

ANNOTATED STUDIES OF NUMISMATIC INTEREST PUBLISHED BY THE  
" E A S T   A N D   W E S T " - QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE ISTITUTO  
ITALIANO PER IL MEDIO E L'ESTREMO ORIENTE (ISMEO) - Director:  
Prof. Giuseppe Tucci - Direction: Via Merulana, 248 - 00185, ROMA.

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FROM YEAR I - No 1 - APRIL 1950 TO YEAR V - No 4 - JANUARY 1955:

No studies of numismatic interest.

YEAR VI - No 3 - OCTOBER 1955:

1) K. Enoki - THE ORIGIN OF THE WHITE HUNS OR HEPHTHALITES -  
pp. 231-237.

Although have no coins illustrated or numismatic direct implements, this study is of general interest also for the numismatist. Having studied a large number of Hephthalite coins the prof. R. Ghirshman has stated in his great work "LES CHIONITES-HEPHTHALITES" (Cairo, 1948) that their original habitat was in Chinese Turkestan but does not explain in detail why he places it in this large country. Prof. Enoki developed his opinion based on the skeptical analysis of the events recorded by the Toba-Wei and Liang dynastic histories. Prof. Ghirshman has studied the inscriptions of the Hephthalite coins which he has deciphered as EPTLA SHAHO HIO(NO), which in his opinion means "HEPHTHAL, KING OF THE CHION PEOPLE". He explains that Chion was the name of the Hephthalite people "...and Hephthal the name of their king, but I am rather of the opinion that these inscriptions, if prof. Ghirshman has read them correctly, should be considered as claiming for the Hephthalite people a Hun origin, or else boasting of Hephthalite conquests in Sogdiana, where the Chions formerly reigned, and also their conquests over other tribes..." (K. Enoki). The Hephthalite did not originally come from the Altai region beyond Sogdiana, but from the neighbourhood of Tokharistan. More precisely their origin should be sought in a country called HIMATALA according to the Chinese pilgrim, Hsüang-tsang (629 A.D.), at the east of Tokharistan, on the upper Oxus, or in the Hindukush mountains. Otherwise Prof. F. Altheim (see: "ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND THE AVESTA" - in "East & West" - October 1957) states: "...Thus most of these (people) are ŚAKA tribes. It follows that the Śaka dialect of the so-called Hephthalite fragments (see: O. Hansen in F. Altheim, "AUS SPÄTANTIKE UND CHRISTENTUM", p.85 f; LA PAROLA DEL PASSATO, 20 (1961), pp.361 ff.) and of the legends on the Hephthalite coins (see: R. Ghirshman - LES CHIONITES-HEPHTHALITES (1948); cf. O. Hansen in F. Altheim, Op.cit. pp.79 f.) cannot be separated from those tribes. The Hephthalite themselves were of Turkish (Hunnic) stock and Turkish language (see: F. Altheim, Op.cit. p.104 f.; Altheim-Stiehl, EIN ASIATISCHER STAAT, 1(1954), pp.273 f. - K. Enoki, in TŌYŌ GAKUHŌ, 28,4,1 and SHIGAKU ZASSHI, 64(1955), 8, p.31f. is still written without knowledge of our construction and of our new material). But after their invasion of Sogdiana and Bactria they

became quickly iranised (see: Altheim-Stiehl, Op.cit. pp.227 f.; 279 f.)....".

YEAR VII - No 1 - APRIL 1956:

2) (Prof. Giuseppe Tucci) - In the Library: Senarat Paranavitana, Archaeological Commissioner of Ceylon - EPIGRAPHIA ZEYLANICA - Vol.V - Oxford 1955, S. Paranavitana Editor.....at page 102. Prof. Tucci relates briefly on a fascicle of great importance for the Singhalese History and Epigraphy because a long study is dedicated to the TĀMGODAVIHĀRA PILLAR INSCRIPTION that gives occasion to the Author to discuss in an Appendix and to revise the Chronology of the Ceylon kings from Mahāsena to Mahinda V (A.D.275-1029).

YEAR VII - No 3 - OCTOBER 1956:

3) Mario Bussagli - INDIAN EVENTS IN TROGUS POMPEIUS: SEARCH FOR A LOST SOURCE - pp. 229-242.

