

deeper than the rest in the Early Śaka stratum IV. The deposits in which the various pieces were found were as follows:

- Block D. Deposit Sk. '26-4,081. Nos. 1, 2, 4, *a, b*, 5, *a-c*, 7, *a-e*, 8, *a-c*,  
9, *a, b*, 10, *a*, 12, *a-e*, 13, 17, *a, b*, 18, 19, 20, *a, b*.
- Block E. Deposit A = Sk. '30-382. Nos. 6, 15.  
Deposit B = Sk. '13-194. Nos. 16, 21, 22.
- Block D'. Deposit D = Sk. '29-1,362. Nos. 11, 12, *f*.  
Deposit E = Sk. '19-933. Nos. 14, *a, b*.
- Block F'. Deposit Sk. '29-2,278. No. 3.
- Block G'. Deposit Sk. '28-2,068. Nos. 10, *b, c*.

### CLASS I. *Jugs* (nos. 1, 2)

#### Type *a*:

1. Sk. '26-4,081/14; Block D; sq. 58.47'; stratum III. For the details of the hoard in which this jug and nos. 2, 4, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 17-20 were found, see *supra*, pp. 156-7. Plain jug of silver with flat-bottom, flared mouth and small ring-handle attached to the neck. Height 5 in. Cf. p. 156 (16) *supra*; and for handled jugs, 'Pottery', ch. 23, Class XIII; 'Copper and Bronze', ch. 28, Class XIII. (Pls. 187, no. 1; 188, no. 1.)

#### Type *b*:

2. Sk. '26-4,081/13. From same hoard as no. 1 (*q.v.*). Silver *askos* with trumpet base and handle of knotted wire terminating in vine leaves. Length 7.87 in. The handle is attached by rivets. Inscription in Kharoshthī round neck: *Ka 100 20 20 20 20 10 1 Maharaja(bhrata Maṇigula) sa putrasa Jihonikasa Chukhsasa Kshatrapasa* = 'Year 191. Of Jihonika, the Satrap of Chukhsa, son of (Maṇigula, brother) of the Great King.' Cf. p. 156 (17) *supra*.

The form is typical of the first century B.C. to first century A.D. work. Cf. Spinazzola, *Arti decorativi di Pompei*, Pl. 277, and (in enamelled pottery) Brit. Mus. K 15 and K 26. For vine ornament on silver wine vessels, cf. Schreiber, *Alexandrinische Toreutik*, figs. 119-22. The trumpet base appears to be a local peculiarity (cf. the bowls nos. 8, *a-c infra*), but it occurs in Sasanian metalwork, probably derived from Parthian and perhaps ultimately from Achaemenid prototypes. Cf. Sarre, *Kunst des alten Persien*, Pls. CXX, CXXVIII, CXXXV, etc. The genitive *Jihonikasa* is probably to be understood in an absolute sense, as implying that the date was 'during the reign of' Jihonika (Zeionises), but it may be possessive, implying, as in nos. 7, 10, etc., that the *askos* was the property of Jihonika. Cf. *A.S.R.* (1926), Pl. XXVII, 1 and p. 114, no. 3; and for inscription, *C.I.I.* II, pt. 1, p. 82, and Pl. XVI, *a, b, c, d*. For inscriptions on Graeco-Roman silverware, cf. Schreiber, *op. cit.* pp. 380-400. (Pls. 187, no. 2; 188, no. 2.)

CLASS II. *Aryballoi or scent-flasks* (nos. 3, 4). Cf. 'Pottery', ch. 23, Class III; 'Stone', ch. 25, Class XII; 'Copper and Bronze', ch. 28, Class VI

3. Sk. '29-2,278/1; Block F'; sq. 96.81'; stratum II. Long-necked scent-flasks or *aryballoi* of silver, provided with a lid. Height 4.75 in. The lid is fastened to a ring round the neck by means of a chain, some of the links of which are missing. The bottom is decorated with incised concentric circles. For this and other articles found with it in Block F', see p. 182 *supra*. (Pls. 187, no. 3; 188, no. 3.)

4, *a, b*. Sk. '26-4,081/17. From same hoard as no. 1 (*q.v.*). Two *aryballoi* of silver: height 2.5 in. The lids are attached to the neck by a chain and ring. Cf. p. 157 (18) *supra*; *A.S.R.* (1926), p. 114, no. 4 and Pl. XXVII, 2. (Pls. 187, no. 4; 188, no. 4.)

CLASS III. *Goblets* (no. 5, *a-c*). Cf. 'Pottery', ch. 23, Class XIV, *c*; 'Stone', ch. 25, Class XIII; 'Copper and Bronze', ch. 28, Class XIV

5, *a-c*. Sk. '26-4,081/15. From same hoard as no. 1 (*q.v.*). Three silver goblets with carinated and fluted bodies. Heights 5.25, 6.12 and 7 in. Cf. p. 157 (19) *supra*.

