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RS 6.174 (KTU 1.75): a possible cryptic colophon and its archaeological context

Juan-Pablo Vita (CSIC-ILC, Madrid) – *Valérie Matoïan* (CNRS, Paris)

Abstract: RS 6.174 is a fragment of an Ugaritic alphabetic tablet whose precise literary genre remains undetermined. The reverse of the tablet presents a double line as a divider, with three times two small wedges in the shape of an alphabetic cuneiform {z} placed at an angle. This article relates RS 6.174 to lexical and literary texts from Ugarit that have similar lines and signs. The analysis of the tablet gives us also an opportunity to re-examine the archaeological context where this document was found as well as the contexts of several others brought to light in this sector of the Acropolis.

Résumé : RS 6.174 est un fragment de tablette alphabétique en langue ougaritique dont le genre littéraire précis reste indéterminé. Le revers de la tablette présente une double ligne jouant le rôle de séparateur, avec trois fois deux petits clous correspondant à un {z} en cunéiforme alphabétique placés en biais. Cet article met RS 6.174 en rapport avec des textes lexicaux et littéraires d'Ougarit qui présentent des lignes et des signes similaires. L'analyse de la tablette nous donne également l'occasion de réexaminer le contexte archéologique dans lequel elle fut trouvée ainsi que les contextes de plusieurs autres textes mis au jour dans ce secteur de l'Acropole.

Zusammenfassung: RS 6.174 ist ein Fragment einer ugaritischen Tafel, deren genaue literarische Gattung unbestimmt bleibt. Die Rückseite der Tafel zeigt eine Doppellinie die als Texttrenner fungiert, versehen mit dreimal zwei kleinen Keilen in Form eines schräg gestellten alphabetischen Keilschriftzeichens {z}. Dieser Artikel setzt RS 6.174 in Beziehung zu lexikalischen und literarischen Texten aus Ugarit, die ähnliche Linien und Zeichen aufweisen. Diese Analyse gibt uns auch die Möglichkeit den archäologischen Kontext, in dem dieses Dokument gefunden wurde, sowie die Kontexte mehrerer anderer, die in diesem Sektor der Akropolis ans Licht kamen, neu zu untersuchen.

The Fragment RS 6.174 (KTU 1.75)

A fragment of the Ugaritic alphabetic tablet RS 6.174 (KTU 1.75) was found in 1934 on the acropolis of Ras Shamra-Ugarit,¹ east of the temple

¹ This article is a result of the research project “Bureaucracy and Palace Administration in the Ancient Eastern Mediterranean: Ugarit and Idalion (PID2019-106923GB-I00),” funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities in the framework

of Ba‘lu.² It was edited in 1935 by Charles Virolleaud.³ Without specifying what the nature of the text might be, the editor noted the existence of a colophon on the reverse:

“Il est séparé du texte même par deux traits parallèles, comme dans l AB (Syria, XV, 227)⁴ ; mais, en outre, le scribe a gravé sur ces deux traits, comme pour mieux marquer la séparation, une série de signes composés de deux « clous » obliques” (fig. 1).

The text was republished by Andrée Herdner in 1963⁵ and again in 2000 by Dennis Pardee (fig. 2).⁶ Both editors have doubts about the possible literary genre of the fragment,⁷ as does the KTU³ edition (2013),⁸ although all point to the religious or literary sphere, on the basis of the mention of two deities (Yammu and Naharu, lines 1 and 2) and the term *dbħm* “(two?) sacrifices” (line 11’).⁹ Pardee offers the following epigraphic observations about the separating lines on the reverse:

“Au verso se trouve une double ligne servant de séparateur, avec trois fois deux petits clous, en forme de {z}, placés en biais sur le séparateur”¹⁰

“La volonté de marquer une séparation entre les trois dernières lignes et le texte précédent n’était pas indiquée seulement par le double séparateur, mais aussi par les décorations en forme de {z} incliné dont trois sont conservées. La présence d’au moins un anthroponyme, peut-être deux, dans le texte qui suit le double séparateur indique un abrupt changement de genre littéraire, mais là aussi le texte est trop lacunaire pour permettre une

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² BORDREUIL – PARDEE 1989: 41: “Acro., à l’E du Temple de Baal, « Tr. 76, p.t. 118 à 1,25 » (= p.t. 764)”; DEL OLMO 2018: 15 n. 5, and p. 105; but see in more detail below.

³ VIROLLEAUD 1935: 184–185.

⁴ l AB (Syria, XV, 227) = RS 2[009]+ = KTU 1.6.

⁵ HERDNER 1963: n° 49, 132–133, fig. 97 (copy by Virolleaud), pl. XLIV (photo), who describes the colophon in similar terms to VIROLLEAUD (*ibid.*: 132). The author also refers to the separating line of the colophon in *ibid.*: 237 and 261.

⁶ PARDEE 2000: 403–406, copy *ibid.*: 1271.

⁷ HERDNER 1963: 132: « Texte religieux, semble-il ». The copy she offers, *ibid.*: fig. 97, is the one by Virolleaud.

⁸ KTU³, p. 98: “myth², religious”

⁹ See CLEMENS 2001: 1183, for an overview of the different interpretations of this fragment.

