**Area A: Stone Weights**
The picture below shows weights of various sizes and a scale. These weights were discovered near a large building located on the citadel, just south and west of the Great Bath. This building is made of mud bricks and measures 150 feet long and 75 feet wide. It is referred to as the Granary. Archaeologists have also found bits of grain, such as wheat and barley, in the building's ruins. This has led some of them to speculate that the building was used to store grain and also to house workers who crushed the grain into flour for trade. Because farmers outside the walls of Mohenjo-Daro usually had their own granaries, some archaeologists think that grain stored within the citadel granary may have been collected as taxes. In addition, because of the presence of the weights, archaeologists have speculated that merchants weighted their grain and used it like money to buy and sell goods.

**Area B: The Great Bath - Mohenjo-Daro**
To the right are the ruins of the Great Bath in Mohenjo-Daro. Located on the citadel, this ruin contains a rectangular pool built from waterproofed brick. The pool measures 8 feet deep, 39 feet long, and 23 feet wide. The pool is surrounded by a series of small dressing rooms, one of which contains a well that supplied water to the bath. Used water was removed from the pool by way of a 6 foot high drain that ran along the west side of the Great Bath. The people of Mohenjo-Daro used the bath for hygienic purposes, and some archaeologists theorize that the Great Bath might have also been used in religious rituals. To support this theory, archaeologists point to the baths of later Hindu temples and the bathing rituals that remain an important part of modern Hinduism.

**Area C: The Statues of Male & Female Figures and Necklace**
Below are two statuettes and a bead necklace or belt found at Mohenjo-Daro. Little is known about the appearance of men and women in Mohenjo-Daro. However, this 7 inch stone sculpture discovered in the lower city shows how men in Mohenjo-Daro might have looked and dressed. The figure's beard is short and neat, his upper lip is shaved clean, and his hair is tied with a band that hangs down his back to his shoulders. A patterned robe covers his left shoulder, while his right shoulder is bare. Archaeologists once thought that this small statue was of a priest-king, but now they are uncertain whom it represents. Archaeologists believe that some of the female statues found in Mohenjo-Daro are fertility goddesses that might have been worshiped by the ancient Indians.

Many beautiful beads of blue lapis lazuli, red carnelian, and agate stones of all colors have been found throughout Mohenjo-Daro and were likely worn by the population's women. Holes drilled into the beads show that they were worn as necklaces, bracelets, earrings, finger rings, and other body decorations. Archaeologists have found beads in such locations as the Great Bath, where bathers probably lost them, and in the lower city, where bead makers may have dropped them in and around the kilns they used to make the beads.

**Area D: Four Seals**
These are four seals engraved with various animals and writing. Found in large numbers all over the Mohenjo-Daro site, seals were generally carved from a soft stone called steatite. Small, the seals range from 3/4 of an inch to 1 3/4 inches in size. They are carved with pictographs (pictures or symbols used to represent an object, sound, or idea). Over 400 different pictographs have been identified, but very few have been deciphered. Most seals depict animals, such as buffalo, humped bull, tiger, elephant, rhinoceros, fish, and crocodile. There are seals that depict a cross-legged figure, which some scholars believe is an early version of the Hindu god, Shiva. Many of the seals have a boss, or small loop, on the back, which leads archaeologists to think that the people of Mohenjo-Daro may have worn them on a cord around their necks as amulets. Amulets are charms worn to protect the wearer from harm or evil. Archaeologists have also speculated that the seals were pressed into wax to make a sort of tag, perhaps showing which merchants owned what goods.

**Area E: The Sewer System**
Below left are the ruins of the sewer system showing some clay pipes and a well. Mohenjo-Daro's "chief glory" was a complex system of drains that ran throughout the city. According to one scholar, "only the Romans, more than two thousand years later, had a comparable drainage system." Clay pipes carried dirty, used water from buildings on the citadel and homes in the lower city to the main sewer system that ran along the city streets. The water and other sewage was emptied into the Indus River. This sewer system made it possible for both the rich and the poor to have bathrooms in their homes. Located throughout the city, there are also deep wells where people of Mohenjo-Daro stored their water.

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**Area F: Homes**
The computer generated image above right has brought Mohenjo-Daro back to life. Homes there were built close together along narrow alleys. Most of the people of Mohenjo-Daro lived in the lower city, an area to the east of the citadel and three times its size. Rows and rows of flat-roofed, two-story, mud-brick houses lined the streets. A home's windows were typically located on the second floor and were narrow and covered with screens made of a hard clay called terracotta or a translucent mineral called alabaster. The outside walls of homes in Mohenjo-Daro faced narrow alleys and their inside walls faced an open courtyard. Many of the houses had indoor bathrooms that drained into the main sewer system that ran throughout the city streets. Archaeologists have excavated houses containing one room and houses containing more than a dozen rooms. They have speculated that the one-room houses belonged to the poorer citizens of Mohenjo-Daro and the multi-room houses to the wealthier.

**Area G: Games**The picture to the right shows dice, carved pawns, balls carved of stone, and clay tracks. Archaeologists think that these artifacts uncovered at Mohenjo-Daro were used to play games. Their findings include dice, solid stone boards, and carved "pawns" that they speculate might have been used to play an ancient form of chess. As evidence for this, archaeologists point to an ancient Indian work written in the sixth century BCE, the Bhavishya Purana. The Purana describes a war game played with dice and pawns that game historians believe is the predecessor to modern chess. The Purana refers to this game as Chaturanga, or "four parts." Archaeologists have also found toys consisting of grooved tracks made of baked clay and balls carved out of stone.



**Area H: Clay Figurines**
This assembly of clay figures includes a tiger, an elephant, and a pottery-filled cart pulled by two bulls. These models are made of terracotta. Archaeologists believe the cart model shows how farm goods might have been transported from the fields outside of Mohenjo-Daro to the city market. These goods probably included wheat, barley, cotton, rice, melons, peas, sesame seeds, and dates. Many small clay figures of humans and animals have been found at the Mohenjo-Daro site, and scientists believe children may have played with toy-like terracotta models such as these.