

# Title: 14-Column Seal Script Glyph Comparison Chart - Documentation

JTC1/SC2/WG2

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N5211

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Action: Archival Reference <<http://unicode.org/wg2/docs/n5211-14-columnchart-20171206.pdf>>

Figure 1 on the following page annotates a sample page (p. 1 of 631) of the 14-Column Seal Script Glyph Comparison Chart (working document draft of 2017-12-06, prepared for WG2 Seal Script Ad Hoc). The KEY below uses circled numbers (① — ⑭) as in the Figure 1 column headers; color-coding of the columns marks 3 source classes (**X,D,K**): orange & yellow → **X** (徐鉉 Xú Xuàn); green → **D** (段玉裁 Duàn Yùcái); blue → **K** (徐鍇 Xú Kǎi).

## KEY

<b>X</b>	①	王	王昶·陸心源舊藏、靜嘉堂現藏、宋刊元修本說文解字 (江蘇古籍出版社縮印「續古逸叢書」)
	②	孫	五松書屋刊 平津館本說文解字 (日本國立公文書館現藏)
	③	陳	陳昌治本 (中華書局, 統一書號 9018.65, 1978)
	④	N4688	(藤花樹本, THX2, see “Source Notes Per Column” below)
	⑤	TCA	(font, N4688)
	⑥	毛4	說文解字 光緒七年淮南書局據汲古閣第四次樣本重刊 京都大學現藏
	⑦	毛5	說文解字 汲古閣通行本 京都大學現藏
	⑧	華東	(華東師範大學); (font, SW.ttf)
	⑨	北師	(北京師範大學); (font, bnuswxz.ttf; 說文大字典)
	⑩	逢甲	說文小篆字庫 (宋建華, 逢甲大學); (font, ShuoWen.ttf)
<b>D</b>	⑪	段	說文解字注 (DYC); kanji-database.sourceforge.net (with 6 omissions)
<b>K</b>	⑫	述	說文解字通釋, 商務印書館 四部叢刊 (述古堂本)
	⑬	汪	說文解字繫傳, 汪啓淑本 (日本東北大學現藏 microfilm)
	⑭	祁	說文解字繫傳, 祁寯藻本 華文書局影印

Chart glyphs are bitmaps cropped from source images or derived from a font. Below each glyph is a serial number (GID=Glyph ID). Chart cells are empty in a given column if the source lacks that form. E.g., in row D00007, the cells are empty except for the 2 columns related to source **D**, because **D** emended his text to use the common component form (二), rather than the independent character form (丄) attested in the other sources (**X,K**). Likewise, 2 rows below that (00008) the cells are empty because that form was also emended (changed from 上 to 丄, and promoted to the previous row, where it matches the primary form in that row). All 3 forms (二, 丄, 上) in those 3 rows (D00007, 00007, 00008) are structurally different, but synonymous variants (of modern 上 shàng ‘(go) up’; magenta circles and arrows mark the 9 variant classes and 18 rows). Each source defines only 2 forms, but all 3 forms are significant for development of unification rules. The same treatment is seen a few rows down (D00015) for the inverted form of that character (下 xià ‘(go) down’): **D** emends both the primary form and its variant (which is then promoted). Further details on each column are given below.

# Annotated 14-Column Seal Script Glyph Comparison Chart (p. 1 of 631)

Fig. 1

Note: This figure annotates the 1st chart page, showing the 1st 9 SW entries (一, 元, 天, 丕, 吏, 上, 帝, 旁, 下), of which 5 have variant forms, totalling 18 rows (characters); circled numbers (X = ①-⑩; D = ⑪; K = ⑫-⑭) at the column heads are discussed in the KEY.

