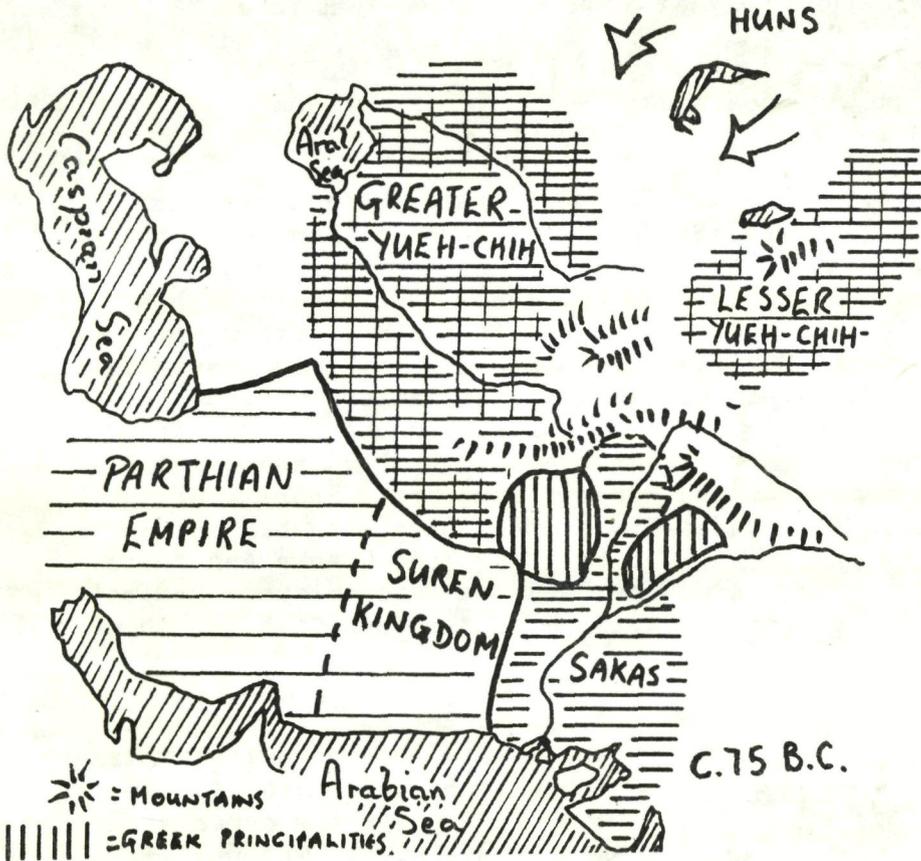


The Coinage of the Indo-Scythians and Indo-Parthians

PART I THE INDO-SCYTHIANS

The Scyths occupied the Transoxus region of Asia and were composed of many different groups of peoples. Mostly nomadic, some of these peoples formed different nations after migration, such as the Parthians. The correct name for the Scyths who entered India is 'Saka'. These particular Sakas entered India on being ousted from their homeland by an invasion of other Iranian nomads called the Yueh-Chih.

These people, the Yueh-Chih, had inhabited Kan-su in Western China but were themselves forced to migrate due to the pressure of another people whom we later know as the Huns. The Yueh-Chih horde fled West and displaced several peoples before encountering the Sakas about 160 B.C.



The Sakas now formed a horde themselves which fled south and settled in Ferghana c.155 B.C. This was in the territory of the Indo-Greeks. Prodded into movement once again by the Yueh-Chih, the Sakas seem to have split up. Part of the horde burst through the northern provinces of Bactria into Parthia from 138-123 B.C. They killed the Parthian kings Phraates II and Artabanus I but were subdued by the mighty Mithradates II and settled by him in the Eastern province of his empire, Seistan (Sakastene). Here there were apparently already living Sakas from the time of the migrations six centuries earlier.

This province of Seistan was controlled by the powerful Parthian family of the Suren who later became Quasi-independent and are associated with the Indo-Parthians who issued coins independently in India later.

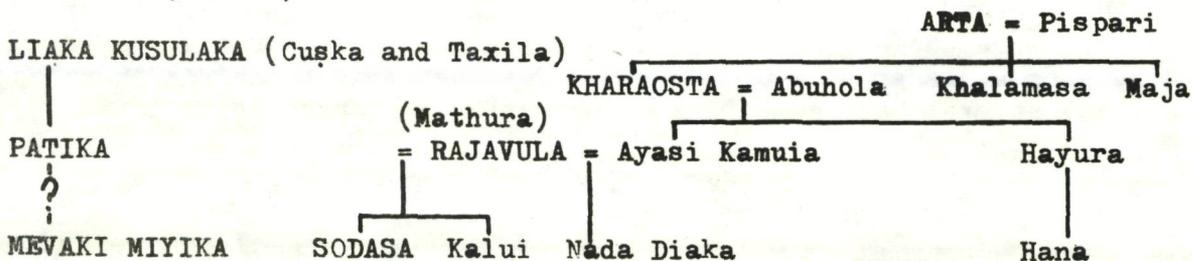
Those Sakas who had remained in Ferghana were now induced to move (c.120 B.C.), and under their leader MAUES (Moga) travelled via Kashgar to Gandhara and the Swat Valley. Some Sakas went even further by travelling via Patalene and eventually settling in Sind where they founded a dynasty of Satraps.

