Artifact A - In this picture, we see weights of various sizes and scales. These weights were discovered near the Granary – a building made of mud bricks. Archaeologists have found bits of grain, such as wheat and barley, in the building ruins. This has led some of them to speculate that the building was used to store grain and also to house workers who crushed grain into flower 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 weights, archaeologists have speculated that merchants weighed their grain and used it like money to buy and sell goods.

Artifact B – in this picture we see a view of the ruins of the Great Bath of Mohenjo-Daro. Located on the citadel, ths ruin contains at its center an 8 foot-deep, 39 foot long, and 23 foot wide rectangular bathing pool built from waterproofed brick. 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 via 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.

Artifact C – in this picture we see a male statuette and a necklace made of beads. Little is known about the appearance of men and women in Mohenjo-Daro. However, a 7 inch high 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 shoulder. A patterned robe covers his left shoulder, while his right shoulder is bare. Archaeoloists once thatought that this small statue was a priest-king, but now they are uncertain of who it represents.

Many beautiful beads of semi-precious stones have been found throughout Mohenjo-Daro and are likely worn by the population’s women. Holes drilled into the beads show that the were worn as necklaces, bracelets, earrings, finger rings, and other body decorations.

Artifact D – In this picture we see four seals engraved with various animals and writing. Seals, found in large numbers all over Mohenjo-Daro site, were generally carved from a soft stone. The seals were carved with pictuographs (pictures or symbols used to represent an object, sound, or idea). Most seals depict animals such as buffalo, humped bull, tier, elephant, rhinoceros, fish, and crocodile. Some seals have a cross-legged figure that some schcolars 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 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 what merchants owned what goods.

Artifact E – in this picture, we see the ruins of a 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 a scholar, “only the Romans, more than 2 thousand years later, had a similar 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 rich and poor to have bathrooms in their homes.

Artifact F – in this picture we see the ruins of several homes along a narrow alley. Most of Mohenjo-Daro’s people lived in the lower city. The lower city had rows and rows of flat-roofed, two-story, mud-brick houses. The houses’ windows were typically located on the 2nd floor, were narrow, and were covered with screens. Many of the houses had indoor bathrooms (which is quite fancy for 4,000 years ago!) 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. They have guessed that the one-room houses belonged to the poorer citizens of Mohenjo-Daro and the multiroom houses to the wealthier people.

Artifact G - in this picture we see dice, carved pawns, balls carved of stone, and clay tracks. Archaeologists have unearthed various artifacts at Mohenjo-Daro that they think were used to play games. They speculate that the carved “pawns” were used to play an ancient form of chess. Archaeologists have also found toys consisting of grooved tracks made of baked clay and balls carved out of stone.

Artifact H – in this picture we see an assembly of clay figures that include a pottery filled cart pulled by two bulls. Archaeologists believe the 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, seasame seeds, and dates. Children may have played with the models, along with other small clay figures of humans and animals that have been found at the Mohenjo-Daro site.