			①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭
Row#	Location	CJK	王	孫	陳	N4688	TCA	毛4	毛5	華東	北師	逢甲	段	述	汪	祁
一	孫:卷01上葉01右.g01 陳:卷01上葉01右.g01 N4688:v01.p01.g01 段:卷01上葉01右行03.g01	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
00001:		GID→	00001	00001	00001	00001	00001	00001	00001	01057	11044	07489	00001	00001	00001	00001
元	孫:卷01上葉01右.g02 陳:卷01上葉01右.g02 N4688:v01.p01.g02 段:卷01上葉01左行01.g01	元	元	元	元	元	元	元	元	元	元	元	元	元	元	元
00002:			00002	00002	00002	00002	00002	00002	00002	01058	11045	11853	00002	00002	00002	00002
天	孫:卷01上葉01右.g03 陳:卷01上葉01右.g03 N4688:v01.p01.g03 段:卷01上葉01左行04.g01	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天
00003:			00003	00003	00003	00003	00003	00003	00003	01059	11046	08324	00003	00003	00003	00003
丕	孫:卷01上葉01右.g04 陳:卷01上葉01右.g04 N4688:v01.p01.g04 段:卷01上葉01左行08.g01	丕	丕	丕	丕	丕	丕	丕	丕	丕	丕	丕	丕	丕	丕	丕
00004:			00004	00004	00004	00004	00004	00004	00004	01060	11047	10346	00004	00004	00004	00004
吏	孫:卷01上葉01右.g05 陳:卷01上葉01左.g01 N4688:v01.p01.g05 段:卷01上葉02右行03.g01	吏	吏	吏	吏	吏	吏	吏	吏	吏	吏	吏	吏	吏	吏	吏
00005:			00005	00005	00005	00005	00005	00005	00005	01061	11048	07510	00005	00005	00005	00005
上	孫:卷01上葉01右.g06 陳:卷01上葉01左.g02 N4688:v01.p01.g06 段:卷01上葉02右行06.g01	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上
00006:			00006	00006	00006	00006	00006	00006	00006	01062	11049	09040	00006	00006	00006	00006
帝	陳:次 段:卷01上葉02左行04.g01	二	→ Intentionally Left Blank [ILB] ←										二	二	→ [ILB] ←	
00007:												28914	00007			
旁	孫:卷01上葉01左.g01 陳:卷01上葉01左.g03 N4688:v01.p01.g07 段:卷01上葉03右行01.g01	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁
00007:			00007	00007	00007	00007	00007	00007	00007	01063	11050	07493	00008	00007	00007	00007
下	孫:卷01上葉01左.g02 陳:卷01上葉01左.g04 N4688:v01.p01.g08 段:次	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	[ILB]	下	下	下	下
00008:			00008	00008	00008	00008	00008	00008	00008	01064	11053		00008	00008	00008	00008
帝	孫:卷01上葉01左.g03 陳:卷01上葉01左.g05 N4688:v01.p01.g09 段:卷01上葉03右行01.g02	帝	帝	帝	帝	帝	帝	帝	帝	帝	帝	帝	帝	帝	帝	帝
00009:			00009	00009	00009	00009	00009	00009	00009	01065	11054	11614	00009	00009	00009	00009
旁	孫:卷01上葉01左.g04 陳:卷01上葉01左.g06 N4688:v01.p01.g10 段:卷01上葉03右行03.g01	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁
00010:			00010	00010	00010	00010	00010	00010	00010	01066	11055	36024	00010	00010	00010	00010
下	孫:卷01上葉01左.g05 陳:卷01上葉01左.g07 N4688:v01.p01.g11 段:卷01上葉03右行07.g01	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下
00011:			00011	00011	00011	00011	00011	00011	00011	01067	11056	13570	00011	00011	00011	00011
旁	孫:卷01上葉01左.g06 陳:卷01上葉01左.g08 N4688:v01.p01.g12 段:卷01上葉03左行01.g01	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁	旁
00012:			00012	00012	00012	00012	00012	00012	00012	01068	11057	39757	00012	00012	00012	00012
下	孫:卷01上葉01左.g07 陳:卷01上葉01左.g09 N4688:v01.p01.g13 段:卷01上葉03左行02.g01	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下
00013:			00013	00013	00013	00013	00013	00013	00013	01069	11058	39751	00013	00013	00013	00013
下	孫:卷01上葉01左.g08 陳:卷01上葉01左.g10 N4688:v01.p02.g01 段:卷01上葉03左行02.g02	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下
00014:			00014	00014	00014	00014	00014	00014	00014	01070	11060	26162	00014	00014	00014	00014
帝	陳:次 段:卷01上葉03左行04.g01	二	→ Intentionally Left Blank [ILB] ←										二	二	→ [ILB] ←	
00015:												28915	00015			
下	孫:卷01上葉01左.g09 陳:卷01上葉02右.g01 N4688:v01.p02.g02 段:卷01上葉03左行09.g01	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下
00015:			00015	00015	00015	00015	00015	00015	00015	01071	11062	07494	00016	00015	00015	00015
下	孫:卷01上葉01左.g10 陳:卷01上葉02右.g02 N4688:v01.p02.g03 段:次	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	下	[ILB]	下	下	下	下
00016:			00016	00016	00016	00016	00016	00016	00016	01072	11063		00016	00016	00016	00016

