

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. Most of them were listed in [L2/23-190]; however, the present document provides a more detailed rationale for their encoding and additional information about their identity.

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. Many of these numerals are also used in proto-Elamite⁵ texts, where they are treated as identical characters in scholarship on proto-Elamite, so that

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

²ISO 15924: Pcun, not yet encoded.

³Impressed into clay using cylindrical styli, held either perpendicular to the tablet, yielding • (small stylus) or ● (large stylus), or at a shallower angle: ◻, ◻ (small stylus), ◻ (large stylus). Some numerals are composed of multiple such impressions, e.g., ◻◻. The terms “curved”, “curviform”, and “round” can be found in the literature. We avoid the term “round” here as it has other meanings in the context of numbers. We use “curviform” in this document as, being the least common term, it is least likely to lead to confusion, and “CURVED” in the character names for consistency with documentation about the modifier @c used in machine readable ATF transliterations [inlineATF].

⁴Impressed into clay using a stylus with a trihedral end: ┐ (stylus held horizontally), ↑ (vertically), ↘ (diagonally) < (with the head of the stylus), ↑ (stylus pressed deeper, forming a larger wedge), ⚡ (combining ↑ and <), etc.

⁵ISO 15924: Pelm, not yet encoded.

they should be unified with the ones proposed in [L2/23-196]. However, in the interest of time, we do not provide a detailed rationale for this unification in this document, and we are not proposing that the numerals be given the corresponding Script_Extensions property value for now. Neither do we propose encoding any numerals that are solely attested in proto-Elamite texts, or well-attested in proto-Elamite texts but insufficiently attested in Uruk.

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

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

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

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

The numbering systems that use cuneiform numerals are descended from the ones that use curviform numerals, and many of the cuneiform signs have clear curviform counterparts across this transition. Co-occurrences are sometimes described by analogy to distinctions that are not the realm of plain text, as in [Powell1972] “in the same fashion as we use black and red ink”; however, we must bear in mind that such analogies are not made in the context of character encoding discussions. In 2004, the curviform numerals were deemed unencodable for the time being; however, closer inspection reveals that the distinction functions less like markup than was argued at the time, and that the unification is problematic.

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 millennium⁶,  in Old Babylonian cursive,  in Neo-Assyrian, but is always encoded as U+1214E CUNEIFORM SIGN IM.



















⁶Merging with U+1224E CUNEIFORM SIGN NI2.





This encoding model allows for the interoperable representation of editions of diachronic reference works such as sign lists⁷ and dictionaries⁸, and of composite texts⁹. By being compatible with similarly diachronic transliteration practice, *i.e.*, 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]¹⁰. The diachronic approach is also useful for pedagogic applications¹¹.

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 encoding¹² 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:

 ¹³						
1(ḫeš ₂)	1(u)	1/2(diš)	5(diš <i>tenû</i>)	gi	us ₂	sa ₂
	7.5 (ropes)		5	reed	side	equal
 ¹⁴						
3(u)	6(diš <i>tenû</i>)	gi	saṇ	sa ₂		
3 (ropes)	6	reed	front	equal		
						
ašag-bi	1(bur ₃ ^c)	1(eše ₃ ^c)	1(iku ^c)	1/2(iku ^c)		
ašag=bi						
field=DEM ¹⁵						

   
tug_x(LAK483)-si-ga-kam
tugsiga =ak =am -Ø
ploughed=GEN=COP-3.SG.S

⁷Notably [OSL] and the online edition of [MZL] in [eBL, Signs].

⁸Notably [ePSD2] and the online edition of [Sch10] in [eBL, Dictionary].

⁹For example, there are Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian copies parts of the laws of                         

The argument made in [L2/04-099, p. 4] is that this is comparable to a stylistic distinction such as¹⁶

465 metres, equal lengths
198 metres, equal widths
this field is 9, 18 hectares of ploughed land

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 \triangleright to \uparrow 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 phases¹⁷.”

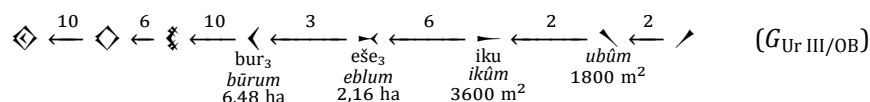
The time has come to revisit this issue. As we will see in section 3.3, numerals can only be interpreted in the context of what they measure, *i.e.*, as part of a metrological system. In section 3.4 we will see that in some periods:









- the functions and use of the numerals vary beyond the mere \triangleright/\uparrow 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.

¹⁶We 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.

¹⁷The cuneiform encoding process was planned in *stages* in [L2/03-162]. One might expect the second stage of encoding, which led to the creation of the Early Dynastic Cuneiform block, to incorporate the numerals needed for the representation and discussion of Early Dynastic texts; however, the proposal [L2/12-208] stated that “numerals have been omitted due to the complexity of numeral signs from this period. An expert in the metrology of this period must be consulted before these can be properly included.”

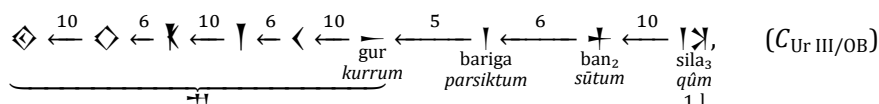
the approximate metric equivalent [Fri07, p. 378; Rob19]:




Note that for the range of areas given above²⁰, this system does not use any symbols separate from the numerals for the individual units (*ubûm*, *ikûm*, *eblum*, and *bûrum*). As mentioned in [Rob19], the whole numeric expression for the area would be followed by the sign  functioning as punctuation²¹, but the numerals are tied to the metrology; thus a surface of 5 *bûr* 1 *ebel* 4 *ikû* (100 *ikû*, 36 ha) would be written²²    . Contrast this with systems where the same numerals are used for different units, and overt units are used, as in “88 acres 3 roods 33 perches” or 五頃八畝五分九厘. Note also that the same signs are shared between multiple systems, with different relations; the sign  is equal to sixty times  in the area system, but to three hundred and sixty times  in the discrete counting system.