¹⁰ PARDEE 2000: 403.

classification. Il pourrait s'agir d'un colophon identifiant le scribe (comme les colophons de *ilmlk* dans les textes mythologiques), d'un colophon rituel du genre de RS 18.056:58–61, ou de la section pratique d'un texte par-mythologique".¹¹

The following lines do not claim to (and cannot) solve the problem of the textual genre of RS 6.174, but they do hope to offer elements that will allow a better understanding of its relationship with other texts from Ugarit.

Cryptic colophons

In relation to the signs of RS 6.174 in the form of alphabetic cuneiform {z}, it is interesting to note the existence in Ugarit of lines with this kind of cuneiform sign in logo-syllabic school texts. The polyglot vocabulary RS 20.123+,¹² for example, preserves two separating lines with an overlapping sign identical to that of RS 6.174 (fig. 3), as does the lexical table of measures RS 21.10+¹³ (fig. 4). SCHEUCHER (2012) has identified at least ten other lexical texts ("Syllabary A", Weidner god-list, Urta) with the presence of this logographic sign GAM, usually in the triple combination GAM GAM GAM in what constitutes a cryptic colophon.¹⁴ Fulfilling the same function, although less frequently, other lexical texts from Ugarit present the combinations MAN MAN MAN¹⁵ and MAN TIL GAM.¹⁶

In Ugarit, this practice also extends to the field of literary texts. This is shown, for example, by the three preserved manuscripts of "The Ballad of Early

¹¹ PARDEE 2000: 405.

¹² NOUGAYROL 1968: n° 137; SCHEUCHER 2012: 408.

¹³ NOUGAYROL 1968: n° 144; SCHEUCHER 2012: 419.

¹⁴ RS 20.177 + ("Syllabary A"; SCHEUCHER 2012: 402), RS 86.2222 ("Syllabary A" paleographic; SCHEUCHER 2012: 403), RS 23.495 (Weidner god-list; SCHEUCHER 2012: 411), RS 20.195 A (Weidner god-list; SCHEUCHER 2012: 411), RS 20.230 (lexical list; SCHEUCHER 2012: 415), RS 20.166A+ (lexical list; SCHEUCHER 2012: 417), RS 2.23+ (Urta; SCHEUCHER 2012: 422), RS 3.318 (Urta; SCHEUCHER 2012: 423), RS 2.17 (Urta; SCHEUCHER 2012: 423), RS 22.346+ (Urta; SCHEUCHER 2012: 426), RS 20.167 (Urta; SCHEUCHER 2012: 429), RS 25.419 (Urta; SCHEUCHER 2012: 432). SCHEUCHER 2012: 174, gives the figure of 12 manuscripts with the presence of this combination of signs, but it would be 14 with the sum of RS 20.123+ and RS 21.10+. If our observation about RS 3.318 is correct (see below), then the total number of manuscripts would actually be 13.

¹⁵ RS 20.14 (List of measurements; SCHEUCHER 2012: 420), RS 20.32 (Urta; SCHEUCHER 2012: 429), RS 2.13 (Izi; SCHEUCHER 2012: 436), RS 20.121+ (Weidner god-list; SCHEUCHER 2012: 413). In the latter text, the separating line is followed by a possible colophon, but the state of preservation of this part of the tablet prevents any certain interpretation; on this subject see NOUGAYROL 1968: 224 and n. 2 ("Plutôt ligne d'appel ? Mais rien ne fait suite"). On these three texts see also SCHEUCHER 2012: 174.

¹⁶ RS 17.41+ (Silbenvokabular A; SCHEUCHER 2012: 404), RS 17.40A+B (Urta; SCHEUCHER 2012: 424). See also SCHEUCHER 2012: 164.

Rulers".¹⁷ The obverse of RS 25.424¹⁸ has two separating lines with a superimposed GAM sign (fig. 5), RS 23.34+ has a double line with a MAN sign separating a colophon,¹⁹ and RS 25.130 has two separating lines on both sides with a TIL (BAD) sign.²⁰ A number of logo-syllabic texts in Hurrian also have lines with a MAN sign added.²¹

Van Soldt (in STOL 1996) pointed out that, in lexical and literary texts, the function of these double lines, sometimes provided with GAM, MAN and TIL signs, was to indicate the end of the text, sometimes the end of a passage. In some cases, as we have seen, these lines could be followed by a colophon. As Virolleaud pointed out and Pardee recalls (see above), in literary texts written in the alphabetic script and the Ugaritic language, a double line could mark the beginning of a scribal colophon,²² but it could also indicate the omission of repetitive material.²³ RS 20.123+ and RS 21.10+, noted above, offer added elements for analysis. The first is a polyglot S^a Vocabulary followed by the Weidner god-list,²⁴ the double line provided with wedges marks the separation between the two texts.²⁵ The separating lines provided with wedges in RS 21.10+ also mark the transition between a list of capacity measures and a list of weights.²⁶ Along similar lines is RS 20.14,²⁷ another lexical table of measures (fig. 6); the text records different types of weights in silver, and the lines with wedges separate the only two lines (124–125) dealing with field measures (sar à.šà).²⁸ This is followed by two unadorned lines leading to the colophon with the scribe's name.²⁹

¹⁷ ARNAUD 2007: 45–148, COHEN 2013: 129–150.

¹⁸ NOUGAYROL 1968: n° 166.

