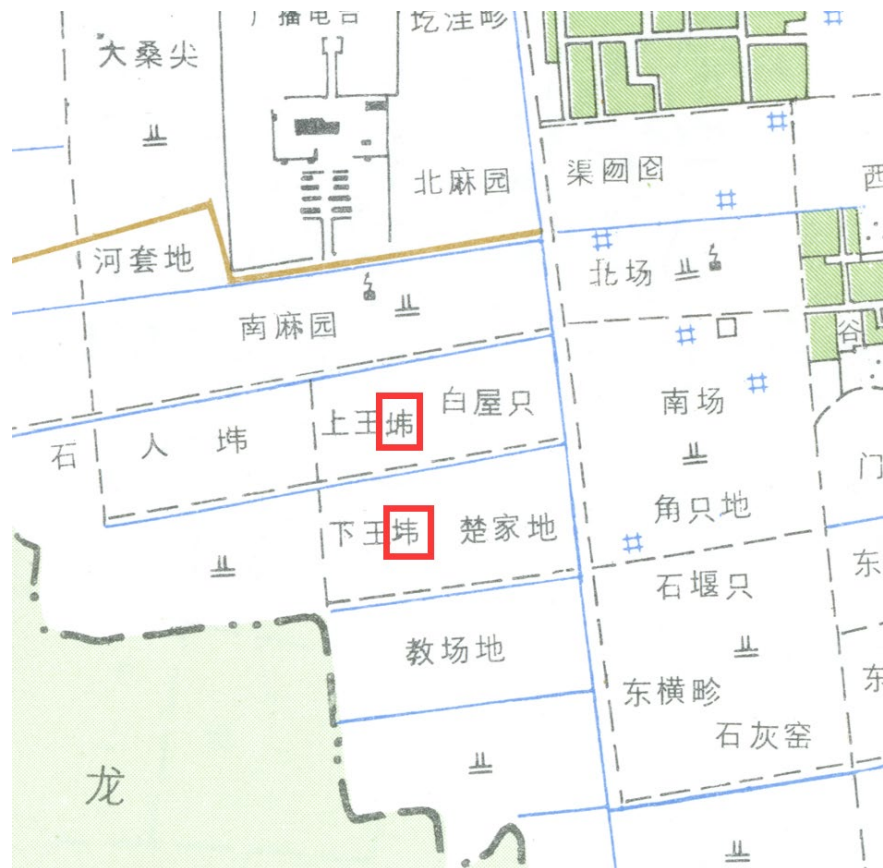



Fig.13  is used in a receipt

Note: The character 𪛗 is determined questionable by experts so it is deleted from Extension I.

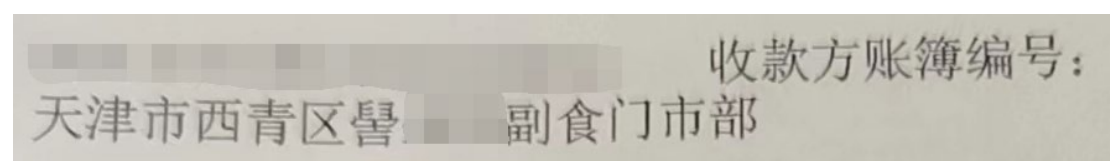



Fig.14  (still not submitted) is seen in the note of a topographic map

**Note: The following image is not allowed to be used in anyway without permission.**

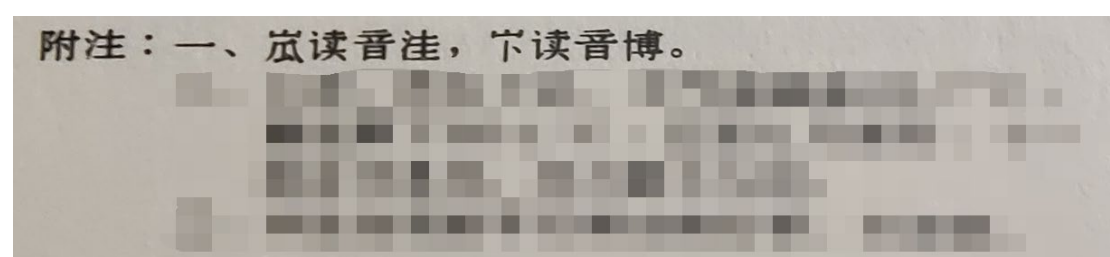




Fig.15 环(U+31BB7, Extension H) used in 《河南省南乐县第三次人口普查手工汇总资料汇编》  
(Compilation of manual summary data for the third population census of Nanle County, Henan Province).

各生产队一九八二年普查的总户数、总人口					
地 区 别		总 户 数	总 人 口	地 区 别	
		(户)	(人)		
张 环	第十七生产队				
	第一生产队				
	第二生产队				
	第三生产队				
	第四生产队				
	第五生产队				
	第六生产队				
	第十七生产队				
	丁 环				
	第一生产队				
赵 环	第二生产队				
	第三生产队				
	第四生产队				
	第五生产队				
	第六生产队				
	第七生产队				
	第八生产队				
	第九生产队				
	第十生产队				
	赵 环				
	第一生产队				
	第二生产队				
	第三生产队				
	第四生产队				
	第五生产队				
	第六生产队				
	第七生产队				
	第八生产队				
	第九生产队				
	第十生产队				
	第十一生产队				
	第十二生产队				
	第十三生产队				
	第十四生产队				

Fig.16 A wrong form of 崔(U+316F6, Extension H) is used in ID card.

