

A COPPER HOARD OF THE GREAT KUṢĀNAS

Gul Rahim Khan

Summary

The large number of coins and their nature make the hoard an important source for the present research. Some of the coins provide a complete range of the Great Kuṣāna kings from Vima Kadphises to Vasudeva-I. This sequence of kings is other than the known types.

The early coins of Huvishka show their association and derivation from those of Kanishka as coins of both the kings are similar in their nature and were in circulation at the time of hoarding. The representation of Huvishka coins demonstrates different phases of mint organization, as the predominant two-armed Oesho coins were exclusively struck in the second phase of a subsidiary (regional) mint.

The coins of Vasudeva-I show close affinity with those of Huvishka's two-armed Oesho and confirm the continuation of the preceding pattern (not by design) so that coins of the two kings seem to have been issued from the same mint. This hoard for the first time shows a proper sequence of Vasudeva-I early coinage comprising varieties A, B, C and D. This is the first hoard of its kind which contains the first two varieties in abundance. Apparently the hoard started taking shape during the second phase of Huvishka as many series of Huvishka and his predecessors are missing. It comprises few coins of Vima Kadphises and Kaniṣka, many Oesho coins of Huvishka and then a complete sequence of the early issues of Vasudeva-I. A large quantity and good condition of the latter indicates that the hoard was ultimately buried during the mature phase of the reign of Vasudeva-I.

A copper hoard of the Great Kuṣāna kings has recently been reported from the northwest region of Pakistan. It comprises 281 coins. The said hoard was brought to the British Museum for examination in 2004. The present author is grateful to Joe Cribb and Elizabeth Errington, respectively Keeper and Curator of the Department of Coins and Medals of the museum, for permitting him to study this important collection. The owner of the hoard was kind enough to allow photograph the coins for the purpose of research and publication. Except one, all the coins were rusted but in a good condition. The hoard reveals some important aspects regarding the sequence of coins, chronology of the kings and mint organization of the Great Kuṣānas.

The hoard—comprising as it does of the coins of Vima (I) Kadphises, Kanishka-I, Huvishka and Vasudeva-I—obviously belongs to the era of the Great Kuṣānas. The number and ratio of coins interestingly increase with the advancing period and sequence of kings, for instance, only 5 coins belong to Vima Kadphises, 10 to Kanishka-I, 40 to Huvishka and the remaining 224 to Vasudeva-I (Fig. 9). The coins of Vima Kadphises, bigger in size, are in a worn out condition, those of Kanishka-I in a good, of Huvishka in a better (particularly the later coins of two-armed Oesho type) and those of Vasudeva-I are in a much better condition. Viewed from any aspect, the hoard certainly belongs to the mature phase of the reign of Vasudeva-I.

The coins of Vima Kadphises in general are confined to one type only as this ruler struck copper coins in uniform design having standing figure of king on the obverse and Oesho and bull on the reverse. They are the heavy coins of one denomination corresponding to the weight of Attic tetradrachm (MacDowall 1960: 68-71). In this hoard the weight of these coins ranges from 16.23 to 15.79 gm (Fig. 1). Moreover they are uniform in their size showing 26 to 25 mm thickness.

The number of coins of Kanishka-I is double as compared to those of his predecessor. The obverse design of these coins, i.e. standing figure of a king, is the same as found on the Vima's coins. But the reverse design comprises five varieties, each marked by a different deity. The distribution of those deities is as follows: Athsho, Mao, Nana (2 coins each), Oado (5 coins) and four-armed Oesho. The obverse legend describes the name and title of the king and the reverse shows the names of deities. The legends of both sides are written in Bactrian script. Like Vima Kadphises, all the coins of Kanishka-I are in a single denomination, i.e. tetra-drachm; the weight is ranging from 16.82 to 15.22 gm (Fig. 2). The average thickness of these coins is between 24 to 25 mm except one (26 mm). In respect of shape, size and design, the coins of Kanishka belong to the general issues of his reign and they were obviously struck in the second stage of his coinage.

The coins of Huvishka are interesting and noteworthy on account of the obverse design (mounted king), diverse reverse deities and metrology. The obverse of these coins is uniform as all the forty coins have mounted figure of king shown riding on elephant to right. Amongst the three obverses, this one is the most commonly used design of this ruler. On the reverse, there are two varieties of deities: Athsho and two-armed Oesho. All of these are large size coins with two different weights, i.e., full tetra-drachm and reduced tetra-drachm respectively. In view of design, style, execution, thickness, weight, treatment and condition the coins of Athsho type are much better than those of Oesho (two-armed deity). The coins with Athsho reverse are heavier in weight which ranges between 15.94 to 14.65 gm (Fig. 3). On the obverse of these coins the king, riding on elephant to right, holds a spear in the right hand. In metrology and general appearance these coins have close resemblance with those of Kanishka-I. They might have been issued in the early phase of Huvishka's reign as they show heavy weight and un-barred *tamga* (Kanishka's style). Due to the continuation of Kanishka's reverse varieties and other features, the coins of this category are usually placed in the early issue of this monarch (Mitchiner 1978: 427-428; Göbl 1984: no. 832).

