

Kanishka Copper Coins in the National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi: Analysis & Classification

Gul Rahim Khan

The National Museum of Pakistan possesses a good collection of copper coins of the Kushan period. This collection contains ninety one coins of Kanishka I. Moreover, there are three gold coins of Kanishka in the same collection which are already published by the author along with other gold coins (Khan 2009).

The copper coins of Kanishka are comparatively common and found in every public museum and private collection in Pakistan. These coins are usually known by their uniform design having standing figure of king on the obverse and figure of deity on the reverse. The early coins are inscribed with Greek legend and later with Bactrian. The legend is found on both sides; depicting name and title of the king on the obverse and name of deity on the reverse. The copper coins are known to have struck in three denominations i.e. large (tetradrachm, medium (didrachm) and small (drachm) units. These coins unanimously bear four-pronged tamga, modified version of Wima Kadphises tamga, on the reverse and on some examples it appears on the obverse too. The obverse of small coins also exhibit Kharoṣṭhi letter in the left field. Some pieces of small denominations bearing Kharoṣṭhi letters on obverse also show figure of king seated on a throne.

Previous Classification of Kanishka Copper Coins

The coins of this ruler, identified as Kanerki or Kanerkou, were first properly arranged in the form of a catalogue by Wilson. He placed them after the coins of Wima Kadphises (Wilson 1841: 357-373). In this arrangement the gold coins were organized first, followed by the copper, and the copper were classified as:

1. The good looking middle size coins depicting Greek legend BACIAEYC BACIAEWN KANHΠKOY (Basileos Basileon Kanishkou) on the obverse with two reverse varieties i.e. (a) Helios and (b) Nanaia.
2. Small coins with two reverse varieties (a) Nana and (b) Mao.
3. Large, medium and small coins depicting legend (Bactrian) PAO KANHΠKI (shao Kanishki) on the obverse with seven reverse varieties i.e. (a) Nana, (b) Mao, (c) Miio, (d) Athro (Athsho), (e) Okro (Oesho), (f) Oado and (g) Okama oao (Sakamao Boddou).

Percy Gardner, in his catalogue of coins in the British Museum, generally followed the above scheme of classification but arranged Kanishka's coins in more elaborate sequence (Gardner 1886: 129-35, pls. XXVI-VII). Accordingly the gold and copper coins are organized in four major groups and the deities are placed by their names in alphabetical order. The first two groups (gold and copper) are based on Greek legend and the later two (gold and copper) on Bactrian legend such as:

Group 1. Gold coins: the obverse depicting standing figure of king and is inscribed with Greek legend BACIAEYC BACIAEWN KANHΠKOY and with a single reverse variety, (a) Salene.

Group 2. Copper coins: as group 1, but with two reverse varieties, (a) Helios and (b) Nanaia.

Group 3. Gold coins: the obverse is inscribed with Bactrian legend PAONANO PAO KANHΠKI KOΠANO and it has eleven reverse varieties with standing figure of the king on the obverse and two reverse varieties with bust portrait of king on the obverse.

Group 4. Copper coins: the obverse is inscribed with short Bactrian legend PAO KANHĒKI and it has seven reverse varieties with standing figure of the king on the obverse. It includes copper coins of all denominations such as large (tetradrachm), medium (didrachm) and small (drachm).

It was Cunningham who was able to identify and pronounce the name of Kanishka in appropriate way inscribed on coins both in Greek and Bactrian versions (Cunningham 1892: 48). He arranged gold and copper coins of Kanishka together and catalogued them in seven basic groups. The eighth group is added due to the figure of Buddha represented on the gold and copper coins. In this pattern he usually followed the group of deities displayed on the reverse of these coins. Accordingly obverse designs of the king and legend varieties (both of gold and copper) likely follow the group of deities depicted on the reverses.

The sequence of Kanishka coins in the Lahore Museum catalogued by Whitehead is almost identical with that of the British Museum established (by Percy Gardner). Whitehead generally followed Gardner's pattern but avoided to place the deities in their alphabetical order. In addition he noticed one more obverse design of the king 'seated on throne' and placed the coins of this variety in a separate group (Whitehead 1914: 186-94, pls. XVII-VIII).

Smith, organizing the Kushan coins of the Indian Museum Calcutta, followed the mentioned above classifications made by Gardner and Whitehead. However Smith presented Kanishka coins in more sophisticated order (Smith 1906: 69-75). He arranged the gold coins first followed by copper with two broad categories and the deities are arranged there in alphabetical order. These coins are further classified by their denominations such as tetradrachm, didrachm and drachm units. He like other scholars identified Kharoṣṭhi letters on the quarter coins and rightly argued that these letters are found only on such group of coins.