Note: The ideograph 崔 is not submitted because its glyph is similar to 崔.

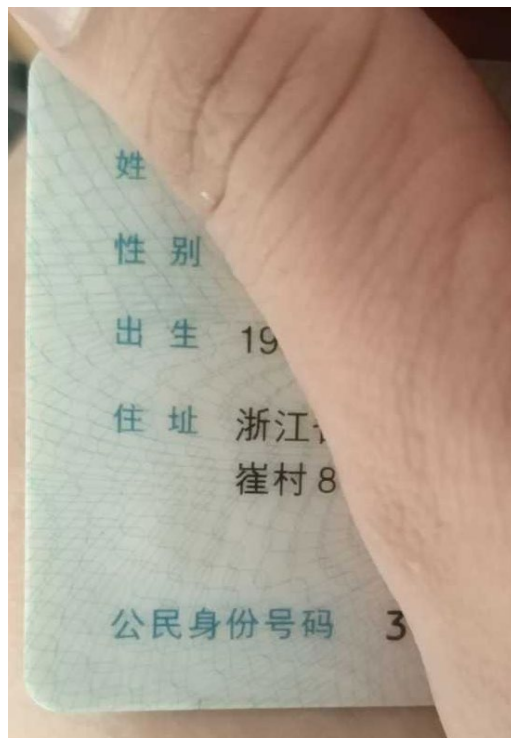


Fig.17 A wrong ligature of 亚尔 submitted in IRG working set 2021([IRG WS2021 00105](https://www.unicode.org/irg/working/2021/IRG_WS2021_00105))

Note: The ideograph is used in a map compiled by government agencies. Then the map is used in 《堆龙德庆县志》(2010). And then cited by a book named 《中国地名生僻字集注》(2015).



#### 4.2 The sources of submitted ideographs

In order to cover as many unencoded ideographs used in Chinese Modern geographical names as we can, ideographs who are confirmed to be used by following sources are collected:

- Geographical names on the topographic map of Chinese Mainland drawn by the National Geomatics Center of China(中国国家基础地理信息中心), the Chinese Academy of Surveying and Mapping(中国测绘科学研究院), the Surveying and Mapping Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army(中国人民解放军测绘部门) and their subordinate institutions;
- Current and former standard geographical names included in the Local Chronicles compiled by Chinese Government Departments at all levels or Agencies of Administrative Area and Place Name Management(区划地名管理部门) under the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China(中华人民共和国民政部), as well as the place names on the administrative maps and other maps compiled by the agencies mentioned above;
- Current and former addresses in the Registered Residence Management System of the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China(中华人民共和国公安部);
- Current geographical names actually used as well as former geographical names had been used for a long time by other government agencies or local people.

#### 4.3 The check before submission

All ideographs we submitted to IRG are carefully checked before submission. All found unifiable ideographs and similar error forms of encoded characters will not be submitted. For instance, following ideographs found in SJ/T 11239-2001 (信息技术 信息交换用汉字编码字符集 第八辅助集) will not be submitted in future working sets:

Table 1 Unifiable and error forms found in SJ/T 11239-2001

Order	Glyph	Location in SJ/T 11239-2001	IDS	Character unified to	Right form
1	不	1605	𠂇 丩	不(U+233B4)	-
2	𠂇	1648	𠂇 天下	𠂇(U+2CECA)	-
3	𠂇	1653	𠂇 天云	𠂇(U+2D446)	-
4	𠂇	1655	𠂇 天巴	𠂇(U+2A949)	-
5	𠂇	1662	𠂇 九佳	𠂇(U+32268)	-
6	𠂇	1663	𠂇 九重	𠂇(U+5C30)	-
7	𠂇	1664	𠂇 天怕	𠂇(U+31636)	-

8	𠂇	1725	𠂇 𠂇 𠂇	𠂇(U+2626B)	-
9	仇	1734	𠂇 𠂇 九	仇(U+4EC9)	-
10	鵙	1781	𠂇 𠂇 𠂇	-	鵙(U+2CDFC)
11	堉	1783	𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇	堉(U+2B962)	-
12	渙	1801	𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇	渙(U+205EB)	-
13	𧈧	1805	𠂇 𠂇 𧈧	𧈧(U+31408)	-
14	𧈧	1821	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	𧈧(U+262A8)	-
15	𧈧	1823	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	𧈧(U+2596D)	-
16	𧈧	1825	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	𧈧(U+7A96)	-
17	𧈧	1828	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	𧈧(U+7AA6)	-
18	𧈧	1833	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧 𧈧 𧈧 𧈧	-	𧈧(U+2C8F5)
19	𧈧	1836	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	𧈧(U+2C8F5)	-
20	𧈧	1873	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧 𧈧 𧈧 𧈧	𧈧(U+2CE9E)	-
21	𧈧	1884	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	-	𧈧(U+8FCF)
22	望	1941	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧 𧈧 𧈧 𧈧	望(U+21282)	-
23	𧈧	1949	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	𧈧(U+21275) 𧈧(U+212A5)	-
24	城	2018	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	-	城(U+212B8)
25	𧈧	2076	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	𧈧(U+3647)	-
26	𧈧	2079	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	𧈧(U+2A8D8)	-
27	𧈧	2082	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	𧈧(U+212FE)	-
28	培	2088	𠂇 𧈧 𧈧	培(U+21303)	-