The two-armed Oesho coins to a great extent are different from the preceding Athsho coins of Huvishka. On the obverse the king riding on elephant to right holds an *ankus* (elephant's goad) in the right hand instead of a spear. The designs of these coins are bold and they are well executed. In appearance they are almost round in shape. They weigh much less as compared to the previous issue (40 % reduced) as their weight varies from 11.04 to 9.10 gm (Fig. 4). The letters of legend are corrupt, round and more cursive. In general they look fresh and show barred *tamga* of the Huvishka style. Due to their special characteristics, the coins of certain class are usually treated separately (Göbl 1984: 88, no. 855; 1978: 435, Series B.1b, nos. 3291-3301; Cribb 1997: 15-16).

It is commonly known that two-armed Oesho series of copper coins was introduced by Huvishka in the second phase of his coinage. In order to follow this scheme the king reduced the earlier practice of the ordinary four-armed Oesho and transformed it with various new reverse designs, i.e., two-armed Oesho (Cribb 1997: 15-16), Herakles (MacDowall 1978: 312) and multi-armed as well as two-armed figure with Brahmi legend *yodhavade* or *devadhayo* (Cribb 1997: 15-16; Nasim Khan 2006: 134-137). Apparently the king at this time had several subsidiary mints and the certain transformed figures of the said deity were assigned to these mints operated in different regions. All subsidiary mints contemporary with the second phase of main mint issued coins in reduced tetra-drachm weight. MacDowall has similar view that the reduced weight coins of Huvishka were issued at different mints and it caused to produce a large number of local imitations (MacDowall 2005: 192). In result of new monetary policy and mint organization the two-armed Oesho coins of this ruler issued only from the new subsidiary (regional) mint.

In view of the large quantity and freshness of the coins of this design it can be assumed that the collection of coins of the present hoard was initiated during the latter phase of Huvishka's reign and

that the coins were picked up from the same region where they were in circulation. Mitchiner considered this type of coins as the issues of Taxila region (Mitchiner 1978: 435).

Vasudeva-I, the successor of Huvishka, is the key figure of this hoard. This king is represented by 224 coins which is more than 80% of the hoard. It is certain that the main collection was made during the early but buried in the mature period of Vasudeva-I.

In shape, treatment, execution and weight the coins of this ruler are similar to the later coins (two-armed Oesho) of Huvishka. They are round or slightly oblong in shape with the weight ranging between 11.25 and 07.39 gm (Figs. 5-8).

They are uniform in design having the figure of standing king at altar to left on the obverse (as on the copper coins of Vima Kadphises and Kanishka-I). The reverse design of Vasudeva, like Vima again, has Oesho and bull but the latter facing to left. In spite of the basic pattern of the standing king, these coins in execution, letter form and treatment of design have close similarities with those of the two-armed Oesho series of Huvishka. The aforementioned two-armed Oesho series of Huvishka (type 3.2) seems to have been followed by the early coins of Vasudeva (MacDowall 2005:192). Mitchiner has also the same view regarding the sequence of certain coins of Huvishka and Vasudeva (Mitchiner 1978:435, 451). But however my classification of these coins is somewhat different.

Besides the above-mentioned similarities some notable changes in Vasudeva's coins are: (1) It was from the reign of Kanishka that the Kushan *tamga* on the reverse normally appeared in front of deity but on the early coins of Vasudeva the said *tamga* is placed behind the figure of the deity. (2) In the coins of Vasudeva another novelty is the use of armoury where the king is clad in chain-mail dress. His predecessors usually used to wear long sleeved coat, tunic and embroidered dresses.

The coins of Vasudeva both in gold and copper were generally struck in uniform design, showing standing figure of king on the obverse and Oesho and bull on the reverse. In the beginning Vasudeva struck his gold coins in different varieties but then confined his coins to the design of one type only. In this way the king retained one design both for gold and copper but he elaborately added new features that progressively appeared on these coins. The study of these elements is important as they help in understanding the sequence of Vasudeva coins in the order in which they were deliberately issued. These systematic changes and developments may be more distinctly seen on the gold coins but to some extent they also appear on the parallel copper issues. The analysis of different features of gold coins also leads us to understand the mint system of Vasudeva and his successors.

The gold coins of Vasudeva are usually divided into two parallel groups coming from two different mints (Mitchiner 1978:445-46). Each of the groups has been divided into three phases in the order the coins were systematically issued. The copper coins of Vasudeva present a similar pattern. They, as mentioned earlier, are in general struck in one type but, like gold coins, show certain features which help to arrange them in a sequence as shown in the following table. Of course it is difficult to determine the mint system, but the gradual weight reduction and the addition, deletion or replacement of various elements, the sequence of these coins can be understood. MacDowall's copper classification of Vasudeva and successor is good and impressive but brief. His arrangement of Vasudeva's coins, except nos. 2 and 3, is almost parallel to the sequence of Göbl (MacDowall 2005:193-198). The following analysis of the copper coins of Vasudeva is initially based on the coin collection in the cabinet of the British Museum. Similar help is taken from the other collections (Taxila Museum and National Museum of Pakistan at Karachi.) and also of published catalogues.