3.3.3 The capacity system

Another such system of note is the one for capacities²³ [Fri07, p. 376; Rob19],

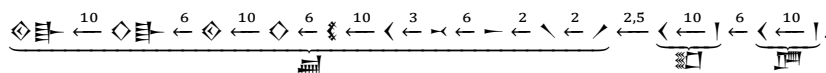


where the numerals for ban₂ are 𐤁, 𐤂, 𐤃, 𐤄, and 𐤅, and those for bariga are 𐤆, 𐤇, 𐤈, and 𐤉 (contrast ordinary 𐤆 and 𐤇 otherwise used with 𐤆 numerals). As described in [Hue11, p. 585 n. (b) and (f)], the sign 𐤆𐤇 GUR, while it is used only with volumes in excess of one gur, is written after the whole expression, after the overt unit sign 𐤆 if present, and after the word for “grain” if present, as in

 3554 gur
  3 ban₂
  6
  sila₃
  of grain.

Observe that while large numbers of gur follow²⁵ system $\mathcal{S}_{\text{Ur III/OB}}$, the use of horizontal (AŠ) numerals for the gur disambiguates from the vertical bariga, as

²⁰For areas smaller than a quarter *ikûm*, an overt unit is used, with 1 *mūšarum* (36 m²) written 𒄩𒄪, equal to one hundredth of an *ikûm*, then sexagesimally subdivided in 60 𒄩𒄪 (shekels). For areas greater than 3600 *būrû*, the 𒄩 and 𒄪 numerals are reused with a suffix 𒄩𒄪 (gal, Sumerian: big), as follows [Robo8, p. 295 n. b and c; Fri07, p. 378; Rob19]:



²¹This sign is sometimes interpreted as a measurement unit, and transliterated *iku*, see, *e.g.*, [Proust2020], or transliterations in [Feu04] discussed in section 3.7.2. Even with this interpretation, the sequence of numerals used, and the interpretation of numerals shared with other metrological systems, is specific to system $G_{Ur III/OB}$.

²²As in the surface of the field of (the city of Apisal) reported on [P102305, r. 1]

²³Used for volumes of grain, but also oil, dairy products, beer, etc., as well as to express the capacity of boats; volumes of earthworks instead use system $G_{Ur III/OB}$ based on a height of one cubit, see[[Pow87](#), p. 488; [Rob08](#), p. 294; [Rob19](#)].

²⁴From [P309594].

²⁵A larger unit, the *guru*₇ (*karûm*, grain heap), is sometimes used instead, with 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓

◁|𐎶 would be 10 gur 1 bariga, and ◁—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 used in $S_{Ur III/OB}$ and the SPVS as well as with overt units;
- ◁—𐎶 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 used in $S_{Ur III/OB}$, and sometimes with overt units;
- 𐎶—𐎶 used in $S_{Ur III/OB}$;
- ◁—𐎶 used in $S_{Ur III/OB}$ and $G_{Ur III/OB}$;
- ◁—𐎶 used in $S_{Ur III/OB}$ and $G_{Ur III/OB}$;
- —𐎶 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 and 𐎶 used in $G_{Ur III/OB}$.

Only in the SPVS did numerals exist truly independently of metrology; to quote [Robo8, 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 $S_{Ur III/OB}$ values²⁶. 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]:

𐎶𐎶𐎶	← 30	𐎶𐎶	← 60	𐎶𐎶	← 12	𐎶𐎶	← 30	𐎶𐎶𐎶		($L_{Ur III/OB}$)
danna		UŠ ²⁷		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]:

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

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

²⁶Adjacent units are no more than a factor of 60 apart, so higher numerals such as 𐎶 or ◁ are not used.

²⁷As indicated by the capitalization, the reading of this sign is unknown; see [Pow87, pp. 465 sqq.] for a discussion of various hypotheses.

3.3.5 Fractions

Fractions of the *ikûm*, $\searrow = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\swarrow = \frac{1}{4}$, have already been encountered. In other contexts, the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ is written \dashv , and the fractions $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ are written \mathbb{L} and \mathbb{M} . The latter two signs are derived from curviform signs \mathfrak{L} and \mathfrak{M} , which are already separately encoded; these are in turn derived from the sign \mathfrak{L} ($\mathfrak{S}U_2$), whose Early dynastic form resembles \mathfrak{L} , and \mathfrak{M} numerals; see [Powell1971]. The \mathfrak{L} is sometimes omitted, as in [P240545; P221530; P221531; P271238; P274845].

3.4 Curviform numerals in early metrologies

At first sight, the metrological systems from the Early Dynastic period resemble 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]:

$$\odot \xleftarrow{10} \bullet \xleftarrow{6} \mathfrak{L} \xleftarrow{10} \mathfrak{M} \xleftarrow{6} \bullet \xleftarrow{10} \mathfrak{M}. \quad (S)$$

Likewise the area system used in the Early Dynastic IIIb period for areas of one *ikûm* and greater mirrors system $G_{Ur III/OB}$ [LAK, p. 72; NDE93, p. 63; Fri07, p. 378; Lec16]:

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

with consistent use of the numerals: \bullet corresponds to \mathfrak{L} , \bullet to \mathfrak{M} , and \odot to \mathfrak{L} . An exception to this correspondence, noted in [L2/04-099, p. 4] (see section 3.2), is that the vertical \mathfrak{L} from $S_{Ur III/OB}$ corresponds to a horizontal \mathfrak{M} in system S . This is however far from the only case of such a reallocation of function. The earlier form of System G is [DE87, pp. 141, 165; Fri07, p. 378]:

$$\bullet \xleftarrow{6} \odot \xleftarrow{10} \bullet \xleftarrow{3} \mathfrak{L} \xleftarrow{6} \mathfrak{M}, \quad (G)$$

Observe that, as noted in [DE87, p. 142], \odot changes meaning from $10\bullet$ in system G to $600\bullet$ 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).

Another example of nontrivial correspondence between cuneiform and curviform numerals may be found by comparing the fractions the Early Dynastic IIIb area system²⁸,

$$\odot \xleftarrow{10} \bullet \xleftarrow{6} \mathfrak{L} \xleftarrow{10} \bullet \xleftarrow{3} \mathfrak{L} \xleftarrow{6} \mathfrak{M} \xleftarrow{2} \mathfrak{M} \xleftarrow{2} \mathfrak{M} \xleftarrow{2} \mathfrak{M} \xleftarrow{2} \mathfrak{M}^{29}, \quad (G_{ED IIIb})$$

with the numerals of a contemporaneous capacity system:

$$\mathfrak{L} \xleftarrow{10} \mathfrak{M} \xleftarrow{6} \bullet \xleftarrow{10} \mathfrak{M} \xleftarrow{4} \mathfrak{M} \xleftarrow{6} \mathfrak{M}, \quad (C_{\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{M}})$$

both described in [Lec16]. While the size of the $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{M}$ (gur san ġal₂) in bariga is different from that of the Old Babylonian $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{M}$, the basic structure of the capacity

²⁸A variant is $\odot \xleftarrow{10} \bullet \xleftarrow{6} \mathfrak{L} \xleftarrow{10} \bullet \xleftarrow{3} \mathfrak{L} \xleftarrow{6} \mathfrak{M} \xleftarrow{2} \mathfrak{M} \xleftarrow{2} \mathfrak{M} \xleftarrow{2} \mathfrak{M}$, see [Powell1972].