29	垵	2120	土 𡵓 土	-	垵(U+315B3)
30	垧	2137	土 面	垧(U+2D3B9)	-
31	塿	2235	土 庠	塿(U+3664)	-
32	塹	2263	土 菴	塹(U+2EC2D)	-
33	塿	2268	土 雱	塿(U+315EB)	-
34	塹	2276	土 身 尢	塹(U+315F0)	-
35	塿	2313	土 畚	塿(U+302AE)	-
36	莜	2376	艹 攸	-	莜(U+839C)
37	茳	2390	艹 庄	茳(U+2B1FA)	-
38	范	2391	艹 𠂔 包	范(U+8422)	-
39	茆	2392	艹 汨	-	茆(U+8421)
40	蒟	2439	艹 鉤	-	蒟(U+849F)
41	𦵏	2459	艹 𦵏 𦵏 隹	𦵏(U+9E71)	-
42	𡵓	2468	大 丰	-	𡵓(U+2A948)
43	𡵓	2471	大 𡵓	𡵓(U+3162D)	-
44	𡵓	2539	口 币	𡵓(U+20BD7)	-
45	𡵓	2633	代 币	-	𡵓(U+5E12)
46	𡵓	2656	山 𡵓	𡵓(U+5C83)	-
47	𡵓	2664	山 气	𡵓(U+2AA26)	-
48	𡵓	2679	山 𡵓	𡵓 (八辅-2678)	-
49	𡵓	2730	山 𡵓	-	𡵓



50	兗	2734	山兌	兗(U+316EF)	-
51	嶼	2805	山冬	嶼 (U+21E8E)	-
52	嶠	2831	山畚	山畚（八辅-2825）	-
53	審	2832	山畚	審(U+3170D)	-
54	衙	2843	彳占于	-	彳古于（ <a href="#">IRG WS2021 03678</a> ）
55	𠂔	2929	天门	𠂔(U+2E92E)	-
56	渾	3010	氵 𠂔	渾(U+23D89)	-
57	溷	3018	氵 𠂔 口 永	-	溷(U+23D3A)
58	潯	3020	氵 𠂔	潯(U+6E42)	-
59	涓	3039	氵 𠂔 𠂔	涓(U+6DEF)	-
60	清	3060	氵 菁	清(U+8533)	-
61	蘧	3144	辶 𠂔	𠂔 𠂔 𠂔（ <a href="#">IRG WS2021 02989</a> ）	-
62	嫫	3180	女 衰	女衰（八辅-3177）	-
63	尫	3213	九 王	尫(U+5C2A)	-
64	𡗗	3219	𠂔 𠂔 八 兀 王	𡗗(U+5C29)	-
65	桸	3330	木 𠂔	桸(U+23591)	-
66	梔	3372	木 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔	-	梔(U+23542)
67	𡗗	3437	瓦 音	𡗗(U+24B75)	-
68	𡗗	3449	贝 林	-	𡗗(U+2EC05)
69	𡗗	3466	𠂔 𠂔 乙 手	-	𠂔 乙 平（ <a href="#">IRG WS2021 00051</a> ）
70	𡗗	3512	月 羊	𡗗(U+2ECAA)	𡗗(U+80D6)

71	朕	3517	月 𠂔	朕(U+6715)	-
72	脬	3521	月 香	脬(U+2C6BB)	-
73	𩇛	3564	夭 𩇛	𩇛(U+31AD2)	-
74	𩇛	3571	𠂔 𠂔 羽	𩇛(U+79A4)	-
75	碯	3731	石 户 一 巴	-	碯
76	睢	3792	目 彳 隹	-	睢(U+7762)
77	𩇛	3806	牛 田	𩇛(U+31C29)	-
78	塏	3833	土 𠂔 皿	塏(U+213A0)	-
79	𩇛	3956	穴 岷	𩇛 (八辅-3954)	-
80	𩇛	3970	𠂔 𠂔 羽	𩇛(U+27741)	-
81	耆	3979	老 𠂔 口	耆(U+2E2DB)	-
82	頔	3984	义 页	頔(U+322B9)	-

We are careful about wrong ideographs although we think wrong ideographs used by government agencies should be encoded. On the one hand, we won't submit ideographs whose glyphs are similar to the glyphs of encoded characters. On the other hand, we will submit only those found in more than one material. For example, following wrong ideographs found in 《福建省地名全册》 are not submitted:

Table 2 Error forms found in 《福建省地名全册》

Order	IDS	Note
1	𩇛 车 蔡	Derived from “东蔡”.
2	𩇛 车 朱	Derived from “东朱”.
3	𩇛 𠂔 头	Derived from handwriting simplified form of “使”.
4	𩇛 王 戈	Derived from “王戈”.
5	𩇛 缶 口	Error form of 缸.
6	𩇛 石 寮	Derived from “石寮”. Also seen in SJ/T 11239-2001.
7	𩇛 弓 仑	Derived from “弓仑”.
8	𩇛 𠂔 币	Error form of 佩.

