

Archaic cuneiform numbers

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1 Summary

This document proposes encoding some numerals used in the Uruk and Early Dynastic periods in conjunction with the Sumero-Akkadian cuneiform script¹ and the proto-cuneiform script². The proposed characters are listed in section 2.

The non-numeric signs of proto-cuneiform will be the subject of a separate proposal; we need only note here that the divergence between the approaches to character identity in modern scholarship requires that proto-cuneiform be disunified from cuneiform: proto-cuneiform is effectively treated as an undeciphered script. In contrast, the cuneiform encoding model is semantic, requiring an understanding of the text to correctly encode it.

However, the *numerals* used in proto-cuneiform should be unified with ones used in the Early Dynastic period, for the reasons set forth in section 4. The proposed “curved”, or “curviform”, numerals³ should however *not* be unified with the already-encoded cuneiform numerals⁴. Since the encoding proposals for the cuneiform script twenty years ago provisionally considered the curviform numerals to be glyph variants of the cuneiform numerals, a detailed rationale is provided in section 3, including compatibility considerations in section 3.7.

The overall picture of unifications and disunifications over time is illustrated in table 1. The Script_Extensions property assignments in section 2.2 reflect the overlap.

[TODO(egg): Mention the other sections here too.]

	Uruk III & earlier	ED – Ur III	OB & later
Numerals	This proposal		
			Existing Xsux
Non-numeric signs	Future Pcun		

Table 1: Usage of existing, proposed, and future characters across functions and time periods.

¹ISO 15924: Xsux, Script property value long name: Cuneiform; encoded since Unicode Version 5.0.

²ISO 15924: Pcun, not yet encoded.

³ 𐎶 1-9(aš^c = N₁), 𐎵 1-5(u^c = N₁₄), 𐎶 1-9(ḫeš₂^c = N₃₄), 𐎶 1-5(ḫeš^cu^c = N₄₈), etc.

⁴ 𐎶 1-9(aš), 𐎵 1-5(u), 𐎶 1-9(ḫeš₂), 𐎶 1-5(ḫeš^cu), etc.

2 Proposed changes to the Standard

2.1 Summary of proposed characters

2.2 Properties

2.3 Character names list

2.4 Core specification text

3 Rationale for curviform–cuneiform disunification

TODO(egg): blurb.

3.1 The cuneiform encoding model


As outlined in, *e.g.*, [UTR56], the cuneiform encoding model is diachronic; each character may have wildly different glyphs depending on time period and region. For instance, the sign IM may resemble  in texts from Early Dynastic IIIa Šuruppag as in the character code charts,  later in the third millenium⁵,  in Old Babylonian cursive,  in Neo-Assyrian, but is always encoded as U+1214E CUNEIFORM SIGN IM.

This encoding model allows for the interoperable representation of editions of diachronic reference works such as sign lists⁶ and dictionaries⁷, and of composite texts⁸. By being compatible with similarly diachronic transliteration practice (that is, by avoiding distinctions finer than those made in transliteration), the encoding model also allows for automated conversion of transliterated corpora to cuneiform, which has proven useful as a processing step in analyses such as [Rom24; JJ24]⁹. The diachronic approach is also useful for pedagogic applications¹⁰.

3.2 Arguments for curviform–cuneiform unification













































































































































































































































































































































































In this context, the argument was made in [L2/04-099], as part of discussion of the cuneiform encoding¹¹ that the curviform numerals, which occasionally appear in the Ur III period and are used heavily in the Early Dynastic period, were a stylistic distinction unifiable with the cuneiform digits, and that an archaizing Ur III font or an Early Dynastic font could have curviform glyphs for the appropriate characters.





















Some co-occurrence of curviform and cuneiform digits was known and acknowledged. [L2/04-099, p. 3] cites [NDE93, p. 62], which is a copy of [P020054], an Early Dynastic IIIb administrative tablet from Nirsu. The excerpt cited, lines 1–3 of column 1 of the obverse, is as follows:

⁵Merging with U+1224E  NI₂.

⁶Notably [VT+14] and the online edition of [Bor10] in [Jim+23, Signs].



⁷Notably [TJV17] and the online edition of [Sch10] in [Jim+23, Dictionary].