²⁹The cuneiform counterpart is \mathfrak{L} .

system is recognizable, with \varnothing corresponding to I for bariga, 𒀭 – 𒀮 corresponding to 𒀭 – 𒀮 for ban₂, and the 𒀭 counted with 𒀭 rather than 𒀭 numerals. However, the half-*ikûm* is counted with the same \varnothing as the bariga, whereas it uses a different sign, 𒀭 , in the Old Babylonian system. As we will see, this is cannot be handled as a split, by giving 𒀭 the glyph \varnothing in an Early Dynastic IIIb font, as the 𒀭 numeral series is also in use in that period.

3.4.1 Field lengths in Nirsu

The length system of the Early Dynastic IIIb 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 𒀭 is generally omitted; in addition, only tens of rods are used; these are equal to one rope, but the sign 𒀭 is not written either. Lengths shorter than one rope are expressed in half-rope using the $\frac{1}{2}$ sign 𒀭 (again with no 𒀭), and then in reeds, *with* the sign 𒀭 , as follows:

$$\text{𒀭} \xleftarrow{6} \text{𒀭} \xleftarrow{2} \text{𒀭} \xleftarrow{10} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}^{32}. \quad (L_{\text{ED IIIb}})$$

$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ eše}_2 = 10 \text{ nindan} \\ 1 \text{ rope} = 10 \text{ rods} \\ 60 \text{ m} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} \text{gi} \\ \text{reed} \\ 3 \text{ m} \end{array}$

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 most others from the same period, such as the ones discussed in [Lec20], areas are expressed in system $G_{\text{ED IIIb}}$, with curviform numerals³³; in the absence of overt units, such as when dealing with length that are integer multiples of a half-rope³⁴, the use of curviform or cuneiform numerals therefore disambiguates a numeric expression between an area and a length, and thus the interpretation of its numerals between systems $G_{\text{ED IIIb}}$ and $L_{\text{ED IIIb}}$. The sign 𒀭 , 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 𒀭 . There are other such co-occurrences contrasting between metrological systems; for instance, [Kre98, p. 303 n. 686] mentions the use of cuneiform numerals for days and months³⁵.

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 occurrences³⁶, such as:


³²The reeds are counted using *tenû* numerals, 𒀭 , 𒀭 , 𒀭 , etc.

³³A CDLI search for “(bur3)” (< numerals used for areas) currently returns 15 ED IIIb results, whereas one for “(bur3@c)” (• numerals used for areas) returns 206. Further, when dated, the tablets with cuneiform bur₃ are from the reigns of 𒀭 – 𒀭 (variously transliterated iri-inim-gi-na, uru-ka-gi-na, etc.) and 𒀭 – 𒀭 (lugal-zag-ge-si), the last two kings of ED IIIb Lagaš.

³⁴This is the case of the sides of the field in [P020054, obv. ii 2–3].

³⁵That note also mentions a contrast between the use of curviform numerals to count people and curviform numerals to count bread allotted to them in [P010876]; such contrasts are more akin to styling, and might not, on their own, justify the disunification.

³⁶A search for curviform numerals followed by some number of reeds counted in (*tenû*) cuneiform numerals currently finds 125 occurrences across 47 tablets.

- [P221305, obv. 1, 4]³⁷                                

Another capacity system in ED IIIb Nirsu is the , the gur of two ul:

$$\bullet \xleftarrow{10} \triangleright \xleftarrow{2} \cup \xleftarrow{6} \overline{\cup} \xleftarrow{6} \searrow \nearrow. \quad (C_{\overline{\cup} \searrow \nearrow})$$

Here the \triangleright - \searrow - \neg contrast occurs not only within the numerals of the system, but with its units; this is perhaps best illustrated by the expressions $\text{𐎶} \text{𐎵} \text{𐎴}$ $\bullet \text{𐎶} \text{𐎵} \text{𐎴}$ $\text{𐎶} \text{𐎵} \text{𐎴}$ in [P221746] and $\text{𐎶} \text{𐎵} \text{𐎴}$ $\bullet \text{𐎶} \text{𐎵} \text{𐎴}$ $\text{𐎶} \text{𐎵} \text{𐎴}$ in [P221814].

3.4.4 Grain in Ebla

The mixing of curviform and cuneiform numerals within a metrological system is not specific to Nirsu.

The system of grain⁴² capacities in Ebla uses the following units⁴³:

[illegible]

The 𐤀𐤁 and 𐤁𐤁𐤁 are generally counted using curviform numerals, and the smaller units using cuneiform \uparrow numerals⁴⁴ Indeed, a search on [EbDA] for co-occurrences of either 𐤀𐤁 or 𐤁𐤁𐤁 with either of 𐤀𐤁 or 𐤁𐤁𐤁 finds the following expressions⁴⁵:

1. [P240532, *verso* 4, 9] 
2. [P240548, *verso* 1, 1] 
3. [P240655, *recto* 7, 9] 
4. [P240579, *verso* 4, 3] 
5. [P240675, *verso* 2, 2] 
6. [P240609, *verso* 3, 1] 
7. [P240533, *recto* 3, 3] 

⁴²Liquid capacities use a different system [Arc15, p. 229 n. 12]:

 $\xleftarrow{30}$

 $\xleftarrow{6}$

A glance it seems that 𐤀 are counted with cuneiform numerals and higher units with curviform ones, thus

but we have not investigated this thoroughly.

⁴³Another system uses different values for the \mathbb{P} and \mathbb{W} , see [Cha12, p. 62; Arc15, p. 229 n. 12].

²




³

⁴

⁵

 guo-har

⁴⁴As mentioned in [Cha12, p. 63], the 𐎧 is also counted using the 𐎡-𐎢 numeral series. Some instances of that usage are found transliterated *n/6* in EbDA; in some cases the 𐎧 sign is omitted, and the 𐎡 numeral is then written before the 𐎠 unit, as in 𐎡𐎡𐎢𐎠 from [P240545].

⁴⁵We cite here only one attestation per tablet; and 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 checked⁴⁶ on a photograph (from EbDA unless noted otherwise).