## 5 Submitted evidences

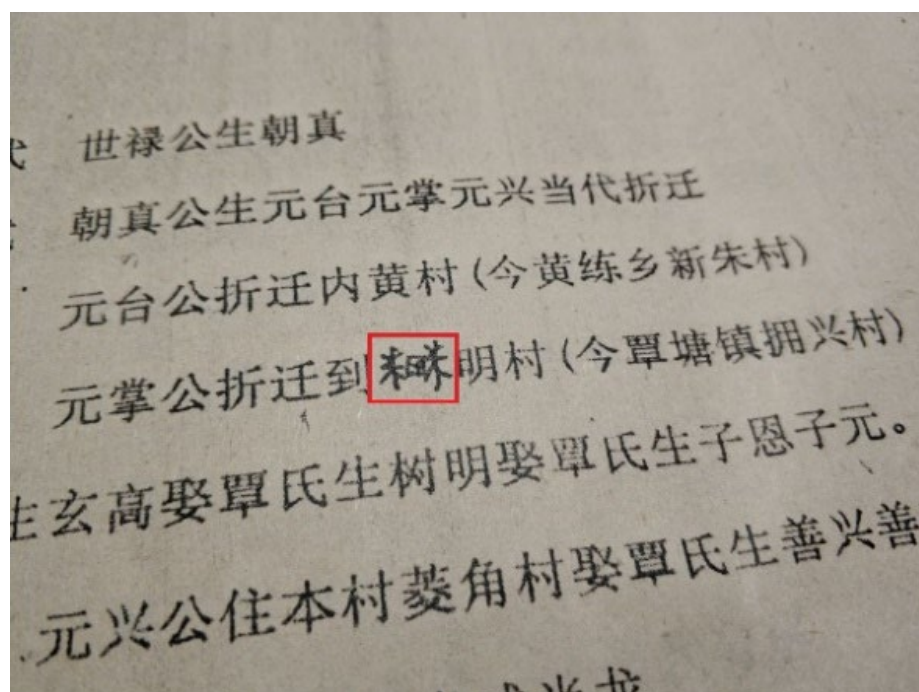
China has a vast land territory thus a very large number of Chinese villages. What' more, there are countless rivers, mountains, islands, special parcels of land, etc. It is impossible to go through all these geographical names in a short period of time.

Table 3 The number of Chinese villages of different years<sup>1</sup>

Year	The Number of Villages $\times 10^{-4}$	Year	The Number of Villages $\times 10^{-4}$	Year	The Number of Villages $\times 10^{-4}$	Year	The Number of Villages $\times 10^{-4}$
1990	377.3	1998	355.8	2007	264.7	2015	264.5
1991	376.2	1999	359.0	2008	266.6	2016	261.7
1992	375.5	2000	353.7	2009	271.4	2017	244.9
1993	372.1	2001	345.9	2010	273.0	2018	245.2
1994	371.3	2002	339.6	2011	266.9	2019	251.3
1995	369.5	2004	320.7	2012	267.0	2020	236.3
1996	367.6	2005	313.7	2013	265.0	2021	236.1
1997	365.9	2006	270.9	2014	270.2	2022	233.2

But as mentioned above, all rare characters used in place names are common Han characters(汉字俗字) essentially. Thus, they can be used not only in geographical names but in many other ways. For example:

Fig.18 (U+2ED7C, Extension I) used in genealogy



<sup>1</sup> Source: 《中国城乡建设统计年鉴 2022》(2022 Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook of China).

Fig.19 Traditional form of 𢇛(U+2A7EE) used in IOU, still not submitted<sup>2</sup>

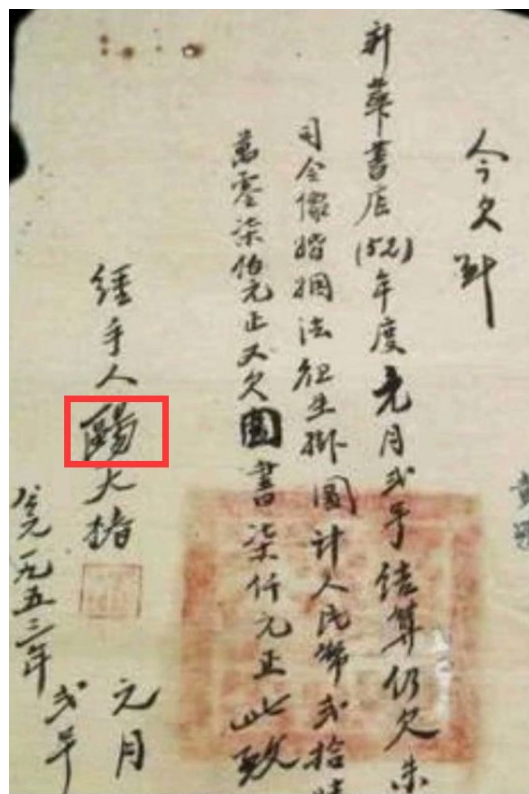


Fig.20 Traditional form of 𢇛(U+2A7EE) used in a tomb<sup>2</sup>.



<sup>2</sup> Source: [【百度贴吧】一个属于欧阳氏的合体字.](#)



