

# Archaic cuneiform numbers

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

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

## 7 Acknowledgements

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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 script<sup>1</sup> and the proto-cuneiform script<sup>2</sup>. 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”, numerals<sup>3</sup> should however *not* be unified with the already-encoded cuneiform numerals<sup>4</sup>. 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.]

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

<sup>2</sup>ISO 15924: Pcun, not yet encoded.

<sup>3</sup> 𐎶 1-9(aš<sup>c</sup> =  $N_1$ ), 𐎷 1-5(u<sup>c</sup> =  $N_{14}$ ), 𐎸 1-9(ḫeš<sub>2</sub><sup>c</sup> =  $N_{34}$ ), 𐎹 1-5(ḫeš<sup>c</sup>u<sup>c</sup> =  $N_{48}$ ), etc.

<sup>4</sup> 𐎶 1-9(aš), 𐎷 1-5(u), 𐎸 1-9(ḫeš<sub>2</sub>), 𐎹 1-5(ḫeš<sup>c</sup>u), 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 Šuruppak as in the character code charts,  later in the third millennium<sup>5</sup>,  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 lists<sup>6</sup> and dictionaries<sup>7</sup>, and of composite texts<sup>8</sup>. 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]<sup>9</sup>. The diachronic approach is also useful for pedagogical applications<sup>10</sup>.

### 3.2 Arguments for curviform–cuneiform unification


In this context, the argument was made in [Ando4], as part of discussion of the cuneiform encoding<sup>11</sup> 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. [Ando4, p. 3] cites [NDE93, p. 62], which is a copy of [P020054], an Early Dy-

<sup>5</sup>Merging with U+1224E  NI<sub>2</sub>.



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

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


















<sup>8</sup>For example, there are Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian copies parts of the laws of , as well as Old Babylonian copies in both archaizing and cursive styles. Because of damage on the stele [P249253], some sections are known only from those copies. See [Oel22, pp. 110 sqq.].

<sup>9</sup>Attendees may recall the summary given on the third day of UTC #180, as recorded in [Con24]. Other readers may refer to [Svā+24, pp. 242, 148].

<sup>10</sup>For instance, Old Babylonian grammar may be taught in the Neo-Assyrian script, as in [Capo2].



<sup>11</sup>At that time scoped to the repertoire of the Ur III period and later, see [EF03, p. 1], although many disunifications, such as  ≠ , were informed by Early Dynastic distinctions.

nastic IIIb administrative tablet from Nirsu. The excerpt cited, lines 1–3 of column 1 of the obverse, is as follows:

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

The argument made in [And04, p. 4] is that this is comparable to a stylistic distinction such as<sup>15</sup>



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

where the numerals have the same structure ([And04] 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, [And04, 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 [EFT03], the curviform numerals were therefore removed from [EFT04b] and [EFT04a], 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:

<sup>12</sup>As 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.

<sup>13</sup>Note 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 .

<sup>14</sup>Transliteration after [Lec20, p. 8].

<sup>15</sup>We 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.

- the functions and use of the numerals vary beyond the mere  $\text{𐎶}/\text{𐎵}$  switch;
- the contrast between curviform and cuneiform numerals is commonly used to distinguish metrological systems;
- some metrological systems commonly mix curviform and cuneiform in single numerical expressions.

### 3.3 Metrology

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵  
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵  
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

*I want to write tablets: the tablet of 1 gur of barley to 600 gur; the tablet of 1 shekel of silver to 10 minas [...]*

*Edubba'a D*

Before diving into the usage of the curviform numerals in the Early Dynastic period to explain the contrast with cuneiform numerals, it is useful to understand the usage of the already-encoded characters in the Ur III and Old Babylonian periods.

As is well known<sup>16</sup> 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 𐎶–𐎶𐎶, the multiples of ten (10–50) are 𐎵–𐎶𐎶𐎶, but the other digits 11–59 are sequences 𐎵–𐎶𐎶𐎶; 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*  $S_{\text{Ur III/OB}}$ , which had different signs for the units 𐎶–𐎶𐎶, tens 𐎵–𐎶𐎶𐎶, sixties 𐎶–𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 (with larger wedges than the units), six hundreds 𐎶–𐎶𐎶𐎶, three thousand six hundreds 𐎶–𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶, and thirty-six thousands 𐎶–𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶.

#### 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 diagram<sup>17</sup>, where the number over arrow indicates the multiple of the preceding sign (right of the arrow) corresponding to the following sign (left).

$$\text{𐎶} \xleftarrow{10} \text{𐎵} \xleftarrow{6} \text{𐎶𐎶} \xleftarrow{10} \text{𐎶𐎶𐎶} \xleftarrow{6} \text{𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶} \xleftarrow{10} \text{𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶} \quad (S_{\text{Ur III/OB}})$$

For example, the number  $1729 = ((2 \times 10 + 8) \times 6 + 4) \times 10 + 9 = 28 \times 60 + 49$  would be written 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 in the discrete counting system, and 𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 in the sexagesimal place value system.