Maues successively wrested from the Indo-Greeks the provinces of Udayana (Swat Valley), Taxila, the lands East of the Indus, part of Eastern Gandhara, and towards the end of his reign the provinces East of the Jhelum. His advance had forced a wedge between the Indo-Greeks and after possibly helping Strato I to power in the Eastern Kingdom he extinguished it shortly after 75 B.C. Maues was assisted in governing his territories by Satraps, some of whom called themselves Mahasatrapes after his death.

The following family tree of Maues and his satraps is mostly conjectural, the details coming from the celebrated Mathura Lion-Capital. It has been suggested that ARTA might be Maues brother and KHARAOSTA his direct successor. The satraps whose names appear on coins are in capitals and their area of influence in brackets.

MAUES c.100 B.C. - 75?

DAMIJADA (Hazara)



While Maues was triumphant in the East, another dynasty was achieving independence in Seistan. This was the family of Vonones. Many writers consider Vonones and his group to be Indo-Parthians though perhaps distinct from Gondophares and his successors, Konow even considers him to be identical with the royal Parthian king of that name. Other writers have considered him as an Indo-Scythian or Saka and for the purposes of this Information Sheet I shall include him with the latter and thus be able to divide this sheet into two distinct parts. Vonones is associated on his coins with his brothers (not always meant literally) and joint rulers and issues coins in Seistan and Western Gandhara. Shortly after Vonones death the Empire falls to Azes I who might have been his nephew. Azes acquired territory at the expense of both the Indo-Greeks and Maues. These included Gandhara, Northern Arachosia and the Paropamisus. He lost ground however to the Kushanas (dominant tribe of the Yueh-Chih) north of the Hindu Kush (Paropamisus).

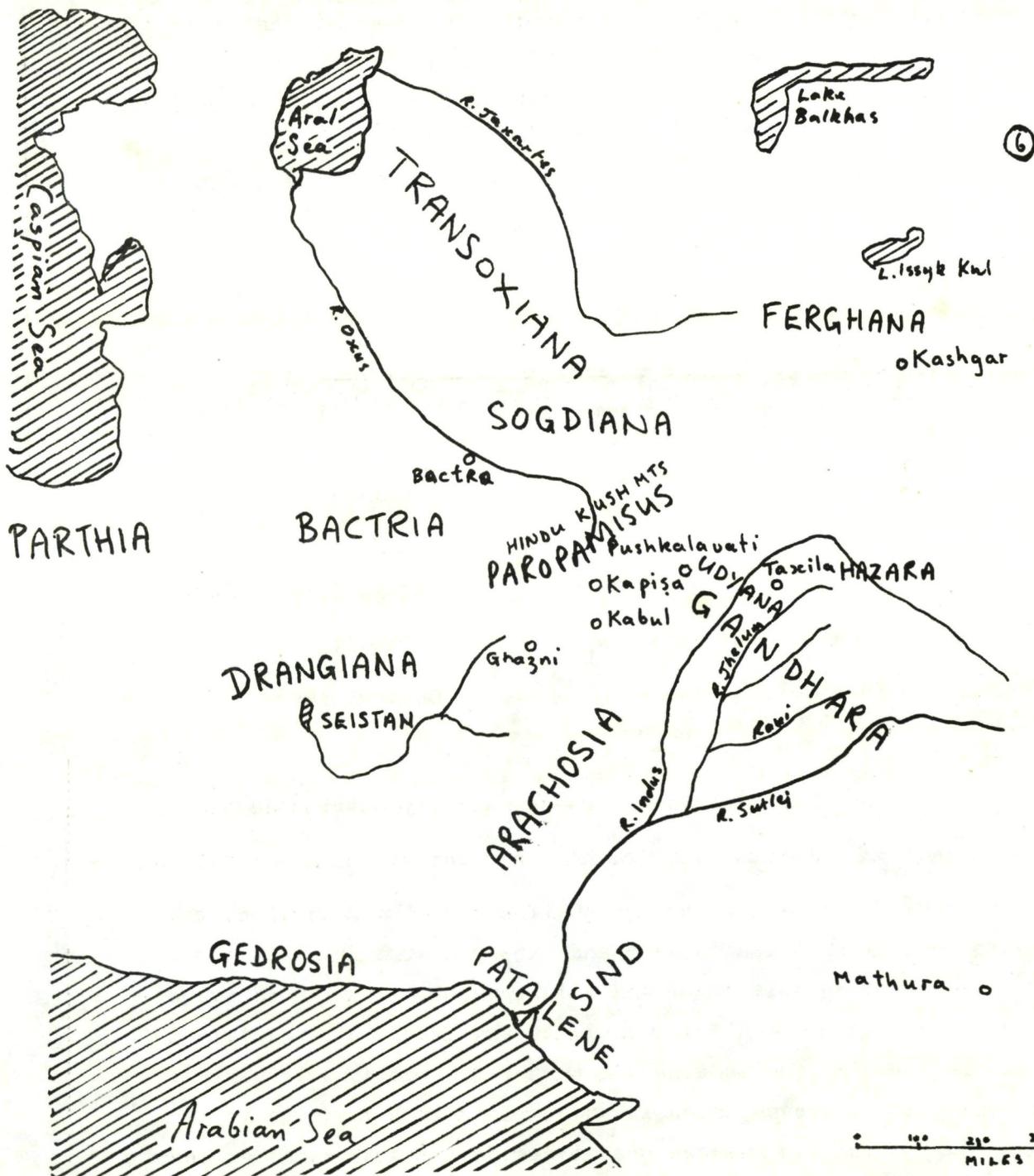
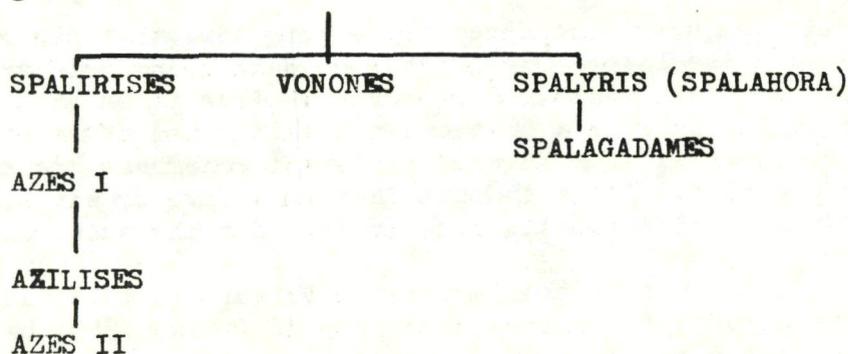
..... ROUTE OF MAUES  
----- ROUTE OF VONONES AND SUCCESSORS



