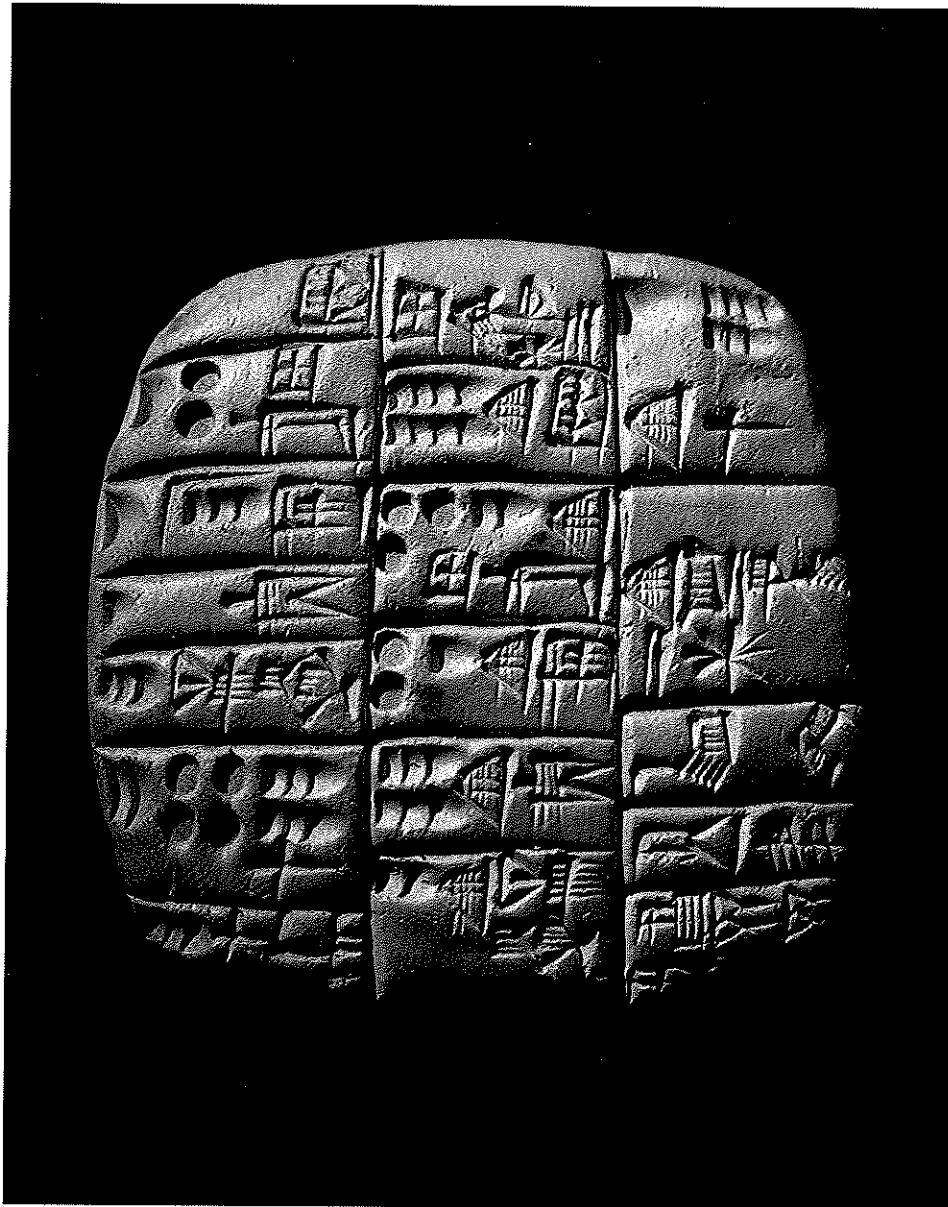


Clay Tablet



Archaeologist's notes: On this clay tablet, scribes from the Temple of Bau recorded the amount of barley (a grain) that workers and their families will receive from the government.

Married Couple



Archaeologist's notes: This small statue of a married couple was found in the rubble of a religious shrine. The original statue had eyes made of shells and semiprecious stones. It may have been left at the shrine as a gift to the gods.

Seal with Two Gods



Archaeologist's notes: This impression was made from a stone seal. It shows two gods. One god has a hand in the shape of a scorpion. The other god is using a plow.

Seal of King



Archaeologist's notes: This clay seal shows King Ur-Nammu (seated) appointing Hashhamr as one of his governors. The cuneiform inscription on the seal says, "Ur-Nammu, the mighty hero, king of Ur; Hashhamer, the governor of Ishkun-Sin, his servant."



This cylinder seal was rolled across a slab of clay to create the scene shown above.

Chariot



Archaeologist's notes: This small copper statue shows a Sumerian chariot pulled by four donkeys. This kind of chariot may have been used by a Sumerian soldier.

Gold Cup



Archaeologist's notes: This gold cup, created by Sumerian artisans, may have been used at banquets. Banquets were generally held for the members of the upper classes of Sumerian society.

Lyre



Archaeologist's notes: This lyre—a stringed musical instrument—was decorated with gold and semiprecious stones. It was found in the tomb of a Sumerian queen. Royal musicians may have played this instrument to entertain the queen and her court.