¹⁹ RS 23.34+ (NOUGAYROL 1968: n° 165 and p. 439). See also tablet RS 22.219+ (NOUGAYROL 1968: n° 168 and p. 443, "En marge" de Gilgameš [??]), with two parallel lines and, in the middle, two "10" signs side by side and one on top of the other; see NOUGAYROL 1968: 308 notes 3 and 4.

²⁰ NOUGAYROL 1968: n° 164 and p. 438.

²¹ See LAROCHE 1968: 477–496, tablets RS 19.164 o, RS 15.30+, RS 19.155 (h. 7), RS 19.148 (h. 10), RS 19.149 (h. 19), RS 19.142 (h. 20), RS 18.282 (h. 23), RS 19.157 b (h. 28); RS h. 3 (LAROCHE 1955: 331 and pl. CVIII).

²² See RS 2[009]+:VI:54–58, noted above by Virolleaud. On colophons in alphabetic texts from Ugarit see also HAWLEY – PARDEE – ROCHE-HAWLEY 2015.

²³ See examples and discussion in PARDEE 2003: 251 n. 88, 257 n. 132, 260 n. 166.

²⁴ NOUGAYROL 1968: 241, 246–249; HUEHNERGARD 1987: 9–10; VAN SOLDT 1995: 197.

²⁵ The Weidner god-list An RS 20.121+ (NOUGAYROL 1968: no. 119, p. 412) also has a double separating line with a "20" in the middle and possibly another one to the left. It is followed by a possible colophon, but the state of preservation of this part of the tablet precludes any certain interpretation (see above note 15).

²⁶ On the second part of RS 21.10+ see also BORDREUIL 2006: 223–226.

²⁷ NOUGAYROL 1968: n° 149; BORDREUIL 2006: 216–222.

²⁸ BORDREUIL 2006: 219.

²⁹ NOUGAYROL 1968: 252.

Further remarks

The elements of the previous paragraph allow the following comments to be added in relation to RS 6.174:

– In some of the examples mentioned above, the lines with wedges seem to underline the transition from a text of one type to another of a different type, even though the two remain directly related to each other in terms of their ultimate nature (lexical texts, lists of measures, etc.).³⁰ This could also have been the case for the two (preserved) parts of RS 6.174.³¹

– On the other hand, it is also observed that, in the edited logo-syllabic material of Ugarit, the double lines with wedges are typical of lexical and literary texts. In this context, RS 6.174 has the added interest of being the only known alphabetic text with this type of text separator, showing that the scribes of Ugarit used them indifferently with both scripts. However, these wedge combinations show certain peculiarities in Ugarit. The sequence MAN MAN MAN is shared by Ugarit with the Syrian tradition of Emar,³² while the combinations GAM GAM GAM and MAN TIL GAM are specific to Ugarit.³³ On the GAM GAM GAM sequence, Scheucher also points out that “as far as the paleography can be exactly specified, manuscripts with the colophon <GAM GAM GAM> always show local paleography”,³⁴ in contrast to texts with the sequence MAN TIL GAM, “possibly inscribed in an ‘alternative North-Syrian’ ductus”.³⁵ Consequently, the triple sequence GAM GAM GAM of RS 6.174 seems most likely to reflect a purely local influence from logo-syllabic texts also belonging to a local scribal tradition.

– Scheucher also suggested that “Although it cannot be said with certainty whether scribes used cryptic colophons intentionally, i.e., as a kind of signature that indicated their scribal school, in the end this seems likely” (SCHEUCHER 2012, p. 174). However, the fact that, according to Scheucher, the same scribe (Rabbānu) used the sequence GAM GAM GAM on the tablet RS 3.318³⁶ (Urra) and MAN MAN MAN on RS 2.[013]³⁷ (Izi), would seem to contradict this proposal. Nevertheless, Thureau-Dangin’s copy of RS 3.318 seems to resolve the

³⁰ See also Laroche’s comment on the Hurrian text RS h. 3: “La liste d’objets est séparée ici par deux traits horizontaux du reste du texte, qui paraît être d’un autre caractère” (LAROUCHE 1955: 331 and pl. CVIII).

³¹ Regarding lines 10’-12’ of RS 6.174, PARDEE 2000: 405, points out that “La présence d’au moins un anthroponyme, peut-être deux, dans le texte qui suit le double séparateur indique un abrupt changement de genre littéraire, mais là aussi le texte est trop lacunaire pour permettre une classification”.

³² SCHEUCHER 2012: 174 and 330.

³³ See SCHEUCHER 2012: 164 and 180.

³⁴ SCHEUCHER 2012: 174.

³⁵ SCHEUCHER 2012: 164 and 174.

³⁶ SCHEUCHER 2012: 423.

³⁷ SCHEUCHER 2012: 436.

possible contradiction by showing that, in fact, in this tablet the scribe also used the sequence MAN MAN MAN (fig. 7).³⁸ The scribe Yanḥānu, who, in turn, would have opted for the sequence of local tradition GAM GAM GAM (RS 20.230, RS 21.10+),³⁹ seems to be in the same line of internal coherence.