A detailed study on Indian Chronology from the "PROLOGI" to the 44 books of the "HISTORiarum PHILIPPICARUM" with the "EPITOME" of M. Junianus Justinus. Trogus referred in them to the epilogue of the displacement westwards of that group of nomads referred to in Chinese sources as the Yüeh-chih; from these came the dynasties of the Kusāna ("Reges Thocarorum Asiani"). The expression "interitus que Saraucarum", could it be reliably dated, would provide very important data on a page of History (and a numismatic history) that is indeed veiled in mystery and that relates to the Śaka dynasties in North-West India, the complex questions closely connected with the Indo-European civilisation of the Tarim's Basin, the fall of the Indo-Greek kingdoms of Bactriana and the history of a large part of those areas referred to in the Chinese sources as "the Countries of the West". Trogus also speak on the origins of the dynasty and the empire of the Maurya, as seen in the person of the founder, Candragupta (called Sandrocottus) placing its final incorporation in 317 instead of 312 B.C. as commonly accepted (See: Tarn - THE GREEKS IN BACTRIA AND INDIA; pp.46-47 et passim). And this would give us a new and different Jainas tradition.

YEAR VIII - No 1 - APRIL 1957:

4) Alberto Simonetta - AN ESSAY ON THE SO-CALLED "INDO-GREEK"  
COINAGE - pp. 44-66.

Detailed attempt of a general re-examination of the historical knowledges and numismatic evidences on the "Indo-Greek" coinage beginning with the INDO-PARTIAN COINAGE from the time of the alleged Bactrian coins of Mithridates I° of Parthia to Gondophares II°, with 4 plates of coins and 6 tables of monograms, symbols, dynastic and genealogical data, as follows: PLATE I, Prakrit and Pahlavi inscriptions quoted among the text; List of Indo-Parthian Kings and approximately contemporary kings and kinglets of other dynasties (vassals, joint kings, strategos and satraps); PLATE II, with eight coins reproduced twice the natural size (Bronze of Orodes I overstruck on a coin of Mithridates II, from Susa; probably other same type, worn; bronze of Orodes I overstruck on Gotarzes I, from Susa; bronze drachm of Gondophares II with his name in Pahlavi; bronze of Sata-vastra (?), from Afghanistan; three bronzes of the new king "Dajapataira", from Afghanistan); PLATE III, with three coins reproduced twice the natural size (bronze of Pakores overstruck on "Soter megas" and bronze tetradrachms of Sasan in which the word "Goridhrumiasa" is legible); PLATE IV, with 28 Indo-Parthian coins from Seistan. All the known types and varieties reproduced in actual size. (Coins No 1 to 15 are in silver and attributed to Orthagnes, Gondophares I, Abdagases, Pakores(?), Sanabares I. Coins No 16 to 28 are in bronze and attributed to Sanabares II and Gondophares II); TABLE I. with a list of 314 monograms, and one symbol, used by the Greek suzerains; TABLE II. with the coupling of monogram's numbers and the name of the rulers who used each of them on their coins; TABLES III.-IV., known couples of monogram's numbers, which appear occasionally together on the coins and relative groupements. Joined: geographical and dynastic analysis of the mint's monogram for: BACTRA, THE KABUL VALLEY, ARACHOSIA, TAXILA, BUCEPHALA; TABLE V., summary of the monograms used at least for some time by the various mints:

YEAR VIII - No 2 - JULY 1957:

5) Franz Altheim and Ruth Stiehl - ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND THE  
AVESTA - pp. 123-135.

Geographical, historical and lexical study of the Greek influence on the Avestan language and literature with some numismatic references.

YEAR VIII - No 3 - OCTOBER 1957:

6) Alessio Bombaci - GHAZNI - pp. 247-259.

Geographical, historical and toponomical survey of the Afghan town from the Achaemenian conquest to the old Islamic times, with some numismatic references, a detailed bibliography and one simplified map of the region. Prof. Bombaci also states: "...Some sources of a later age make mention in Arachosia of an ALEXANDROPOLIS, which would seem to have been the Capital (by Isidore of Charax) or of an ALEXANDRIA (Ptolemy; Stephanus), probably both the same city.