⁸For example, there are Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian copies parts of the laws of                                                         

                                                          

                                                          

                                                          

                                                          

                                                          

           

 ¹²						
1(NEŠ ₂)	1(U)	1/2(DIŠ)	5(DIŠ <i>tenû</i>)	gi	us ₂	sa ₂
	7.5 (ropes)		5	reed	side	equal
 ¹³						
3(U)	6(DIŠ <i>tenû</i>)	gi	sar ₁	sa ₂		
3(ropes)	6	reed	front	equal		
						
ašag-bi	1(BUR ₃)	1(EŠE ₃)	1(IKU)	1/2(IKU)		
this field						
						
				tug _x (LAK483)-si-ga-kam ¹⁴		
				deep ploughing		



The argument made in [L2/04-099, p. 4] is that this is comparable to a stylistic distinction such as¹⁵


465 metres, equal lengths
198 metres, equal widths
this field: 9, 18 hectares, deeply ploughed




where the numerals have the same structure ([L2/04-099] contrasts this to the different structures of ASCII digits and roman numerals). That document further claims that “the number signs do not normally carry in their individual signs the meaning of what they are used to measure”, and that curviform and cuneiform numerals “are not normally mixed together in a single numerical expression”, noting the exceptions of [P232278; P232280]. In addition, [L2/04-099, p. 4] points out that the cuneiform numeric signs are descended from the curviform ones (this is undisputed), and claims there is only a small re-allocation of the function of signs (from  to  numerals). It therefore comes to the conclusion that the use of curviform numerals should be seen as a formatting distinction, rather than one that should be represented in plain text, and insists that the encoding should capture the lineal historical descent of those signs, presumably to take advantage of the benefits of diachronic encoding described in section 3.1.

Although they had been part of the preliminary proposal [L2/03-393R], the curviform numerals were therefore removed from [L2/04-036] and [L2/04-189], which both state that “The distinction between curved numerals and their cuneiform descendants is treated as glyphic for the purposes of the present proposal; this issue will need to be revisited in subsequent encoding phases.”

The time has come to revisit this issue. As we will see in section 3.3, numerals can only be interpreted in the context of what they measure *i.e.*, as part of a metrological system. In section 3.4 we will see that in some periods:

- the functions and use of the numerals vary beyond the mere / switch;

¹²As noted in [Pow87, p. 466], this sign has a very short “tail” in this period, so that it is wider than it is tall, and can at first seem like a large  in copies. The photos in CDLI clearly show that this is in fact a vertical wedge.

¹³Note that ED IIIb  numerals have a somewhat different appearance from those of the Ur III period used in this transcription; the sign  in [P020054] looks more like Ur III .

¹⁴Transliteration after [Lec20, p. 325].

¹⁵We have taken the liberty of adjusting the analogy to use measures approximately equal to those in [P020054], instead of a field of five by twenty-five metres.

- ### 3.3 A primer on classic Ur III and Old Babylonian metrologies

Edubba'a D

As is well known¹⁶ a sexagesimal place value system (SPVS) was used in Mesopotamia from the late third millennium onwards. One should bear in mind, however, that other systems were used; the SPVS was primarily used in calculations, with results being expressed in non-positional systems [Rob08, p. 76; Rob22]. The digits 1–59 of the SPVS have inner structure which is reflected in the encoding: the digits 1–9 are the individual characters I – III , the multiples of ten (10–50) are < – X , but the other digits 11–59 are sequences < I – X III ; in effect the base-sixty digits are themselves written in base ten, with a different set of symbols for the tens place. This reflects the origin of the sexagesimal place value system; it derives from a *non-positional* system, hereafter the *cuneiform discrete counting system* $\mathcal{S}_{\text{Ur III/OB}}$, which had different signs for the units I – III , tens < – X , sixties I – XIII (with larger wedges than the units), six hundreds I – XIII , three thousand six hundreds \diamond – $\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$, and thirty-six thousands \diamond – $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \text{I} & \text{I} & \text{I} \\ \hline \text{I} & \text{I} & \text{I} \\ \hline \text{I} & \text{I} & \text{I} \\ \hline \end{array}$.

