

Mysteries of the Indus Valley/Harrappan Civilization

a large structure whose central sunken area would have been filled with water. This would have been a massive project to build and maintain.



The “great bath” surrounded by a brick colonnade, measures approximately 12 meters north-south and 7 meters wide, with a maximum depth of 2.4 meters. In the background is a massive brick structure with narrow passages that was first identified as a hammam or hot-air bath, and later as the state granary



Rainwater and sewage drain.

•At Mohenjo-daro narrow streets and alleyways branch off of the major streets, leading into more private neighborhoods. Many of the brick houses were two stories high, with thick walls and high ceilings to keep the rooms cool in the hot summer months.

Almost every house unit at Mohenjo-daro was equipped with a private bathing area with drains to take the dirty water out into a larger drain that emptied into a sewage drain. Many of these bathing areas had water tight floors to keep moisture from seeping into other rooms nearby or below



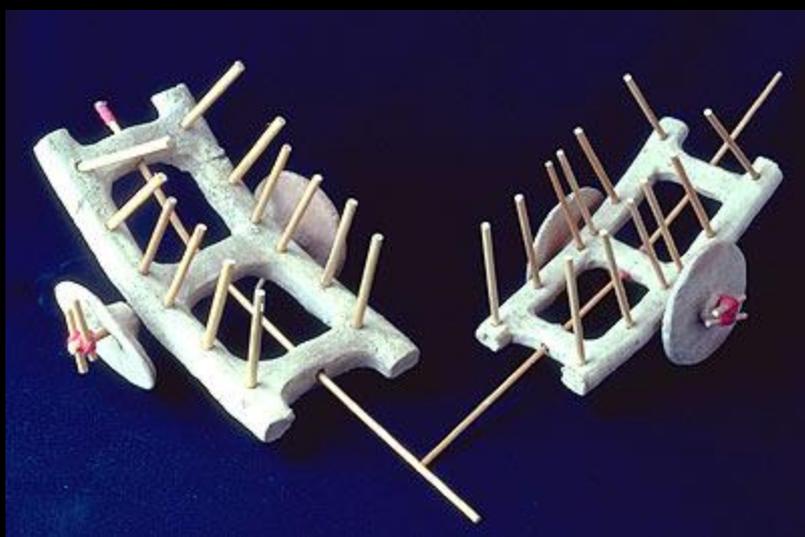
Long rectangular seals and a terra cotta sealing (bottom) with Indus script.



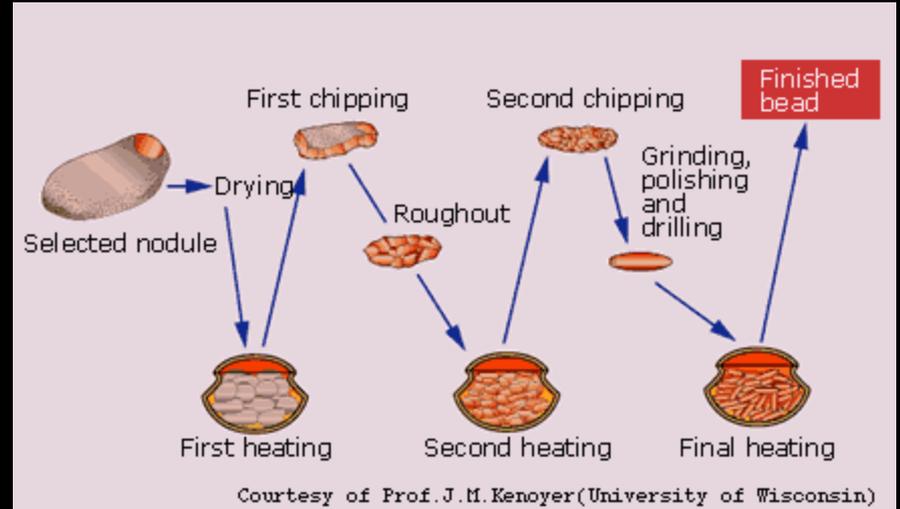
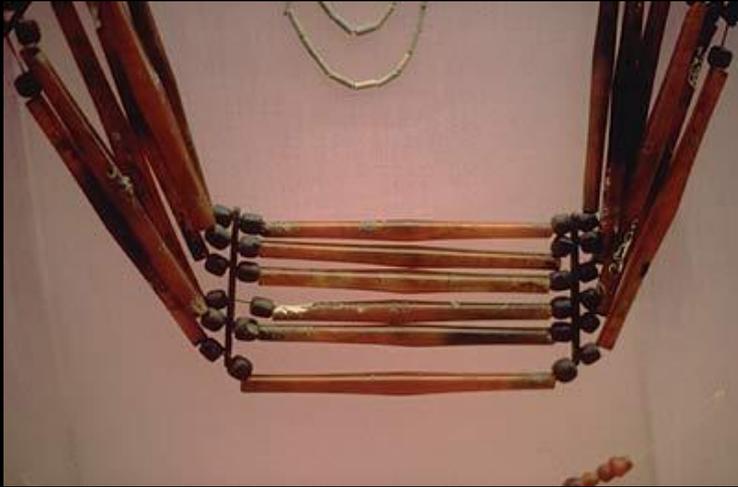
Tablet showing a flat bottomed boat with a central hut that has leafy fronds at the top of two poles. Two birds sit on the deck and a large double rudder extends from the rear of the boat



Toy carts



Copper artifact



Carnelian necklace and collection of gold and agate ornaments. Carnelian beads have been found in Mesopotamia and the Arabian Gulf



Cubical weights in graduated sizes. These weights conform to the standard Harappan binary weight system that was used in all of the settlements.



Seated male sculpture, or "Priest King" from Mohenjo-daro. Fillet or ribbon headband with circular inlay ornament on the forehead and similar but smaller ornament on the right upper arm. Two holes beneath the highly stylized ears suggest that a necklace or other head ornament was attached to the sculpture.

Bronze statue of woman with bangles from Mohenjo-daro.



Layout of Dholavira, another Indus Valley City

Major Sites and Interaction Networks Indus Tradition, Integration Era Harappan Phase (2600-1900 B.C.)