7) T. A. Trofimova - PALAEOANTHROPOLOGICAL REMAINS COMING FROM THE TERRITORY OF ANCIENT KOREZM - pp. 283-302.

Palaeoanthropological study of prehistoric and historic times human skulls with physiognomic reconstructions and some comparisons with the effigies of the Choresmian "kings" on the coins unearthed at Kastalski and Toprak-kala, "...most of whom have faces of the Europoid type with prominent noses, and thick beard and moustaches. (Fig. 12/a,b,c: coins of the "anonymous king", the "king" AFRIG and the "king" ARTAMOUKH). In another group of coins other anthropological feature can be noted. The face of the "kings" is low, the nose less prominent, with a high base and the cartilaginous part thick. These figures may be compared to the representatives of the Indo-Dravidian groups. (Fig.13/a,b: coins of the "king" SHASHUFAR or CHAUCHAFAR and the "king" ABDALLAH)".

NEW SERIES - VOL.9 - No 3 - SEPTEMBER 1958:

8) Alberto Simonetta - A NEW ESSAY ON THE INDO-GREEKS, THE SAKAS AND THE PAHLAVAS - with one map and one plate of coins - pp.154-183. Important additional contributions to the previous essay (1957) based on a short (and negative) analysis of the book: Allouche-Le Page, "L'ART MONÉTAIRE DES ROYAUMES BACTRIENS" and historical and numismatic data comparison with the book of A.K. Narain, THE INDO-GREEKS. It is a very detailed sketch for a reconstruction of the Indo-Greek, Saka and Pahlava history, basically from numismatic sources, as a better tentative and to some extent as an alternative to Narain's and Tarn's attempts. In Appendix: I) Table of 335 Greek monograms found on Indo-Greek, Saka and Pahlava coins; II) List of the kings using the monograms; III) List of the couplings of monograms known from Indo-Greek and Saka coins; IV) Groups of monograms connected and belonging from the same mint; V) "Pilot monograms" table for attribution to the mint of Bactra of some basic Attic type coins; VI) "Pilot monograms" table based both on coins of Attic type and on bilingual coins by the same ruler; VII) Monograms belonging from the mint of Alexandria Arachosiae; VIII) Same, from the mint of Alexandropolis; IX) Same, from the mint of Taxila; X) Same, from the mint of Bucephala; XI) Table of monograms with unattributed location; XII) Tentative chronology and Relationships of the Dynasts, from Diodotus I (245-236 B.C.) to Gondophares II (70-72 A.D.). Upon the coin's plate: 1) Imitation of drachm of Mithridates II; 2) Countermarked drachm of Sinatruces, with c/mk. reading OTANNHΣ; 3,4) Countermarked drachms of Phraates III, same c/mk. as No 2; 5) Countermarked imitation as No 3 and 4 but different c/mk.; 6) Countermarked imitation of drachm of Orodes II; 7 to 15) Countermarked drachms and imitations of drachms of Phraates IV; 16) Drachm of Tanlismaidates and Raggodeme; 17,18) Countermarked drachms of Tanlismaidates and Raggodeme.

NEW SERIES - VOL.10 - Nos 1 & 2 - MARCH-JUNE 1959:

9) (Prof. K.C. Ojha, University of Allahabad) - Book's Review: A. K. Narain - THE INDO-GREEKS - (Banaras, Hindu University, published by Oxford University Press, 1957, pp.XVI-201, with three maps and six plates).....pp.117-121. The reviewer advances some relevant critical emendations both to the political and the numismatic history concern of the Narain's book.

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NEW SERIES - VOL. 10 - No 4 - DECEMBER 1959:

10) Franz Altheim and Ruth Stiehl - THE GREEK-ARAMAIC BILIN-  
GUAL INSCRIPTION OF KANDAHĀR AND ITS PHILOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE -  
pp. 243-260.

Philological study of the Aramaic version of the Aśoka's edict  
with short references to the inscriptions on coins of the Per-  
sian kinglet Frātadāra (2nd Century B.C.) and the Soghdian coins  
with "kbst MLK'", in "Additions"/4 (pp.254-255).

11) (Prof. Giuseppe Tucci) - Book Review: C.C.Das Gupta -  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KHAROSTHĪ SCRIPT ( Calcutta, Mukhopadhyay,  
1958, pp.XVI+469) - at page 290.

