December 2014

Cuneiform Objects at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures

Bethany Jensen

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/studiaantiqua

Part of the Biblical Studies Commons, Classics Commons, History Commons, and the Near Eastern Languages and Societies Commons

BYU ScholarsArchive Citation

https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/studiaantiqua/vol13/iss2/3

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the All Journals at BYU ScholarsArchive. It has been accepted for inclusion in Studia Antiqua by an authorized editor of BYU ScholarsArchive. For more information, please contact scholarsarchive@byu.edu, ellen_amatangelo@byu.edu.
Introduction

The Museum of Peoples and Cultures (MPC) on Brigham Young University campus houses several cuneiform objects. These collections are an important asset to the museum. The museum has a large collection of items from the American Southwest and from Central America, but the collection of Middle Eastern items is relatively small in comparison. These cuneiform items can tell us a little about the culture that wrote them and provide an opportunity for students and scholars to engage with an ancient primary text. The cuneiform objects did not enter the museum at the same time; therefore, they are not limited to one specific collection. There are six collections containing items with cuneiform script that will be addressed in the context of this paper.\(^1\)

Cuneiform Background and History

Cuneiform is a type of script originating in Mesopotamia from the mid-fourth century B.C.E. Originally it was probably used to express the Sumerian language, but it was also used to express other ancient Near Eastern languages.\(^2\) It is one of the earliest writing systems, and is based on pictures that represent sounds. The script is created by a configuration of wedge-shaped (Latin cuneus) impressions on clay. Because clay was used for the records, rather than perishable materials, Mesopotamia is one of the best-documented

\(^1\) Research for this report was conducted by searching the accession and donor files and compiling the relevant information. The objects were then examined and the report was put together. The author is grateful to Paul Stavast, the director of the Museum of Peoples and Cultures for providing information about and access to the collections as well as assisting in the research for this study.

The earliest writings were used to track goods in shipments as they needed to keep track of what was being shipped as well as what was being received. Thousands of these tablets exist in museums and private collections all over the world. It is a great benefit to students that ancient documents from the Middle East have ended up in a university museum in Utah and are accessible to them for study.

The cuneiform objects held by the MPC originate from the Ur III period, the Old Babylonian Period, the Neo-Babylonian Period, and probably the Early Dynastic Period (see fig. 1). The Ur III period is famous for the thousands of administrative documents that were illicitly excavated between 1880 and 1920 in three of the cities of Sumer: Tello (Girsu), Tell Jokha (Umma), and Drehem (Puzriš-Dagan), resulting in far and wide distribution of these texts. The third dynasty of Ur (2112–2004 B.C.E.) was founded by Ur-Nammu after the ruler of Uruk (Utu-hegal) conquered the Gutians. Ur-Nammu established control of most of Sumer and Akkad. His son, Šulgi, who adopted the title Naram-Sin, extended the borders of his empire during his forty-eight year reign. Ur III is marked by a great increase in bureaucratic exercise.\(^5\)

The Old Babylonian Period (c. 2000–1600 B.C.E.) follows the fall of Ur, Sumer, and Akkad and its division into several smaller states with Babylon emerging as the strongest state in the Akkad region.\(^7\) This is the period that Hammurapi belongs to. His rule marked a turning point in the political situation of his day, making Babylon the capital of the south.\(^8\) The period is largely defined by linguistic terminology describing the development of the Akkadian language in the south at this time.\(^9\)

The Neo-Babylonian Period began c. 900 B.C.E. and lasted until the Persian invasion by Cyrus the Great in 539 B.C.E. For the first several centuries of the period, Babylon was under Assyrian rule until it was liberated by Nabopolassar (626–605 B.C.E.), who founded the Neo-Babylonian Empire. From 605 to 539 B.C.E. Babylon was in control of an empire that was similar in size to the Assyrian Empire before it.\(^10\) There is a large number of texts from

---

this period specifically dating from the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II (604–562 B.C.E.) until the reign of Darius I (522–486 B.C.E.).