3.3.1 The discrete counting system

The relations between the values of the signs in the cuneiform discrete counting system may be summarized by the following factor diagram¹⁷, where the number over arrow indicates the multiple of the preceding sign (right of the arrow) corresponding to the following sign (left).

$$\diamond \xleftarrow{10} \diamond \xleftarrow{6} \blacktriangledown \xleftarrow{10} \blacktriangledown \xleftarrow{6} \blacktriangledown \xleftarrow{10} \blacktriangledown \quad (S_{\text{Ur III/OB}})$$

¹⁷These diagrams, which have become standard in discussions of Mesopotamian metrology, originate with [Fri78, p. 10], where they are called *step-diagrams*.

Observe that while large numbers of gur follow²³ system $S_{Ur\ III/OB}$, the use of horizontal (AŠ) numerals for the gur disambiguates from the vertical bariga, as <|𐎶| would be 10 gur 1 bariga, and <𐎶-𐎶| would be 11 gur; again even with some overt units, most of the numerals that participate in a metrological system have an interpretation dependent on that system.

This intertwining of units and numerals explains the large number of already-encoded numeral series:

- |𐎶-𐎶 used in $S_{Ur\ III/OB}$ and the SPVS as well as with overt units;
- <-𐎶𐎶 used in $G_{Ur\ III/OB}$, of which <-𐎶 are also used in $S_{Ur\ III/OB}$ and the SPVS as well as with overt units;
- |𐎶-𐎶𐎶 used in $S_{Ur\ III/OB}$, and sometimes with overt units;
- 𐎶-𐎶 used in $S_{Ur\ III/OB}$;
- 𐎶-𐎶𐎶𐎶 used in $S_{Ur\ III/OB}$ and $G_{Ur\ III/OB}$;
- 𐎶-𐎶𐎶𐎶 used in $S_{Ur\ III/OB}$ and $G_{Ur\ III/OB}$;
- 𐎶-𐎶𐎶𐎶 used in $C_{Ur\ III/OB}$ as well as with overt units of the weight system;
- 𐎶, 𐎶, 𐎶, 𐎶, 𐎶 used in $C_{Ur\ III/OB}$;
- |, |, |, | used in $C_{Ur\ III/OB}$ —note the overlap with |𐎶-𐎶;
- 𐎶 and 𐎶 used in $G_{Ur\ III/OB}$.

Only in the SPVS did numerals exist truly independently of metrology; to quote [Rob08, p. 78]: “The SPVS temporarily changed the status of numbers from properties of real-world objects to independent entities that could be manipulated without regard to [...] metrological system. [...] Once the calculation was done, the result was expressed in the most appropriate metrological units and thus re-entered the natural world as a concrete quantity.”

3.3.4 The length system

In the Ur III and Old Babylonian periods, lengths are expressed using overt units counted with | and < numerals with their system $S_{Ur\ III/OB}$ values²⁴. Since it does not have any unusual numerals, this system would not in itself be of much relevance to character encoding, but we present it here as background for its Early Dynastic counterpart presented in section 3.4. Metrological tables use the following units [Fri07, p. 118; Rob19]:

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	← 60	𐎶𐎶	← 10	𐎶𐎶	← 12	𐎶𐎶	← 30	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	($L_{Ur\ III/OB}$)
danna		US ²⁵		nindan		kuš ₃		šu-si	
bērum		cable		nindanum		ammatum		ubānum	
league		360 m		rod		cubit		finger	
10,8 km				6 m		50 cm		17 mm	

Two more units appear occasionally [Pow87, p. 459; Fri07, p. 118; Rob19]:

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	← 30	𐎶𐎶	← 6	𐎶𐎶	← 10	𐎶𐎶	← 2	𐎶𐎶	← 6	𐎶𐎶	← 30	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	($\bar{L}_{Ur\ III/OB}$)
				eše ₂		gi		qānum					
				ašlum		reed		3 m					
				rope									
				60 m									

²²From [P309594].

²³A larger unit, the guru₇ (karûm, grain heap), is sometimes used instead, with 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 (1 karûm = 3600 kurrû). See [Fri07, p. 415; Rob19].

²⁴Adjacent units are no more than a factor of 60 apart, so higher numerals such as 𐎶 or 𐎶 are not used.

²⁵TODO

In addition, there are Akkadian names for the half-rope and half-reed, see [Pow87, pp. 463 sq.].