Azes was followed by Azilises who issued some beautiful tetradrachms and then Azes II. In Azes II's reign the dynasty and Empire collapse. The western provinces fall to the Indo-Parthians and Satraps of Bajaur while the South-East falls to Rajavula and the Satraps of Mathura.

The Empire was also weakened due to the pressure of the Kushans from the north, and the history of the period becomes obscure with a great deal of imitation of coin types, mainly by the Kushans.

The Vonones group are associated on their coins as follows and this could be a 'family tree'. Some of the 'brothers' and 'nephews' issued coins as independent kings.



The Indo-Scythic Mints, Monograms and sequence of rulers.

It has been considered for a long time that the monograms on Indo-Greek and the later Indo-Scythic or Saka coins held the clue to the whereabouts of their mints. A monogram whether it be of a city or magistrate was issued only in a particular locality and often variations of the same monogram exist. Several different monograms are known to be the issues of one mint. It is thought that only five or six mints existed in the Indo-Greek period and the same or less for the succeeding period.

A.D.H.Bivar in the Numismatic Chronicle, 1965, and G.K.Jenkins in the Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, 1955, have shown how certain mints can be identified by intelligent analysis. A summarised version of the latter article appears below. For the many theories that exist concerning this period's history I advise the reading of the whole bibliography. For this sheet I have adopted the theories that seem most reasonable to me.

From Dr.Jenkins articles the following conclusion seems likely concerning the changing of hands of the various mints and areas.

ARACHOSIA	GANDHARA	TAXILA	EAST OF THE JHELUM
Vonones			
Spalagadames?			
Spalahora	Maues?	Maues	
Spalirises	Apollodotus II?	Apollodotus II	Apollodotus II
	Hippostratus	Hippostratus	Zoilus II
Spal/Azes I	Azes I	Azes I	
		Hippostratus	Dionysius
		Azes I	Apollophanes
Azilises	Azilises	Azilises	Strato II
	Azes II	Azes II	Strato II and Strato III
	Aspavarma	Rajavula	Rajavula
Gondophares	Gondophares	Sasan	Gondophares

There are four mints that are tentatively attributed to the Sakas: Taxila, Pushkalavati, an 'Arachosian' mint and possibly Kapisa. In the two articles that Dr. Jenkins published in the Journal of the Numismatic Society of India in 1955 and 1956 you will find all the major coins listed in this sheet and catalogue, with details of where these coins are published. These articles are difficult to obtain but are essential reading for someone who wishes to look at this series. The accompanying catalogue, which is as complete as I can make it, is more than sufficient for someone who wishes to identify coins or merely collect by types.

TAXILA A major city and mint with several monograms and combinations of the same. Most monograms appear in conjunction with Kharosthi letters. Some of the monograms attributed to Taxila are numbers 2, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 18, 34-38 and 40 on the list below.

A study of the mint reveals an interesting sequence of rulers e.g.

Maues issued silver Zeus standing/Nike and copper Elephant Head/Caduceus and was followed by the Indo-Greek king Apollodotus II and then Hippostratos for the first time. Taxila was then taken for a while by Azes I but lost to Hippostratos again. Finally Azes re-took Taxila and it remained in Saka hands until Gondophares succeeded Azes II.

PUSHKALAVATI or Peukelaotis is recognised as the mint that issued the Pallas reverse silver coins from the time of Hippostratos to Azes II. It's monogram is number 19, usually with a Kharosthi letter. The copper coin of Azes II Goddess/Bull type was issued by this mint.