The Early Dynastic Period is divided into three subdivisions based on archaeological sequence and cover the period from 2900–2500 B.C.E. The period is best understood by looking at two later documents, as earlier sources are not available. These documents are the Temple Hymns and the Sumerian King List; however, neither source provides detailed accounts of events in this period. J. N. Postgate said of this period, “Both excavation and surface survey substantiate the picture of a fairly uniform class of major population centres distributed widely across the southern plain, with strong local identities expressed in their allegiance to a city god and their pride in the temple.”

Museum of Peoples and Cultures Background

While the official beginning of the Museum of Archaeology at BYU occurred in the fall of 1961, the university began collecting and displaying artifacts long before. Beginning in the late 1800s, natural history specimens were being brought into the university and the addition of archaeological and ethnographic materials was encouraged. Following an expedition in the early 1900s to Mexico and South America, many plants, animals, and artifacts were added to the collections. Unfortunately, this was followed by several decades of neglect where many of the specimens were lost or destroyed. In the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s, there was renewed interest in archaeology and anthropology at the university, leading to the creation of the archaeology department in 1947 that intended to develop a museum. The major foci of the faculty at the time in this department were the American Southwest and Mesoamerica due to the proximity of Southwest sites to the university and sponsored excavations to Mesoamerica. The 1950s saw exhibitable artifacts come to the university with documentation, the first since the 1800s as well as the first documented donation from outside university faculty in 1955. In 1958 the department created several displays showcased in the Eyring
Science Center mostly focusing on Mesoamerican specimens.\textsuperscript{20} When the museum opened in 1961 in the Maeser Building, displays centered mostly on New World archaeology, although there were a few displays containing items from the Southwest and one small display of Egyptian artifacts.\textsuperscript{21} Shortly after this, in 1965, it was announced that the public could donate to the museum, provided that the item came with as much information about it as possible. The following year, 1966, the museum’s name was changed to the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography.\textsuperscript{22} By the 1970s the collections had outgrown the Maeser Building. While advocating for a new building and waiting for that to happen, the museum was relocated to Allen Hall.\textsuperscript{23} The museum opened in 1982 in Allen Hall, and the name was changed to the present title, the Museum of Peoples and Cultures.\textsuperscript{24} The museum improved on meeting national standards during the 1980s and early 1990s and hired their first specifically trained museum specialist during this time.\textsuperscript{25} The museum has since turned itself into an “independent, significant educational facility” that allows students to get practical experience working with museums under the direction of professional staff.\textsuperscript{26}

**Museum of Peoples and Cultures Cuneiform Collections**

As previously mentioned, there are six collections containing cuneiform objects. The first of these collections is 1971.038,\textsuperscript{27} containing approximately twelve items from University Reproductions. (The reason for the uncertain approximation will be discussed later.) The second collection is 1973.040, which containing three cuneiform cones and eleven tablets donated by Sidney Sperry (a BYU faculty member). The next collection is 1977.065, consisting of two pieces of a cuneiform brick from an unknown donor. Another cuneiform item comes from 1973.026, donated by A. John Clarke. Three tablets come from 2001.028, donated by Jay Krenusz. The last of the cuneiform pieces comes

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{20} Monahan and Stavast, “Artifact Collecting,” 64.
\item \textsuperscript{21} Monahan and Stavast, “Artifact Collecting,” 66.
\item \textsuperscript{22} Monahan and Stavast, “Artifact Collecting,” 67.
\item \textsuperscript{23} Carlee Reed and Paul R. Stavast, “Institutional Development at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures, BYU,” *Utah Archaeology* 24, no. 1 (2011): 77.
\item \textsuperscript{24} Reed and Stavast, “Institutional Development,” 78.
\item \textsuperscript{25} Reed and Stavast, “Institutional Development,” 79.
\item \textsuperscript{26} Reed and Stavast “Institutional Development,” 81.
\item \textsuperscript{27} In assigning numbers to collections the MPC uses the following pattern: the first number is the year the collection was accessioned (brought into the museum), the second number corresponds to the number of the collection for that year, and the third number corresponds to the number of items in the collection. For example 1977.065.1 means that this collection was accessioned in 1977, it is the 65th collection from that year, and this is the first object in the collection.
\end{itemize}
from collection 2010.005, donated by Mark A. Wolfert on behalf of the deceased Jay Kenusz.