Archaeological context of RS 6.174

The analysis of tablet RS 6.174 gives us an opportunity to re-examine the context where this document was found as well as the contexts of several others brought to light in this sector of the Acropolis. This study is part of a wider programme of making a scientific examination of the archives of the excavations completed by the Mission de Ras Shamra – Ugarit, one facet of which focuses more specifically on contextualising the discoveries. Recently, we were able to identify the location of one of the abecedaries from Ugarit (RS 5.274) in the building to the north of the *maison du Grand-Prêtre*.⁴⁰

Charles Virolleaud, the first to publish the text of tablet RS 6.174, does not provide any commentary on the context of its discovery.⁴¹ And the information given by the excavator is not very specific. In addition to the tablets brought to light in the sector of the *maison du Grand-Prêtre*, Claude Schaeffer noted in the preliminary report of the sixth campaign of excavations that appeared in 1935 in the periodical *Syria*: “D’autres fragments de tablettes ont été trouvés entre 0 m. 50 et 1 m. 20 de profondeur à plusieurs endroits au voisinage de la Bibliothèque, quelques-uns en étaient assez éloignés”.⁴² As was his custom, Claude Schaeffer never provides the inventory numbers of the discoveries on which he is commenting. Our tablet was probably one of the documents considered as “éloignés” from the *maison du Grand-Prêtre*.

La Trouvaille épigraphique de l’Ougarit (= TEO) provides the following indication for RS 6.174: “Acro., à l’E du Temple de Baal, ‘Tr. 76, p.t. 118 à 1,25’ (= p.t. 764)”⁴³ and notes the discovery of the administrative text RS 6.175 at the same topographic point. These data do not allow us to locate the find on the plans of the Acropolis that have been published. Several years later, in his book on Ugaritic rituals, Dennis Pardee specifies the date of their discovery (Monday, the 16th of April 1934) as well as their findspot: both documents were brought to light

³⁸ On this scribe see VAN SOLDT 1995: 209; ERNST-PRADAL 2019: 110. The two tablets were also found in the same place (Acropolis, archive of the Great Priest), see BORDREUIL – PARDEE 1989: 26 (RS 2.[013]), p. 30 (RS 3.318), DEL OLMO 2018: 24.

³⁹ On this scribe see VAN SOLDT 1995: 209; ERNST-PRADAL 2019: 134; MOUTON – ROCHE-HAWLEY 2015: 193. According to SCHEUCHER 2012: 432, Yanḥānu could also have been the author of RS 25.419 (Urra).

⁴⁰ MATOÏAN – CARBILLET 2017: 230; MATOÏAN 2018: 255, fig. 2.

⁴¹ VIROLLEAUD 1935.

⁴² SCHAEFFER 1935: 158.

⁴³ BORDREUIL – PARDEE 1989: 41.

in the sector to the south of the Temple of Dagan, excavated in 1934, the limits of which are specified on a plan published in TEO (fig. 11, p. 35) (region marked “Fouilles 1934”) (fig. 8). If this indication is correct, then the location indicated in RSO XII, i.e. “le point topographique 118 se situe directement à l’ouest de l’angle nord-ouest de la Tombe V”,⁴⁴ is not.

Our difficulty in identifying the findspots of a number of discoveries (texts and objects) made in the sites of Ras Shamra and Minet el-Beida is due to the lack of systematic detailed publications by the excavators and the gaps in the documentation available today. However, in the case of tablet RS 6.174, a thorough perusal of all the sources makes it possible to pinpoint this fact today.

According to the archives (inventory, excavations notes, plans), RS 6.174 was certainly discovered at topographic point 118, at a depth of 1.25 m.⁴⁵ This topographic point corresponds to point 769 (fig. 9),⁴⁶ and not to topographic point 764 as indicated in TEO.⁴⁷

Topographic point 118 (= 769) is located more or less halfway between tombs X [149] and V [150]. On the overall plan we indicate buildings constructions excavated at the end of the sixth campaign (June 1934) published in *Syria* 1935 (fig. 10). This sketch plan does not indicate the topographic points and only numbering of some of the constructed tombs brought to light in this sector. In our figure 10, we provide the numbering for the graves both as given by the excavators and, in brackets, as established by Sophie Marchegay (1999).

Figure 8 shows that this is the only topographic point identified in an L-shaped locus. In the south wall of this room, one can see an aperture that seems to correspond to a door opening onto the outside. The edges of the building to which this locus belongs are not clearly identifiable. In fact, in this sector of the tell, the Late Bronze Age level had been considerably disturbed by the First Millennium settlement (*Leukos limen*) the remains of which have been studied by Rolf Stucky.⁴⁸ We have indicated, on part of a plan published by Rolf Stucky (plan of the Greek building, leaflet 1), both the First Millennium buildings (in grey) and the sector from which RS 6.174 comes (fig. 11). This sector corresponds to a narrow strip running north to south, which is why the traces of these buildings

⁴⁴ Pardee 2000: 403 : « D’après le plan de fouille, le point topographique 118 se situe directement à l’ouest de l’angle nord-ouest de la Tombe V (pour se repérer sur les plans publiés, où les points topographiques ne sont pas indiqués : le point topographique en question se serait trouvé à environ 43 mm à gauche de l’angle nord-ouest de la Tombe V sur le plan publié par Schaeffer, ce qui donne environ 22 mm sur ce même plan publié en plus petit format par Courtois). »

⁴⁵ Contra PARDEE 2000, who mentions 1.75 m.

⁴⁶ This equivalence is confirmed by two plans: an overall plan of the Acropolis and a diagram from a sketchbook from the 1934 campaign.

⁴⁷ Topographic point 764, which is equivalent to topographic point 47, lies immediately to the east of Tombe X [149].