'ARACHOSIA' The coins attributed to this mint are identified by their style and include the following types;

- 1 Vonones/Spalahora    Ⓐ King mounted with spear(KMS)/Zeus  
                                  Ⓔ Pallas St./Herakles st.
- 2 Spalyris/Spalagadama Ⓐ KMS/ Herakles st.
- 3 Spalirises (as King's brother) Ⓐ KMS/Zeus
- 4 Spalirises (as King)    Ⓐ KMS/Zeus  
                                  Ⓔ King walking/Zeus enthroned
- 5 Spalirises/Azes         Ⓐ KMS/Zeus  
                                  Ⓔ King mounted with whip/Bow and arrow
- 6 Azes I                    Ⓐ KMS/Zeus  
                                  Ⓔ King on camel/Bull
- 7 Azes I                    Ⓐ KMS/Lamp Goddess  
                                  Ⓔ KMS/Herakles seated  
                                  Ⓔ KMS/Bull
- 8 Azilises                 Ⓐ KMS/Lamp Goddess  
                                  Ⓔ KMS/Herakles seated.

After Azilises this mint falls into the hands of satraps and the Indo-Parthians.

KAPISA G.K.Jenkins considers that Maues possibly struck coins at this mint but not the Azes group. In fact he considers that coins of the Hermaios type were issued continuously at this mint whether or not it was in the hands of the Indo-Greeks of the Hermaios line. The Maues coin attributed to this mint is the rare Zeus enthroned type.

It is worth mentioning that the way to identify the silver of Azes I from those of Azes II is that on the former's coins the King is mounted on horseback holding a spear while the latter holds a whip. The copper is more complicated but full lists of known coin types are included below.

INDO-SCYTHIC MONOGRAMS

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		

KHAROSTHĪ INSCRIPTIONS ON INDO-SCYTHIC AND INDO-PARTHIAN COINS.

With the exception of the still undeciphered Indus Valley script the two most ancient scripts of India are the Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhī. The former, written from left to right, is the ancestor of nearly all the modern scripts of India. Kharoṣṭhī, written from right to left, flourished from the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. in North-Western India and till possibly as late as the fifth century in Central Asia. It has been suggested that the script came from the west, possibly during the Achaemenid rule of North-Western India, and was a development of the Aramaic alphabet.

The Kharoṣṭhī script underwent several changes in its history as the letter forms changed and completely new characters were added. During the period of the Indo-Greeks it was customary to issue a bilingual coinage. The obverse of their coins had written in Greek the King's name and epithets, while the reverse had the same in Kharoṣṭhī. The Indo-Scythians on invading the Indo-Greek dominions naturally adopted this procedure as did the Kuṣānas in their turn.

In the following tables are found all the characters in use during this period plus some of the commonest epithets and phrases from these coins.

English	Greek	Kharoṣṭhī
King	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ	Rajine, Maharajasa
Invincible	ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ	Apadihatasa, Aparajitasa, Apratihata
Brothers Son	ΑΔΕΛΦΙΔΕΥΣ	Bhradaputrasa
Brother	ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ	Bhrata
and		Cha
Satrap	ΣΑΤΡΑΠΟΥ	Chhatrapasa
Protected by the Gods		Devatratasa
Just	ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ	Dharmikasa, Dhramikasa
Victorious	ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ	Jayadharasa
Great	ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ	Mahatasa, Mahatakasa, Mahanta, Pali
Brother of the king	ΒΑΣ. ΑΔΕΛΦ.	Maharajabhata (bhata)
Great Prince		Mahisvarasa
Prince of all the world		Sarvaloga isvarasa
Son	ΥΙΟΥ	Putrasa
General		Strategasa
Saviour	ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ	Tradatasa
Steadfast in true law		Sachadhramathidasa.



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- Cunningham Coins of the Indo-Scythians, Sakas and Kushanas re-printed from the Numismatic Chronicle 1888, 90 and 92.
- Whitehead Coins of the Indo-Greeks, Sakas and Pahlavas Re-printed from the Numismatic Chronicle 1940-50.
- Many of the most important additions to our knowledge of this period are printed in Journals, too numerous and detailed to mention. A few are listed below but a fair number can be found in
- The Bibliography of Indian coins Part I C.R.Singhal. N.S.I. 1950. A supplement is due out soon. Also useful is the Bibliography in A.K.Narain's 'The Indo-Greeks' by the Oxford Univ. Press.
- Journal of the Numismatic Society of India Many articles principally Vol. XVII, Part II. Indo-Scythic mints. C.K.Jenkins.
- Numismatic notes and Monographs No.4 The coin types of the Saka-Pahlava kings of India. G.K.Jenkins and A.K.Narain.
- Sakas and Pahlavas. K.W.Dobbins. Due to be printed soon.
- Journal of the American Numismatic Society several papers. e.g. On Greeks and Sakas in India. Bachhofer 1941
- Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Many papers, see the catalogue.
- Numismatic Chronicle See above, also D.W.MacDowall, The dynasty of the later Indo-Parthians, 1965. Dobbins, Sanabares and the Gondophares dynasty. 1971.
- For illustrations of the coins apart from the above see the report by Curiel and Schlumberger Tresors monetaires d'Afghanistan. Paris 1953.
- There have been some large collections in sale catalogues, notably that of Major-General Haughton in 1958, Sotheby's. The Standard Catalogues are; Catalogue of the coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore Vol.I. Whitehead. Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Vol I.1906. Oxford. Catalogue of the Indian coins in the British Museum. Gardiner 1880.London. The first and last of these exist as modern re-prints.