1971.038 (fig.4)

This collection is a series of reproductions and replicas of cuneiform tablets. While valuable for comparison and general knowledge, they are not original pieces. They came from reproductions within The university museum. No additional information is known about the purchase since the file is empty. These tablets were presumably bought by the museum for teaching purposes.

1. 1971.038.1 is a tablet replica from the Temple Library of Nippur. The tablet is of Sumerian origin and is a copy of the Lipit-Ishtar Law Code dating to 1870 BCE.

2. 1971.038.2 is a tablet fragment from Nippur, Iraq, c. 2000 B.C.E.

3. 1971.038.3 is a tablet from Babylon c. 2000 B.C.E.

4. 1971.038.4 is a tablet from Nippur, Iraq, featuring a multiplication table of multiples of 9 from 9x1 to 9x30. The tablet dates to c. 1500–1000 B.C.E.

5. 1971.038.5 is a tablet from Nippur, Iraq, dating to c. 1800 B.C.E.

6. 1971.038.6 is a tablet from Nippur, Iraq.

7. 1971.038.7 is a tablet from Kanesh, Turkey, dating to c. 1800 B.C.E.

8. 1971.038.8 is a tablet from Iraq of Babylonian origin. It is a letter and an envelope dating to 1680 B.C.E.

9. 1971.038.9 is from Iraq. It is a seal and an impression of the seal dating to c. 1700 B.C.E.

10. 1971.038.10a and 1971.038.10b are a cylinder seal and impression from Iraq c. 2600 B.C.E. and show a hero (Gilgamesh?) fighting a lion.

11. 1971.038.11 does not have information about its origin in the museum files.
12. 1971.038.12 does not have information about its origin in the museum files.

1973.040 (fig. 5)

This collection was donated by Sidney Sperry of the BYU Religion Department on May 21, 1973. The donation was received by Terry Walker. As previously stated, the collection consists of fourteen objects—eleven tablets and three cones. The majority of this collection was loaned to the University of Utah for study by David I. Owen (Cornell University) in 1996.

1. 1973.040.1 is a record of deliveries of jugs of ordinary (quality) beer to four different fields in the late of the 21st century B.C.E. From the city of Umma. Not dated, only by month.

2. 1973.040.2 is a Neo-Babylonian clay tablet.

3. 1973.040.3 is an Old Babylonian receipt for delivery of grain.

4. 1973.040.4 is a Neo-Babylonian account.

5. 1973.040.5 is a Neo-Babylonian account.

6. 1973.040.6 is not included in the study by the University of Utah, and there is no information in the files indicating what it is. This tablet is currently missing.

7. 1973.040.7 is a Neo-Babylonian account.

8. 1973.040.8.1 is a Neo-Babylonian account.

9. 1973.040.8.0 is a Neo-Babylonian receipt of barley.

10. 1973.040.9 is a Neo-Babylonian account.

11. 1973.040.10 is a messenger tablet from Ur III (c. 2020 B.C.E.).

12. 1973.040.11 is a clay cone that was transliterated by Dr. David I. Owen on 12.07.1996.

    nam-mah-ni
    énsi
    Lagas ki
13. 1973.040.13 is a clay cone commemorating the construction of a temple that was transliterated by Dr. David L. Owen on 12.07.1996.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{d} & \text{nin-gír} \\
\text{ṣr-sag-kala-ga} & \\
\text{d} & \text{en-lil-lá-ra} \\
\text{gù-dé-a} & \\
\text{énsi} & \\
\text{Lagās} \text{ki} & \text{ke}4 \\
\text{nîg-ul-li} & \text{mu-na/dîm} \\
\text{é-ninnu-} & \text{dîm-dugud/musen} \text{-babbar-ra-ni} \\
\text{mu-na-} & \text{dû} \\
\text{ki-bi} & \text{mu-na-gi}4
\end{align*}
\]

14. 1973.040.12 is not in the report from the University of Utah.