⁴⁶As 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.

⁴⁷ba-ri₂-zu₂, a variant spelling.

⁴⁸Short for L.

- Note that higher numbers of $\text{𐎶} \text{𐎵}$ are expressed in hundreds (*mi-at* $\text{𒈹} \text{𐎶} \text{𐎵}$) and then thousands (*li-im* $\text{𒌦} \text{𐎶} \text{𐎵}$), as is typical in Ebla [Arc15, p. 33], e.g., in the last example above or in [P240532, verso 2, 3], $\text{𐎶} \text{𒈹} \text{𐎶} \text{𐎵} \text{𐎶} \text{𐎵} \text{𐎶} \text{𐎵} \text{𐎶} \text{𐎵}$ (100 + 60 + 30 + 5 = 195 $\text{𐎶} \text{𐎵}$ of grain). These expressions correspond to the following factor diagram:



Since they contrast with the cuneiform numerals, they likewise appear contrastively in such publications. A remarkable example of that is found in Figure 19. The partial⁵⁸ transliteration “4 \blacktriangleright ’ a_3 -*da-um* 4 \blacktriangledown *aktum* 4 \blacktriangleright $ib_2^{tu_9} \times 3$! sa_6 *gunu*₃” is used to illustrate a discussion of the interpretation of the contrast between \blacktriangleright and \blacktriangledown numerals. More conventional transliterations might omit the numeral shapes entirely, *e.g.*, 4 ’ a_3 -*da-um* 4 *aktum* 4 $ib_2^{tu_9} \times 3$ sa_6 *gunu*₃, which would obviously be inadequate in this context. There are transliteration conventions that are more explicit about numeral shape, *e.g.*, 4($a\check{s}^c$) ’ a_3 -*da-um* 4($di\check{s}^c$) *aktum* 4($a\check{s}^c$) $ib_2^{tu_9} \times 3$ ($di\check{s}$) sa_6 *gunu*₃, but the result would be less readable. See Section 3.7.2 for a discussion of transliteration conventions for numerals.

⁵⁸The untranslated text would be 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛

for the words š u š a n a and š a n a b i . Deimel's reading š a n (a) for U came out of the reading $/\text{š a n t a k}/$ for the sign Y and the writing of š a (- n a) after the fractional signs for š u š a n a and š a n a b i in Old Sumerian texts. But this was an ill-conceived argument at its inception, for

Figure 1: Discussion of the readings of proposed U and already-encoded Y in [Powell1971].

sions also. In example 6, the writing š a n a b i may imply a reading $/\text{š a n a b i}/$,¹ whereas š a n a b i in example 11 should be read $*/\text{š u š a n a m i n}/$. Moreover, the question must be raised as to whether such writings as š a - n a^2 do not perhaps imply a linguistic resolution of $*/\text{š u š a n a m i n}/$ rather than $/\text{š a n a b i}/$. I see no way of answering this question at present, but it is one which one

Figure 2: Discussion of the readings of proposed U and Y as well as already-encoded U and Y in [Powell1971].

$$\begin{cases} 4\overline{0}5\circ = 24\overline{0}3\circ & (C\ 234) \\ 5\overline{0}1\circ 1\overline{0} = 5\overline{0}7\circ & (C\ 314) \\ 1\overline{0}1\overline{0}1\overline{0} = 6\circ 2\overline{0}1\overline{0} & (C\ 27) . \end{cases}$$

These metrological equations for the "unknowns" $\vartheta, \circ, \bigcup$, etc., can be treated exactly as ordinary equations for unknowns x, y, z, \dots . In particular, the equations can be simplified by subtraction of equal amounts from both sides of the identities. In this way the three equations above can be reduced to:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 20 = 20 & (4030 \text{ subtracted from both sides}) \\ 17 = 60 & (5010 \text{ " " " "}) \\ 10 = 60 + 1790 & (1710 \text{ " " " "}) \end{array}$$

We can now read off from the first equation that $1^\circ = 10^\circ$, and from the second that $1^\circ = 6^\circ$. Then the third equation can be simplified (by "substitution" of these values into the equation), to the following reduced form:

$$1 \text{ D} = 2 \text{ U } 9 \text{ Dd}.$$

The most likely solution to this last equation is, of course,

$$1 \text{ DD} = 2 \text{ U} , \quad 1 \text{ DD} = 10 \text{ DD} .$$

Figure 3: The derivation of the factors of the bisexagesimal system in [Fri78, p. 15]⁶⁰

⁶⁰The bisexagesimal system is used alike in proto-Elamite and proto-cuneiform texts, see [Fri78, p. 38]; the derivation in [Fri78, p. 15] is based on proto-Elamite artefacts. Note that in Friberg's early works [Fri78; Friberg1979; Friberg1986; Fri87], copies of fourth millenium and sometimes third millenium tablets are shown as vertical text (which they were for the scribes), and their numerals are written within horizontal text in the same orientation that they have if the tablet is taken as vertical text; in [UAX50] parlance, as if they had Vertical_Orientation=Upright. In addition, they are listed in these equations in the horizontal order in which they appear as vertical text (thus the rightmost numeral is the most significant, read first). Cuneiform is correctly Vertical_Orientation=Rotated, consistently both with modern practice and with the rotation between earlier vertical and later horizontal monumental inscriptions. Friberg's early conventions are not followed in later scholarship, and are abandoned in his own more recent works, such as [Fri07]; a more typical way to express the first equations might be

$$\begin{aligned} 5\bullet + 4\triangleright &= 3\bullet + 24\triangleright & (\text{C } 234) \\ 1\triangleright + 1\bullet + 5\triangleright &= 7\bullet + 5\triangleright & (\text{C } 314) \\ 1\boxtimes + 1\boxtimes + 1\triangleright &= 1\boxtimes + 2\triangleright + 6\bullet. & (\text{C } 27) \end{aligned}$$

A diplomatic edition of [Fri78] could rotate the numerals using a higher-level protocol:

$$\begin{cases} 4\overline{1}75\bullet = 24\overline{1}3\bullet & \text{(C 234)} \\ 5\overline{1}1\bullet1\overline{1} = 5\overline{1}7\bullet & \text{(C 314)} \\ 1\overline{1}1\overline{1}1\overline{1}1\overline{1} = 6\bullet2\overline{1}1\overline{1} & \text{(C 27).} \end{cases}$$

of decreasing fractions $1/n$ of this measure, whereby "n" was determined by the number of oblique impressions made by the rounded end of a thin stylus around a central point in a specific sign. Thus $\text{𒌦} = 1/2 N_{39}$, $\text{𒌧} = 1/3 N_{39}$, and so on. The first sign of the latter units, N_{34} ,

Figure 7: Description of the fractions 𒌦 and 𒌧 in [Eng98, p. 113]⁶⁵.