R.C.SENIOR.

MAUES COIN TYPES.

INDO-SCYTHIANS part I

Shaded coins are copper. Legends omitted from most illustrations.



Type 1 Obverse Legend;

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ  
Reverse Legend; Rajatirajasa mahatasa Moasa

Obv. Zeus carrying long sceptre, standing to l. with r. arm outstretched.

Rev. Winged Nike to r. with wreath and palm.

Tetradrachms and drachms known.



Type 2 Unique in P.M.C.Lahore. Legends as on one.

Obv. Enthroned deity to r. with long sceptre in l. hand and r. arm outstretched.

Rev. Zeus with long sceptre standing to left with Nike on outstretched right hand.

drachm only.



Type 3 Legends as before.

Obv. Deity in Biga

Rev. Enthroned Zeus left with long sceptre.

Known in Tetradrachms and didrachm size and also square drachm (latter is unique in this Indo-Scythian series).



Type 4 Legend on reverse only - modelled on coin of Demetrios

Obv. In border of reels and pellets, elephants head to right with trunk upraised and bell round neck.

Rev. Caduceus and on either side; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ



Type 5 Legends as on number one.

Obv. Artemis radiate to r. with veil floating round her head.

Rev. Humped bull to left.



Type 6 Legends as on number one round three sides.

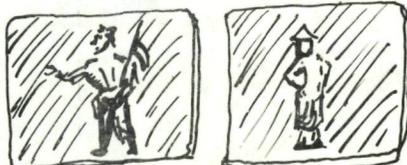
Obv. Lunar goddess with long sceptre standing to front between two star-like ornaments.

Rev. Winged Nike to left with wreath and palm.



Type 7 Legends as before.

Obv. Zeus with long sceptre in left hand to left on throne; right hand extended to a small radiate deity to left. Rev. City goddess with turreted crown std. to front, veil in r. hand, long sceptre in l.



Type 8 Legends as before.

Obv. Zeus as on No. 1

Rev. Male deity with pointed cap standing to front.



Type 9 Obverse leg. as reverse of type 4. Reverse legend; Maharajasa Moasa.

Obv. Apollo std. to front with arrow in r. bow in l.

Rev. Within dotted border, tripod lebes.



Type 10 Legends as on No. 1

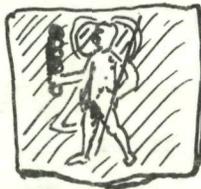
Obv. Poseidon standing to front with long trident in left hand and right foot resting on a small radiate figure underneath him, r. hand on knee.

Rev. Female figure to front between trees (possibly a Bacchante figure among vines) On smaller coins of this type, Poseidon's r. hand is outstretched.



Type 11 As last except that with r. hand he hurls thunderbolt at captive (not illustrated)

Type 12 Same but Poseidon grasps an object (a plume or palm branch) with his left hand which the small figure clings to.



Type 13 Legends as before.

Obv. Male deity striding to left with club in right hand. Long spear in left hand and surrounded by flowing draperies.

Rev. Goddess to right with flowing draperies.



Type 14 Legends as previously.

Obv. King on horseback to right with couched lance.

Rev. as on Type 6



Type 15 Obv. as last but king holds whip (as in the illustration)

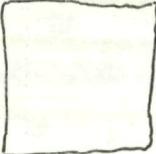
Rev. Goddess to right with flying draperies; long sceptre over left shoulder. DA MI in r. upper field. (Damijada, a satrap of Maues?)



Type 16 Legends as before.

Obv. In square pellet and reel border elephant with wreath in uplifted trunk running to right.

Rev. In square frame king to front seated cross-legged on raised cushion. Sword on lap?



Type 17

Obv. as last

Rev. Humped bull to right.



Type 18

Obv. Elephant walking to left with trunk down

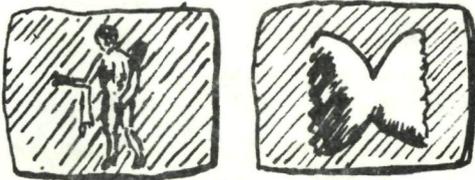
Rev. Similar to last but humped bull to left.



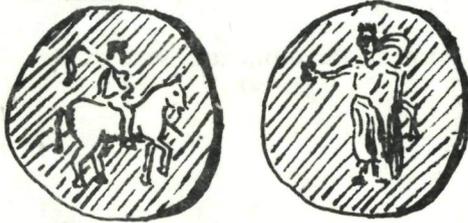
Type 19 Legends as on No. 9

Obv. Horse to right

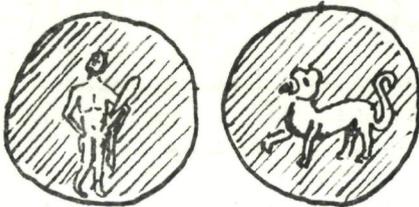
Rev. Bow in case.



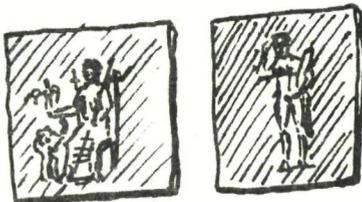
Type 20 Legends as on number I  
Obv. Male figure holding ankus  
Rev. Aegis



Type 21 Legends as on I  
Obv. King right on horseback, whip over shoulder and couched lance.  
Rev. Female figure facing diademed. Holds right a patera containing offerings. Left hand rests on wheel. Turreted crown on head.