<sup>16</sup>See, e.g., [Uni16, Section 22.3.3 “Non-Decimal Radix Systems”, sub “Cuneiform Numerals”].

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





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 Early metrology

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]:

$$\odot \xleftarrow{10} \bullet \xleftarrow{6} \blacktriangleright \xleftarrow{10} \blacktriangleright \xleftarrow{6} \bullet \xleftarrow{10} \blacktriangleright. \quad (S)$$

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]:

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

As noted in [And04, p. 4] (see section 3.2), the vertical  $\uparrow$  from  $S_{Ur III/Ob}$  becomes a horizontal  $\blacktriangleright$  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]:

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

Observe that, as noted in [DE87, p. 142],  $\odot$  changes meaning from  $10\bullet$  in system  $G$  to  $10\bullet$  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  $\blacktriangleright$  is generally omitted; in addition, only tens of rods are used; these are equal to one rope, but the sign  $\blacktriangleright$  is not written either. Length shorter than one rope are expressed in half-rope using the  $1/2$  sign  $\blacktriangleright$  (again with no  $\blacktriangleright$ ), and then in reeds, *with* the sign  $\blacktriangleright$ . Effectively, this yields the following factor diagram:

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \xleftarrow{6} \blacktriangleright \xleftarrow{2} \blacktriangleright \xleftarrow{10} \blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright \\ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ eše}_2 = 10 \text{ nindan} \\ 1 \text{ rope} = 10 \text{ rods} \\ 60 \text{ m} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{gi} \\ \text{reed} \\ 3 \text{ m} \end{array} \end{array} \quad (L_{ED IIIb})$$

This is the system that was used to express the sides of the field in [Po20054] discussed in section 3.2. In that tablet and others from the same period, such as the ones, areas are expressed in system  $G_{ED IIIb}$ , with curviform numerals<sup>26</sup>; in the absence of overt units, such as when dealing with length that are integer multiples of














































































































































<sup>26</sup>TODO(egg): Note the handful of late Urukagina tablets that start to have cuneiform areas.






a half-rope<sup>27</sup>, the use of curviform or cuneiform numerals therefore disambiguates a numeric expression between an area and a length, and therefore the interpretation of its numerals between systems  $G_{ED IIIb}$  and  $L_{ED IIIb}$ . The sign  $GAN_2$  , which would also disambiguate the interpretation as an area, is sometimes used after areas in ED IIIb Lagaš, but not systematically; in particular the area of the first field in [P020054] does not use this suffix. See [Lec20] for many examples with and without .

### 3.4.2 Dyke lengths in Nirsu

[Pow87, p. 466] notes that reeds “are regularly written with the normal, cuneiform end of the stylus. Higher units are usually written with the reversed (round) end of the stylus.” Powell does not elaborate on the specifics of this mixed use of numerals, but a cursory search in CDLI finds many occurrences<sup>28</sup>, such as:

- [P221305]                             
- [P221305]                             
- [P020129]                             
- [P221291]                             
- [P221266]                             

These expressions use an explicit sign   (counted in multiples of ten) or . This notation—but not its use of curviform numerals—is remarked on in [Lec20, p.290 with note 27], which cites several of the instances listed above. It seems to be typical of texts about dykes. These match the following factor diagrams:

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \text{D} \xleftarrow{2} \text{U} \xleftarrow{10} \text{A} \xleftarrow{6} \text{B} \xleftarrow{3} \text{C} \xleftarrow{10} \text{D} \xleftarrow{10} \text{E} \end{array}}_{\text{D}} \quad (L'_{ED IIIb})$$



$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \text{D} \xleftarrow{10} \text{D} \xleftarrow{6} \text{D} \xleftarrow{2} \text{U} \xleftarrow{10} \text{D} \xleftarrow{10} \text{E} \end{array}}_{\text{D} \xleftarrow{10} \text{D}} \quad (L''_{ED IIIb})$$

### 3.4.3 Grain in Ebla

Lengths of Early Dynastic IIIb dykes from Nirsu are far from the only numeric expressions that mix curviform and cuneiform numerals.

The system of grain<sup>30</sup> capacities in Ebla uses the following units<sup>31</sup>:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{gu}_2\text{-bar} & \xleftarrow{2} & \text{ba-ri}_2\text{-zu} & \xleftarrow{\frac{5}{2}} & \text{nin}_4 & \xleftarrow{4} & \text{nin}_2\text{-sagšu} & \xleftarrow{6} & \text{an-zam}_x \end{array}$$

[TODO(egg):  to ]

<sup>27</sup>This is the case of the sides of the field in [P020054, obv. ii 2-3].