For instance, the first line contains the notations $1N_{34} 1N_{39a} ; 2N_{20}$, which can be translated "60 of the (grain rations containing) 𒌦 (of grain); (grain involved:) 2 \bullet (of ground barley)". This calculation contradicts the assumed numerical relationship $10N_1 = 1N_{14}$, since as was well known the measure represented by the sign N_{39} was $1/5$ of that represented by N_1 , so that $60 \times 1/5 = 12$ and not 20, as $2N_{14}$ would imply. Instead of relying on complicated

Figure 8: The sign 𒌦 used as a capacity measure within otherwise translated text in [Eng98, p. 116].

⁶⁵The text erroneously has N_{34} instead of N_{24} .

⁶⁶The statement that these do not co-occur refers to the texts from ED I–II Ur; these signs co-occur both earlier and later in areas, with different relations as previously discussed.

⁶⁸The cuneiform text is Unicode-encoded.

⁶⁹Compare $\text{𒌦} \text{𒌦}$ discussed in section 3.3.2. The order is variable in the Early Dynastic period; see [P010773], also discussed in [Fri07, p. 148], for an example of $\text{𒌦} \bullet$, and [P274845; P241764] for examples of $\text{𒌦} n \bullet$. Sign order can be variable in early texts, see [Foxvog2016].

Die halbkreisförmigen Griffelindrücke gehen manchmal in mehr oder weniger eckige Formen über (𒌦)⁶⁸⁵. Es gibt aber auch Einer in Form von regelrechten – meist mehr oder weniger schräggestellten – Keilen (𒌦), die öfters neben halbrunden Einern vorkommen und mit diesen kontrastieren⁶⁸⁶. Selten treten mit 𒌦 gebildete Zahlen auf⁶⁸⁷ (sie entsprechen den bariga-Zahlen im Hohlmaßsystem, s.u. 7.4).

Figure 9: Discussion of co-occurrences and contrasts between 𒌦 , 𒌦 , and 𒌦 in [Kre98, p. 303]

The calculations:

Obv. i	1	$60 \times \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow$	(𒌷)	$= 12 \times \Rightarrow =$	$2 \times \bullet$				
	2	$120 \times \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow$	(𒌷)	$= 12 \times \Rightarrow =$	$2 \times \bullet$				
	3	$120 \times \frac{1}{15} \Rightarrow$	(𒌷)	$= 8 \times \Rightarrow =$	$1 \times \bullet$	$2 \times \Rightarrow$			
	4	$300 \times \frac{1}{20} \Rightarrow$	(𒌷)	$= 15 \times \Rightarrow =$	$2 \times \bullet$	$3 \times \Rightarrow$			
	5	$600 \times \frac{1}{25} \Rightarrow$	(𒌷)	$= 24 \times \Rightarrow =$	$4 \times \bullet$				
Rev. i	1	1200			$1 \times \bullet$	$1 \times \bullet$	$5 \times \Rightarrow$		
Obv. i	6	$6000 \times \frac{1}{30} \Rightarrow$	$(\text{GAR}+6\text{N}_{57})$	$= 200 \times \Rightarrow = 1 \times \Rightarrow$	$3 \times \bullet$	$2 \times \Rightarrow$			
ii	1	$120 \times \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow$	$(\text{DUG}_a+\text{U}_{20})$	$\approx 30 \times \Rightarrow =$	$5 \times \bullet$	$1 \times \Rightarrow$	$1 \times \Rightarrow$		
	2	$180 \times \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow$	$(\text{DUG}+\text{AS}_a)$	$= 36 \times \Rightarrow =$	$6 \times \bullet$				
	3	$300 \times \frac{1}{15} \Rightarrow$	(KAS_a)	$= 20 \times \Rightarrow =$	$3 \times \bullet$	$2 \times \Rightarrow$			
Rev. i	3	600			$1 \times \bullet$	$4 \times \bullet$	$3 \times \Rightarrow$	$1 \times \Rightarrow$	
					$1 \times \bullet$	$1 \times \bullet$	$5 \times \Rightarrow$		
					$1 \times \Rightarrow$	$3 \times \bullet$	$2 \times \Rightarrow$		
					$1 \times \bullet$	$4 \times \bullet$	$3 \times \Rightarrow$	$1 \times \Rightarrow$	
Grand total of groats used:					$1 \times \Rightarrow$	$2 \times \bullet$	$9 \times \bullet$	$4 \times \Rightarrow$	$1 \times \Rightarrow$
Grand total of malt used:					1N_{47}	4N_{20}	3N_5	1N_{42a}	$(\text{rev. i } 3) \times \frac{3}{5} \approx$
						$8 \times \bullet$	$4 \times \Rightarrow$	$1 \times \Rightarrow$	

Figure 6. Transliteration and calculations of *MSVO* 4, 66.

Figure 10: Calculations from [P005468] transcribed in [Englund2001] using modern mathematical notation combined with some of the proposed characters.

strong similarities between “area” 1 and “area” 3 systems, the sign with two concentric discs (\bullet , notated N_{50}^{27}) remains problematic. It never appears in any numerical combination with the sign with a single disc (\bullet ,

Figure 11: Discussion of \bullet and \bullet ⁶⁶ in [Cha03, p. 6].

$\frac{1}{15}$, etc., of gur, we would expect the metrogram gur to appear in sub-column ii. In a certain way, it does for larger measures: the notation $\text{gur} \text{ 𒌷}$ could be understood as $1 \frac{1}{5}$ gur.²⁷ However, the metrogram gur does not appear for lower measures. It would not be consistent to attribute different functions to the same grapheme, according to the relative importance (be it great or small) of the quantity, so the signs gur^+ and gur^- cannot be considered klasmatograms.

Metrological tablets from the end of the 4th millennium (Nissen, Damerow and Englund 1993, 55-59, to *MSVO* 1, nos. 2-3) contain a discrete set of numerical signs with specific surface area reference:

iku represents a surface of 3600m²
 eše_3 represents a surface of 21,600m²
 etc.