## Source Categories and Abbreviations

- **SW**: Shuowen Jiezi (zh:說文)

Shuowen Jiezi (zh:說文解字) is the name of the dictionary compiled by Xu Shen (zh:許慎). The original text was lost, and so SW here indicates dictionaries based on and derived from Xu Shen's text, character set and collation system.

- **SB**: Song Ben (zh:宋本)

Song Ben means the books printed in the Song dynasty. At present, no SW materials printed in the Northern Song dynasty (11th century) have been found. All remaining SW materials called SBs were printed in the Southern Song dynasty (12th century) and repaired in the Yuan dynasty (13th century).

- **X (DX)**: Da Xu ben (zh:大徐本)

Da Xu ben was one of the versions of SW restored by Xu Xuan (zh:徐鉉). Xu Xuan is the elder brother of the Xu brothers in the late 10th century, so it is often called Da Xu ben (zh:大徐本). The restoration is done by the imperial order of the 1st emperor of the (Northern) Song dynasty, but no governmental copies of those days are found yet. DX consists of 15 volumes, and each volume consists of upper & lower subvolumes. The part of the dictionary is volumes 1 to 14, volume 15 is the preface, etc. Also, there is an extra volume titled "index" (zh:標目卷) before volume 1. During the 20th century, Iwasaki ben (see ① below) photo-reprinted by Commercial Press (zh:商務印書館, CP in below) were widely referred to as the SB of DX. In the 21st century, another reprint of a copy previously owned by the Haiyuan library (zh:海源閣, HYG) is published as a part of Guoxue Jiben Dianji Congkan (zh: 国学基本典籍叢刊). HYG is thought to be the source for PJG (see ② below) and Tonghuaxie's book (see ④ below). In L2/22-279 "UCS Seal Script Source Mapping Data" by Richard Cook (<https://www.unicode.org/L2/L2022/22279-ucs-seal-map.pdf>), the materials of this category are tagged "**X**" which is short for Xuan (zh:鉉).

- **K (XZ)**: Shuowen Jiezi Xizhuan (zh:說文解字繫傳), Xiao Xu ben (zh:小徐本)

Shuowen Jiezi Xizhuan was one of the versions of SW, restored by Xu Kai (zh:徐鉉). Xu Kai is the younger brother of the Xu brothers in the late 10th century, so it is often called Xiao Xu ben (zh:小徐本). It was compiled before DX. The compilation of XZ was not a governmental project (it was before the Song dynasty), therefore the publishing of XZ in those days is supposed to be quite rare. XZ consists of 40 volumes, and the volumes from 1-28 (main part) are corresponding to volumes 1-14 of DX. The volumes from 30-40 are etymological studies written by Xu Kai, not the dictionary. Vol. 25 was lost in the Northern Song dynasty and could not be restored. All remaining XZ fill the lost part with the corresponding part of DX (the former part of DX volume 13). In L2/22-279 the materials of this category are tagged "**K**" which is short for Kai (zh:鉉).

- **D (DYC)**: (zh:段玉裁), Shuowen Jiezi Zhu (zh:說文解字注)

Shuowen Jiezi Zhu was one of the versions of SW, restored by Duan Yucai (zh:段玉裁) in the Qing dynasty. The restored text was different from DX and XZ, so it is regarded as the 3rd

group of SW texts. In L2/22-279 the materials of this category are tagged “**D**” which is short for Duan (zh:段).