3.3.5 Fractions

TODO

3.4 Curviform numerals in early metrologies

At first sight, the metrological systems from the Early Dynastic period match the ones previously mentioned. In particular, the discrete counting system used in the Early Dynastic period (and earlier in the Uruk period) clearly mirrors system $S_{Ur III/Ob}$ [Fri07, p. 374; DE87, pp. 127, 165]:

$$\odot \xleftarrow{10} \bullet \xleftarrow{6} \text{D} \xleftarrow{10} \text{D} \xleftarrow{6} \bullet \xleftarrow{10} \text{D}, \quad (S)$$

Likewise the area system used in the Early Dynastic IIIb period mirrors system $G_{Ur III/Ob}$ [Dei22, p. 72; NDE93, p. 63; Fri07, p. 378; Gom16]:

$$\odot \xleftarrow{10} \bullet \xleftarrow{6} \star \xleftarrow{10} \bullet \xleftarrow{3} \text{D} \xleftarrow{6} \text{D}, \quad (G_{ED IIIb})$$

As noted in [L2/04-099, p. 4] (see section 3.2), the vertical \uparrow from $S_{Ur III/Ob}$ becomes a horizontal D in system S . It is however far from the only case of such a reallocation of function. The earlier form of System G was [DE87, pp. 141, 165; Fri07, p. 378]:

$$\bullet \xleftarrow{6} \odot \xleftarrow{10} \bullet \xleftarrow{3} \text{D} \xleftarrow{6} \text{D}, \quad (G)$$

Observe that, as noted in [DE87, p. 142], \odot changes meaning from $10\bullet$ in system G to $10\star$ in system $G_{ED IIIb}$. System G is used in the Uruk period, but also in the ED I–II period (it is the “area 2” system in [Cha03], whereas $G_{ED IIIb}$ is the “area 1” system).

3.4.1 Field lengths in Nirsu

The length system Early Dynastic IIIb of the state of Lagaš is of particular interest. As described in [Pow87, p. 466; Lec20, pp. 289 sq.], lengths are expressed in rods, but the unit sign D is generally omitted; in addition, only tens of rods are used; these are equal to one rope, but the sign D is not written either. Length shorter than one rope are expressed in half-rope using the $1/2$ sign D (again with no D), and then in reeds, *with* the sign D . Effectively, this yields the following factor diagram:

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \xleftarrow{6} \text{D} \xleftarrow{2} \text{D} \xleftarrow{10} \text{D} \text{ } ^{28} \text{D} \\ \text{1 eše}_2=10 \text{ nindan} \\ \text{1 rope}=10 \text{ rods} \\ \text{60 m} \qquad \qquad \text{gl} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{reed} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{3 m} \end{array} \quad (L_{ED IIIb})$$

This is the system that was used to express the sides of the field in [P020054] discussed in section 3.2. In that tablet and others from the same period, such as the ones discussed in [Lec20], areas are expressed in system $G_{ED IIIb}$, with curviform numerals²⁹; in the absence of overt units, such as when dealing with length that

²⁸Note that the reeds are counted using *tenû* numerals, D , D , D , etc.

²⁹TODO(egg): Note the handful of late Urukagina tablets that start to have cuneiform areas.

The system of grain³⁶ capacities in Ebla uses the following units³⁷:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{𐎗𐎗𐎕} \leftarrow^2 \text{𐎗𐎗𐎕} \leftarrow^{\frac{5}{2}} \text{𐎗} \leftarrow^4 \text{𐎗𐎗𐎕} \leftarrow^6 \text{𐎗𐎗𐎕} \\ \text{gu}_2\text{-bar} \quad \text{ba-ri}_2\text{-zu} \quad \text{ḡin}_4 \quad \text{niḡ}_2\text{-sagšū} \quad \text{an-zam}_x \end{array}$$

The 𐎗𐎗𐎕 and 𐎗𐎗𐎕 are generally counted using curviform numerals, and the smaller units using cuneiform 𐎗 numerals. Indeed, a search on [Mil+07] for co-occurrences of 𐎗𐎗𐎕 with either of 𐎗𐎗𐎕 or 𐎗𐎗𐎕 finds the following expressions³⁸:

1. [P240532, verso 4, 9] 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕⁴⁰ 𐎗𐎗𐎕
2. [P240548, verso 1, 1] 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕
3. [P240655, recto 7, 9] 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕⁴¹ 𐎗𐎗𐎕
4. [P240579, verso 4, 3] 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕
5. [P240675, verso 2, 2] 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕
6. [P240609, verso 3, 1] 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕
7. [P240533, recto 3, 3] 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕
8. [P240697, recto 1, 5] 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕
9. [P240653, recto 6, 2] 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕
10. [P240654, recto 2, 6] 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕⁴³ 𐎗𐎗𐎕⁴⁴
11. [P240531, recto 1, 8] 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕
12. [P241708, recto 1, 1]⁴⁵ 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕
13. [P241904, recto 1, 1]⁴⁶ 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕⁴⁷ 𐎗𐎗𐎕

Note that higher numbers of 𐎗𐎗𐎕 are expressed in hundreds (*mi-at* 𐎗𐎗𐎕) and then thousands (*li-im* 𐎗𐎗𐎕), as is typical in Ebla [Arc15, p. 33], *e.g.*, in [P240532, verso 2, 3], 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 𐎗𐎗𐎕 (100 + 60 + 30 + 5 = 195 𐎗𐎗𐎕 of grain).

³⁶Liquid capacities use a different system [Arc15, p. 229 with note 12]:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{𐎗𐎗𐎕} \leftarrow^{30} \text{𐎗} \leftarrow^6 \text{𐎗𐎗𐎕} \\ \text{la-ḡa} \quad \text{sil}_3 \quad \text{an-zam}_x \end{array}$$

At a glance it seems that 𐎗 are counted with cuneiform numerals and higher units with curviform ones, thus

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{𐎗𐎗𐎕} \leftarrow^{\frac{5}{3}} \text{𐎗} \leftarrow^6 \text{𐎗} \leftarrow^{10} \text{𐎗} \leftarrow^3 \text{𐎗} \leftarrow^{10} \text{𐎗} \leftarrow^6 \text{𐎗𐎗𐎕} \\ \text{𐎗𐎗𐎕} \quad \text{𐎗} \end{array}$$

but we have not investigated this thoroughly.

³⁷TODO mention the other one citing Chambon and the footnote in Archi

³⁸We cite here only one attestation per tablet; most tablets contain several expressions mixing curviform 𐎗𐎗𐎕 and larger with cuneiform 𐎗 and smaller. In all cases the transcriptions given here are based on the EbDA transliterations, but the shape and orientation of the numerals was checked³⁹ on a photograph (from EbDA unless noted otherwise).

³⁹As we will see in Section 3.7.2, CDLI transliterations indicate numeral shape; however, as of this writing, they do so incorrectly on the Ebla corpus, claiming that all numerals are curviform, so we were not able to rely on them in this specific case.

⁴⁰ba-ri₂-zu₂, a variant spelling.

⁴¹Short for 𐎗𐎗𐎕.

⁴²Note the omitted 𐎗𐎗𐎕.

⁴³Instead of the expected 𐎗𐎗𐎕.

⁴⁴𐎗𐎗𐎕 not legible on the EbDA photo.

⁴⁵From CDLI photo.

⁴⁶From photo in [Arc89, p. 6].

⁴⁷Laid out as 𐎗𐎗𐎕; on stacking patterns see Section 6.2.

TODO figure

Figure 4: TODO [Cha03, p. 6]

formed by only two signs Υ and ◀ , repeated as many times as necessary; this type of notation is highly standardized. Second, the order of magnitude of the numbers noted in this system is not indicated: 1, 60, 60², 60³, 1/60, 1/60², etc. are written in the same way, with the vertical wedge Υ . The third feature concerns the exact function of

Figure 5: TODO [Cha12, p. 58]

one step. The scribes of the Early Dynastic Period (c. 2600 BC), for instance, represented the number 648,000 with: $\Upsilon\text{◀}\bullet\bullet\bullet$ but never with the repetition $\Upsilon\text{◀}\Upsilon\text{◀}\Upsilon\text{◀}\bullet\bullet\bullet$.

Figure 6: TODO [Cha12, p. 59]⁵⁰

repetition of the same sign refers to both the capacity unit signified—often but not necessarily written immediately afterwards—and its value. The units of measurement are written in descending order from left to right—just as we would write 3 km, 120 m, 50 cm. For example:

$\Upsilon\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}$ še bar ◀ ba-rí-zu
 ‘3 gubar (capacity units) and 1 parīsu’.