1977.065 (fig. 6)

This collection consists of two items 1977.065.1 and 1977.065.2. There appears to have been some confusion in the original accession of this piece. Two fragments were both given the same accession number. This was pointed out when it was loaned to the University of Utah, and the accession numbers were changed. 1977.065.1 (b) was reaccessioned to 1977.065.2 on January 29, 1997. The collection is from a field collection of a private donor and comes from the Red Ziggurat in Iraq. The objects were received by Rich Talbot (a lab aide) and were donated on November 4, 1976.

1. 1977.065.1 is a stamped part of mud brick.

2. 1977.065.2 is a stamped part of mud brick.

1973.026 (fig. 5)

This item was donated by A. John Clarke on May 3, 1973, and was received by Don E. Miller (aide). It is a cuneiform inscribed brick from southern Iran. This object was also loaned to the University of Utah.

1. 1973.026.1 is an inscribed brick (6 lines, nicely written) probably from the first millennium B.C.E.
2001.028 (fig. 7)

Perhaps the best documented collection that includes cuneiform tablets is 2001.028. It was donated by Jay Krenusz on September 29, 2001. There are three cuneiform tablets in this collection.

1. 2001.028.2 is from the Ur III period and dates to the first regnal year of King Shu-Sin (2037–2036 B.C.E.) and is a record of grain distributions for wages and grain-fed sheep.

2. 2001.028.3 is a receipt for wood from the Ur III period from the second month, ninth year of the reign of King Amar-Sin (2038 B.C.E.) coming from Umma. The tablet was sealed by “Lukalla.”

3. 2001.028.4 is a receipt for reeds from the Ur III period (2031 B.C.E.) found in Umma. The tablet was sealed by “Akalla.”

2010.005 (fig.8)

This collection contains two objects (2010.005.10 and 2010.005.11) that are cuneiform items. The objects were donated by Mark A. Wolfert who was the executor of estate for Jay Krenusz. The collection was donated on December 22, 2009, and accessioned on December 8, 2010.

1. 2010.005.10 is a cuneiform cone. It dates to 2440 B.C.E. and was found at Lagash, Babylon. Cones like these were inserted into the walls of temples to record their building, like a modern foundation stone. This particular cone celebrates a treaty between two kings and is an example of old Sumerian from the early dynastic period. Transliteration of the text is found in the files associated with this object. An English translation from the files is as follows:

   For Ianna and Lugalemush, Enmetena, the ruler of Lagash, the Emush the temple beloved of the people he built and ordered these clay nails for it. Enmetena, the man who did build the Emush, his personal god is Shulutul. At that time, Entemena ruler or the city of Lagash, and Lugalkiginedudu, the ruler of the city of Uruk, between themselves a brotherhood made.

2. 2010.005.11 is a tablet dating to 2044 B.C.E.; it records the distribution of thirteen animals to various people and was found
JENSEN: CUNEIFORM OBJECTS AT THE MUSEUM

at Drehem, Iraq. Transliteration of the text is found in the files associated with this object, an English translation from the files is as follows:

2 barley-fatted sheep (male)
2 barely-fatted sheep (female)
1 barley-fatted adult goat
for the first time;
1 barley-fatted sheep (male)
1 barley-fatted adult goat
for the second time;
on behalf of Naplanum the Amorite
for the kitchen
1 barley-fatted sheep (male) Su-A-Gi-Na
1 barley-fatted ox
1 barley fatted sheep
[reverse]
(for) Naplanum the Amorite
1 barley-fatted adult goat
(for) Marhuni, the “man” of Zidanum
1 barley-fatted adult goat
(for) Rashi, the “man” of Zidanum
Via Lugal-Kagina, the messenger
Irnu being the commissioner
the tenth day had passed (from the month)
it was disbursed by Lu-Dingirra
the month of eating the Sesj.Da (2nd month at Drehem)
the year the (divine) throne of Enlin was fashioned (3rd
year of Arar-Suen, ca. 2044 B.C.E.)
[left edge]
(total): 13

Issues with Documentation and Management of the Collections:

The cuneiform collections at the MPC have many problems in regards to documentation and management. Not all collections are subject to these issues. The more recently donated collections are in much better shape. This is due in part to the MPC keeping up with modern museum standards.
From this collection only two objects have been photographed (11.1 and 11.2), neither of which was found in the museum with the other pieces of the collection. 11.2 is a cylinder seal and 11.1 is the impression of the seal. According to the records, these are actually numbered 1971.038.10a and 1971.038.10b. If the numbers have been reassigned, there is no indication of this in the files. Because of changing museum standards, many of the forms are outdated and use abbreviations that are not easily understood. Another issue with documentation is that the files don’t exactly represent the collection. For example, 1971.038.9.1 and 1971.038.10.1 are cylinder seals according to the documents associated with them; a physical examination of the items reveals that they are in fact tablets, not seals. In addition to that, there is no accession form for 1971.038.11.2. However, there is a photograph of said object. Yet another problem with documentation is that the old paperwork is frequently not dated, so the location listed may not be current, but there is no way of knowing when that information was current. Another problem is that 1971.038.1 was unable to be located. According to the database, it has been moved to the unrestricted collection, but was not found among the unrestricted items. In this collection there are three items that could not be located. It is recommended that the items be searched after, and if they cannot be found, then they should be added to the list of missing objects. The unrestricted collections of the museum are a current project, and it is hoped that while working on that project some of the missing or misplaced objects may be found.

The collection donated by Sidney Sperry suffers the same problem with documentation. Records are not dated, not all objects are photographed, and there are about sixty negatives and photographs from 1972 that accompany the accession files that do not immediately or correctly identify which object is in the photograph. There are also some maps that show how the tablets should be oriented that are difficult to read. A more pressing issue is that 1973.040.6 is missing from the rest of the collection. There is a note on one of the boxes that houses this collection that says, “73.040.006 is not found in box as of 1/27/97.” According to the museum database, one tablet from this collection remains unaccounted for. Another issue with the collection is that the items are stored in boxes that are far too big for the objects, or they are stored in a somewhat

---

28. The unrestricted collection contains objects that can be used for teaching and are more readily accessible than other collections.

29. A current location for all objects in these collections can be found in figure 3.
haphazard manner. The Sperry collection needs updated photos of all of the objects and documents to go with them. Two of the objects in the collection have not been photographed. One of these objects may be missing; the other is with the rest of the collection and should be photographed. Two objects have similar accession numbers, and it’s not clear why. They are not parts of the same tablet but are two separate objects. Further research is needed to confirm, but if conclusive in the affirmative, then either 1973.040.8.0 or 1973.040.8.1 would need a different accession number. The accession files associated with the Sperry collection include about sixty photographs and negatives from 1972. The photographs and negatives should probably be housed in a separate location from the files that can be better environmentally controlled. Along with that, photographs of the tablets are numbered 1-13, and photographs of the cones are labeled A-F. There is no indication of which photograph goes with which object currently, and there is no record that indicates which number was associated with which object prior to accession. Included with this report is a table that indicates which negatives correspond to which objects (fig. 2).

1977.065

This collection needs new photographs and updated documents. While the objects themselves hasn’t changed physically, the photographs still have the old accession numbers, hence the necessity for new photographs. Included in the updated documentation should be a current location.

1973.026

This collection similar issues to the others. There is only one poor photograph of the object in the accession files. The files also indicate that the object is on exhibit, which is not true. In fact, the database claims that this item is missing. It is currently located in room 374 of the Allen Hall (MPC) at Brigham Young University. There appears to be a problem with connecting information between the records, the database, and real life. Another small issue is that the mount in which it is housed is not labeled with the accession number. While redundant, the accession number should be written on everything in connection with the object.

2001.028

This collection has a few small problems. One of these problems is that there are photographs of items in the accession files that don’t belong to that collection. In the files there are photographs of A-2, A-3, and A-4, which are all part of this collection. A-5 and A-7 are also cuneiform objects, but they weren’t
donated until 2010. There should be a note in the file about this, otherwise it is confusing and appears as though all five of the cuneiform objects are in the same collection. The other problem is that the box where the tablets are stored needs to have the accession number written on it.

2010.005

This collection is an example of how the others should be. There are good photographs and excellent documentation.