The signs *iku* and *eše₃* constitute by themselves measures of surface areas. These measures are usually followed by the sign GAN_2 , which means either surface or field and

Figure 12: Discussion of Old Babylonian⁶⁸ capacity and fourth millenium area measures in [Proust2009].

formed by only two signs gur^+ and gur^- , 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 gur^+ . The third feature concerns the exact function of

Figure 13: Description of the SPVS in [Cha12, p. 58], using the already-encoded signs gur^+ and gur^- .

horizontal numerals are most frequently written \triangleright in the Early Dynastic period⁶³, such non-numeric usage is almost⁶⁴ always written \neg , for instance:

- in personal names in administrative texts, such as the following, which all contain \triangleright numerals:
 - 𒀭 in [P010424; P010458; P010459] from ED IIIa أبو صلابيخ,
 - 𒀭 in [P010960] from ED IIIa Šuruppag,
 - 𒀭 in [P251641] from ED IIIb Adab,
 - 𒀭 in [P252866] from ED IIIb Adab,
 - 𒀭 in [P298637] from ED IIIb Umma;
- in the Sumerian word 𒀭 — u₂-rum, “property” in ED IIIb Nirsu administrative texts which contain \triangleright numerals, such as [P020006; P020008; P020018; P020024; P020030];
- in lexical texts:
 - in the divine name 𒀭 — 𒀭 in the lexical texts [P010570; P010572], where the entries are prefixed with \triangleright .
 - in the word 𒀭 dili, “small fish” in [P010578], witness to Early Dynastic Fish,
 - in the same word with a determinative, 𒀭 dili^{ku₆}, in [P010586], witness to Early Dynastic Food, which starts with \triangleright numerals.

This is a clear contrast between 𐎧 and 𐎡 in this period, and genuine ambiguity can arise if it is lost; for instance, the personal name 𐎧𐎡𐎴 occurs on its own line in the aforementioned administrative texts; a line 𐎡𐎡𐎴 would instead be read as “one slave”,

3.6 Limited benefits of diachronic encoding for numerals

The argument in favour of diachronic encoding is that it facilitates interoperability in a variety of use cases, as we have outlined in section 3.1. While these benefits are real and now visible for cuneiform signs, similar considerations are not generally applicable to curviform numerals.

Diachronic reference works such as sign lists and dictionaries tend to not include numbers, or when they do, they treat them separately, and include signs such as — that have both numeric and non-numeric values in both the main list and the section on numbers. For instance, [KWU, pp. 123 sqq.] lists all of — – — together with — – — , while — , — , and — , and only those, appear at the beginning of the sign list, since they have non-numeric values⁷⁰. [PTACE, p. 58] has the numeric signs — , — , — , whereas non-numeric — is at the beginning of the sign list, where its values *aš* and *rum* are listed. For signs with both non-numeric and numeric usage, [LAK] writes *s. die Zahlz.* throughout the main list; LAK 1 — thus reappears at LAK 829 together with — , — , and — . One should note [MZL], which has numbers throughout the sign list; but that sign list does not show glyphs predating the Old Babylonian period, nor does it comprehensively cover the numerals used in the Ur III and Old Babylonian periods, as, for instance, it does not have — – — used in system $G_{\text{Ur III/OB}}$.

⁶³A CDLI search for "(asz@c)" finds 3296 ED texts, while a search for "(asz)" finds 81 ED texts, of which 46 also contain "(asz@c)".

⁶⁴Exceptions are discussed in section 3.7.1.

⁷⁰Non-numeric values of \rightarrow were discussed in section 3.5; \rightarrow has the values man_3 and min_5 , and is used for the word *didli*, “several, various”; $\rightarrow\rightarrow$ has the value $\text{e}\$6$.

Composite texts rarely have witnesses both from the Early Dynastic period and later; the kinds of texts that do, chiefly lexical and literary texts, do not contain numbers to the extent that administrative texts do. Further, there tend to be changes⁷¹ to the text between Early Dynastic and later witnesses that prevent a diachronic encoding of such composites. For numerals, the switch from \triangleright to \uparrow numerals prevents diachronic encoding even if \triangleright were unified with \leftarrow . For instance, the lexical list Early Dynastic Food, already mentioned in section 3.5, contains some numbers, and has a witness from the Old Akkadian period covering these numbers: [P215653, a 1'–6']; however, they are written with \uparrow numerals, whereas they are written with \triangleright numerals in the Early Dynastic witnesses; since \uparrow and \leftarrow are distinct⁷² characters, the \triangleright - \leftarrow 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 periods⁷³, 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.

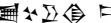


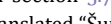

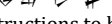
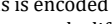
3.7 Compatibility considerations

A disunification twenty years after the fact, affecting all numerals, would ordinarily be a serious compatibility issue. Fortunately, with the exception of one character 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 fonts⁷⁴ 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 period⁷⁵, a con-

⁷¹Compare, e.g., in the *Instructions of Šuruppak*,   /  in the ED IIIa witness [P222243], also discussed in section 3.7.1, and   in the OB composite [Q000782] (translated “Šuruppak gave instructions to his son” in [ETCSRI]). It does not matter for the construction of a composite text whether this is encoded  or , since that word is absent from other witnesses, and since the surrounding words differ.

⁷²Besides the contrasts in numeric usage mentioned in section 3.3.3, these (already-encoded) characters were clearly not unifiable because of the many contrasts in non-numeric usage between them; several values of \leftarrow which are not shared with \uparrow have already been mentioned, but perhaps most striking is the fact that, in the Neo-Assyrian period, \leftarrow is used for the preposition *ina*, “in”, and \uparrow for the preposition *ana*, “to”.

⁷³See, e.g., [Rob08, p. 55] on the unification of metrologies under Sargon, resulting in the systems described in section 3.3.

⁷⁴Most prominently Noto Sans Cuneiform, a system font on both Windows—as part of Segoe UI Historic—and macOS.

⁷⁵For example, in personal names:


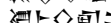

-  in [P020019] from ED IIIb Nirsu;
-  in [P020182], also from ED IIIb Nirsu;
-  in [P222186] from ED IIIb Umma;



Figure 20: [P222399, obv. 6, 16–17] 𒌦𒌦𒌦𒌦 / 𒌦𒌦𒌦𒌦.

trast between non-numeric šar_2 written \diamond and numeric 1(šar_2) written \bullet can be observed, similar to the contrast between \neg and \triangleright previously discussed in section 3.5. However, in lexical lists from Šuruppag and Ebla⁷⁶, as well as in the *Stèle des vautours*, non-numeric šar_2 is curviform:

- 𒌦𒌦𒌦𒌦 and 𒌦𒌦𒌦𒌦 in [P010566];
- 𒌦𒌦 and 𒌦𒌦 in [P010576];
- 𒌦 in [P240986]⁷⁷;
- 𒌦 in [P222399, obv. 17, 9, 18, 11, 22, 12]⁷⁸.