<sup>28</sup>A search for curviform numerals followed by some number of reeds counted in (tilted) cuneiform numerals currently finds 125 occurrences across 47 tablets.

<sup>29</sup>TODO(egg): Note that one unit may be omitted if the other is present

<sup>30</sup>Liquid capacities use a different system [Arc15, p. 229 with note 12]:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{la-ha} & \xleftarrow{30} & \text{sil}_3 & \xleftarrow{6} & \text{an-zam}_x \end{array}$$

<sup>31</sup>TODO mention the other one citing Chambon and the footnote in Archi

The 𐤀𐤁𐤏 and 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤍 are generally counted using curviform numerals, and the smaller units using cuneiform 𐤁 numerals. Indeed, a search on [Mil+07] for co-occurrences of 𐤍𐤁𐤏 with either of 𐤀𐤁𐤏 or 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤍 finds the following expressions<sup>32</sup>:

- [illegible]

Note that higher numbers of  $\text{𐤀𐤃𐤁}$  are expressed in hundreds (*mi-at*  $\text{𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤁}$ ) and then thousands (*li-im*  $\text{𐤋𐤓𐤕𐤁𐤀𐤃𐤁}$ ), as is typical in Ebla [Arc15, p. 33], e.g., in [P240532, verso 2, 3],  $\text{𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤁𐤀𐤃𐤁𐤀𐤃𐤁𐤀𐤃𐤁𐤀𐤃𐤁}$  (100 + 60 + 30 + 5 = 195  $\text{𐤀𐤃𐤁}$  of grain). These expressions match the following factor diagram:

$$\underbrace{\text{𐎶} \text{𐎠} \text{𐎢} \text{𐎣} \text{𐎤}}_{\text{𐎧𐏁𐎥}} \xleftarrow{\frac{5}{3}} \text{𐎡} \xleftarrow{6} \bullet \xleftarrow{10} \text{𐎦} \xleftarrow{2} \text{𐎩} = \text{𐎶} \text{𐎠} \text{𐎢} \text{𐎣} \xleftarrow{\frac{5}{2}} \text{𐎱} \xleftarrow{4} \text{𐎵} \xleftarrow{6} \text{𐎶} \text{𐎠} \text{𐎢} \text{𐎣}$$

( $C_{Ebla}$ )

<sup>32</sup>We cite here only one attestation per tablet; most tablets contain several expressions mixing cuneiform  and larger with cuneiform  and smaller. In all cases the transcriptions given here are based on the EbDA transliterations, but the shape and orientation of the numerals was checked<sup>33</sup> on a photograph (from EbDA unless noted otherwise).


<sup>33</sup> As we will see in Section 3.6.1, CDI 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.

<sup>34</sup>ba-ri<sub>2</sub>-zu<sub>2</sub>, a variant spelling.

<sup>35</sup>Short for  $\Box \perp$ .

<sup>36</sup>Note the omitted  $\square \vdash$ .

<sup>37</sup>Instead of the expected

<sup>38</sup>  not legible on the EbDA photo.

<sup>39</sup>From CDLI photo.

<sup>40</sup>From photo in [Arc89, p. 6].

<sup>41</sup>Laid out as  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ; on stacking patterns see Section 6.2.

### 3.4.4 Use in modern publications

### 3.5 Non-numeric usage

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

*The beginning of the scribal art is a single wedge. That one has six pronunciations; it also stands for 'sixty'. Do you know its reading?*

*Examenstext A*

[TODO(egg): In a footnote, comment on the  $\mathbb{V} \prec \mathbb{Q}$  situation.]

### 3.6 Limited benefits of diachronic encoding for numerals

[Composite texts dating back to the period where curved numerals are in use tend to be limited to lexical texts, which do not usually have numbers. When they do, diachronic encoding is prevented by diš-aš distincticons anyway. Administrative texts, which are where numbers are most prominent, are not composite.]

[Diachronic reference works tend to not include numbers, or when they do, to treat them specially (for instance, they are shown at the end of sign lists such as TODO).]

[The overarching goal of having consistent representation for equivalent numeric expressions from different periods is quickly foiled by changes in metrology.]

Note that in [Rom24] [TODO(egg): Cite the GitHub repository], as in many other such analyses, numbers are removed as an early step in processing; these therefore would not benefit from diachrony in the encoding of numeric expressions.

### 3.6.1 Compatibility with transliteration

### 3.7 Compatibility considerations

### 3.7.1 The case of ŠAR<sub>2</sub>

## 4 Rationale for ED-Uruk numeral unification

## 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(ban<sub>2</sub>@c) and 5(ban<sub>2</sub>@c).]

## 6 Characters not included in this proposal

## 6.1 Missing numerals

( $N_{17}$ ,  $12N_{14}$ , 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>

# 7 Acknowledgements

TODO(egg): Something about the Vanséveren fonts

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