The form established by Percy Gardner and followed by Smith and Whitehead became thereafter as a standard pattern for the sequence and classification of Kanishka coins. Later on Michael Mitchiner on the basis of style, legend variation, use of tamga, metal analysis, costume of figures etc. divided Kanishka coins into various groups. The groups were then assigned to different mints. Thus he attributed the copper coins to four mints designated as Balkh (Bactrian), Purushapura-Taxila (Peshawar-Taxila), Kapisha (Kabul) and Jammu-Kashmir respectively. His classification is summarized as:

Greek Series

A. Balkh in Bactria

Half unit – 8.5 gm: Helios and Nanaia

Bactrian-Greek Series

B. Major Southern Series (Purushapura-Taxila)

Full Unit – 17 & 14.5 gm: Miïro, Mao, Athsho, Oado, Oesho, Buddha, Nana

Half Unit – 8.5 gm: Miïro, Oesho, Athsho

Quarter Unit – 4.25 gm: Nana-shao, Oesho

Eighth Unit – 2.1 gm: Mao

C. Second Major Series (Kapisha)

Full Unit – 17 & 14.5 gm: Miïro, Mao, Athsho

D. Eastern Series (Jammu-Kashmir)

Full Unit – 17 gm: Miïro, Mao, Nana, Oesho

Quarter Unit – 4.25 gm: Miïro, Mao, Nana, Oesho, Oado

Göbl, like Mitchiner, carried out systematic classifications of the Kushans coins into various series, types, issues and mint places (Göbl 1984). He attributed Kanishka copper to two mints such as mint-A and mint-B; the first one comprises three emissions and the second two. The first emission of mint-A is known by the coins of Greek legend, second emission by general issues of Bactrian legend and third emission by the coins bearing Buddha images. In this classification the coins are further arranged by sequence of deities and

obverse designs, and then by denominations. The deities known on the coins of first emission are: Helios and Nanaia; and on the second emission are: Miuro, Athsho, Mao, Nana, Nana-shao, Ardoxsho, Oesho, and Oado. Similarly the first emission of mint-B is characterized by the coins exhibiting tamga on the obverse and second emission by the coins showing either tamga on tetradrachm or Kharoṣṭhi letters on drachm and hemidrachm issues. In this arrangement the coins of first emission display the figure of Miuro and Athsho, and second emission the figures of Miuro (Miuro, Mioro), Mao, Nana, Nana-shao, Oesho and Oado.

Göbl in his other work also followed the same way of classification for the copper coins of Kanishka (Göbl 1993). In this catalogue he added one more new reverse design i.e. enthroned Pharro, to the coins of the second emission of mint-A. Moreover he, on account of limited choice, arranged the copper coins of mint-B under one emission and hence the first one, as seen above, is dropped from the sequence.

New Analysis of Kanishka Copper Coins

The present scholar in his previous attempt has classified the copper coins of Kanishka into two major groups on the basis of numismatic evidences known from the various sites in Taxila Valley (Khan 2007). First Group, like Göbl, includes the early coins inscribed with Greek legend on both sides. The coins of second group are the general issues of Kanishka inscribed with Bactrian legend on both sides. The second group is further divided into three sub-groups i.e. B1, B2 and B3. Accordingly the first sub-group (B1) contains four varieties known by denominations such as tetradrachm, didrachm, drachm and hemidrachm weight units. The first two varieties (tetradrachm and didrachm units) usually include the heavy coins of general issues. The last two varieties represent small coins (drachm and hemidrachm units), also as general issues but they depict Kharoṣṭhi letters in the left field of their obverses. The second group (B2) is characterized by small coins of a different type having enthroned figure of king on the obverse and they like B1c and B1d also bear Kharoṣṭhi letters in the left field on their obverse. All coins of this variety are known in lower denomination (drachm). The last group (B3) is consisting of heavy coins (tetradrachm) which characteristically displaying Kanishka's tamga on the obverse. Coins of the last two groups (B2 and B3) are comparatively rare.

The author adding some modifications and suggestions would like to follow his previous classification as described below for the copper coins of Kanishka lying in the National Museum of Pakistan. This collection, apart from Buddha type and exceptional issues, usually represents coins of all other types and varieties. In the light of published and unpublished data and material the following frame of work is proposed to organize the copper coins of Kanishka in a new mechanism.