It *would* be disruptive to the diachronic representation of text if non-numeric šar_2 were to have two different representations. The character U+122B9 CUNEIFORM SIGN SHAR2 should therefore be used in those cases, with its curviform glyph \diamond , identical to the glyph of the proposed U+12579 \bullet CUNEIFORM NUMERIC SIGN ONE N45. Since the archaizing style of texts wherein non-numeric šar_2 is curviform solidly predates the transition from \bullet to \diamond in the relevant metrological systems, there is no need to represent a \diamond - \bullet contrast, so these characters can have the same glyph in specialist archaizing Early Dynastic fonts.

Since cuneiform U+122B9 CUNEIFORM SIGN SHAR2 effectively merges with U+1212D \diamond CUNEIFORM SIGN HI, the reference glyph should remain as it is, *i.e.*, curviform, so that the contrast between reference glyphs within the Cuneiform block 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 \neg (here with the value *rum*) is written \triangleright . It is out of scope for this proposal to decide whether such occurrences should be treated as anomalous spellings, encoded as U+12550 \triangleright cuneiform numeric sign one N01, or as stylistic distinctions, encoded as

— 𒌦𒌦𒌦 in [P235312] from Old Akkadian Umma.

⁷⁶These are archaizing in other ways, *e.g.*, they have a 𒌦-𒌦 (NAM₂-TUG₂) split.

⁷⁷From copy in [ELLes, No. 397].

⁷⁸Note however 𒌦𒌦 on [P222399, obv. 6, 17], see Figure 20. Curviform non-numeric šar_2 is clearly archaizing in ED IIIb Nirsu; one might suppose that the scribe slipped into their modern ways here.

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 (uru^{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 𐎶𐎶𐎶 NE×KASKAL or 𐎶𐎶𐎶 NE×PAP⁷⁹, 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, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 from [P305639] may be transliterated as 95 gur, as in [Feu04, vol. 2, p. 62]. The numerals may also be transliterated separately, but solely by their values in terms of the overt unit, as in EbDA transliterations: the aforementioned 𐎶𐎶𐎶 from [P240533, recto 3, 3] is transliterated “20-1-1/2 gu₂-bar 7 nig₂-sagšu 2-1/2 an-zam_x⁸⁰ 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 𐎶𐎶𐎶 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.

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, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 from [P386847] is transliterated “1(eše₃) 5½ iku⁸¹ 7 sar” in [Feu04, vol. 2, p. 176], and 𐎶𐎶𐎶 from [P307255] is transliterated “1(n⁸²) 2(b) 7 ½ sila₃” in [Feu04, vol. 2, p. 151].

This practice has been generalized to systematically indicate numeral shape; this is in particular the case in CDLI, where the transliterations of some the above examples are “1(gesz2) 3(u) 5(asz) gur” for 𐎶𐎶𐎶, “1(esze3) 5(iku) 1/2(iku) GAN2 7(disz) sar” for 𐎶𐎶𐎶, and “3(barig) 2(ban2) 7(disz) 1/2(disz) sila3” for 𐎶𐎶𐎶. CDLI and ePSD2 both distinguish curviform from cuneiform numerals in transliteration: the length 𐎶𐎶𐎶 from [P020129, rev. 2, 1] is transliterated “6(gesz2@c) 3(u@c) {ninda}nindax(DU) 1/2(asz@c) 4(disz@t) gi” in CDLI, and “6(geš₂°) 3(u°) ninda_x(DU) 1/2(aš°) 4(diš°) gi” in ePSD2. Another example is [Molina2014], which uses 1a for —, 1d for 𐎶, 1ac for 𐎶, 1dc or

⁷⁹As on [P249253].

⁸⁰As of this writing, EbDA actually has an-zam_x with U+1D6A GREEK SUBSCRIPT SMALL LETTER CHI.

⁸¹𐎶 interpreted as a unit, as discussed in section 3.3.

⁸²short for nigida, an older reading of bariga; see [Landsberger1950; Powell1975; Foxvog2022].

$\frac{1}{2}dc$ for \varnothing 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 \neg from \uparrow but not \mathbb{B} from \neg , 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 $\bullet\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\uparrow\vdash$, with a c indicating that the GUR numerals are curviform, and the parenthetical GUR indicating that these are \triangleright rather than \varnothing numerals. The “tradition of cavalierly dispensing with numerical notations in notations of administrative documents”, as [Englund2004] describes it, seems to be fading.

3.8 Conclusions

Co-occurrences of curviform and cuneiform numerals are not anecdotal in the Early Dynastic period, nor are they the result of scribal idiosyncrasy. Instead, they represent systematic 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. The contrast frequently applies to individual numerals, rather than to the span of entire numeric expressions.

While it would be technically possible to handle this contrast as a stylistic distinction, this approach has no real benefit, and is highly inconvenient, as it would require any treatment of Early Dynastic administrative texts to use multiple cuneiform fonts, often within single numeric expressions. Further, if that contrast is lost in plain-text interchange, the text can be misinterpreted: \lll is a length of three ropes, but $\bullet\bullet$ is an area of three bur₃; $\triangleright\uparrow$ could be read as one $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\downarrow$ and one $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\uparrow$, where $\triangleright\varnothing$ would be one and a half $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\downarrow$; $\neg\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}$ is a personal name, but $\triangleright\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}$ would be “one slave”.

In addition, there would be a risk of confusion about character identity should fontmakers attempt to treat the curviform and cuneiform numerals as unified. A designer concerned about the numeric-syllabic $\triangleright\neg$, and wishing to support diachronic encoding between systems $S_{\text{Ur III/OB}}$ and S , might give the \uparrow numeral series (which is typically only used numerically in the Early Dynastic period) the glyphs of the \triangleright numeral series, but this would break capacity measures that use \varnothing ; in an effort to support diachronic use for $1/2(\text{iku})$, one might be tempted to give \searrow the glyph of \varnothing , thereby rendering the font unusable for quantities measured using the \searrow numeral series; an ED I–II Ur font could decide to give \mathbb{B} the same glyph as \mathbb{B} (that of the proposed \bullet), according to the older area system, making it impossible to represent the newer one.

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 \bullet 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.

4 Rationale for ED–Uruk numeral unification

A complete rationale for disunification between the non-numeric signs used in the fourth millenium and the already-encoded cuneiform signs will be given in the forthcoming proto-cuneiform encoding proposal. The core issue with extending the cuneiform script further back in time is that, since 1987, fourth millenium studies have used a different model of character identity and associated transliteration conventions, with names being given to structurally different glyphs, and no attempt being made at assigning phonetic values to them.