Table-1 (↗, ↘ stands for the direction of legend)

Variety	Wt (gm)	Göbl no.	Features
1	11.00-09.70	1000-4	King at altar to left, no trident, single pennant to trident in the right field, legend begins 10'clock ↻
1a	05.50-03.40	_____	King at altar; no trident; as above
2	10.20-07.50	1001-1	As above, but addition of a trident in the left field, single pennant to the right trident ↻
3	10.10-07.00	1001-7	As above, but use of double pennants both to the right and left tridents ↻
4	09.00-07.40	1002	As above, but no pennant to right or left trident ↻
5	09.00-07.50	1005	As above, no pennant, but a bar added to the trident in left field ↻
5a	08.80-08.40	_____	As above, but barred trident in the left field, a single pennant added to the right trident ↻
6	08.80-07.00	1006	As above, no bar or pennant, but addition of a semi-circle of dots to the right trident ↻
7	09.00-06.80	_____	As above but small stature of the king, tridents stand in the respective places but without additional features ↻
8	08.80-07.00	_____	Same as above but disposition of legend changed ↻
9	09.70-07.60	1003	As above, small stature of king, Soter Megas <i>tamga</i> added in the right field ↻
10a	09.00-08.00	1004	As above, <i>nandipada</i> symbol in the right field instead of <i>tamga</i> , bar or ribbon added to left trident ↻
10b	09.10-06.00	1004	As above, <i>nandipada</i> in the right field, plain trident ↻
10c	8.60-6.00	_____	As above, <i>nandipada</i> in the right field, left trident unclear ↻
10d	8.60-6.00	1007	As above, <i>nandipada</i> in the right field, trident-cum-battle-axe in the left field ↻

10e	9.20-6.20	_____	Stylistically same as above (<i>nandipada</i> series) but features unclear ↗
11	_____	_____	The remaining coins are known as post-Vasudeva coins, where the king's figure is distorted, crude, stylized and degenerate and the legend off flan.

The present copper hoard, as mentioned above, contains 226 coins of Vasudeva I showing four varieties which correspond to the above classification (Table-1). Thus the present hoard helps to confirm the newly proposed sequence of Vasudeva's copper. The distribution of the hoard varieties and the respective number of coins of Vasudeva can be arranged as:

Table-2

Variety	No. of Coins	Weight (gm)
1	95	11.40 – 09.00
2	91	10.80 – 07.60
3	29	10.40 – 07.80
4	11	10.40 – 07.20

The copper coins of Vasudeva-I in this hoard show a gradual weight reduction. This process can be noted in the gold coins in the form of metal debasement. The coin collecting for this hoard was certainly stopped in the fourth variety which is the mature stage of the reign of Vasudeva-I. This is the first evidence to show that the number of coins in the first two varieties become predominant, although the coins in these two varieties are generally not very common. The coins of other two varieties are in general much common, but in the case of this hoard even they are not numerically much superior, for the simple reason that the hoarding was stopped during this phase of Vasudeva's reign (Fig. 10).

As briefly mentioned in Table-1, the characteristic feature of the first variety has the standing figure of king at altar to left, no trident in the left field, a single pennant attached to the shaft of trident held by the king in his left hand, and Bactrian legend beginning at 1 o'clock (Fig. 5). Here the legend is incomplete and the letter forms are debased. The second variety is almost similar to the previous one except the addition of another trident shown behind the altar in the left field. The third variety which is also similar to the previous one is characterized by the application of two pennants to the shaft of each trident seen: (1) shown in the left field held by the king and (2) in the right field behind the altar. Göbl placed all the coins showing this particular pennant in the first two varieties although one is without trident and the other show an additional trident in the left field. In his way he puts all the coins having one or two pennants under one category (Göbl 1984: no. 1001). Mitchiner, like Göbl's comprehensive study of Vasudeva coinage, classified the coins in the same order but under mint organization and similarly neglected the scheme of pennants as they were systematically applied in the early coins only. MacDowall also avoided to mention these features (MacDowall 2005:193-198). In the fourth variety, although the legend is somewhat clear, the figure of the king becomes straight and well proportioned and, more importantly, the use of pennants is abandoned and doesn't appear again in the later coins of Vasudeva and successors. The hoard under discussion stopped in this phase and buried in the middle of Vasudeva's reign.

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Catalogue of Hoard Coins

1. Vima Kadphises

1.1. King standing and Oesho with Bull

Obv. King at altar standing to left wears tall rounded helmet, diadem, long heavy coat and boots, right hand sacrificing over altar and left holds lapel of coat near chest. Tamga in the upper right field and the club resting in right field near the left leg of king.

Greek legend defaced

Rev. Oesho standing before bull; he holds trident and waster flask. Bull facing to right.

Legend defaced.

Nos. 1-5 [1(16.23: 26), 2 (15.95: 25), 3 (15.94: 26), 4 (15.92: 26), 5 (15.79: 26)]

2. Kanishka I

2.1. King standing and Athsho

Obv. King at altar standing to left, wears low rounded cap, diadem, long coat and boots, right hand sacrificing over altar and holds a long sceptre in raised left hand.

Bactrian legend defaced

Rev. Metal god standing to left holds a fillet in extended right hand and left resting on waist.

Bactrian legend OΘΠO

No. 6 (15.89: 25)

2.2. King standing and Mao

Obv. As 2.1.

Rev. Moon-god standing to left with lunar-crescent behind shoulders, right hand advanced and pointing with two fingers and left akimbo.

Legend MAO

No. 7 (16.67: 26)

2.3. King standing and Nana

Obv. As 2.1.