- WYYP: Shuowen Jiezi Wuyun Yunpu (zh:說文解字五音韻譜)

Shuowen Jiezi Wuyun Yunpu was a reordered version of DX, which was widely used between the Southern Song dynasty and to Ming dynasty (12th – 17th century). Because the ordering rule of the characters (under a specific radical) is not clarified in SW, Li Tao (zh:李燾) made Shuowen Jiezi Wuyun Yunpu, which reordered the radicals and the characters under specific radical by the phonetic order (taken from a phonetic ordered dictionary, Jiyun (zh:集韻)). It became so popular in the Ming dynasty that it was misunderstood as the original DX. This misunderstanding continued until the reprint of DX by Jiguge in the Qing dynasty. The WYYP glyphs are not shown in the table, but it is needed to understand the difference between a few versions printed in the Qing dynasty.

Table A below applies these categories to the columns, with the short tags (notes on their origins), and romanized longer tag.

**Table A: Tags in the 14-column chart**

Col. #	Tag	Tag note	Romanized Tag	Group
①	王	王昶 (Wang Chang), past owner	Iwasaki (ja:岩崎)	X, SB
②	孫	孫星衍 (Song Xingyan), publisher	PJG (zh:平津館)	X
③	陳	陳昌治 (Chen Changzhi), publisher	CCZ (zh:陳昌治)	X
④	N4688	document number (glyph source)	THX2 (zh:藤花榭)	X
⑤	TCA	font producer	TCA	X font
⑥	毛4	毛扆4 (Mao Yi 4), publisher - revision	Jiguge4 (zh:汲古閣)	X
⑦	毛5	毛扆5 (Mao Yi 5), publisher - revision	Jiguge5 (zh:汲古閣)	X
⑧	華東	華東師範大學 (Huadong Normal U.)	ECNU	X font
⑨	北師	北京師範大學 (Beijing Normal U.)	BNU	X font
⑩	逢甲	逢甲大學 (Fengchia U.)	FCU	~D font
⑪	段	段玉裁 (Duan Yucai), author	DYC	D
⑫	述	述古堂 (Shugutang), library/publisher	SGT	K
⑬	汪	汪啓淑 (Wang Qishu), publisher	WQS	K
⑭	祁	祁雋藻 (Qi Junzao), publisher	QJZ	K

### Source Notes Per Column

- ① “王” (Wang), Iwasaki

This is one of SBs, which was once owned by Wang Chang (zh:王昶), Lu Xinyuan (zh:陸心源) and finally bought by Iwasaki’s private library Seikado (ja:岩崎氏靜嘉堂文庫). As a result, the

name of how to refer to this material is varied historically. Sometimes it was called “王昶本” (or “王本”), “陸心源本” (or “陸本”), “岩崎本”, “靜嘉堂本” etc. During the 20th century, it had been the only publicly-accessible resource of the Song ben, through the photo-based reprints by Commercial Press (zh:商務印書館, CP) since 1914. They were published as the parts of Xu Guyi Congshu (XGYCS, zh:續古逸叢書) and Sibu Congkan (4BCK, zh:四部叢刊). Now it is regarded as one of the later revisions of SBs, not the earliest one among the remaining SBs. 王貴元 “《說文解字》版本問題” and 董靖宸 “宋元遞修小字本《說文解字》版本考述” are good references to understand the relationship of the remaining SBs. Glyphs in this column were cropped from the reprint in Xu Guyi Congshu (zh:續古逸叢書).

## ② “孫” (Song), PJG

This is one of the woodblock reprints of a SB from the Qing dynasty, it was intended to have better similarity to the SBs in comparison with Jiguge reprints (see ⑤⑥ below), and its layout is almost the same as the remaining SBs. Its publishing was as a part of Pingjinguan Congshu (zh:平津館叢書, a series of authorized classic references), and widely reproduced in the Qing dynasty. There is a point to be noted, the preface of PJG wrote as the errors in the source material are provided “as is”. Among the reproduced versions of PJG, some reproducers tried to correct the errors (and became different from SBs). 董靖宸 “孫星衍平津館仿宋刊本《說文解字》考論” is a good reference to understand the background of PJG and its source material. Glyphs in this column were cropped from the digitized images of the original 1st print, which is preserved in the Japanese National Archive (ja:日本国立公文書館).