Type 22 Legends as on I  
Obv. Heracles facing, holds in left hand a club and lion's skin.  
Rev. Maneless lion.



Type 23 Legends as on I  
Obv. Zeus Nikephoros enthroned, before him the forepart of an elephant with trunk upraised.  
Rev. Heracles facing, in left hand club and lion's skin, with right crowns himself?

Maues copper generally exists in three sizes, No. 9 for example also exists in the larger size.

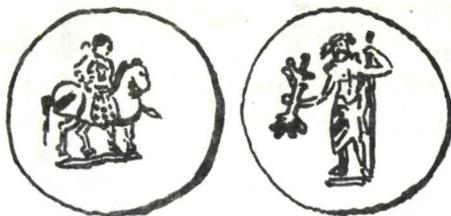
Most of Maues types are taken directly from those of the Indo-Greeks such as Antialkidas, Demetrios and Strato. The name DAMI appears on at least coin types I3, I5, and 2I. An inscription at Shahdaur inscribed probably during Azes' reign gives Damijada as a satrap of Maues and the conclusion that the word on the coins and the Satrap are connected is very enticing.

The silver coins are scarce and much forged, the copper is scarce too, especially in good condition, type 4 being by far the commonest type.

All the Sakas and Indo-Parthians struck exclusively in copper and silver.

#### VONONES WITH SPALAHORA

Legends Obv. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ



Rev. Maharajabhrata dhramikasa Spalahorasa  
Obv. King on horse right holding spear  
Rev. Zeus standing with thunderbolt in right hand sceptre in left. Drachms and Tetradrachms (D, T)



Legends as on silver  
Obv. Heracles standing with lion skin and club in left hand, crowning himself with right hand.  
Rev. Pallas standing left.

Both copper and silver are very scarce.

VONONES WITH SPALAGADAMA

OBV. legend as on coins of Vonones and Spalahora  
REV. Spalahoraputrasa dhramiasa Spalagadamasa

Both the silver drachms and tetradrachms have the same types as the previous silver of Vonones and Spalahora  
The copper is of the same types as previous. Both denominations, silver and copper are scarce.

SPALYRIS WITH SPALAGADAMA



OBV. legend ΣΠΑΛΥΡΙΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ  
ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ

REV. legend Spalahoraputrasa dhramiasa Spalagadamasa  
Obv. King on horse r. holding spear  
Rev. Heracles seated left on rock. scarce.

SPALIRISES

- Legends (a) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ  
 (b) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ  
 (c) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ  
 (d) Maharajabhrata dhramiasa Spalirisasa  
 (e) Maharajasa mahatakasa Spalirisasa

Type 1 Silver. Obverse and reverse as silver of Vonones with Spalahore but legends as above (a) and (d). Tetradrachms and drachms known  
Type 2 Silver. As type one but legends (b) and (e). Drachms only.



Type 3 Legends (c) and (e)  
Obv. King walking left, holding ankus in right hand, whip over shoulder and bow at side.  
Rev. Zeus enthroned.

A scarce coin but commoner than the previous few types.

SPALIRISES WITH AZES I

Legends on both types; Obv. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ  
Rev. Maharajasa Mahatakasa Ayasa

Type I Silver. As the previous type I. Tetradrachms and drachms.



Type 2  
Obv. King on horseback right holding whip over shoulder, holding out ankus(?).  
Rev. Bow and arrow.

The silver coins are rare, particularly the tetradrachms (as with all the Vonones group) and this last copper coin is excessively rare.

**AZES I**

- Legends; (a) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ  
 (b) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ  
 (c) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ  
 (d) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ  
 (e) Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa  
 (f) Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayasa

Silver



Type I  
 Obv. Zeus st. left. Transverse sceptre. (a)  
 Rev. Nike standing right. (e)

Tetradrachms and drachms



Type 2  
 Obv. King on horse r. holding spear - obverse of all the other types of Azes I..... (b)  
 Rev. Zeus l. st. right arm extended, transverse sceptre. (e)

Tetradrachms only



Type 3 Reverse. Nike standing facing. (e)  
 Obverse legend (a)

Illustrated in Cunningham, Coins of the Indo-Scythian, Saka and Kushanas. (Reprinted from NC 1888,90 and 92.)

Tetradrachms only



Type 4 Obverse legend (a)  
 Reverse Zeus Nikephoros standing left (f)

Tetradrachms only



Type 5 Obverse legend (b) Tetradrachm only  
 Reverse Zeus st. facing, thunderbolt in r. transverse sceptre. (e)

Type 6 As five but legends (a) and (e). Drachms only

Type 7 As five but legends (d) and (e). Drachms only



Type 8 Obv. legend (b)  
 Rev. Zeus facing, thunderbolt in r. upright sceptre (e)  
 Tetradrachms

Type 9 As eight but (c) and (e) slight style differences Tet.s.

Type 10 As eight but (a) and (e). Drachms only, also in style of type 9.