⁴⁸ STUCKY 1983.

are not indicated, nor even the topographic points. This means that the only plan published so far specifying the topographic points for the building is “blank” for the sector that could have provided data for the findspot of RS 6.174. All that we are able to say is that, except for the two documents RS 6.174 and RS 6.175 no other objects were found in this locus.

As part of our research, we have examined the whole southern sector of the plan published in 1935 (between Tombe III [158] and Tombe V [150]). The only other epigraphic finds were made in 1933 (5th campaign) and they come from the sector of the built Tombe V [150]. There are eight documents, one of which is a label.

On the one hand, several documents were brought to light when this building was excavated (at topographic point 27 = 583). These are indicated in TEO, by the numbers RS 5.269, RS 5.284, RS 5.285 + RS 5.301, RS 5.300, RS 5.302 + RS 5.303, RS 5.303 bis.⁴⁹

On the other hand, thanks to a detail in a plan conserved in the Schaeffer foundation (fig. 12), we can now identify two other epigraphic finds in this sector:

– topographic point 1 (= 581), which corresponds to the fragment of tablet RS 5.248 (excavation notes for 1934, p. 64). The indication provided in TEO was: surface of the tell, 21 m from the eastern end of the fortress trench.

– the sector of topographic points 13 and 16, with the discovery of the label RS 5.262. Here we come up against a problem. In fact, on the plan (fig. 12), a rectangle is associated with topographic point 13 (= 570). However, in the excavations notes for 1934, on pages 69 and 70, topographic point 16 is mentioned twice. The first time, on page 69, the discovery indicated, at a depth of 0.60 m, is an “enveloppe de tablette inv. 5262”, then again, on page 70, for “un stylé romain” (with the number RS 5.267) discovered at a depth of 1 m. We think that the writer of these notes made a mistake on page 69 and that the discovery of RS 5.262 corresponds instead to point 13. In fact, this document is a label with a seal impression in hieroglyphic Hittite, now kept in the Louvre (AO 28064). The exact location in the sector of the Acropolis from where this document came is not indicated in TEO.

Abbreviations

KTU³: Dietrich, M., Loretz, O. et Sanmartín, J. 2013, *Die keilalphabetischen Texte aus Ugarit, Ras Ibn Hani und anderen Orten / The Cuneiform Alphabetic Texts from Ugarit, Ras Ibn Hani and Other Places*, Münster.

⁴⁹ BORDREUIL – PARDEE 1989: 38–39.

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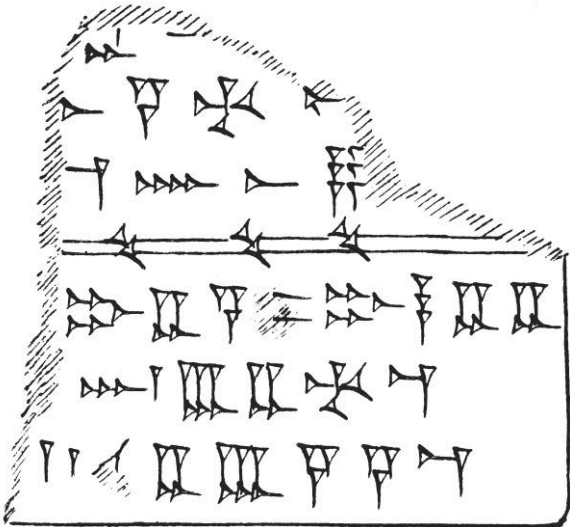


Fig. 1. Verso of RS 6.174. Copy: Ch. Virolleaud, Syria 16 (1935), 184.

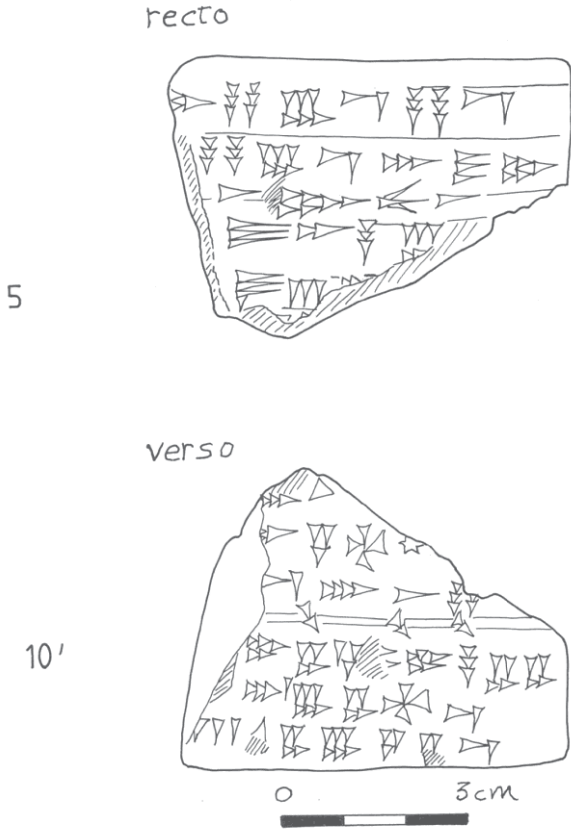


Fig. 2. Verso of RS 6.174. Copy: D. Pardee, Les textes rituels. Paris 2000, 1271.