Figure 7: TODO [Cha12, p. 61]

This is particularly true of the signs ◀ , $\text{◀}\text{◀}$, $\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}$ and $\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}$, whose form explicitly denotes the fractions 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, and 4/6 of the barig capacity measure written ◀ in Mesopotamia—also transcribed by Assyriologists as 1 bán, 2 bán, 3 bán, and 4 bán with reference to the bán measure worth 1/6 of the barig. At Ebla, the sign ◀ is most often associated with the *parīsu* measure, while the signs ◀ , $\text{◀}\text{◀}$, $\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}$ and $\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}$ refer to 1, 2, 3,

Figure 8: TODO [Cha12, p. 64]

shape. The principle of notation is additive: each sign is noted as many times as necessary (e.g., $\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}\text{◀}$ transliterated as 2(šar₂) 1(geš’u) 3(u), means $2 \times 3600 + 1 \times 600 + 3 \times 10$). The system is based on an alternation of factors ten and

Figure 9: TODO

Figure 10: Discussion of the contrast between \triangleright and \triangleright numerals in [Gor23, p. 162].

Figure 11: Transliteration in [Gor23, p. 163] of [P242293, *recto* 4, 1] incorporating untransliterated numerals.


































[illegible]

Examenstext A

— in personal names in administrative texts, such as the following, which all contain ► numerals:

- ►𐎧𐏁 in [P010424; P010458; P010459] from ED IIIa أبو صلايينخ
- ►𐎶 in [P010960] from ED IIIa Šuruppag,
- ►𐎧𐏁𐎶𐎵 in [P010964] from ED IIIa Šuruppag.

⁵⁴Exceptions are discussed in section 3.7.1.

-    in [P251641] from ED IIIb Adab,
-    in [P252866] from ED IIIb Adab,
-    in [P298637] from ED IIIb Umma;
- in the Sumerian word                        

▷ numerals in the Early Dynastic witnesses; since † and — are distinct⁵⁷ characters, the ▷-— unification does not help.

More generally, since numbers are so deeply tied to metrology, and since metrological systems change between the Early Dynastic and later periods⁵⁸, there is little opportunity for a diachronic representation of numeric quantities.

In the case of analyses such as [Romach2023], it is interesting to note that numeric expressions are removed prior to the conversion of the corpus to Unicode cuneiform for further analysis.

3.7 Compatibility considerations

A disunification twenty years after the fact, affecting all numerals, would ordinarily be a serious compatibility issue. Fortunately, with one exception discussed below, we are not aware of any font using curviform glyphs for the already-encoded numerals. In fact we are not aware of any font designed for a style earlier than Old Babylonian, except for fonts mimicking the representative glyphs from the code charts, which are primarily Ur III, but sometimes earlier or later, as described in [UTR56, §2.4]. The lack of dedicated Ur III fonts may be explainable by the chart-like fonts⁵⁹ being good enough for most purposes; the lack of Early Dynastic fonts, by the aforementioned issues with numeral unification making the representation of any text with numerals intractable.

3.7.1 The case of ŠAR₂

The character U+122B9 ● CUNEIFORM SIGN SHAR2 has a circular reference glyph.

In most texts from the Early Dynastic IIIb and Old Akkadian period⁶⁰, a contrast between non-numeric šar₂ written ◇ and numeric 1(šar₂) written ● can be observed, similar to the contrast between — and ▷ previously discussed in section 3.5. However, in lexical lists from Šuruppak and Ebla⁶¹, as well as in the *Stèle des vautours*, non-numeric šar₂ is curviform:

- * 𒌦 𒀭 𒀭 and * 𒌦 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 in [P010566];
- ● 𒀭 𒀭 and * 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 in [P010576];
- ● 𒀭 in [P240986]⁶²;
- ● 𒀭 𒀭 in [P222399, obv. 17, 9, 18, 11, 22, 12]⁶³.

⁵⁷Besides the contrasts in numeric usage mentioned in section 3.3.3, these characters are clearly not unifiable because of the many contrasts in non-numeric usage between them; several values of — which are not shared with † have already been mentioned, but perhaps most striking is the fact that, in the Neo-Assyrian period, — is used for the preposition *ina*, “in”, and † for the preposition *ana*, “to”.

⁵⁸TODO cite a few things here.

⁵⁹Most prominently Noto Sans Cuneiform, a system font on both Windows—as part of Segoe UI Historic—and macOS.