Type II  
 Obv. legend (b)  
 Rev. Pallas standing left, thunderbolt in r. shield on l. arm.(e)  
 Tetradrachms only

Type 12 As II but legends (a) and (e). Drachms only.

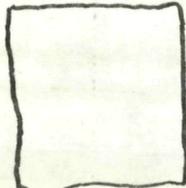


Type I3  
Obverse legend (a)  
Reverse Goddess st. l., palm in l., lamp in r. (e) Tet. and Dr.s.

Bronze.



Type I4  
Obv. Poseidon st. r. with foot on river god. r. hand on knee, trident in left. (a)  
Rev. Yakshi between vines (e)



Type I5 Obverse. Male deity moving left with club in right hand and trident in left. (a)  
Illustrated in Marshall, Taxila (Cambridge 1940) pl.239, 127-8



Type I6 King on horse holding spear (b)  
Reverse Humped bull right (e) In 3 sizes.



Type I7 Same but round and (a) on obverse.

Type I8 Obv. King on camel r. holding ankus (c)  
Rev. Humped bull r. with lowered head (e)



Type I9  
Obv. King on horse holding spear (a)  
Rev. Heracles seated l. on rock (e)



Type 20 Obv. Male figure standing with r. arm extended, palm in left. (a) Rev. Humped bull right (e)  
Illustrated in Cunningham VIII 5.

Type 21 Same but humped bull left.



Type 22 Obv. Hephaistos standing facing (a)  
Rev. Lion right. (e)

Illustrated in Cunningham, VI.7.



Type 23 Obv. King on horse holding spear (a)  
Rev. Heracles st. crowning himself (e)

Of the copper, types 14, 16, 18 and 19 are fairly common but the others are rare. Most of the silver is uncommon or rare except types 8-10.

AZES I WITH AZILISES

TYPES same as AZES I type I3 with Obv. Legend (a) and reverse Azilises legend (f)

AZILISES

- Legends; (a) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ  
 (b) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ  
 (c) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ  
 (d) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ  
 (e) Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa —————> ⲡⲧⲏⲗⲓ  
 (f) Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa  
 (g) Maharajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa

Silver



Type I King on horse right holding whip (a)  
Rev. City goddess standing, Zeus standing (e)

Tetradrachms and drachms known.



Type 2  
Obverse exactly as last.  
Reverse Zeus standing right (e)  
Tetradrachms and drachms known



Type 3  
Obverse exactly as type I  
Reverse Lakshmi on lotus between elephants on lotus leaves (e)  
Tetradrachms and drachms known.



Type 4  
Obverse Zeus Nikephoros standing left (a)  
Reverse Dioscuri on horseback right (e)  
Tetradrachms and drachms known



Type 5  
Obv. Zeus enthroned right holding Nike (a)  
Rev. Dioscuri on horseback r. as last (e)  
Tetradrachms and drachms known.



Type 6  
Obverse King on horseback holding whip as on I. (a)  
Reverse Dioscuri standing holding spears (e)  
Tetradrachms and drachms known.



Type 7  
Obv. King on horseback as I (a)  
Rev. One of the dioscuroi standing (e)  
Tetradrachms and drachms known



Type 8  
Obv. King on horseback holding whip as on I (a)  
Rev. City goddess armed, standing holding wreath and palm (e)  
Drachms only



Type 9  
Obv. King on horse back but holds spear as on coins of Azes I (b)  
Rev. City goddess standing left with palm and lamp. (f) T and D.s

Type 10 As last but legends (a) and (f). Tetradrachms and drachms  
Type 11 As last but legends (d) and (f). Tetradrachms only

Type 12 As last but goddess holds wreath, not lamp. Leg. (b) and (f)  
Tetradrachms and drachms. See Curiel and Schlumberger, Paris 1953.



Type 13  
Obv. King on horseback as on 9. (d). On drachms legend is (a).  
Rev. Pallas standing left, thunderbolt in right hand and shield extended. (f)  
Tetradrachms and drachms known.

The silver coins of Azilises are numismatic masterpieces and generally very rare. With these coins the Indo-Scythic coinage reaches its peak. The commonest coins by far are types 9, 10 and 11. It is generally true that the following copper coinage is scarce to rare despite the variety of types and none can be said to be common. All Azilises copper coins are square.



Type 14 Obv. King mounted holding spear (c)  
Rev. Bull left (without exergue line) (f)  
Type 15 Same but bull right

Type 16 Same but legends (a) and (f), bull right, with exergue line and a smaller size coin.

Type 17 As 16 but bull left. Variety has Obv. leg. (d).

Type 18 As type 15, legends (c) and (f) and a very small sized coin.



Type 19 Obv. As on 14, legend (c)  
Rev. Elephant right (g)



Type 20  
Obverse as on 19 but without spear (c)  
Reverse Heracles seated on rock facing left, holding club (g)



Type 21  
Obv. King standing right armed (a)  
Rev. Male deity ? standing right holding out wreath (e)



Type 22  
Obv. Elephant left (a)  
Rev. Bull left (e)

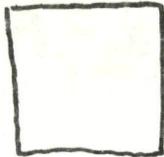
Type 23 Exactly same as 22 but bull and elephant right.