Many examples of this type of goblet, made of copper, bronze, and earthenware, have been found at Taxila. ('Copper and Bronze', nos. 272, 273, Pl. 174; 'Pottery', no. 91, Pl. 124.) The shape may have been affected by the Hellenistic *kantharos*, though without the handles; but it seems rather to have been derived from the prehistoric earthenware beaker with pointed bottom.

In all these metal goblets the bases are much too small for the size and weight of the vessel. Seemingly, the beverage was meant to be drunk at one draught. For the horizontal fluting, cf. the gold bowl from the Oxus treasure figured in Dalton, *The Treasure of the Oxus*, no. 17, Pl. VII, and the *rhyton* from Erzinjan in Armenia (*ibid.* no. 178, Pl. XXII). (Pls. 187, no. 5, *a, b*; 188, no. 5, *a, b*.)

CLASS IV. *Bowls and cups* (nos. 6-9). Cf. 'Pottery', ch. 23, Class XV, *d*; 'Stone', ch. 25, Class X; 'Copper and Bronze', ch. 28, Class XII

Type *a*. *Bowls with rounded bottoms and with or without flared mouths*.

6. Sk. '30-382/1; Block E; sq. 67.66'; stratum III. From same find as no. 15 *infra*. Silver bowl with round bottom, flared mouth and cordon moulding round middle. Diam. 4.56 in. Thick metal. For the shape, cf. 'Pottery', nos. 105, 106; Dalton, *The Treasure of the Oxus*, no. 18 (p. 82) and no. 180 (p. 120) and *Compte Rendu* (1880), p. 223; Atlas, Pl. III, fig. 5. See also p. 162, nos. 19, 20 *supra*. (Pl. 187, no. 6.)

7, *a-e*. Sk. '26-4,081/24. From same hoard as no. 1 (*q.v.*). Five shallow bowls of silver with round bottoms. Two of them bear the same inscription in Kharoshthī, viz.: *Theūtara(y)a Thavaraputras(y)a* = 'Of Theodorus, the son of Thavara.' Cf. p. 157 (20) *supra*; *C.I.I.* II, pt. I, p. 97 (nos. 1, 2) and Pl. XIX, nos. 1, 2; *A.S.R.* (1926), p. 115, no. 13. (Pls. 187, no. 7, *a, b*; 188, no. 7, *a, b*.)

Type *b*. *Bowls with low standard bases*. Of the Greek *kylix* pattern, but without handles.

8, *a-c*. Sk. '26-4,081/23; stratum III. From same hoard as no. 1 (*q.v.*). Three circular silver bowls with shallow trumpet base soldered to bottom. Diam. 7.75 and 7.87 in. Cf. p. 157 (21) *supra*; *A.S.R.* (1926), p. 115, no. 11; Pl. XXVII, 9. (Pls. 187, no. 8; 188, no. 8.)

9, *a, b*. Sk. '26-4,081/26; stratum III. From same hoard as no. 1 (*q.v.*). Two silver cups with shallow base. Diam. 3.87 in. Cf. p. 157 (22) *supra*; *A.S.R.* (1926), p. 114, no. 6 and Pl. XXVII, 4. (Pls. 187, no. 9; 188, no. 9.)

CLASS V. *Dishes and plates* (nos. 10-12). Cf. 'Pottery', ch. 23, Class XVI; 'Stone', ch. 25, Classes VII, VIII; 'Copper and Bronze', ch. 28, Class XVII

10. Sk. '26-4,081/21. From same hoard as no. 1 (*q.v.*). Round silver dish with raised boss in centre, terminating in knob and surrounded by six incised concentric circles. Diam. 8.75 in.; weight 7505.3 gr. Inscription in Kharoshthī on body: *Mimjukritasa sa 20 10 dha 2* = '(Property) of Mimjukrita: 30 staters, 2 drachms.' Cf. p. 157 (23) *supra*. This vessel is a much stylised version of the familiar Greek *phiale mesomphalos*, which was most popular in the third and second centuries B.C. Two similar dishes of silver (10, *b, c*) were found in Block G', House III in Sirkap (Sk. '28-2,068; sq. 101.86'; diam. 12.5 and 12.75 in. respectively) along with a coin of Zeionises, but without any inscription. Cf. *A.S.R.* (1928), p. 58, no. 71 and Pl. XXII, 6. Three similar dishes of copper, and others of terra-cotta and stone have also been unearthed on

the same site. Cf. 'Copper and Bronze', ch. 28, no. 289; 'Pottery', ch. 23, no. 109; and 'Stone Objects', ch. 25, nos. 39, 40. See *A.S.R.* (1926), p. 115, no. 12 and Pl. xxvii, 10; and, for the inscriptions, *C.I.I.* vol. II, pt. 1, pp. 99 (4) and Pl. xix-4. (Pls. 187, no. 10; 188, no. 10.)