## ③ “陳” (Chen), CCZ

This is one of the descendants of PJG because CCZ had the preface taken from PJG. Its layout is drastically changed to place all representative characters (except the variants) at the beginning of the lines. Although the number of pages has much inflated, the usability was much improved. CCZ tried to correct some errors which PJG preserved, therefore the content was not the same as PJG. The 2nd print of CCZ includes the list of the corrected errors titled Shuowen Xiaoziji (zh:說文校字記). Later, CCZ was bounded with Shuowen Tongjian (zh:說文通檢) by Li Yongchun (zh:黎永椿), which was a small index to find a Seal character from the Kaishu glyph, and the combined print has been repeatedly reproduced during the Qing dynasty. During the reproduction by other publishers, some additional modifications were applied. The reprint by Zhonghua Book Company (zh:中華書局, ZHBC), ISBN 7101002609, was widely used in the 20th century. ZHBC published a revised version in 2017, ISBN 9787101087024, which was based on the reproduced version in the Qing dynasty. Glyphs in this column were cropped from the reprint by Chung Hwa Book Company (Hong Kong) Limited (zh:中華書局(香港)有限公司) in 2009, ISBN 9789622312319. CHBC HK is a branch of ZHBC in Hong Kong, its content is exactly same with ZHBC’s reprint.

④ N4688, THX2

The glyphs in this column were cropped from ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 [N4688](#), from the column showing the images from the Tonghuaxie ben (zh:藤花樹本, THX). 董靖宸 “藤花樹本《說文解字》底本及校刊考” is a good reference to understand the background. It seems that no reprints of THX distribution were reproduced during the Qing dynasty. The availability of THX was much lower than those of PJG and CCZ in the late 19th century, and the Commercial Press made a lithographic reprint (THX2 in Figure 2), which CP applied some modification by DYC and Jiguge. N4688 does not clarify their source material, but [N5089](#) noted that the source was the reprint by China Bookstore (zh:中國書店, CB), ISBN 7805680396. This was the primary material for the 1st production of the fonts submitted by TCA.

⑤ TCA

The glyphs in this column were also cropped from [N4688](#), from the column showing the representative glyphs to be submitted (in 2015). In each Seal and WG2 meeting, some modifications were applied, and the glyphs are different from the latest proposal.

⑥ “毛4” (Mao 4), Jiguge4

The earliest reprint of DX in the Qing dynasty was published by Mao Yi (zh:毛扆). It is called by his family name, like Mao ben (zh:毛本), or by the name of his private library/publisher Jiguge ben (zh:汲古閣本). Duan Yucai (zh:段玉裁) found many differences between the final and Jiguge5 (see Jiguge5 ⑦ below) and SBs of DXs, but did not find them in Jiguge4. Thus, the preprints before Jiguge5 were prized as rare but better reproduction of SB of DX. It was reproduced by Huainan Shuju (zh:淮南書局) in the Qing dynasty. Recent studies revealed that the primal source was a handwritten SW by Zhao Lingjun (zh:趙靈均) in the Ming dynasty, which was a reordered version of WYYP. 董靖宸’s “毛氏汲古閣本《說文解字》版本源流考” is a good reference to understand the background. Glyphs in this column are cropped from the reprint by Huainan Shuju, preserved at Kyoto University.

⑦ “毛5” (Mao 5), Jiguge5

The 5th print of Jiguge ben is the final and official publishing. It corrected the traditional misconception that WYYP is DX, and became an authorized reference in the Siku Quanshu (zh:四庫全書) project. Jiguge5 was widely used and copied before DYC’s criticism (see ⑥ above), and its typeface became one of the authentic glyph styles in the Qing dynasty. The correction in later reprints of SBs, often Jiguge5 was utilized to “correct” the ambiguous part (see ④ above). The images of the column are cropped from a reprint of the Qing dynasty, preserved at Kyoto University. This is not the original Jiguge5 version. 郭立暄’s “中國古籍原刻翻刻與初印後印研究” provides information on these reprints.

⑧ “華東” (Huadong), ECNU

In the past, “The Study and Application of Chinese Characters” a project in the East China Normal University hosted a website dedicated to the Old Hanzi, [www.wenzi.cn](http://www.wenzi.cn). Some of their publishing was accessible as a web-based database. To display the Seal characters in the database, a font “SW.ttf” was provided on their website. There is no clarification about the character set of the font, but considering that the glyphs added in Jiguge 5th print, it is supposed to be based on Jiguge 5th print. Glyphs in this column are digitized from the font.