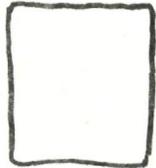
Type 24  
Obverse Hephaistos standing facing (a)  
Reverse Lion right (e)



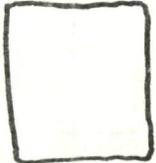
Type 25  
Obverse Heracles standing facing (a)  
Reverse Horse right (e) Illus. Cunningham VIII, 10.



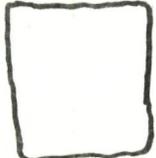
Type 26  
Obverse Male figure standing facing holding whip (?)  
Reverse Lion right (?)  
Illustrated in Journal Asiatic Soc. Bengal 1835 XXI, 7.



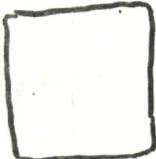
Type 27  
Obverse Indra on elephant facing, flanked by other elephants (a)  
Reverse Goddess st. l. holding lamp and palm. (e) In B.M.



Type 28  
Obv. City goddess enthroned right (a)  
Rev. Male deity as on next but l. (e)  
Marshall, Taxila 1955. pl. 240, 165.



Type 29  
Obv. Male deity holding club and Nike, st. r. (a)  
Rev. Goddess standing right with lamp. (e)  
In the B.M.



Type 30

As with previous copper coins some of the above are known in more than one size.

#### AZILISES WITH AZES II

- Legends (a) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ  
(b) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ  
(c) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ..... ΜΗΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ (sic!)  
(d) Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa

#### Silver

Type I Obverse King on horse right holding spear (a) Tetradrachm only  
Reverse Pallas left with thunderbolt and shield (d) as Azilises I3.  
Illustrated in Cunningham VII A2.



Type 2 Drachm only  
Obv. King on horse right holding whip (c)  
Rev. Zeus Nikephoros left (d)

## AZILISES WITH AZES II cont.

Bronze

Type I Obverse and reverse as Azilises type 25 Obv. leg.(b), rev.leg. (d)

## AZES II

Legends

- (a) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ  
 (b) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ  
 (c) Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa  
 (d) Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayasa  
 (e) Maharajasa mahatasa dhramiasa rajadirajasa Ayasa

Silver



## Type I

Obv. King on horse holding whip as on Azilises type I (a) :

Reverse Zeus Nikephoros standing left (c)

Tetradrachms and drachms known, degenerate into base silver with corrupt legends and a reduction in size.



## Type 2

Obv. As on I but legend (b)

Rev. Poseidon standing r. with trident tipped sceptre (c)

Tetradrachms and drachms



## Type 3

Obv. As on 2 leg.(b) on tetradrachms but (a) on drachms.

Rev. Pallas standing left, right arm extended, shield on left shoulder. (c)

Tetradrachms and drachms



## Type 4

Obverse As on I Legend (b) on tetradrachms but (a) on drachms.

Reverse Pallas standing facing, crowning herself with the r., shield on left shoulder, transverse spear. (c)

Tetradrachms and drachms



## Type 5

Obverse As on I (b)

Reverse Pallas standing right, right arm extended, shield on left shoulder, transverse spear. (c)

Tetradrachms and drachms

Type 6 Exactly as 5 but Pallas's r. arm at side. Tetradrachms and drachms



## Type 7

Obverse As on I but legend (?)

Reverse As on 5 but legend (d) Tetradrachms only. Late, base issue



## Type 8

Obverse As on the last, in front , a kushan symbol.

Reverse City goddess left with cornucopiae

Late base issue, probably of the Kushan period

The Zeus type tetradrachms and drachms are very common. Type 7 is common also. Only type two can be said to be fairly scarce. Type 8 is scarce.

AZES II continued.

Bronze



Type 1 Obv. Bull right (b)  
Rev. Lion right (c) In three sizes

Type 2 As last but square and medium sized

Type 3 As two but small and Obv. Lion (a)  
Rev. Bull (c)



Type 4  
Obv. Elephant right (b)  
Rev. Bull right (as on type I obv.) (c) In three sizes

Type 5 Same but very small and square. Legends as follows;  
Obv. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ  
Rev. Maharajasa mahatasa Ayasa



Type 6  
Obv. King seated on cushions. In right hand ankus, sword across body. (a)  
Rev. Hermes standing left. (c) Known in 3 sizes.

Type 7 As 6 but square and small



Type 8 City goddess enthroned left (b)  
Rev. Hermes standing left as last but variation in style (c)

These first four illustrated types are reasonably common.

Type 9 Obverse as the obverse of 6  
Reverse Pallas standing facing (c) Large round and very rare. In B.M.

Type 10 Obverse King on horse holding whip (b)  
Reverse Exactly as on 9 Medium sized and square - very rare.  
Illustrated in J.A.S.B. 1897 Pl.I.2.

Type 11 Obverse as 10 Medium sized and square. Very rare  
Reverse Zeus Nikephoros left (c) Illus. in J.A.S.B.Num. Suppl.XIV  
pl 34,15.



Type 12  
Obv. Lakshmi standing with flower in r. (b)  
Rev. Bull right (c) Scarce



Type 13  
Obv. Lion right Legend (?)  
Rev. City goddess standing left (c) Rare



Type 14  
Obv. Hermes standing left (a)  
Rev. As on 13 Rare



Type 15  
Obv. King on horse right holding whip, in front   
Rev. Lion right. Probably issued by Kushanas with silver type 8.