Rev. Female figure standing to right wears double robe dress and holds a short sceptre in the right hand and bowl in the left.

Legend NANA

Nos. 8-9 [8(16.13: 24), 9 (16.42: 25)]

2.4. King standing and Oado

Obv. As 2.1.

Rev. Wind figure running to left wears skirt and holds a veil in his raised hands.

Legend. OAΔO

Nos. 10-14 [10 (16.82: 24), 11 (16.66: 25), 12 (16.55: 26), 13 (15.74: 24), 14 (15.22: 25)]

2.5. King standing and Mao

Obv. As 2.1.

Rev. Four-armed Oesho standing to left, holds water flask in the lower right hand, thunderbolt in the upper right, trident in the upper left and antelope in the lower left.

Legend defaced

No. 15 (15.57: 26)

3. Huvishka

3.1. King riding on elephant and Athsho

Obv. King riding on elephant to right and carries a long elephant's goad in the right hand.

Legend fragmentary

Rev. Metal-god standing to left, he holds a fillet in the extended right hand and left resting on waist.

Legend AΘPO

Nos. 16-18 [16 (15.16: 24), 17 (15.94: 25), 18 (14.65: 25)]

3.2. King riding on elephant and Two-armed Oesho

Obv. As 3.1.

Rev. Two-armed Oesho standing frontally with head in profile to left and wears short dhoti, holds trident in raised right hand and water flask in lowered left. Tamga (barred) in the left field and legend OHPO in the right.

Nos. 19-55 [19(11.04: 25), 20 (10.96: 24), 21 (10.91: 27), 22 (10.82: 25), 23 (10.68: 26), 24 (10.54: 25), 25 (10.51: 24), 26 (10.48: 25), 27 (10.47: 25), 28 (10.45: 25), 29 (10.42: 25), 30 (10.42: 25), 31 (10.41: 26), 32 (10.39: 25), 33 (10.38: 27), 34 (10.37: 24), 35 (10.37: 24), 36 (10.35: 24), 37 (10.34: 25), 38 (10.28: 26), 39 (10.23: 24), 40 (10.19: 25), 41 (10.09: 25), 42 (10.04: 26), 43 (10.00: 25), 44 (09.93: 25), 45 (09.87: 24), 46 (09.78: 24), 47 (09.71: 26), 48 (09.64: 25), 49 (09.59: 24), 50 (09.47: 24), 51 (09.40: 24), 52 (09.31: 25), 53 (09.29: 25), 54 (09.26: 23), 55 (09.10: 23)]

4. Vasudeva I

4.1. King standing and Oesho with Bull

Obv. King standing frontally with head in profile to left; wears chain-mail dress and peaked helmet, right hand sacrificing over altar and holds long trident in the raised left hand. A single pennant attached to the shaft of trident in the right field.

Legend fragmentary $\text{PAO NANO PAO BAZO}\Delta\text{HO KO}\text{PAN}\text{O}$

Rev. Two-armed Oesho standing to left, wears dhoti, and holds diadem in the advanced right hand and long trident in the raised left hand. Behind him bull standing to left.

Tamga in upper left field and legend OHPO in the right.

Nos. 56-150 [56 (11.21: 24), 57 (11.16: 25), 58 (11.13: 24), 59 (11.09: 26), 60 (10.97: 25), 61 (10.88: 25), 62 (10.84: 23), 63 (10.82: 25), 64 (10.82: 24), 65 (10.82: 25), 66 (10.80: 24), 67 (10.78: 25), 68 (10.78: 24), 69 (10.76: 25), 70 (10.73: 24), 71 (10.70: 24), 72 (10.68: 25), 73 (10.68: 26), 74 (10.65: 24), 75 (10.62: 25), 76 (10.61: 25), 77 (10.59: 24), 78 (10.58: 26), 79 (10.57: 26), 80 (10.55: 26), 81 (10.54: 24), 82 (10.54: 25), 83 (10.53: 25), 84 (10.53: 25), 85 (10.52: 24), 86 (10.51: 25), 87 (10.51: 25), 88 (10.51: 24), 89 (10.51: 25), 90 (10.48: 25), 91 (10.48: 24), 92 (10.48: 25), 93 (10.45: 24), 94 (10.44: 25), 95 (10.43: 25), 96 (10.40: 24), 97 (10.37: 25), 98 (10.36: 23), 99 (10.36: 24), 100 (10.33: 24), 101 (10.33: 24), 102 (10.33: 25), 103 (10.31: 23), 104 (10.31: 25), 105 (10.31: 24), 106 (10.30: 27), 107 (10.28: 25), 108 (10.28: 24), 109 (10.28: 26), 110 (10.25: 26), 111 (10.24: 24), 112 (10.23: 23), 113 (10.22: 24), 114 (10.22: 25), 115 (10.21: 24), 116 (10.20: 25), 117 (10.19: 26), 118 (10.18: 24), 119 (10.15: 25), 120 (10.15: 24), 121 (10.13: 24), 122 (10.12: 22), 123 (10.11: 25), 124 (10.10: 23), 125 (10.08: 24), 126 (10.07: 25), 127 (10.06: 26), 128 (10.05: 24), 129 (10.03: 26), 130 (10.02: 25), 131 (10.00: 25), 132 (09.99: 25), 133 (09.95: 24), 134 (09.92: 23), 135 (09.89: 25), 136 (09.86: 24), 137 (09.84: 24), 138 (09.82: 24), 139 (09.78: 23), 140 (09.77: 24), 141 (09.72: 72), 142 (09.44: 23), 143 (09.35: 25), 144 (09.30: 24), 145 (09.28: 21), 146 (09.10: 22), 147 (09.02: 25), 148 (08.73: 23), 149 (08.45: 25), 150 (07.32: 25)]

4.2. King standing, Oesho with Bull and addition of a Trident

Obv. As 4.1, but a trident stands behind altar is added in the left field and a single pennant attached to the shaft of trident in the right.