A. Greek legend on both sides

A1. Medium coins, (didrachm, c. 8.5 gm)

Obverse: King at altar standing to left, wearing forward-pointing bonnet or low headdress with a crescent

Legend BACIAEYC BACI-ΔEWN KANHPKOY 1 o'clock

Reverse: (a) Helios, (b) Nanaia

B. Bactrian legend on both sides

B1. No symbol or Letter on obverse

a. Large coins (tetradrachm, c. 17 gm)

Obverse: King at altar standing to left, wearing forward-pointing bonnet or low headdress with a crescent

Legend PAO KA – NHPKI 1 o'clock

Reverse. (a) Athsho, (b) Buddha (both Mithrao and Sakamano), (c) Mao, (d) Miuro, (e) Nanaia, (f) Oado, (g) Oesho

b. Medium coins, (didrachm, c. 8.5 gm)

Obverse: King at altar standing to left, wearing forward-pointing bonnet or low headdress with a crescent

Legend $\text{PAO KA} - \text{NHPIKI}$ 1 o'clock

Reverse: (a) Athsho, (b) Buddha (both Mithrao and Sakamano), (c) Mao, (d) Miuro, (e) Nanaia, (f) Oado, (g) Oesho

c. Small coins, (drachm, c. 4.25 gm)

Obverse: King at altar standing to left

Legend $\text{PAO KA} - \text{NHPIKI}$ 1 o'clock

Reverse: (a) Buddha (both Mithrao and Sakamano)

Exceptional Types:

a. Obverse: King at altar standing to left with club in the left hand near waist like Wima Kadphises (drachm unit)

Reverse: (a) Nana

b. Obverse: Bust of king to left (hemidrachm unit)

Reverse: (a) Athsho, (b) Nana

c. Obverse: King at altar standing to left as on his normal coins (tetradrachm unit)

Reverse: (a) Enthroned Ardoxsho, (b) Lroaspo with horse, (c), Seated Pharro, (d) Oesho with bull

d. Obverse: King at altar standing to left, as above (c) (drachm unit)

Reverse: (a) Nanashao

B2. Tamga on obverse

a. Large coins: Fine style, (tetradrachm, c. 17 gm)

Obverse: King at altar standing to left

Legend $\text{PAO KA} - \text{NHPIKI}$ 1 o'clock

Reverse: (a) Athsho, (b) Mao, (c) Miuro, (d) Nana, (e) Oado, (f) Oesho

b. Large coins: Rough style, (tetradrachm, c. 17 gm)

Obverse: King at altar standing to left

Legend $\text{PAO KA} - \text{NHPIKI}$ 1 o'clock

Reverse: (a) Athsho, (b) Mao, (c) Miuro, (d) Nana, (e) Oado, (f) Oesho

B3. Kharoṣṭhi letter on obverse

a. Small coins, (drachm, c. 4.25 gm)

Obverse: King at altar standing to left

Legend: 1. $\text{PAO KA} - \text{NHPIKI}$ 1 o'clock

2. $\text{PAO KA} - \text{NHPIKI}$ 8 o'clock

3. $\text{PAO} - \text{KANHP} - \text{KI}$ 9 o'clock

Reverse: (a) Mao, (b) Miuro, (c) Nana, (d) Oado, (e) Oesho

b. Very small coins, (hemidrachm, c. 2.1 gm)

Obverse: King at altar standing to left

Reverse: (a) Mao, (b) Miuro, (c) Nana, (d) Oado, (e) Oesho

Exceptional Types

a. Obverse: King at altar standing to left, Kharoṣṭhi letter in the left field (drachm unit)

Reverse: (a) Two deities facing each other, (b) Oesho with bull

B4. Kharoṣṭhi letter on obverse

a. Small coins, (drachm, c. 4.25 gm)

Obverse: King seated on throne, wearing wide-brimmed helmet

Reverse: (a) Mao, (b) Miuro, (c) Nana, (d) Oado, (e) Oesho

The copper coins of Kanishka are generally classified into two major groups; Group-A is characterized by Greek legend and Group-B is known by Bactrian legend written in Greek alphabets. The first group has well executed thin coins based on his gold pattern and are struck in didrachm unit. These coins exhibit two reverse varieties (a) Helios and (b) Nanaia; and the king on the obverse is shown wearing either forward-pointing bonnet or crescent with low cap. The second group has many obverse and reverse varieties which are broadly classified into four divisions. Some groups like B1 and B3 also include some exceptional varieties. The coins of first group (B1) are common and they represent a group of six deities (Athsho, Mao, Miuro, Nana, Oado and four-armed Oesho) with the addition of seventh one is the figure of Buddha (both Mithrao and Sakamano). These coins are known in three denominations i.e. tetradrachm, didrachm and drachm units where coins of the heavy unit are very common. On the other hand there is only one variety (figure of Buddha) in the small unit which is rare. As mentioned in the above classifications, there are many exceptional types which on the basis of absence of symbols and letters can be placed under this group of coins. These coins are extremely rare; some are published and some are yet to be published.