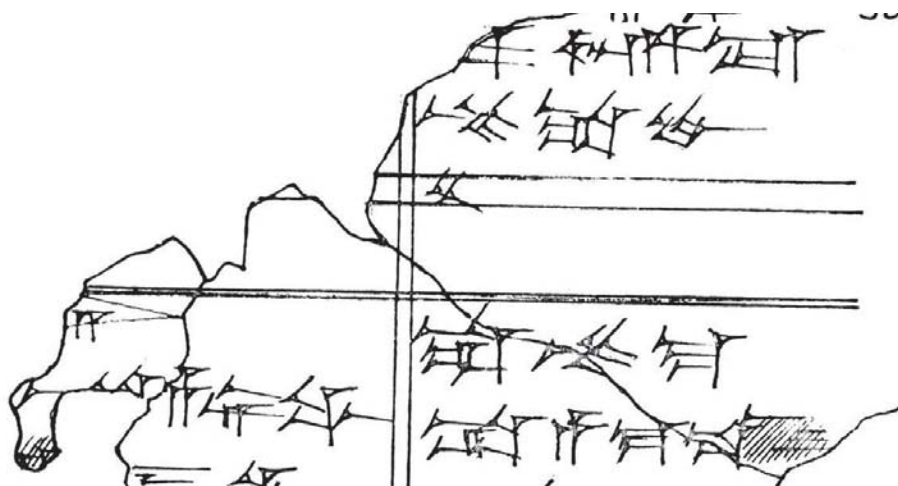


Fig. 3. Fragment of 20.123+. Copy: J. Nougayrol, *Ugaritica* 5 (1968), 423.

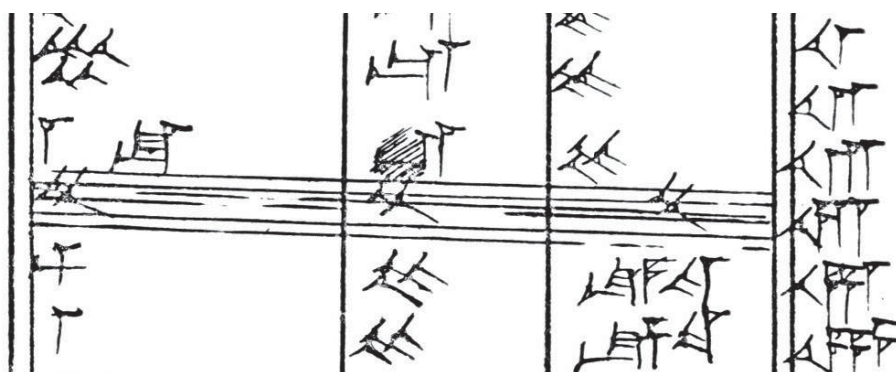


Fig. 4. Fragment of RS 21.10+. Copy: J. Nougayrol, *Ugaritica* 5 (1968), 425.

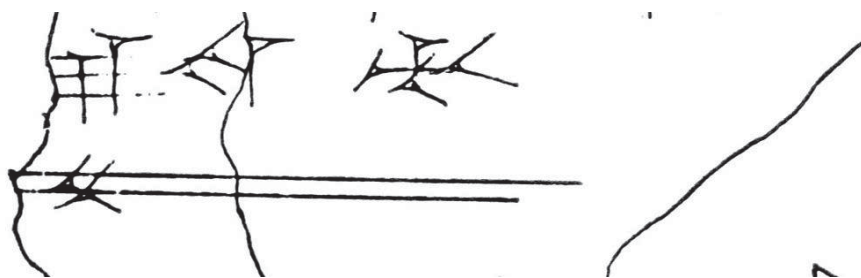


Fig. 5. Fragment of RS 25.424. Copy: J. Nougayrol, *Ugaritica* 5 (1968), 440.

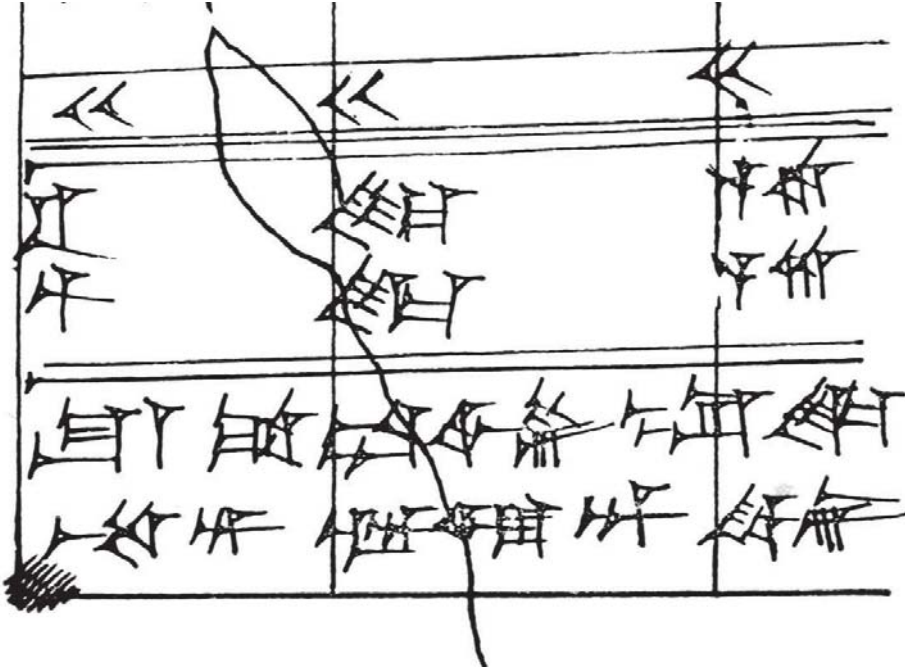


Fig. 6. Fragment of RS 20.14. Copy: J. Nougayrol, Ugaritica 5 (1968), 430.