⑨ “北師” (Beishi), BNU

In the past, “Research Center for Folklore, Classics and Chinese Characters” (zh:民族典籍文字研究中心) of Beijing Normal University made a Seal font (it is supposed to be around 1997, but it seems that it was not officially released in those days. now available at <https://wxy.bnu.edu.cn/xyzy/szzy/204310.html> ), and “Chinese Document Processing Lab” (CDP) in Academia Sinica (in Taipei) made its diversion ( <https://cdp.sinica.edu.tw/cdphanzi/> ). The glyphs are supposed to be based on the scanned image of Shuowen Da Zidian (zh:說文大字典), which was based on Jiguge. Glyphs in this column are digitized from the font.

⑩ “逢甲” (Fengchia), FCU

Song Jianhua (zh:宋建華) from Fengchia University (zh:逢甲大学), made a font titled “說文小篆字庫” or “說文標篆體” and published it in the website [https://charactercl.blogspot.com/p/blog-page\\_62.html](https://charactercl.blogspot.com/p/blog-page_62.html) of “Chinese Etymology Association” (zh:中國文字學會). Its character set is not clarified, but considering that “上” is not found but “二” is included, the charset is supposed to be based on Duan Yucai’s “Shuowen Jiezi Zhu” (DYC in below). Also, the glyph structures are similar to DYC. But the glyph aspects are similar to Jiguge print (the glyph aspect in Jiguge is taller than that in DYC). A remarkable point is that the codepoints are determined by the corresponding CJK Unified Ideographs. As a result, only one glyph is included for the duplicated glyphs. Glyphs in this column are digitized from the font.

⑪ “段” (Duan), DYC

Duan Yucai wrote “Shuowen Jiezi Zhu” which was based on DX, XZ, and extra materials. Duan tried to restore the original Xu Shen text, modified many glyph shapes from DX, changed the relationship between the glyphs and the descriptions, inserted some characters, and removed some characters. As a result, the result is much different from DX or XZ and became the 3rd category of the SW texts. Glyphs in this column are taken from Kawabata Taichi’s “Kanji Database Project” ( <https://kanji-database.sourceforge.net/> ). The glyph images are cropped from the scanned image of the reprint of DYC by Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House (zh:上海古籍出版社). Unfortunately, there are 6 characters that the original DYC had but the digital data by Kawabata lacked:

- “十” (row #01636)
- “爽” (row #02393)
- “饒” (row #03755)
- “慘” (row #07725)
- “慢” (row #07726)
- “亡” (row #10950)

For these characters, the blank cells in the DYC column are the problems of the source digital data. They would be filled in a future revision.

#### ⑫ “述” (Shu), SGT

For the main part of XZ, no SBs are found yet, but a few transcriptions in the Qing dynasty were told as based on SB. A copy preserved in Shugutang (zh:述古堂, SGT), the private library of Qian Ceng (zh:錢曾) had the largest coverage among the currently accessible transcriptions, and it was reprinted in 4BCK by Commercial Press. In the 1st print of 4BCK, the whole of XZ was a photo-based reprint of SGT. In the second print of 4BCK, the appendix volumes (31-40) are replaced by a SB preserved in Tieqintongjianlou (zh:鐵琴銅劍樓, TQJL in Figure 3) library of Qu Shaoji (zh:瞿紹基), but the main part is still SGT. Like other remaining XZ transcriptions in the Qing dynasty, the authentic quality of the Seal glyphs is worse than the woodblock-printed XZ. SGT has 2 extra duplications caused by mistaken transcriptions, they are not found in other XZs. The rows KB00007 (獮) and KB00008 (猓) are duplications of rows #06895 (獮) and #06896 (猓). The images in this column are taken from the images cropped from the reprint of SGT in 4BCK.