Coins of the second sub-group (B2) are characterized by the use of additional tamga appearing near altar on the left side of obverse. All coins of this category are struck in heavy weight (tetradrachm) and they represent a group of six deities (Athsho, Mao, Miuro, Nana, Oado and four-armed Oesho) like those seen on the previous group of coins. In view of style and letter forms the coins of this group occur into two classes. One class of coins is struck in fine workmanship with good letter form like those of the preceding group (B1) and another class is executed in poor quality with stylized and cursive form of letters like those of the following groups (B3 & B4).

The coins of the last two sub-groups (B3 & B4) are marked by the use of Kharoṣṭhi letters. The coins of these groups are usually same but differentiated by their obverse designs. Group-B3, like preceding groups, has a standing figure of king on the obverse and group-B4 showing seated figure of king on a throne. The Kharoṣṭhi letters such as *ji, cha, sam, su* etc. are seen above altar in the left field (B3) and before king in the left field (B4) respectively of the obverses. All coins are struck in low denominations; group-B3 containing two weight units i.e. drachm and hemidrachm and group-B4 drachm unit only. Both types represent same group of reverse deities. These are five deities known as Mao, Miuro, Nana, Oado and Oesho. Athsho is dropped from these coins while Oesho is known by two varieties i.e. two-armed and four-armed figure. The application of four-armed figure on such coins is quite rare. Similarly coins of the last group (B4) are not common. Moreover coins of the third group (B3) have several varieties known by the legend style arranged in different ways (see above classification). The execution of these coins is generally poor and stylized and the letter form is cursive and disproportional.

In view of above groups of classifications made on obverse and reverse designs, style of execution, group of deities, treatment of legend, application of symbols (tamga) and letters, the copper coins of Kanishka are supposed to be issued from three different mints. The coins of the first major group (A) undoubtedly appeared in the early phase and were followed by coins of the first sub-group (B1) of the second phase. In order to this arrangement, the coins of early groups (A and B1) with including its exceptional varieties are associated to the production of one mint. The said mint is suggested to be operated in the region of Bactria. Similarly coins of the second sub-group (B2) as mentioned above are different from the others and they might be issued from a separate mint. This mint was most probably located somewhere in Gandhara. The last two groups (B3 and B4) comprise same nature of coins, as described above, and they might be issued from a separate mint. Due to the characteristics and find spots of coins the said mint might be located in the east of Indus, which might be identified with a broad region Taxila and Kashmir. The scholars usually place the coins of B2 and B3/ B4 together and assign them to a single mint. But the various features and characteristics of the coins of B2 (described above) apparently indicate that such production might be come from a separate mint. The coins of this mint shares some features of other mints i.e. Bactria and Taxila-Kashmir, logically the position of this mint, might be in between the other two mints. In this regards the ideal locations for this mint was the region of Gandhara.

Kanishka Copper Coins in the National Museum of Pakistan

The National Museum of Pakistan comprises ninety-one copper coins of Kanishka. Of these eight coins belong to group-A, fifty-nine coins to group-B1, one coin to group-B2, twenty-two coins to group B3 and one coin to group B4. In view of above-mentioned classifications these coins are broadly arranged in the following sub-groups as:

Chart A: Classification of coins

| Group # | Group | Obverse | Reverse | Main features | Coins |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| A | Greek legend | | | | 8 |
| | a. Didrachm: | King at altar | Helios: | King wears forward-pointing bonnet | 1 |
| | | | | King wears low cap with crescent | 5 |
| | | | Nanaia: | King wears forward-pointing bonnet | 1 |
| | | | | King wears low cap with crescent | 1 |
| B. | Bactrian legend | | | | |
| B1. | No symbol/ letter | | | | 59 |
| | a. Tetradrachm: | King at altar | Athsho: | King wears forward-pointing bonnet | 1 |
| | | | | King wears low cap with crescent | 12 |
| | | | Mao: | King wears forward-pointing bonnet | 3 |
| | | | | King wears low cap with crescent | 7 |
| | | | Miro: | King wears forward-pointing bonnet | 2 |
| | | | | King wears low cap with crescent | 7 |
| | | | Nana: | King wears forward-pointing bonnet | 1 |
| | | | | King wears low cap with crescent | 4 |
| | | | Oado: | King wears forward-pointing bonnet | 4 |
| | | | | King wears low cap with crescent | 9 |
| | | | Oesho: | King wears forward-pointing bonnet | 2 |
| | | | | King wears low cap with crescent | 5 |
| | b. Didrachm: | | Oado: | King wears forward-pointing bonnet | 1 |
| | | | Oado: | King wears low cap with crescent | 1 |
| B2. | Tamga on obverse | | | | 1 |
| | a. Tetradrachm: | King at altar | Athsho: | King wears low cap with | 1 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | | | crescent | |
| B3. | Kharoṣṭhi letters | | | 22 |
| a. Drachm: | King at altar | Mao/ Ji: | Obverse legend 1 o'clock | 1 |
| | | | Obverse legend 8 o'clock | 2 |
| | | | Obverse legend 9 o'clock | 1 |
| | | | Legend uncertain | 1 |
| | | Miuro/ Ji: | Obverse legend 8 o'clock | 1 |
| | | Miuro/ Cha: | Obverse legend 1 o'clock | 1 |
| | | Miuro/ Su: | Obverse legend 8 o'clock | 1 |
| | | Miuro/ – : | Obverse legend 8 o'clock | 1 |
| | | Nana/ Cha: | Obverse legend 8 o'clock | 1 |
| | | | Obverse legend 9 o'clock | 2 |
| | | | Legend uncertain | 3 |
| | | Two-armed Oesho/ Cha: | Obverse legend 1 o'clock | 2 |
| | | | Obverse legend 8 o'clock | 1 |
| | | | Obverse legend 9 o'clock | 2 |
| | | Two-armed Oesho/ Sam: | Obverse legend 9 o'clock | 1 |
| | | Four-armed Oesho/ Su: | Legend uncertain | 1 |
| B4. | Kharoṣṭhi letters | | | 1 |
| a. Drachm: | King enthroned | Two-armed Oesho/ – : | Obverse legend 8 o'clock | 1 |
| Total: | | | | 91 |

According to this classification, the collection under discussion represents coins of all the fore-mentioned mints. Bactria mint stands out a major one known by eight coins of Greek legend and fifty-nine coins of Bactrian legend followed by Gandhara mint having twenty-two coins and Taxila-Kashmir mint one coin only. The copper coins of Kanishka usually occur in the same ratio as the coins of *tamga* series are quite rare, coins bearing Kharoṣṭhi letters are found in considerable number and coins of the major series particularly heavy coins of Bactrian legend are common. The coins displaying image of Buddha are completely absent in this collection as these coins are not common.

Acknowledgements

I would like to pay my thanks to Dr. Fazal Dad Kakar (Director General), Department of Archaeology & Museums, Government of Pakistan, for allowing me to study and publish the coins in the cabinet of National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi. I am also grateful to Ms. Naheed Zuhra, curator of the coins and other staff members of the National Museum for their cooperation and hospitality. I have my gratitude to University of Peshawar for granting me funds to visit the said Museum and always spared me from my duties for the survey of coins. My thanks are due to Joe Cribb, ex-Keeper Department of Coins and Medals, the British Museum for his kind support and guidance.

References

- Cunningham, A, 1892, Coins of the Kushans, or Great Yue-Ti – Class C, *The Numismatic Chronicle, Journal of the Numismatic Society*, 3rd Series, Vol. XII, pp. 40-82, 98-159, pls. XIV-XXIV.
- Garner, P, 1886, Catalogue of Coins of the Scythic Kings in the British Museum, Vol. 1, London.
- Göbl, R, 1984, *System und Chronologie der Münzprägung des Kusanreiches*, Wien.
- Göbl, R, 1993, *Donums Burns: Die Kušanmünzen im Münzkabinett Bern und Die Chronologie*, Wien.
- Khan, G.R, 2007, Copper Coins of Kanishka from Taxila, *Gandharan Studies*, Vol. 1, Peshawar, pp. 119-148.
- Khan, G.R, 2009, Seleucids to Kidarites: Gold Coins in the National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi, *Gandharan Studies*, Vol. 3, Peshawar, pp. 1-24.
- Mitchiner, M, 1978, *Oriental Coins and Their Values: The Ancient & Classical World (600 BC – Ad 650)*, London.
- Smith, V.A, 1906, *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. 1, Oxford.
- Whitehead, R.B, 1914, *Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore*, Vol. 1, Indo-Greek Coins, Oxford.
- Wilson, H.H, 1841, *Ariana Antiqua: A Descriptive Account of the Antiquities and Coins of Afghanistan*, London.