⁶⁰For example, in personal names:

- 𒌦 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 in [P020019] from ED IIIb Nirsu;
- 𒌦 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 in [P020182], also from ED IIIb Nirsu;
- 𒌦 𒀭 𒀭 in [P222186] from ED IIIb Umma;
- 𒌦 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 in [P235312] from Old Akkadian Umma.

⁶¹TODO Mention other ways in which these are archaizing

⁶²From copy in [ELLES].

⁶³Note however * 𒌦 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 on [P222399, obv. 6, 17]. Curviform non-numeric šar₂ is clearly archaizing in ED IIIb Nirsu; one might suppose that the scribe slipped into their modern ways here. TODO add a photo.

It *would* be disruptive to the diachronic representation of text if non-numeric šar₂ were to have two different representations. The character U+122B9 CUNEIFORM SIGN SHAR2 should therefore be used in those cases, with its curviform glyph ●, identical to the glyph of (TODO: the proposed character). Since the archaizing style of texts wherein non-numeric šar₂ is curviform solidly predates the transition from ● to ◇ in the relevant metrological systems, there is no need to represent a ◇-● contrast, so these characters can have the same glyph.

Since cuneiform U+122B9 CUNEIFORM SIGN SHAR2 effectively merges with U+1212D ◇ CUNEIFORM SIGN HI, the reference glyph should remain as it is, *i.e.*, curviform, so that the contrast between reference glyphs remains clear; see [UTR56, §2.4]. Since system fonts follow the reference glyphs, and since extant specialist fonts target styles where U+122B9 is unambiguously cuneiform, there are no compatibility issues.

Note that in rare cases, such as [P222243] from ED IIIa Adab, non-numeric — (here with the value rum) is written 𐎶. It is out of scope for this proposal to decide whether such occurrences should be treated as anomalous spellings and encoded as (TODO: the proposed characters) or as stylistic distinctions and encoded as U+12038 CUNEIFORM SIGN ASH with a curviform glyph. In practice this would often be determined by the transliteration from which the cuneiform text is generated; it is noteworthy that as of this writing, the CDLI transliteration (UR2-1(aš@c)) and the ePSD2 one (uru₈^{rum}) of this word disagree on that aspect. Since — has a cuneiform reference glyph, this does not pose any compatibility concerns.

3.7.2 Transliteration

An important feature of the encoding is that, in order to support input and bulk conversion of transliterated corpora to Unicode cuneiform, it should not represent distinctions that are finer than those recorded in typical transliterations; thus, while some older forms of BIL₂ can be described as 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 NE×KASKAL or 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 NE×PAP⁶⁴, they are typically all transliterated bil₂, and therefore are all represented by the character U+1224B 𐎶 CUNEIFORM SIGN NE SHESHIG, its name notwithstanding, as described in [UTR56, §2.5].

The situation is more complicated for numbers. Many transliterations do not represent the type of numeral used, instead interpreting the whole numeric expression and transcribing it with delimiters or units as needed to disambiguate. For instance, 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 from [P305639] may be transliterated as 95 gur, as in [Feuerherm2004]. The numerals may also be transliterated separately, but solely by their values in terms of the overt unit, as in EbDA transliterations: the aforementioned 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 from [P240533, recto 3, 3] is transliterated “20-1-1/2 gu₂-bar 7 nig₂-sagšu 2-1/2 an-zam_x⁶⁵ za”, reading both 𐎶 and 𐎶 as 1/2, but not distinguishing them.

In particular, these transliterations do not differentiate between — and 𐎶 numerals, nor between 𐎶 and 𐎶 numerals. For instance, the aforementioned 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 from [P242293, recto 4, 1] is transliterated “4 'a₃-da-um^{tug₂}-II 4 aktum^{tug₂} 4 ib₂-III gun₃ sa₆^{tug₂}” in EbDA, with no distinction between the 𐎶 and 𐎶. Since — and 𐎶 numerals are separately encoded, the numeric expressions in such transliterations cannot be transformed into Unicode cuneiform without additional context, regardless of curviform–cuneiform unification.

⁶⁴As on [P249253].

⁶⁵As of this writing, EbDA actually has an-zam_x, with U+1D6A GREEK SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER CHI.