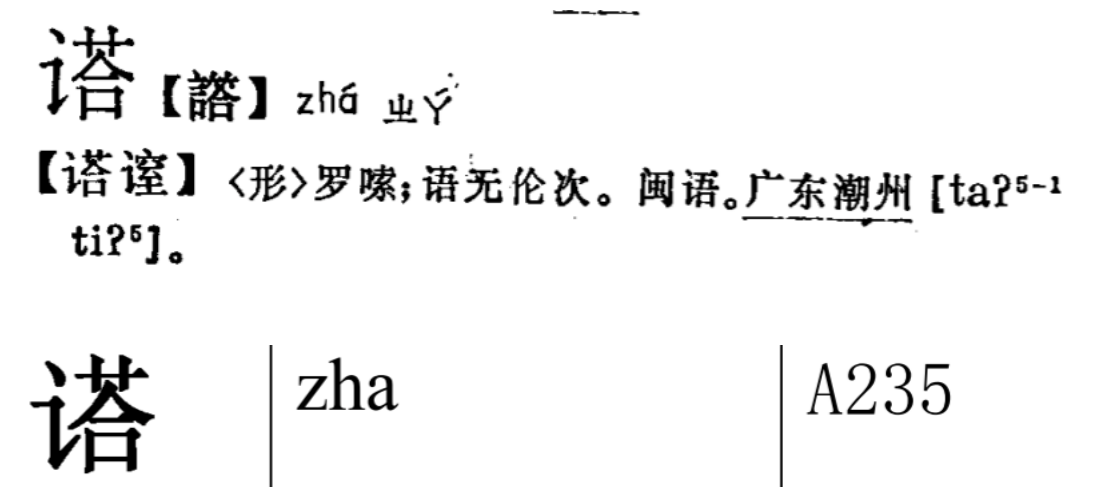
Note: 𠂔𠂔𠂔 is a variant of 𠂔𠂔(U+6C39), and also found in modern maps.

Note: 𠂔𠂔𠂔 is a variant of 𠂔𠂔(U+6C39), and also found in modern maps.





Fig.21 𡵓 𡵓 (still not submitted) is seen in 《汉语方言大词典》(1999) and 中国测绘科学研究院《库外字代码对照表》(2000)



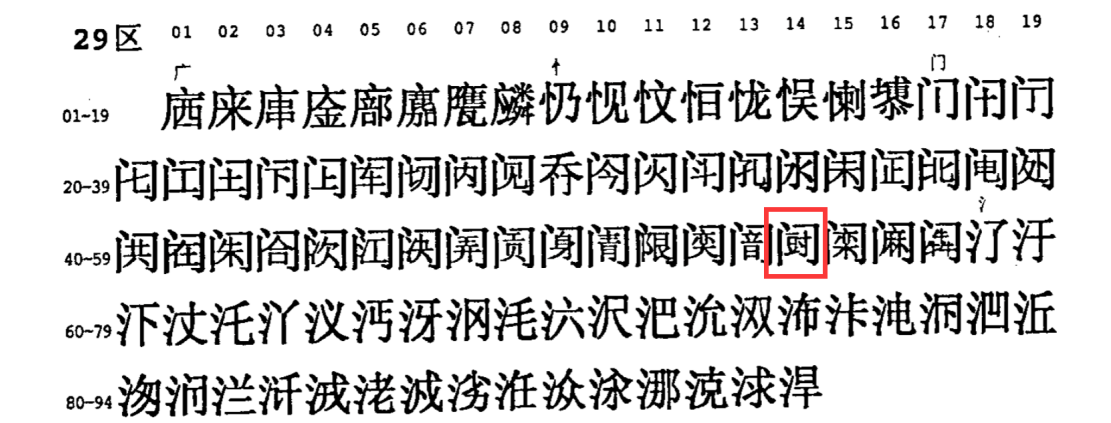
For some ideographs, we can know if it is used in Chinese geographical names through books or character lists compiled by some government agencies. For example:

- 中国文字改革委员会汉字处：福建 广东 广西地名生僻字表，1984 年 10 月
- 国家测绘总局测绘科学研究所地名研究室：僮语地名用字的读音和意义（初稿），1963 年
- 国家测绘总局测绘科学研究所：僮语地名用字的读音和意义（修订稿），1964 年 2 月
- 中国测绘科学研究院：地名库外字代码对照表，2000 年 11 月
- SJ/T 11239-2001 信息技术 信息交换用汉字编码字符集 第八辅助集
- 江西省自然资源测绘与监测院：人工对照生僻字表，2013 年 5 月

Therefore, rather than waiting for qualified publishable evidences of geographic names, we choose to submit the ideographs with any evidences we have currently. It's the reason why some proposed GDM characters have no evidences of geographical names. For example:

- 𡵓 𡵓 (IRG WS2021 04251, GDM-00371)

Fig.23 𡵓 𡵓 is seen in SJ/T 11239-2001



• 𡗗 文(still not submitted)

Fig.24 𡗗 文 is seen in 《汉字海》(2018)

𡗗 66479  
𡗗 部 9画  
“𡗗”的类推简化字。

Fig.25 𡗗 文 is seen in 江西省自然资源测绘与监测院《人工对照生僻字表》

423	EECF	𡗗
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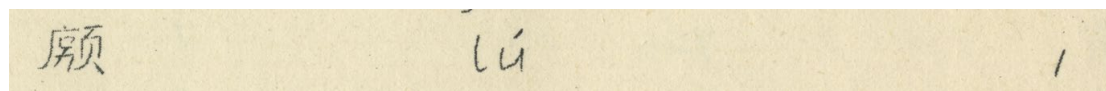
All GDM-source ideographs have been proved to be used in geographic names before submission, hence there is no need to worry about it.

Sometimes, a rare ideograph can be used by people live far from each other. For example, 璫 (U+31BE7, Extension H) is both used in Jiangxi Province(江西省南城县璫璫村) and Anhui province(安徽省休宁县璫璫新村). And 𡗗土窠([IRG WS2021 00865](#)) is used in Shanxi(山西), Shannxi(陕西), Shandong(山东), Jiangxi(江西), Guangdong(广东) Province. This often happens especially when the ideograph's structure is normal, hence there is no need to be doubtful if the glyphs can all be well explained.