#### ⑬ “汪” (Wang), WQS

Wang Qishu (zh:汪啓淑) published the 1st reprint of XZ in the Qing dynasty. Its primal source was the incomplete (including many dropouts) hand-copy owned by Weng Fanggang (zh:翁方綱). But many modifications are applied to “correct” the texts, like “Shuowen Xizhuan Kaoyi” (zh:說文繫傳考異) listing the differences between Jiguge 5th print and another XZ transcription owned by Zhu Wenzao (zh:朱文藻). The layout of WQS is much more spacious, therefore the number of pages was greater than others. For the users requesting more handy reprints, Longwei Mishu (zh:龍威秘書, LWMS) made a compressed version of WQS. It is called Longwei Mishu ben. The modification in WQS was criticized later, but the authentic quality of the Seal glyphs is better than others. 董靖宸’s “汪啓淑刻本《說文解字繫傳》刊刻考” is a good reference to understand the background. Glyphs in this column are cropped from an original copy preserved at Tohoku University. But their microfilm took 2 pictures for the left side of the 10th leaf of volume 4. The rows from KB00001 (馭) to KB00006 (建) are caused by these duplicate pictures, they are the same with rows #01412~#01417.

⑭ “祁” (Qi), QJZ

Because WQS was found to be modified, Qi Junzao (zh:祁寯藻) decided to produce a better reprint remaining of the original XZ, for his students. Qi borrowed a copy transcribed by Gu Guangqi (zh:顧廣圻) and reprinted it. But after the 1st publishing, the publisher applied many “corrections”, by referring to other materials like Jiguge 5th print. It is called the 2nd print (like Jiguge's 4th/5th issue above). Wang Yun (zh:王筠) strongly criticized the modification and suspected that the transcription copy was forged. However, the coverage is better than SGT, and the authentic quality of the Seal glyphs is better than SGT, therefore QJZ is the authorized reference. At present, no reprint of the 1st print of QJZ is published. All existing reprints are based on the 2nd print. 董靖宸's “祁寯藻本《說文解字繫傳》刊刻考” is a good reference to understand the background. Glyphs in this column are cropped from the reprint of the 2nd print by Hwa-wen Shu-chu (zh:華文書局, HWSC) in Taiwan. The most widely used reprint is that by ZHBC, ISBN 7101000606, which is printed in small scale. ZHBC prints 2 leaves (4 pages) in single page, but HWSC prints half leaf in single page.

### Relations Among the Sources

Since the importance of SW was rediscovered in the Qing dynasty, many woodblock reprints of SW texts were published based on prior publications, but often modified. Understanding their relationship is useful to understand similarities and differences among the versions. In the 21st century, the accessibility to the existing SBs was much improved, and many advanced studies for the reprints in the Qing dynasty were undertaken by 王貴元 and 董靖宸. The following papers are of special note.

#### References for class X:

- 王貴元: 《說文解字》版本問題, 漢語史研究集刊, 2002(00), p.350-362.  
董靖宸: 孫星衍平津館仿宋刊本《說文解字》考論, 勵耘語言學刊, 2018(01), p.219-234. DOI: 10.13554/b.cnki.liyunyuyan.2018.01.015.  
董靖宸: 宋元遞修小字本《說文解字》版本考述, 勵耘語言學刊, 2019(01), p.80-105. DOI: 10.13554/b.cnki.liyunyuyan.2019.01.008.  
董靖宸: 藤花榭本《說文解字》底本及校刊考, 文獻, 2019, No.176(06), p.47-61.  
董靖宸: 毛氏汲古閣本《說文解字》版本源流考, 文史, 2020(03), p.187-216. DOI:10.19325/j.cnki.11-1678/k.2020.03.008.  
董靖宸: 大徐本《說文解字》的流傳與刊刻, 儒家典籍與思想研究, 2020(00), p.22-47. DOI: 10.13540/b.cnki.scct.2020.00.002.

#### References for class K:

- 董靖宸: 毛扆手校《說文解字繫傳》抄本源流考述, 民俗典籍文字研究, 2019(01), p. 142-153+291.  
董靖宸: 汪啟淑刻本《說文解字繫傳》刊刻考, 經學文獻研究集刊, 2019(02), p.183-214.  
董靖宸: 祁寯藻本《說文解字繫傳》刊刻考, 北京大學中國古文獻研究中心集刊, 2019(18), p. 57-83.