Catalogue of Coins

Greek Legend (Didrachm)

1.1a. King standing, wearing bonnet and Helios (S# 1)

Obv. King standing frontally with head in profile to left, wearing forward-pointing bonnet, cloak, trousers and low headdress with a crescent ornament. The king is sacrificing over altar and holding a long scepter in raised left hand.

Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΚΑΝΗΡΚΟΥ 1 o'clock

Rev. Sun-god standing to left, sun-rayed halo around head, wearing tunic; his right hand gesturing with two fingers and left hand rests on a hilt of sword near waist. Tamga is to the left and legend ΗΛΙΟΣ down to the right.

Reference: Göbl – 766 (8)

1.1b. King standing, wearing crescent and Helios (S# 2-6)

Obv. King standing at altar to left as 1.1a., but wearing low headdress with a crescent instead of bonnet.

Rev. Sun-god standing to left as 1.1a.

Reference: Göbl – 766 (4,9)

1.2a. Standing king, wearing bonnet and Nanaia (S# 7)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing forward-pointing bonnet as 1.1a.

Rev. Goddess Nana standing to right, wearing long robe; holding a short scepter with lion forepart in the right hand and bowl in the left. Tamga is to the right and legend ΝΑΝΑΙΑ up to the left.

Reference: Göbl – 767 (4)

1.2a. Standing king, wearing crescent and Nanaia (S# 8)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing low headdress with a crescent as 1.1b.

Rev. Goddess Nana standing to right as 1.2a.

Reference: Göbl – 767 (7)

Bactrian Legend

Large Coins (Tetradrachm)

2.1a. Standing king, wearing bonnet and Athsho (S# 9)

Obv. King standing frontally with head in profile to left, wearing forward-pointing bonnet, cloak, trousers; the right hand is sacrificing over altar and holding a long scepter in raised left hand.

Bactrian legend ΠΑΟ ΚΑ – ΝΗΡΚΙ 1 o'clock

Rev. Bearded male figure standing to left, wearing coat, cloak, trousers; his right hand holding out diadem and left resting on a hilt of sword near waist. Tamga is to the left and legend ΑΘΡΟ down to the right.

Reference: Göbl – 772 (3, 6)

2.1b. Standing king, wearing crescent and Athsho (S# 10-21)

Obv. King standing at altar to left as 1.1a., but wearing low headdress with a crescent.

Rev. Bearded male figure standing to left as 2.1a.

Reference: Göbl – 772 (1)

2.2a. Standing king, wearing bonnet and Mao (S# 22-24)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing forward-pointing bonnet as 2.1a.

Rev. Moon-god standing to left, with crescent behind shoulders, wearing tunic; his right hand gesturing with two fingers and left hand rests on a hilt of sword near waist. Tamga is to the left and legend MAO down to the right.

Reference: Göbl – 774 (6)

2.2b. Standing king, wearing crescent and Mao (S# 25-31)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing low headdress with a crescent as 2.1b.

Rev. Moon-god standing to left as 2.2a.

Reference: Göbl – 774 (1)

2.3a. Standing king, wearing bonnet and Mioro (S# 32-33)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing forward-pointing bonnet as 2.1a.

Rev. Sun-god standing to left, sun-rayed halo around head, wearing tunic; his right hand gesturing with two fingers and left hand rests on a hilt of sword near waist. Tamga is to the left and legend MIOPO down to the right.

Reference: Göbl – 770 (1-2)

2.3b. Standing king, wearing crescent and Mioro (S# 34-40)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing low headdress with a crescent as 2.1b.

Rev. Sun-god standing to left as 2.3a.

Reference: Göbl – 770 (8)

2.4a. Standing king, wearing bonnet and Nana (S# 41)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing forward-pointing bonnet as 2.1a.

Rev. Goddess Nana standing to right, wearing long robe; holding a short scepter with lion forepart in the right hand and bowl in the left. Tamga is to the right and legend NANA down to the left.

Reference: Göbl – 777 (1, 4)

2.4b. Standing king, wearing crescent and Nana (S# 42-45)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing low headdress with a crescent as 2.1b.

Rev. Goddess Nana standing to right as 2.4a.

Reference: Göbl – 777 (2)

2.5a. Standing king, wearing bonnet and Oado (S# 46-49)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing forward-pointing bonnet as 2.1a.