**Conclusion**

The collections of cuneiform tablets continue to be a valuable asset to the Museum of Peoples and Cultures and to Brigham Young University. While there is much work to be done with them, for example adding them to the Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative (CDLI), some important studies have already taken place. Dr. Edward Stratford has used portable x-ray fluorescence spectrometry (pXRF) on the tablets to support a larger project on intermediate sourcing of tablets from the Old Assyrian trade which falls in time between Ur III and the Old Babylonian periods. Each piece of the puzzle for understanding the Ur III period and other periods is a welcome addition to the historical record. As these items are precisely documented, these tablets, cones, and other items will continue to benefit students and scholars.
Appendix: Figures

Figure 1. Dates for the Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Year/Time Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.1</td>
<td>Ur III (21st century B.C.E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.2</td>
<td>Neo-Babylonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.3</td>
<td>Old Babylonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.4</td>
<td>Neo-Babylonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.5</td>
<td>Neo-Babylonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.6</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.7</td>
<td>Neo-Babylonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.8.1</td>
<td>Neo-Babylonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.8.0</td>
<td>Neo-Babylonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.9</td>
<td>Neo-Babylonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.10</td>
<td>Ur III (2020 B.C.E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.11</td>
<td>Early Dynastic (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.12</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040.13</td>
<td>Early Dynastic (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977.065.1</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977.065.2</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.026.1</td>
<td>First millennium B.C.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001.028.2</td>
<td>Ur III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001.028.3</td>
<td>Ur III (2038 B.C.E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001.028.4</td>
<td>Ur III (2031 B.C.E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010.005.10</td>
<td>2440 B.C.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010.005.11</td>
<td>2044 B.C.E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. The Sperry Photographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sperry’s Label</th>
<th>Photograph/Negative #</th>
<th>Accession Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>11403–11404</td>
<td>.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>11406, 11409, 11412</td>
<td>Not in collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>11405, 11410, 11414</td>
<td>Not in collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>11407, 11411, 11413</td>
<td>.008.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#5</td>
<td>11408, 11415, 11416</td>
<td>.009.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#6</td>
<td>11417–11418</td>
<td>.008.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7</td>
<td>11419–11424</td>
<td>.010.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#8</td>
<td>11425–11429</td>
<td>Not in collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#9</td>
<td>11430–11432</td>
<td>.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#10</td>
<td>11433, 11436, 11437</td>
<td>.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#11</td>
<td>11434–11435, 11438–11439</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#12</td>
<td>11440–11443, *11441</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#13</td>
<td>11444–11447, *11446</td>
<td>.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylinder Seal with a man</td>
<td>11448</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylinder Seal A</td>
<td>11449–11450</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylinder Seal B</td>
<td>11451–11453</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylinder Seal C</td>
<td>11454–11455</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylinder Seal D</td>
<td>11456–11458</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylinder Seal E</td>
<td>11459–11460</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylinder Seal F</td>
<td>11461–11462</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*11441 is labeled Reverse #12. It is identical to 11446 Obverse #13 — both are a picture of 1973.040.00007.001.
Figure 3. Current Location of Cuneiform Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection #</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971.038</td>
<td>Most of the collection (three pieces not included, discussed above) is in a box near the door of the lab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.040</td>
<td>In the same box as 1971.038 (one tablet missing/misplaced)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977.065</td>
<td>Room 374 Allen Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973.026</td>
<td>Room 374 Allen Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001.028</td>
<td>Room 374 Allen Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010.005</td>
<td>Room 374 Allen Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4. Various objects from collection 1971.038 (Reproductions).
Figure 5. Collection 1973.026 (a) and 1973.040 (b–n)
Figure 5 (continued). Collection 1973.040

i) 1977.040.8.1

j) 1977.040.9

k) 1977.040.10

l) 1977.040.11

m) 1977.040.12

n) 1977.040.13
Figure 6. Collection 1977.065

a) 1977.065.1

b) 1977.065.2

Figure 7. Collection 2001.028

a) 2001.028.2

b) 2001.028.3

c) 2001.028.4
Figure 8. Collection 2010.005

a) 2010.005.10  
b) 2010.005.11