## 6 Future submission

After well studied, we plan to submit some useful unencoded ideographs in following materials in IRG WS2024. Although rare ideographs are handwritten in material a-d, the pronunciation or meaning of the ideographs are well stated. Therefore, they are qualified evidences for encoding.

a) 中国文字改革委员会汉字处：福建 广东 广西地名生僻字表，1984 年 10 月



b) 国家测绘总局测绘科学研究所地名研究室：僮语地名用字的读音和意义（初稿），1963 年

18	房屋； 户，家； 家庭。	𡗗	rám2(lám2) [ràn(ian)]	此字最通行。地名如武鸣的 𡗗鄧，𡗗外，𡗗香；崇左𡗗 怀等。
		𡗗	𡗗	此字较通行。地名如龙州的 那𡗗等。

c) 国家测绘总局测绘科学研究所：僮语地名用字的读音和意义（修订稿），1964 年 2 月

304	Y0g	外	外面	Y0g	〔武鸣〕那~
305	Y0nb	见第213条			
306	Yum2	枫	风	Yum	此字仅见于龙州一带 〔龙州〕岫~、叫~
307	Yum2	见第206条			
308	Yung2	榷 (又作榷 树)	大叶榕 树	Yung	此字常见 〔龙州〕榷~ 〔上思〕古~、米~ 〔大新〕榷~ 〔都安〕古~

d) 《陕北地方字注音表》(The list of pronunciations of common ideographs used in North Shannxi Province) and 《各省地方字注音表》(The list of pronunciations of common ideographs used in other provinces) included in a published book named 《古图考证发现——古图地理研究专集》(2015).

F	樊 (樊 fan)
W	圪, 凹, 窠, 土窠, 峯, 土瓦, 墩

e) 中国测绘科学研究院：地名库外字代码对照表，2000 年 11 月

Meanwhile, we are also planning to propose ideographs found in other materials. There will be totally 600 or so geographical-name-used ideographs proposed by China in IRG WS2024. Apart from these 600 ideographs, there will be still approximately 800-1000 unencoded ideographs in Chinese modern geographical names. We will continue collecting information for those ideographs and propose unencoded ones to IRG in future.

## 7 A suggestion

I have been collecting information for rare characters used in Chinese place names since 2017. During the last 5 years, to find evidences for them, I checked about more than 2500 books and countless papers, managed to get access to many government agencies and local people. In the process, I find that these ideographs are not only closely related to many people's daily life, but also a treasure house of common Han ideographs. However, it is not easy to find evidences for them all because of the massive quantity of Chinese geographical names and related materials. So, I suggest IRG accept the following two materials as evidences to encode ideographs with normal glyphs.

- SJ/T 11239-2001 信息技术 信息交换用汉字编码字符集 第八辅助集
- 江西省自然资源测绘与监测院：人工对照生僻字表，2013 年 5 月

I managed to contact Mr. Zhang Yi(张义) who edited SJ/T 11239-2001 several years ago. He said every ideograph included in SJ/T 11239-2001 were used by the National Foundation Geographical Information Database of China(中国国家基础地理信息数据库). People from the Natural Resources Surveying and Monitoring Institute of Jiangxi Province(江西省自然资源测绘与监测院) also said that ideographs included in their list are currently used in their database. I think the fact that they make the list proves they need to use the ideograph. Since their database can be very useful, it is kind of urgent to encode unencoded ideographs in them.

We have thoroughly studied the two lists and picked out strange ideographs. If IRG is willing to accept the two lists as evidence, we'd be very glad to provide everything we know to help with the review process.

## **8 Others**

Some evidences in this document are provided by Tencent Chinese Character Protection Project (腾讯“汉字守护计划”). Thanks to people who provide evidences for the project.

The images of unencoded ideographs are made by @Honoka55 in GlyphWiki.

(EOD)

ICS 35.040  
L 71  
备案号: 9780-2002

**SJ**

# 中华人民共和国电子行业标准

SJ/T 11239—2001

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## 信息技术 信息交换用汉字编码字符集 第八辅助集

Information technology — Chinese ideograms coded  
character set for information interchange —  
The 8 th supplementary set

2001-12-28 发布

2002-01-01 实施

中华人民共和国信息产业部 发布



附 录 A  
汉字的选择和排序  
(提示的附录)

A1 汉字的选择

本标准所选的是 GB 2312、GB 7589 和 GB 7590 未收入的汉字，这些汉字主要用于地名。

这些汉字来自国家基础地理信息系统、国家基本比例尺地形图、《福建、广东、广西地名生僻字表》等材料，并参考了《康熙字典》和《汉语大字典》。

A2 汉字的排列

本标准中 2501 个汉字的排列按照 1983 年中国文字改革委员会与文化部出版局等单位联合制定的统一汉字部首排检草案规定的 201 个部首排列。部首次序按画数排列，同部首字按部首以外的画数排列。同画数的字以笔形顺序，横（一）、直（丨）、撇（丿）、点（丶）、折（乚、乙、乚、乚）等为序，起笔相同的按第二笔，依此类推。见汉字分区表。

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The inner page of the character:

SJ/T 11239—2001

40区 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

01-19 𧈧<sup>虫</sup>𧈨𧈩𧈪𧈫𧈬𧈭𧈮𧈯𧈰𧈱𧈲𧈳𧈴𧈵𧈶𧈷𧈸𧈹𧈺𧈻𧈼𧈽𧈾𧈿  
20-39 𧈿𧉀𧉁𧉂𧉃𧉄𧉅𧉆𧉇𧉈𧉉𧉊𧉋𧉌𧉍𧉎𧉏𧉐𧉑𧉒𧉓𧉔𧉕𧉖𧉗𧉘𧉙𧉚𧉛𧉜𧉝𧉞𧉟𧉠𧉡𧉢𧉣𧉤𧉥𧉦𧉧𧉨𧉩𧉪𧉫𧉬𧉭𧉮𧉯𧉰𧉱𧉲𧉳𧉴𧉵𧉶𧉷𧉸𧉹𧉺𧉻𧉼𧉽𧉾𧉿  
40-59 𧉿𧊀𧊁𧊂𧊃𧊄𧊅𧊆𧊇𧊈𧊉𧊊𧊋𧊌𧊍𧊎𧊏𧊐𧊑𧊒𧊓𧊔𧊕𧊖𧊗𧊘𧊙𧊚𧊛𧊜𧊝𧊞𧊟𧊠𧊡𧊢𧊣𧊤𧊥𧊦𧊧𧊨𧊩𧊪𧊫𧊬𧊭𧊮𧊯𧊰𧊱𧊲𧊳𧊴𧊵𧊶𧊷𧊸𧊹𧊺𧊻𧊼𧊽𧊾𧊿  
60-79 𧊿𧋀𧋁𧋂𧋃𧋄𧋅𧋆𧋇𧋈𧋉𧋊𧋋𧋌𧋍𧋎𧋏𧋐𧋑𧋒𧋓𧋔𧋕𧋖𧋗𧋘𧋙𧋚𧋛𧋜𧋝𧋞𧋟𧋠𧋡𧋢𧋣𧋤𧋥𧋦𧋧𧋨𧋩𧋪𧋫𧋬𧋭𧋮𧋯𧋰𧋱𧋲𧋳𧋴𧋵𧋶𧋷𧋸𧋹𧋺𧋻𧋼𧋽𧋾𧋿  
80-94 𧋿𧌀𧌁𧌂𧌃𧌄𧌅𧌆𧌇𧌈𧌉𧌊𧌋𧌌𧌍𧌎𧌏𧌐𧌑𧌒𧌓𧌔𧌕𧌖𧌗𧌘𧌙𧌚𧌛𧌜𧌝𧌞𧌟𧌠𧌡𧌢𧌣𧌤𧌥𧌦𧌧𧌨𧌩𧌪𧌫𧌬𧌭𧌮𧌯𧌰𧌱𧌲𧌳𧌴𧌵𧌶𧌷𧌸𧌹𧌺𧌻𧌼𧌽𧌾𧌿

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

01-19 𧌿𧍀𧍁𧍂𧍃𧍄𧍅𧍆𧍇𧍈𧍉𧍊𧍋𧍌𧍍𧍎𧍏𧍐𧍑𧍒𧍓𧍔𧍕𧍖𧍗𧍘𧍙𧍚𧍛𧍜𧍝𧍞𧍟𧍠𧍡𧍢𧍣𧍤𧍥𧍦𧍧𧍨𧍩𧍪𧍫𧍬𧍭𧍮𧍯𧍰𧍱𧍲𧍳𧍴𧍵𧍶𧍷𧍸𧍹𧍺𧍻𧍼𧍽𧍾𧍿  
20-39 𧍿𧎀𧎁𧎂𧎃𧎄𧎅𧎆𧎇𧎈𧎉𧎊𧎋𧎌𧎍𧎎𧎏𧎐𧎑𧎒𧎓𧎔𧎕𧎖𧎗𧎘𧎙𧎚𧎛𧎜𧎝𧎞𧎟𧎠𧎡𧎢𧎣𧎤𧎥𧎦𧎧𧎨𧎩𧎪𧎫𧎬𧎭𧎮𧎯𧎰𧎱𧎲𧎳𧎴𧎵𧎶𧎷𧎸𧎹𧎺𧎻𧎼𧎽𧎾𧎿  
40-59 𧎿𧏀𧏁𧏂𧏃𧏄𧏅𧏆𧏇𧏈𧏉𧏊𧏋𧏌𧏍𧏎𧏏𧏐𧏑𧏒𧏓𧏔𧏕𧏖𧏗𧏘𧏙𧏚𧏛𧏜𧏝𧏞𧏟𧏠𧏡𧏢𧏣𧏤𧏥𧏦𧏧𧏨𧏩𧏪𧏫𧏬𧏭𧏮𧏯𧏰𧏱𧏲𧏳𧏴𧏵𧏶𧏷𧏸𧏹𧏺𧏻𧏼𧏽𧏾𧏿  
60-79 𧏿𧐀𧐁𧐂𧐃𧐄𧐅𧐆𧐇𧐈𧐉𧐊𧐋𧐌𧐍𧐎𧐏𧐐𧐑𧐒𧐓𧐔𧐕𧐖𧐗𧐘𧐙𧐚𧐛𧐜𧐝𧐞𧐟𧐠𧐡𧐢𧐣𧐤𧐥𧐦𧐧𧐨𧐩𧐪𧐫𧐬𧐭𧐮𧐯𧐰𧐱𧐲𧐳𧐴𧐵𧐶𧐷𧐸𧐹𧐺𧐻𧐼𧐽𧐾𧐿  
80-94 𧐿𧐀𧐁𧐂𧐃𧐄𧐅𧐆𧐇𧐈𧐉𧐊𧐋𧐌𧐍𧐎𧐏𧐐𧐑𧐒𧐓𧐔𧐕𧐖𧐗𧐘𧐙𧐚𧐛𧐜𧐝𧐞𧐟𧐠𧐡𧐢𧐣𧐤𧐥𧐦𧐧𧐨𧐩𧐪𧐫𧐬𧐭𧐮𧐯𧐰𧐱𧐲𧐳𧐴𧐵𧐶𧐷𧐸𧐹𧐺𧐻𧐼𧐽𧐾𧐿