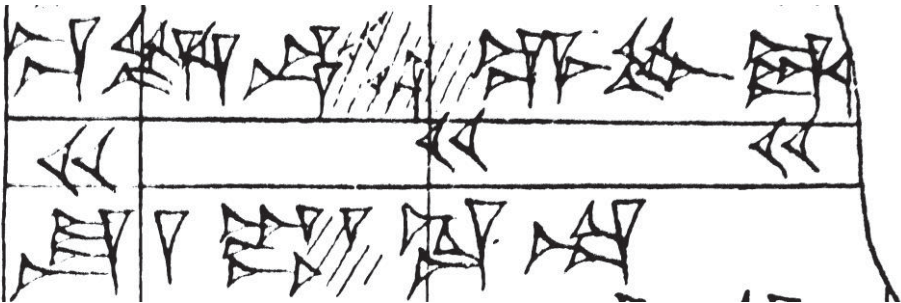


Fig. 7. Fragment of RS 3.318. Copy: F. Thureau-Dangin, Syria 13 (1932), p. 235.



Fig. 8. Acropolis: state of the excavations after the 1933 campaign and the plan for the 1934 campaign (Bordreuil – Pardee 1989: 35, fig. 11)

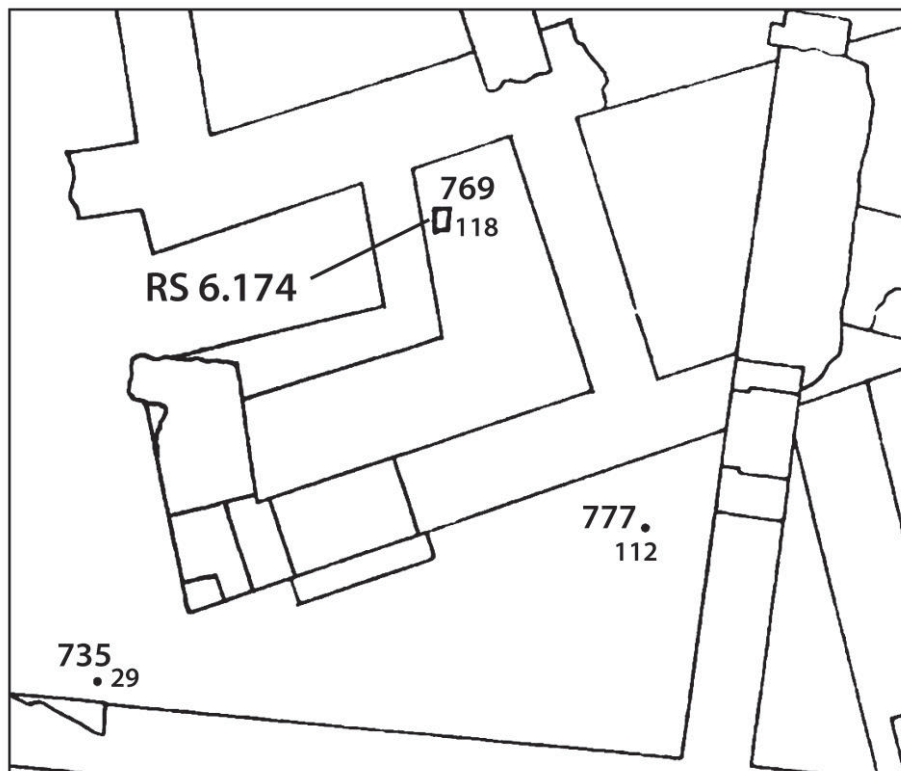


Fig. 9. Detail from an unpublished plan, Mission de Ras Shamra – Ougarit (fonds Schaeffer, Collège de France), computer graphics: V. Matořan – G. Devilder.