Rev. Wind-god with erect hair running to left, wearing short skirt, holding cloak in both raised hands. Tamga is to the left and legend OAAO down to the right.

Reference: Göbl – 783 (6)

2.5b. Standing king, wearing crescent and Oado (S# 50-58)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing low headdress with a crescent as 2.1b.

Rev. Wind-god running to left as 2.2a.

Reference: Göbl – 783 (1)

2.6a. Standing king, wearing bonnet and Oesho (S# 59-60)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing forward-pointing bonnet as 2.1a.

Rev. Four-armed Oesho standing frontally with head turned to left, wearing dhoti; in his four arms he holds: diadem (lower left), thunderbolt (upper left), trident (upper right) and water flask (lower right). Tamga is to the left and legend OHPO down to the right.

Reference: Göbl – 781 (11?)

2.6b. Standing king, wearing crescent and Oesho (S# 61-65)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing low headdress with a crescent as 2.1b.

Rev. Four-armed Oesho standing to left as 2.6a.

Reference: Göbl – 781 (2)

Medium Coins (Didrachm)**3.1a. Standing king, wearing crescent and Oado (S# 66)**

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing low headdress with a crescent as 2.1b.

Rev. Wind-god with erect hair running to left, wearing short skirt, holding cloak in both raised hands. Tamga is to the left and legend OAAO down to the right.

Reference: Göbl – 784 (2)

3.2a. Standing king, wearing crescent and Oesho (S# 67)

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing low headdress with a crescent as 2.1b.

Rev. Four-armed Oesho standing frontally with head turned to left, wearing dhoti; in his four arms he holds: diadem, thunderbolt, trident and water flask as 2.6a.

Reference: Göbl – 782 (1)

Tamga Group (Tetradrachm)**4.1a. Standing king, wearing crescent and Athsho (S# 68)**

Obv. King standing frontally with head in profile to left, wearing low headdress with a crescent, cloak, trousers; the right hand is sacrificing over altar and holding a long scepter in raised left hand. There is a tamga in the left field near altar.

Bactrian legend PAO KA – NHPKI 1 o'clock

Rev. Bearded male figure standing to left, wearing coat, cloak, trousers; his right hand holding out diadem and tongs in crook of left arm. Tamga is to the left and legend AΘPO down to the right.

Reference: Göbl – 795 (1)

Small Coins (Drachm Series): Kharoshthi letters**Standing King****5.1a. Standing king, wearing low rounded helmet and Mao (S# 69)**

Obv. King standing at altar to left, wearing low rounded headdress like bonnet, cloak and trousers; Kharoshthi letter *ji* in upper left field before king. The right hand is sacrificing over altar and left holding scepter.

Bactrian legend PAO KA – NH (PKI) 8 o'clock

Rev. Moon-god standing to left, with crescent behind shoulders, wearing tunic; his right hand gesturing with two fingers and left hand rests on a hilt of sword near waist. Tamga is to the left and legend MAO down to the right.

Reference: Göbl – 802

5.1b. Standing king and Mao (S# 70-71)

Obv. King standing at altar to left as 5.1a.

Bactrian legend PAO KA – HPKI 1 o'clock

Rev. As 5.1a.

Reference: Göbl – 802 (5)

5.1c. Standing king and Mao (S# 72)*Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.1a.

Bactrian legend PĀO – KANHP – KI 9 o' clock

Rev. As 5.1a.*Reference:* Göbl – 802**5.1d. Standing king and Mao (S# 73)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.1a.

Bactrian legend illegible

Rev. As 5.1a.*Reference:* Göbl – 802**5.2a. Standing king and Miuro (S# 74)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left, wearing low rounded headdress as 5.1a.

Bactrian legend PĀO KA – (NHPKI) 8 o' clock

Rev. Sun-god standing to left, sun-rayed halo around head; his right hand gesturing with two fingers and left hand rests on a hilt of sword near waist. Tamga is to the left and legend MIYPO down to the right.*Reference:* Göbl – 797 (4)**5.2b. Standing king and Miuro (S# 75)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.1a, but Kharoṣṭhi letter *cha* in upper left field.

Bactrian legend PĀO KA – (NHPKI) 1 o' clock

Rev. Sun-god standing to left, as 5.2a.*Reference:* Göbl – 797 (2)**5.2c. Standing king and Miuro (S# 76)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.1a, but Kharoṣṭhi letter *su* in upper left field.