This is not a mere classification of glyph variants, as contrastive meanings of these systematic variants can often be reconstructed, with, *e.g.*, signs $KA\check{S}_a$, $KA\check{S}_b$, and $KA\check{S}_c$, depicting filled jars with a spout (a), a handle (c), or neither (b), being understood as referring to containers of different substances, see [Englund2001]. However, not all identified systematic variants are understood, and the general approach to character identity is closer to that used for undeciphered or partially deciphered scripts.

As part of the development of these conventions, a classification of fourth millenium numeric signs was developed; see [DE87]. This classification assigns to each unit numerals an identifier formed by the letter N with a numeric subscript (sometimes with an additional alphabetic subscript): N_1 is \triangleright , N_{14} is \bullet , N_{34} is \triangleright , etc. Transliterations of numeric expression then use those to identify the type of number used, thus $5N_1$ is $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{P}$, and $5N_{14}$ is $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{P}$.

In contrast with the use of parenthetical unit names, this approach does not require interpreting the quantity being counted. This is valuable in contexts where numerals are being used atypically, as conventional transliterations can otherwise force a dubious interpretation. For instance, the CDLI transliteration of $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{P}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{P}$ or $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{P}$ in [P283802] currently uses (barig@c) for the vertical numerals, since \triangleright numerals are typically capacity measures; but [Gor23] interprets these instead as counting linen textiles. As a result, the fourth millenium conventions for numeral transliteration are used in Early Dynastic texts, especially those from the ED I–II period, even though the Sumerian text uses classical assyriological transliteration conventions.

While the non-numeric signs are treated as undeciphered, the metrological systems used in the fourth millenium are well understood, as can be seen in [DE87, p. 165]. As a result, contrary to the non-numeric proto-cuneiform conventions, these numeric transliteration conventions are compatible with the classical ones described in section 3.7.2; they are indeed used interchangeably, as in [P011104] which uses the notation $u@f$ in [ePSD2], but $N_{14}@f$ in CDLI. Indeed, the numerals are used similarly in Early Dynastic metrological systems, and are visually identical.

A disunification of numerals between the third and fourth millenium would therefore induce confusion as to which numerals should be used in third millenium studies, and would needlessly duplicate the encoding of at least seventy characters; by splitting the attestations, these separate encoding proposals would run into additional difficulties to supply evidence for encoding.

Note that the structural variants designated by letters in fourth millenium notation have systematically been encoded, as they have occasionally be found to carry distinct numeric meaning. For instance, $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{P}$ N_{30c} is listed as a variant of $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{P}$ N_{30a} in [DE87, p. 166], where the numeric value of either in relation to \triangleright N_{39a} is still unknown, but their values are found in [Englund2004] to be $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{P} = \frac{1}{10} \triangleright$,



Figure 21: The layout of case [P011099]; the numeral 9 is rotated to fit the rounded corner of the tablet.



Figure 22: The layout of case [P020066]; the numeral 9 is spread across two lines. The text is read in the order 9 22 22 22 22, “twenty-two oxen, one year old”.

tablets, as they are structured in rectangular cases rather than lines, so that numerals may be laid out across the case in whichever way fits the available space; this is illustrated in Figure 21. Note also that the numerals need to be considerably enlarged in order to reproduce the layout of the tablets, so that 9 often spans two lines of cuneiform signs, as shown in Figure 22. This is impractical when these numerals are set in text that contrasts them with the larger 10, and inconsistent with actual practice when typesetting these numerals, as illustrated in Figure 6: reproducing the layout of tablets is not within the scope of plain text.

The reference glyphs use stacking patterns that are common in the Early Dynastic period, but that are also attested in the fourth millenium in the Uruk III period; the fourth millenium, especially the Uruk IV period, also frequently features numerals that use a more vertical layout, as illustrated in Figure 23. The later, more horizontal styles were chosen for two reasons: for the numerals used in the third and fourth millenium, usage in third millenium scholarship will be more frequent; and the horizontal layout poses fewer layout difficulties when set in lines of non-cuneiform text, as most modern scholarship is. Indeed, the absolute size of the indents 10, 10, 9, and 9 must remain consistent across the numeral series, lest a 10 numeral be confused with an 10 numeral. Since the single indents are frequently used in running text, as illustrated in section 3.4.5, they need to be large enough that the vertical stacking patterns are impractical.

Variant stacking patterns, if needed, may be handled at a higher level as stylistic distinctions; Figure 23 uses OpenType stylistic alternates, and Figure 21 rotates the

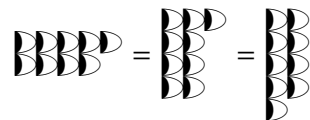


Figure 23: Three stacking patterns for U+12573 CUNEIFORM NUMERIC SIGN NINE N34. The one on the left is the reference glyph, used in Uruk III [P003499; P004430], and widely afterwards, *e.g.*, ED IIIa Šuruppag [P010678], ED IIIb Nirsu [P020057], Old Akkadian Umma [P212464]. The ones in the middle and right are used in two Uruk IV tablets [P001243; P004500]. All three Uruk examples are transliterated 9(N34) in CDLI.

character **•**, in both cases preserving the plain text backing.

6.3 Other glyph variants not reflected in transliteration

TODO Comment on the nameless variant glyphs from L2/23-190 and note that they are illustrating an even wider glyphic range as shown in [Englund2001].

Acknowledgements

TODO(egg): Something about the Vanséveren fonts

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- [P221305] AO 13864. Musée du Louvre.
CDLI: [P221305](#).
ORACC: [epsd2/corpus/P221305](#).
- [P222399] *Stèle des vautours*. AO 50; AO 2346; AO 2347; AO 2348; AO 16109.
Musée du Louvre.
CDLI: [P222399](#).
- [P232278] *Gudea E*. AO 6. Musée du Louvre.
CDLI: [P232278](#).
ORACC: [etcstri/Q001544](#).
- [P232280] *Gudea G*. AO 7. Musée du Louvre.
CDLI: [P232280](#).
ORACC: [etcstri/Q001546](#).

- [P240531] TM.75.G.00265. Idlib, Syria: National Museum of Syria.
CDLI: [P240531](#).
EbDA: [1415](#).
- [P240532] TM.75.G.00266. Idlib, Syria: National Museum of Syria.
CDLI: [P240532](#).
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