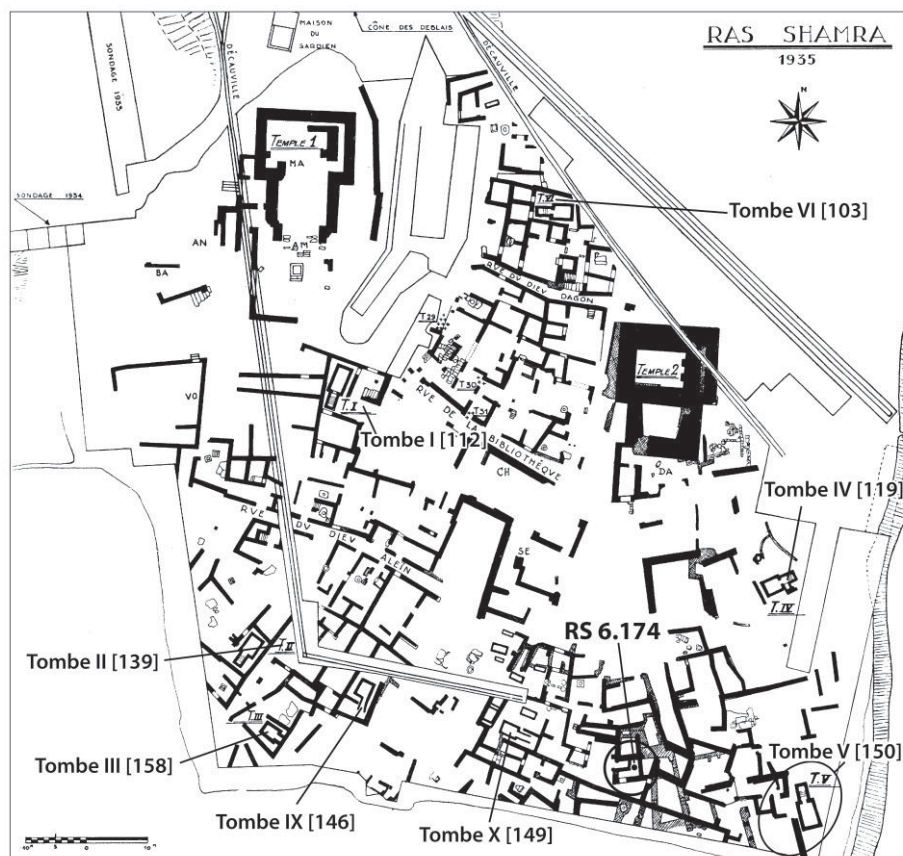


Fig. 10. Plan of all the buildings excavated at the end of the sixth campaign (June 1934) with the locations of the findspot of tablet RS 6.174 and of the sector south of the Temple of Dagan where several tablets and a label were brought to light in 1933 (after Schaeffer 1935, computer graphics: V. Matoïan – G. Devilder).



Fig. 11. Detail of a plan of the southern sector of the Acropolis, published by Rolf Stucky, with the location of the area in which RS 6.174 was found (after Stucky 1983, plan of the Greek building, leaflet 1, computer graphics: V. Matořan – G. Devilder).

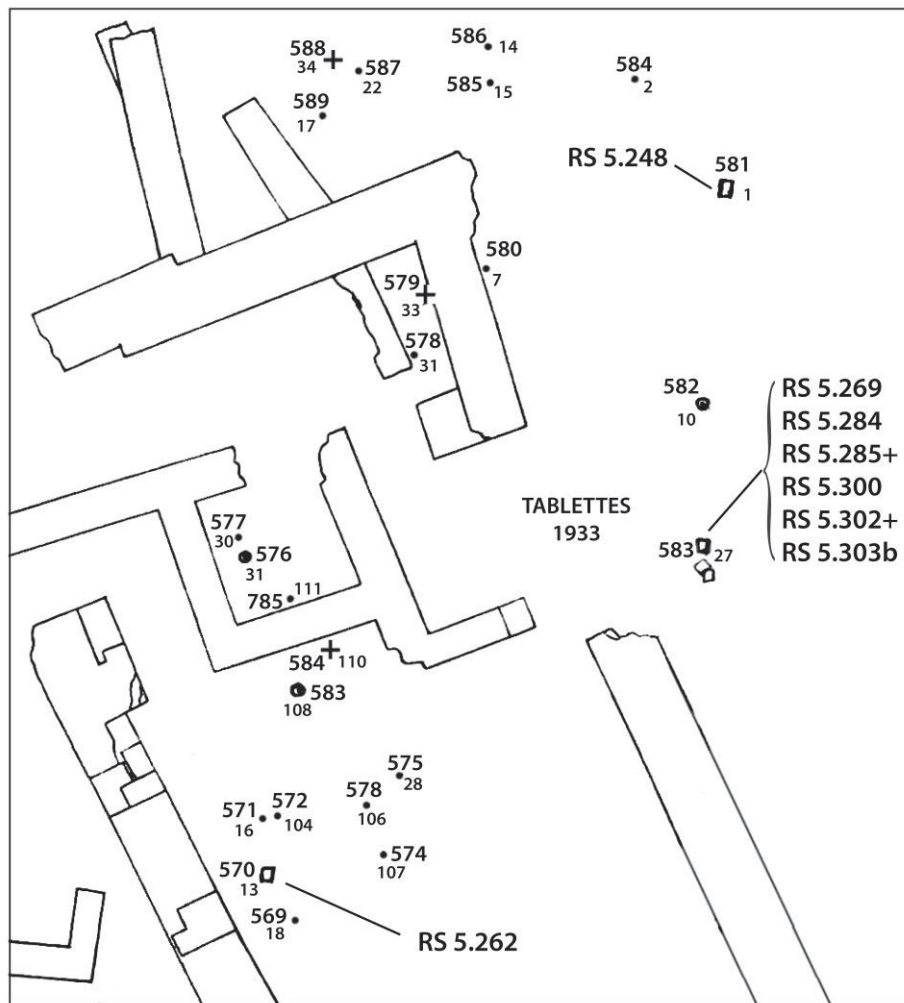


Fig. 12. Detail of an unpublished plan of the Acropolis, with the location of seven tablets and one label discovered in 1933, Mission de Ras Shamra – Ougarit (fonds Schaeffer, Collège de France), computer graphics: V. Matoïan – G. Devilder.