Legend fragmentary $\text{PAO NANO PAO BAZO}\Delta\text{HO KO}\text{PAN}\text{O}$

Rev. As 4.1.

Nos. 151-241 [151 (10.72: 24), 152 (10.66: 25), 153 (10.32: 23), 154 (10.30: 23), 155 (10.29: 25), 156 (10.28: 25), 157 (10.25: 25), 158 (10.25: 25), 159 (10.25: 22), 160 (10.20: 22), 161 (10.20: 24), 162 (10.18: 23), 163 (10.15: 24), 164 (10.14: 24), 165 (10.12: 24), 166 (10.11: 23), 167 (10.10: 24), 168 (10.10: 24), 169 (10.06: 24), 170 (10.06: 24), 171 (10.02: 24), 172 (10.00: 22), 173 (10.00: 24), 174 (09.96: 24), 175 (09.95: 22), 176 (09.92: 24), 177 (09.85: 24), 178 (09.84: 23), 179 (09.83: 23), 180 (09.82: 22), 181 (09.81: 22), 182 (09.81: 25), 183 (09.78: 23), 184 (09.78: 23), 185 (09.78: 25), 186 (09.72: 24), 187 (09.68: 24), 188 (09.66: 23), 189 (09.64: 25), 190 (09.58: 23), 191 (09.58: 22), 192 (09.58: 23), 193 (09.57: 22), 194 (09.55: 22), 195 (09.54: 23), 196 (09.49: 24), 197 (09.47: 23), 198 (09.46: 24), 199 (09.45: 24), 200 (09.44: 23), 201 (09.43: 22), 202 (09.40: 24), 203 (09.36: 25), 204 (09.36: 23), 205 (09.35: 23), 206 (09.33: 23), 207 (09.30: 22), 208 (09.29: 22), 209 (09.29: 22), 210 (09.28: 24), 211 (09.27: 21), 212 (09.27: 24), 213 (09.23: 22), 214 (09.21: 22), 215 (09.21: 23), 216 (09.21: 24), 217 (09.21: 23), 218 (09.09: 22), 219 (09.07: 23), 220 (09.07: 22), 221 (09.05: 23), 222 (09.04: 24), 223 (08.96: 22), 224 (08.94: 24), 225 (08.84: 23), 226 (08.84: 23), 227 (08.83: 22), 228 (08.82: 23), 229 (08.70: 24), 230 (08.60: 25), 231 (08.52: 23), 232 (08.45: 22), 233 (08.42: 23), 234 (08.37: 23), 235 (08.20: 23), 236 (08.04: 24), 237 (07.85: 23), 238 (07.81: 23), 239 (07.79: 22), 240 (07.69: 23), 241 (07.39: 23)]

4.3. King standing and Oesho with Bull and addition of Pennant

Obv. King standing frontally with head in profile to left, a trident stands in the left field and two pennants attached to the right trident held by the king in the left hand and two to the left trident stands in the left field behind altar.

Legend fragmentary $\text{PAO NANO PAO BAZO}\Delta\text{HO KO}\text{PANO}$

Rev. As 4.1.

Nos. 242-270 [242 (10.33: 24), 243 (09.96: 22), 244 (09.80: 24), 245 (09.72: 23), 246 (09.65: 25), 247 (09.63: 22), 248 (09.55: 24), 249 (09.55: 23), 250 (09.54: 24), 251 (09.52: 24), 252 (09.40: 22), 253 (09.40: 24), 254 (09.26: 23), 255 (09.25: 23), 256 (09.14: 23), 257 (09.12: 22), 258 (09.09: 23), 259 (09.08: 23), 260 (08.99: 22), 261 (08.96: 22), 262 (08.92: 22), 263 (08.86: 24), 264 (08.78: 24), 265 (08.76: 23), 266 (08.76: 22), 267 (08.70: 23), 268 (08.33: 21), 269 (08.32: 23), 270 (07.85: 22)]

4.4. King standing and Oesho with Bull, Pennant disappears

Obv. As 4.3, but the pennants to the right and left tridents disappear.

Legend fragmentary $\text{PAO NANO PAO BAZO}\Delta\text{HO KO}\text{PANO}$

Rev. As 4.1.