Bactrian legend PĀO KA – NH(PKI) 8 o' clock

Rev. Sun-god standing to left, as 5.2a.*Reference:* Göbl – 792 (9)**5.2d. Standing king and Miuro (S# 77)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.1a, but Kharoṣṭhi letter in the left field is uncertain.

Bactrian legend (PĀO KA – N)HPKI 8 o' clock

Rev. Sun-god standing to left, as 5.2a.*Reference:* Göbl – 797**5.3a. Standing king and Nana (S# 78)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.1a, but Kharoṣṭhi letter *cha* in upper left field.

Bactrian legend PĀO (KA – NHPKI) 8 o' clock

Rev. Goddess Nana standing to right, wearing long robe; holding a short scepter with lion forepart in the right hand and bowl in the left. Tamga is to the right and legend NANA up to the left.*Reference:* Göbl – 806 (3)**5.3b. Standing king and Nana (S# 79-80)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.3a.

Bactrian legend PĀO – KANH(P) – KI 9 o' clock

Rev. Goddess Nana standing to right as 5.3a.*Reference:* Göbl – 806 (2)

5.3c. Standing king and Nana (S# 81-83)*Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.3a.

Bactrian legend illegible

Rev. Goddess Nana standing to right as 5.3a.*Reference:* Göbl – 806**5.4a. Standing king and two-armed Oesho (S# 84-85)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.1a, but Kharoṣṭhi letter *cha* in upper left field.

Bactrian legend PAOKA – NHPKI 1 o' clock

Rev. Two-armed Oesho standing frontally with head turned to left; holding trident in his raised right hand and water flask in lower left. Tamga is to the left and legend OHPO down to the right.*Reference:* Göbl – 813 (2)**5.4b. Standing king and two-armed Oesho (S# 86)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.4a.

Bactrian legend PAOKA – NHPKI 8 o' clock

Rev. Two-armed standing Oesho as 5.4a.*Reference:* Göbl – 813 (3)**5.4c. Standing king and two-armed Oesho (S# 87-88)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.4a.

Bactrian legend (PAO) – KANHĀ – KI 9 o' clock

Rev. Two-armed standing Oesho as 5.4a.*Reference:* Göbl – 813 (4)**5.4d. Standing king and two-armed Oesho (S# 89)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.4a, but it has Khar. letter sam.

Bactrian legend (PAO) – KANHĀ – KI 9 o' clock

Rev. Two-armed standing Oesho as 5.4a, and addition of a battle-axe with the trident.*Reference:* Göbl – 813**5.4d. Standing king and four-armed Oesho (S# 90)***Obv.* King standing at altar to left as 5.1a, but Kharoṣṭhi letter *su* in upper left field.

Bactrian legend illegible

Rev. Four-armed standing frontally with head turned to left in his four arms he holds: diadem (lower left), thunderbolt (upper left), trident (upper right) and antelope (lower right). Tamga is to the left and legend OHPO down to the right.*Reference:* Göbl – 815A (but drachm)**Enthroned King****6.1a. King enthroned and Two-armed Oesho (S# 91)***Obv.* King seated upon a wide throne with square back, frontally with head turned to left, wearing wide-brimmed hat and voluminous trousers; holding small flower like object in his right hand before face and left resting at waist. Kharoṣṭhi letter uncertain.

Bactrian legend (PAO) – KANHĀPKI 8 o' clock

Rev. Two-armed Oesho standing frontally with head turned to left; holding trident in his raised right hand and water flask in lower left. Tamga is to the left and legend OHPOO down to the right.*Reference:* Göbl – 814



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



19



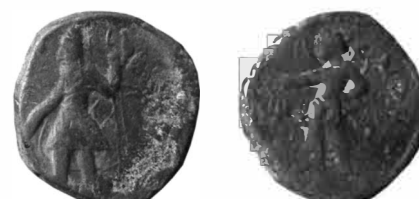
20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27



28



29



30



31



32



33



34



35



36



37



38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45



46



47



48



49



50



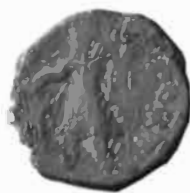
51



52



53



54



55



56



57





58



59



60



61



62



63



64



65



66



67



68



69



70



71



72



73



74



75



76



77



78



79



80



81



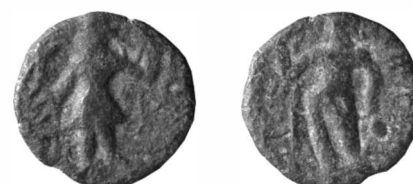
82



83



84



85



86



87



88



89



90



91