Figure 3 below shows the relations among the **K** Qing dynasty reprints used in the chart. There are 2 distinctive subgroups, with and without significant dropouts. The former subgroup is often called incomplete copies (zh:欠本, Qianben), and the latter subgroup is often called complete copies (zh:完本, Wanben). It should be noted that even the complete copies lack vol. 25, the dropout is filled by contents from X. Some scholars think the lost vol. 25 is cited in Gujin Yunhui Juyao (zh:古今韻會舉要), but the citation includes no Seal glyphs.

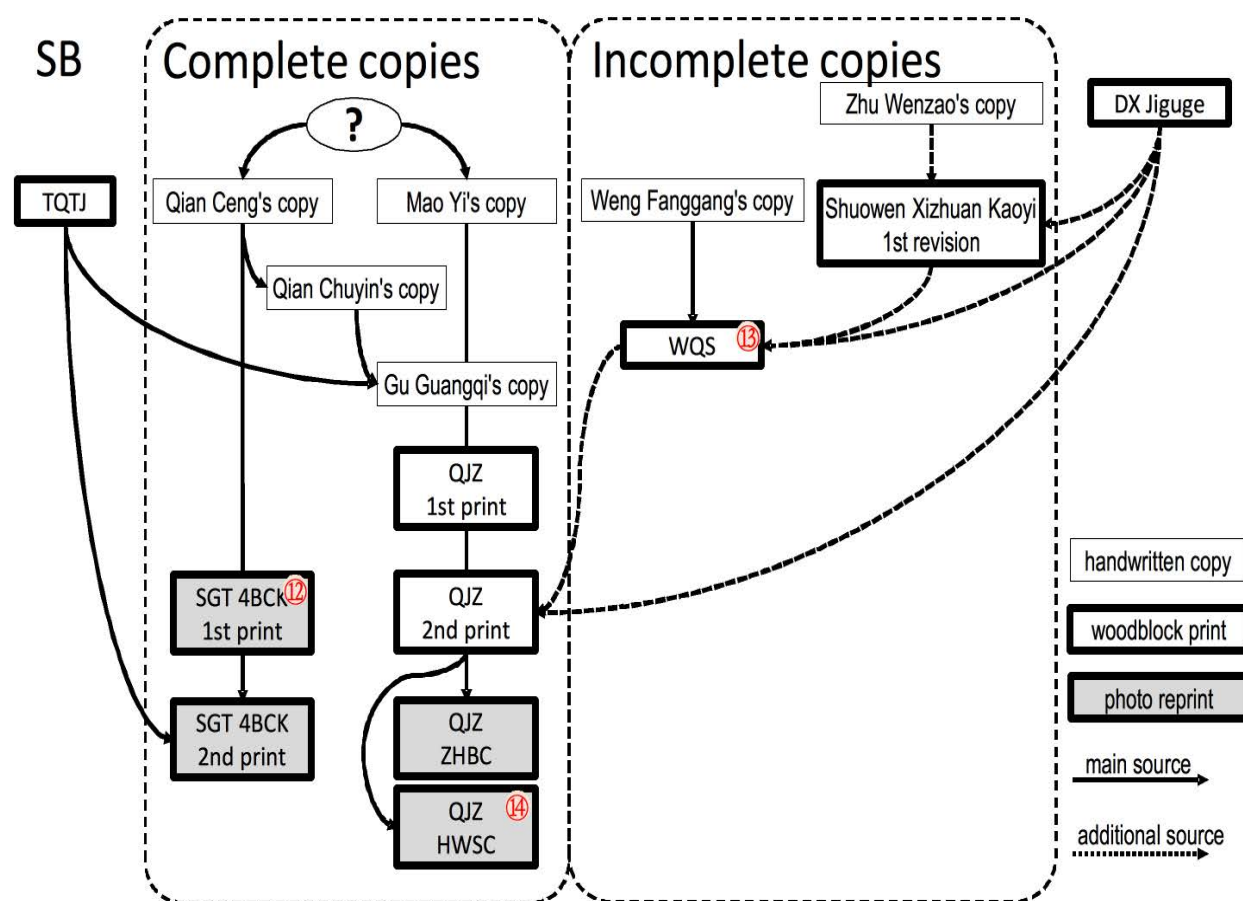


Figure 3: Relations among K columns (12-14)