Nos. 271-281 [271 (10.57: 23), 272 (10.43: 25), 273 (10.39: 24), 274 (10.38: 24), 275 (08.95: 23), 276 (08.95: 23), 277 (08.93: 22), 278 (08.68: 22), 279 (08.48: 23), 280 (08.30: 21), 281 (07.39: 23)]

Fig. 1. Frequency table of the weights of Vima Kadphises' coins

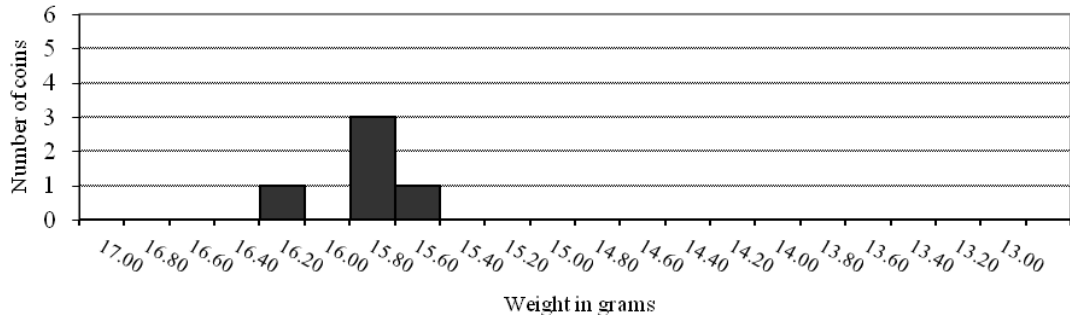


Fig. 2. Frequency table of the weights of Kanishka coins

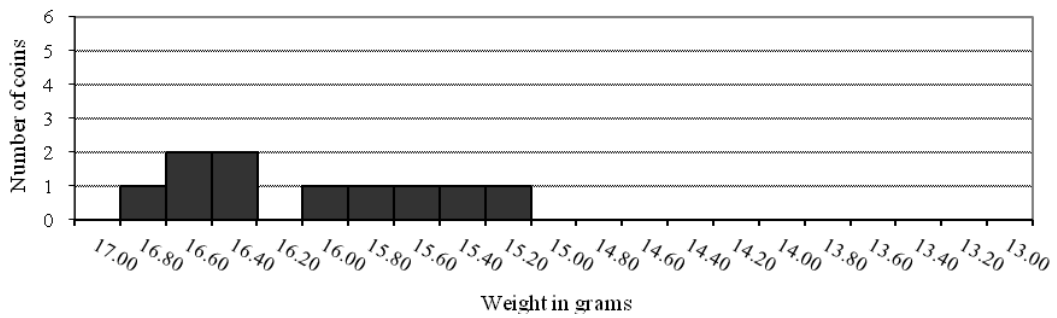


Fig. 3. Frequency table of the weights of Huvishka coins (Type-1)

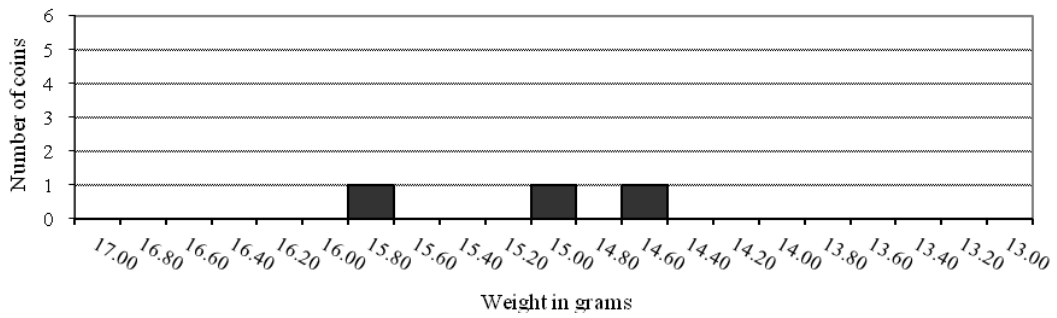


Fig. 4. Frequency table of the weights of Huvishka coins (Type-2)

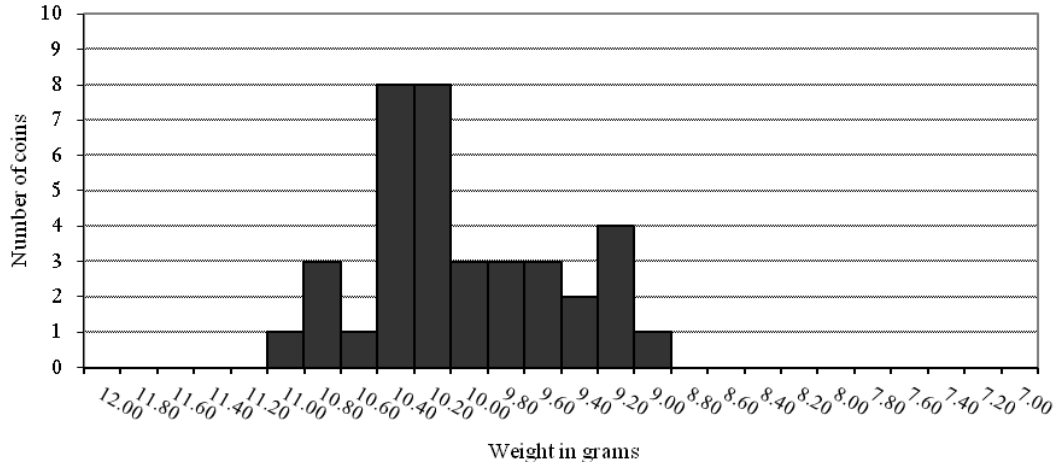


Fig. 5. Frequency table of the weights of Vasudeva coins (Type-1)