In metrological systems such as systems $G_{Ur III/OB}$ and $C_{Ur III/OB}$ where some units are indicated by the type of numeral rather than an overt unit sign, it is common practice to add the unit in parentheses in transliteration; for instance, $\text{𒀭} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷}$ from [P386847] is transliterated “1(eše₃) 5½ iku⁶⁶ 7 sar” in [Feuerherm2004], and $\text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷}$ from [P307255] is transliterated “1(n⁶⁷) 2(b) 7 ½ sila₃” in [Feuerherm2004].

This practice has been generalized to systematically indicate numeral shape; this is in particular the case in CDLI, where the transliterations of some of the above examples are “1(gešz2) 3(u) 5(asz) gur” for $\text{𒀭} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷}$, “1(esze3) 5(iku) 1/2(iku) GAN2 7(disz) sar” for $\text{𒀭} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷}$, and “3(barig) 2(ban2) 7(disz) 1/2(disz) sila3” for $\text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷}$. CDLI and ePSD2 both distinguish curviform from cuneiform numerals in transliteration: the length $\text{𒀭} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷}$ from [P020129, rev. 2, 1] is transliterated “6(gešz2@c) 3(u@c) {ninda}nindax(DU) 1/2(asz@c) 4(disz@t) gi” in CDLI, and “6(geš₂) 3(u) ^{ninda}ninda_x(DU) 1/2(aš) 4(diš) gi” in ePSD2. Another example is [Molina2014], which uses 1*a* for 𒀭 , 1*d* for 𒌷 , 1*ac* for 𒌷 , 1*dc* or ½*dc* for 𒌷 depending on reading, etc. The literature on the Uruk and Early Dynastic I-II periods uses a different set of transliteration conventions that also disambiguate numeral shapes, as will be discussed in section 4.

While there exist transliterations that distinguish 𒀭 from 𒌷 but not 𒌷 from 𒌷 , such as the ones used in [DCCMT], the trend, especially in more recent works in third millennium studies, seems to be to represent numeral shape; for example, [Maiocchi2024] gave an example of the input syntax used by the new “Urban Economy Begins” project as “10 + 5c(GUR) + 2(BARIGA) + 1(BAN2)” for $\text{𒀭} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷}$, with a *c* indicating that the GUR numerals are curviform, and the parenthetical GUR indicating that these are 𒌷 rather than 𒌷 numerals.

3.8 Conclusions

Co-occurrences of curviform and cuneiform numerals are not anecdotal in the Early Dynastic period. Instead, they represent contrasts between metrological systems, between individual units within metrological system, and between numeric usage and phonetic or logographic usage. This contrastive usage is reflected in modern publications.

While it would be technically possible to handle this contrast as a stylistic distinction, this is highly inconvenient, as it requires single numeric expressions to systematically use multiple fonts. Further, if that contrast is lost in plain-text interchange, the text can be misinterpreted: 𒀭 is a length of three ropes, but 𒀭 is an area of three bur₃; 𒌷 could be read as one 𒌷 and one 𒌷 , where 𒌷 would be one and a half 𒌷 ; 𒀭 is a personal name, but 𒌷 would be “one slave”.

At the same time, contrary to most disunifications, the separate encoding of curviform numerals poses no serious compatibility issues for existing fonts or encoded corpora, nor does it, in general, introduce new issues with transliterated third millennium corpora. The oddity of 𒀭 requires some explanation, but does not pose any architectural issues, and is not fundamentally different from the other mergers and splits encountered in the cuneiform script.

⁶⁶TODO say something about this reading

⁶⁷TODO comment on nigida.

4 Rationale for ED–Uruk numeral unification

TODO mention the bariga silliness in the CDLI transliteration of Gori’s paper.

5 Considerations on individual numeral series

[TODO Document to the extent possible the metrological systems in which each sign is used. Note the disunification of N9 and N10 from 4(ban₂@c) and 5(ban₂@c).]

6 Characters not included in this proposal

6.1 Missing numerals

N13 not attested in CDLI (N_{17} , $12N_{14}$, etc.) 7(diš *tenû*)

6.2 Stacking patterns

(... are a mess, vary within Uruk, and are not transliterated/documented by Englund, so let’s not go there for now.)

6.3 Matters for higher-level protocols

Rotated bits: <https://cdli.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de/artifacts/101087>

Acknowledgements

TODO(egg): Something about the Vanséveren fonts

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