42区 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

01-19 𧐿𧑀𧑁𧑂𧑃𧑄𧑅𧑆𧑇𧑈𧑉𧑊𧑋𧑌𧑍𧑎𧑏𧑐𧑑𧑒𧑓𧑔𧑕𧑖𧑗𧑘𧑙𧑚𧑛𧑜𧑝𧑞𧑟𧑠𧑡𧑢𧑣𧑤𧑥𧑦𧑧𧑨𧑩𧑪𧑫𧑬𧑭𧑮𧑯𧑰𧑱𧑲𧑳𧑴𧑵𧑶𧑷𧑸𧑹𧑺𧑻𧑼𧑽𧑾𧑿  
20-39 𧑿𧒀𧒁𧒂𧒃𧒄𧒅𧒆𧒇𧒈𧒉𧒊𧒋𧒌𧒍𧒎𧒏𧒐𧒑𧒒𧒓𧒔𧒕𧒖𧒗𧒘𧒙𧒚𧒛𧒜𧒝𧒞𧒟𧒠𧒡𧒢𧒣𧒤𧒥𧒦𧒧𧒨𧒩𧒪𧒫𧒬𧒭𧒮𧒯𧒰𧒱𧒲𧒳𧒴𧒵𧒶𧒷𧒸𧒹𧒺𧒻𧒼𧒽𧒾𧒿  
40-59 𧒿𧓀𧓁𧓂𧓃𧓄𧓅𧓆𧓇𧓈𧓉𧓊𧓋𧓌𧓍𧓎𧓏𧓐𧓑𧓒𧓓𧓔𧓕𧓖𧓗𧓘𧓙𧓚𧓛𧓜𧓝𧓞𧓟𧓠𧓡𧓢𧓣𧓤𧓥𧓦𧓧𧓨𧓩𧓪𧓫𧓬𧓭𧓮𧓯𧓰𧓱𧓲𧓳𧓴𧓵𧓶𧓷𧓸𧓹𧓺𧓻𧓼𧓽𧓾𧓿  
60-79 𧓿𧔀𧔁𧔂𧔃𧔄𧔅𧔆𧔇𧔈𧔉𧔊𧔋𧔌𧔍𧔎𧔏𧔐𧔑𧔒𧔓𧔔𧔕𧔖𧔗𧔘𧔙𧔚𧔛𧔜𧔝𧔞𧔟𧔠𧔡𧔢𧔣𧔤𧔥𧔦𧔧𧔨𧔩𧔪𧔫𧔬𧔭𧔮𧔯𧔰𧔱𧔲𧔳𧔴𧔵𧔶𧔷𧔸𧔹𧔺𧔻𧔼𧔽𧔾𧔿  
80-94 𧔿𧕀𧕁𧕂𧕃𧕄𧕅𧕆𧕇𧕈𧕉𧕊𧕋𧕌𧕍𧕎𧕏𧕐𧕑𧕒𧕓𧕔𧕕𧕖𧕗𧕘𧕙𧕚𧕛𧕜𧕝𧕞𧕟𧕠𧕡𧕢𧕣𧕤𧕥𧕦𧕧𧕨𧕩𧕪𧕫𧕬𧕭𧕮𧕯𧕰𧕱𧕲𧕳𧕴𧕵𧕶𧕷𧕸𧕹𧕺𧕻𧕼𧕽𧕾𧕿

The front page of 《人工对照生僻字表》

人工对照生僻字表（共计523个）			2013. 5
编号	字符代码(Unicode十六进制)	字形	
1	ED22	𠂔	
2	ED23	𠂕	
3	ED24	𠂖	
4	ED25	𠂗	
5	ED26	𠂘	
6	ED27	𠂙	
7	ED28	𠂚	
8	ED29	𠂛	
9	ED2A	𠂜	
10	ED2B	𠂝	
11	ED2C	𠂞	
12	ED2D	𠂟	
13	ED2E	𠂠	
14	ED2F	𠂡	
15	ED30	𠂢	
16	ED31	𠂣	

Another page of the 《人工对照生僻字表》

编号	字符代码(Unicode十六进制)	字形
33	ED42	岬
34	ED43	觚
35	ED44	俵
36	ED45	蚍
37	ED46	筵
38	ED47	尿
39	ED48	煇
40	ED49	崑
41	ED4A	金
42	ED4B	版
43	ED4C	栲
44	ED4D	埧
45	ED4E	瑄
46	ED4F	豢
47	ED50	嶮
48	ED51	芣

The last page of the 《人工对照生僻字表》

编号	字符代码(Unicode十六进制)	字形
513	EF29	𠵿
514	EF2A	𠵻
515	EF2B	𠵼
516	EF2C	𠵽
517	EF2D	𠵾
518	EF2E	𠵿
519	EF2F	𠶀
520	EF30	𠶁
521	EF31	𠶂
522	EF32	𠶃
523	EF33	𠶄

江西省自然资源测绘与监测院  
2023年5月