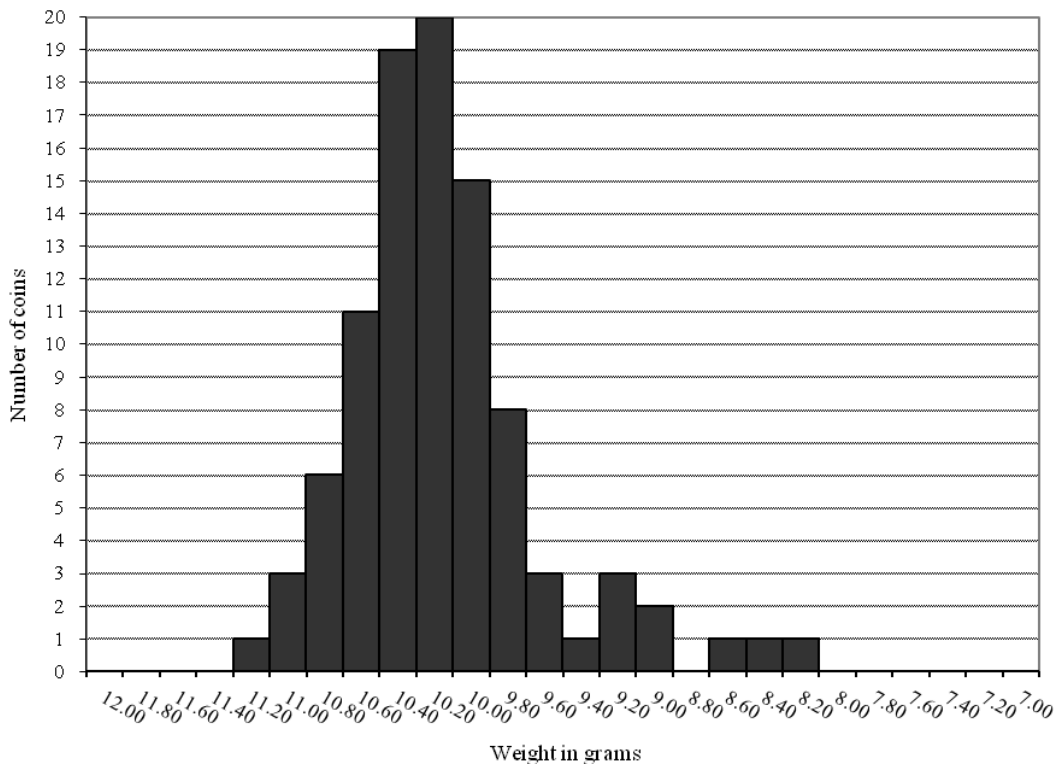


Fig. 6. Frequency table of the weights of Vasudeva (Type-2)

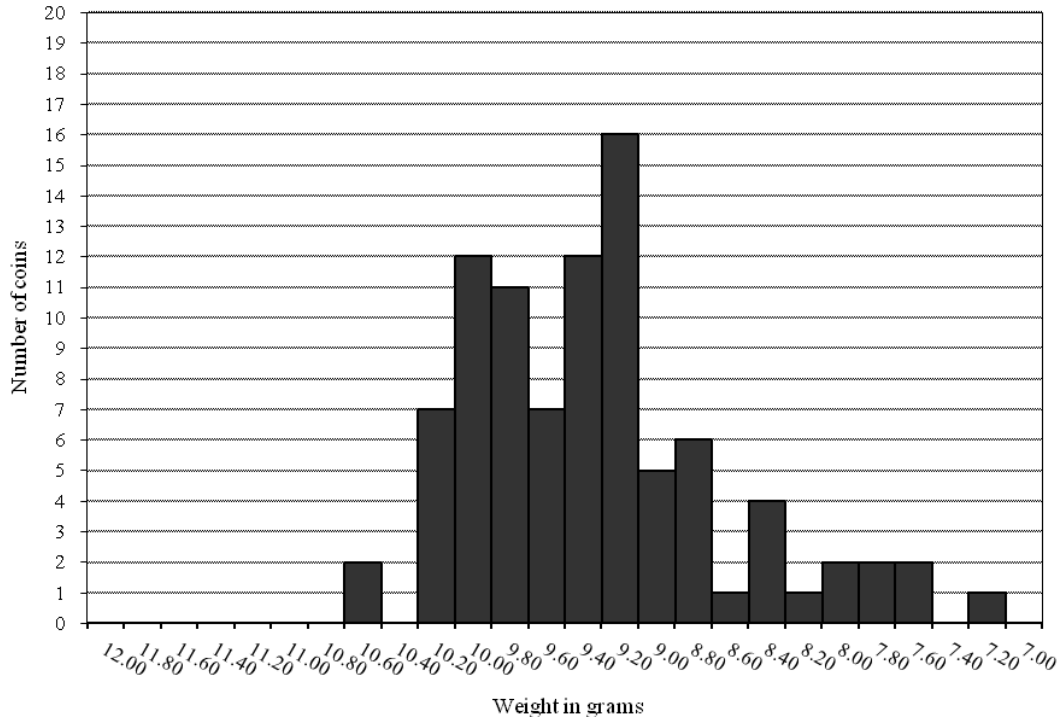


Fig. 7. Frequency table of the weights of Vasudeva coins (Type-3)