Short presentation of an important work that superseded any previous  
attempt and will prove of great use to the Indian numismatic scho-  
lars and collectors. "...Inscriptions and coins have been used, al-  
though the chronology of these documents is not always absolutely  
certain, in the main a relative chronology can be established with  
some degree of accuracy. The modifications which the letters under-  
went are carefully studied. The treatment of the subject has been  
divided into various chapters each dedicated to a special group of  
documents; Aśoka, Negama coins, Indo-Bactrian period, Tribal coins,  
Indo-Scythian period, Indo-Parthians, Kadphises I and II, the great  
Kuṣāṇa, and the later Kuṣāṇas, the Khotanese Dharmapada Document No  
661, Pepiye, Tajaka and Amgoka, Maheri, etc."(G.Tucci).

NEW SERIES - VOL. 11 - Nos 2 & 3 - JUNE-SEPTEMBER 1960:

12) (Gustav Glaesser) - Book Review: Franz Altheim - GESCHICHTE  
DER HUNNEN - VOL.1°: VON DEN ANFÄNGEN BIS ZUM EINBRUCH IN EUROPA  
(From the origins to the invasion of Europe) - with contributions  
by Robert Göbl, Hans-Wilhelm Haussig, Ruth Stiehl, Erika Trautmann-Neh-  
ring - (Berlin, Walter De Gruyter & Co., 1959 - pp.VIII+463; 16 il-  
lustrations) - pp.191-196.

A very enlarged "History of the Huns" created and organized as a  
kind of trilogy to substitute a work dedicated to the same subject  
which the Author published about ten years ago in German and French.  
"...Numerous numismatical data have been used by the Author and his  
collaborators"(G. Glaesser).

NEW SERIES - VOL.12 - Nos 2 & 3 - JUNE-SEPTEMBER 1961:

13) (Gustav Glaesser) - Book Review: Franz Altheim - GESCHICHTE  
DER HUNNEN - VOL.2°: DIE HEPHTHALITEN IN IRAN - in collaboration with  
Ruth Stiehl. Contributions by Zelik I. Jampolski, Eugen Lozovan, Feo-  
dora princess of Saxony-Meiningen, Erika Trautmann-Nehring - (Berlin,  
Walter De Gruyter & Co., 1960 - pp.VIII+329; 7 illustrations) -  
pp. 186-188.

This second volume is devoted entirely to the complex problems connected with the Hephthalites' presence in Iran, on the basis of the theory set forth by the Author in the first volume according to which the ethnic genesis of the Huns must have occurred, under the Hephthalites' leadership, in the north-eastern part of Iran. Particular importance is given to historical information provided by Ethiopian sources which until now have never been consulted on the subject (the Chronicle of Bishop Iohannes of Nikiu, compiled towards the end of the Seventh Century but preserved only in the Ethiopian translation). With some numismatic references.

NEW SERIES - VOL.12 - No 4 - DECEMBER 1961:

14) Luciano Petech - THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE EARLY INSCRIPTIONS OF NEPAL - pp. 227-232.

The chronology of the Nepalese inscriptions earlier than the Newari Samvat of 879-880 A.D. is a problem that has often exercised the ingenuity of scholars during the last seventy years. Mr. Petech gives us a summary of the proposed solutions and offers a simple solution, coming from a chronological list known both to the Indian and the Tibetan traditions (the astronomical work "Sumatitantra" and the Sa-Skya Pan-c'en chronological calculations). According to Mr. Petech, Mānadeva and Guṇakāmadeva must have been the kings who issued the Mānāṅka and Guṇāṅka coins (as suggested already by Sanakar and by Jayaswal) placed by D.W. Mac Dowall (See: THE COINAGE OF ANCIENT NEPAL, in "J.N.S.I.", XXI (1960), pp. 39-53) after those of Aṃsuvarman and Jisṇugupta (Op.cit., pp. 42 and 45).

NEW SERIES - VOL.13 - No 1 - MARCH 1962:

15) Umberto Scerrato - ON A SILVER COIN OF TRAIANUS DECIUS FROM AFGHANISTAN - pp. 17-23.