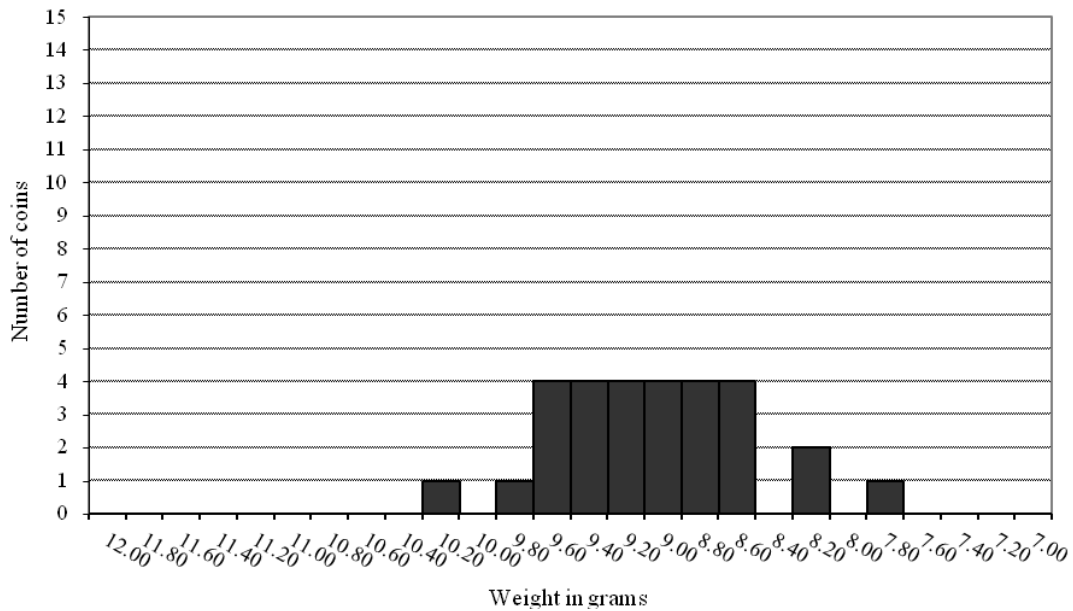


Fig. 8. Frequency table of the weights of Vasudeva coins (Type-e-4)

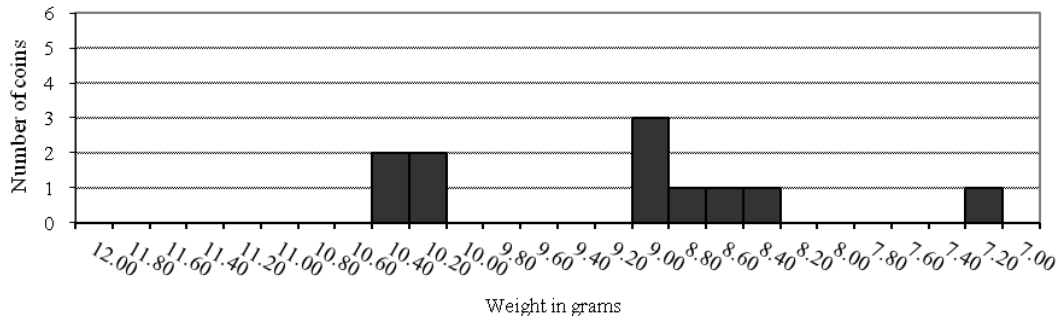


Fig. 9. Table showing the percentage of coins of the Kushan kings

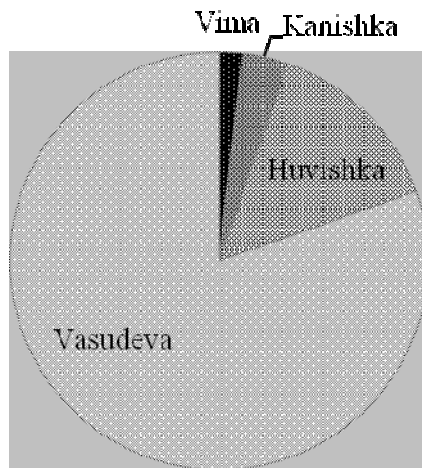
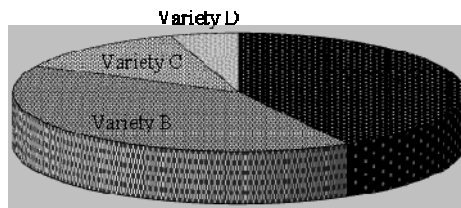


Fig. 10. Table showing the percentage of varieties of Vasudeva coins





1



2



3



6



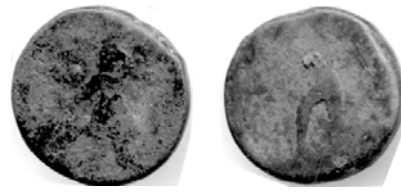
8



9



12



15



16



18



23



26



33



34



36



41



44



47



56



62



68



74



86



97



99



112



143



145



147



148



153



159



171



174



177



203



204



212



234



238



242



245



246



248



250



254



255



260



263



264



274



275



277



278



280



281