An "antoninianus", or double denarius, of the Roman emperor Traianus Decius (249-251 A.D.) found during a visit to the Bazaar of Kabul, with VDERITAS instead of VBERITAS (variant to Cohen No 105. See: "Description Historique des Monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain", Paris-London 1885 - Vol.V at page 196). Probably the first "antoninianus" found in Afghanistan of which one can give definite news and brought to the Bazaar by a farmer from the outskirts of Charikar, who found it in the area of the famous Begrām-Kāpīśī <sup>town</sup>, placed on an important branch of the "silk route" which led from Bactra to Taxila. Short list of Roman and Byzantine coins found in Afghanistan and in Central Asia, from Charles Masson's time with two maps (showing the geographical distribution of Roman <sup>coins</sup> in Afghanistan, Pakistan, India & Ceylon and the trade distribution of Roman coins in Afghanistan). Bibliographical Notes with various and detailed references to Roman and Byzantine coins also found in India, China and Indochina (and Kushāna coins found in Ethiopia). With one statistical table of the hoards and single findings of Roman coins in Afghanistan & Pakistan from the 1st Century B.C. to the 5th Century A.D. and two enlarged photographs (Obverse and Reverse) of the described "antoninianus".

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16) S.N. Mukherjee - THE TRADITION OF RĀMA GUPTA AND THE INDIAN NATIONALIST HISTORIANS - pp. 49-52.

Since 1923 when a fragmentary drama called DEVICANDRAGUPTAM was discovered by Lévy and Sarasvatī, historians have debated about the historicity of Rāma Gupta. The opinion of the Author is that the tradition whose story was the central theme of the drama should be treated as part of the Vikram tradition of the conquest of Ujjain by king Vikramāditya from the Śakas. Prof. Mukherjee states: "...The historicity of Rāma Gupta is further attested by some copper coins found in the Malwa area, which bear the legend RĀMA GUPTA in the normal Gupta script except for the rather archaic "ukar" after the letter "ga" (Cf. "Journal of the Numismatic Society of India", Vol. XII, p. 193). Even if some of the coins bear the legend Rāma-gupta as Dr. Narain holds I do not find any reason to believe that there was another Gupta family contemporary to the imperial Guptas". So it is clear that the tradition of Rāma Gupta cannot be rejected as mere folklore, or a fictional motif used by poets.

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NEW SERIES - VOL. 13 - Nos 2 & 3 - JUNE-SEPTEMBER 1962:

17) Robert Göbl - ZEGOMONOKO - pp. 207-212.

Sasanian drachms of the 5th and 6th centuries show often a countermark struck three times on the rim of the coin, outside the die. This countermark has been read in the different ways by Ghirshman, Drouin, Specht, Junker, Hansen and Humbach. The new reading will be proposed on the basis of real palaeographic data and will be accompanied by a proper historical comment. The script is the continuation of the Greek-Bactrian script, which is derived from the Greek and shows a development already on the Kusāna coins. Its provisional ending stage with a clear transition to cursive can be found on the so-called Kusāno-Sasanian scyphate coins. The chronological setting is around 400 A.D. because about that time the Kusāno-Sasanian coins ceased to be struck (last king: Bahrān IV, 388-399). Local variants of the alphabet without a doubt came into being, and of these a form-district is here represented. In any case, this chronological setting of c. 400 A.D. is the nearest to our countermarks from the point of view of development, and must serve as a starting point. A survey of the extent of the countermarked Sasanian drachms of the rulers Balāš, Kavād I and Xusrō I (no overstrike on Hephthalite drachms or other contemporary coins is known) shows that the countermark, in all its slightly varying forms (nine different variants, as Fig. 1), belong to one and the same period. Accordingly, Dr. Göbl read ZEGOMONOKO and his colleague Dr. Zürcher of the Sinological Institute of the University of Leyden has recognized the ruler SSE-KIN-MO-HAN-KHAN, an Eastern Turk'Qaghan quoted by the Chinese sources "Chou-shu" (c. 629 A.D.) and "Pei-shih" (659 A.D.). Because the Eastern Turks developed no coinage, the countermarked drachms could be part of a Sasanian cash payment to the Turks, which the latter in their own fashion incorporated into the currency of the conquered territories by countermarking.