11. Sk. '29-1,362/4; Block D'; sq. 62.113'; stratum III. Silver saucer with flat base, carinated sides and everted rim. Diam. 6.12 in.; weight 2603.7 gr.; on base, concentric countersunk circles and between them inscription in Kharoshthī: *Aśpavarmasa strategasa Sa* 10. 1. *Dra* 2. *O* 2. = 'Of Aśpavarma, the *strategos*. 11 staters, 2 drachms, 2 obols.' For the shape, cf. 'Pottery', no. 107. Aśpavarma, son of Indravarma, was '*strategos*' during the reigns of Azes II and Gondophares. He was succeeded by his 'nephew' Sasas, but not in the office of *strategos*. The title *strategos* was inherited by the Śakas and Parthians from the Seleucid Empire. What precisely the title implied is uncertain. In the *Cambridge History of India* it is translated 'commander-in-chief'; by others it has been interpreted as the equivalent of satrap. That it implied something more than 'commander-in-chief' seems probable from the fact that Aśpavarma struck coins in his own name as *strategos*. On the other hand, it is evident that there was a distinction at Taxila between *kshatrapa* and *strategos*. Cf. ch. 2, p. 62 *supra*. For deposit D of Block D', with which this saucer (no. 4) and other articles of gold and silver were found, see ch. 6, p. 188 *supra*. (Pl. 187, no. 11.)

12, a-e. Sk. '26-4,081/25. From the same hoard as no. 1 (*q.v.*). Five circular saucers of silver with flat bases, slightly concave underneath, and everted sides and lip. Diam. 5.62-8.25 in. Cf. p. 157 (24) *supra*; *A.S.R.* (1926), p. 114, no. 5, and Pl. xxvii, 3. Other silver saucers of the same type have been found in Sirkap, e.g. no. 12, f=Sk. '29-1,362/5, which came from the same deposit as no. 11 *supra*. (Pls. 187, no. 12; 189, no. 12.)

#### CLASS VI. Rectangular plate on legs (no. 13)

13. Sk. '26-4,081/20. From the same hoard as no. 1 (*q.v.*). Rectangular plate of silver, with curved rim, on four legs, one of which is missing. Size 8.8 × 6.12 in.; weight 5,378 gr. The legs, like the bases of the goblets, are an alloy of silver and copper, the copper being added probably to assist the soldering or welding of the metal. On the back is a short inscription in Kharoshthī, which reads: *Mumjukritas(y)a sa 20 dra* 1 = '(Property) of Mumjukrita, 20 staters, 1 drachm.' Cf. p. 157 (25) *supra*; *C.I.I.* II, pt. 1, p. 98 (3) and Pl. xix, 3. For another example of a rectangular dish (*lanx quadrata*), cf. *B.M. Cat. of Silver Plate*, no. 87, and Odobesco, *Le Trésor de Petrossa*, p. III, fig. 42. (Pls. 187, no. 13; 188, no. 13.)

#### CLASS VII. Paterae of repoussé and incrustated silver (no. 14, a, b)

14, a, b. Sk. '19-933/8; Block D'; deposit E; sq. 59.114'; stratum II. Two dishes or *paterae* of silver repoussé, once incrustated with gems or paste. Diam. 6.5 in. The repoussé decoration is disposed in concentric circles—a small ring in the middle surrounded by pear-shaped cloisons; then a wreath divided into six sections, with varying patterns; and round this, again, a swag border followed by a beaded edging. The incrustation was in the central ring, the pear-shaped cloisons and the swag border. For the pear-shaped cloisons, see Dalton, *Treasure of the Oxus*, no. 18, Pl. VIII. Parthian period. *A.S.R.* (1919), p. 19 and Pl. VIII, 5. For details of the hoard in which these two *paterae* (no. 5) were found, see pp. 188-9 *supra*. (Pls. 187, no. 14; 189, no. 14, a, b.)

#### CLASS VIII. Ladles and spoons (nos. 15-17). Cf. 'Copper and Bronze', ch. 28, Classes XX and XXI, nos. 306-18, and 'Iron', ch. 27, Class VI, no. 24

15. Sk. '30-382/2; Block E; sq. 67.66'; stratum III. Ladle of silver with ring-handle, similar to the copper ladles nos. 306-8. Length 7.12 in. On the outside of the bowl is a short

Kharoshthi inscription of six letters, of which three only are legible, viz.: *ma ya .sa*. From same findspot as no. 6 (*q.v.*). Cf. p. 162 (20) *supra*. (Pl. 187, no. 15.)

16. Sk. '13-194/2; Block E; sq. 77·66'; stratum II. From the same hoard as the Dionysus head no. 21. Silver spoon with handle terminating in cloven hoof and attached to the spoon by a rat-tail ridge. Length 6·37 in. This pattern of spoon was fashionable in the Hellenistic world from about 300 B.C. onwards, and a favourite one in Italy in the first century A.D. This one may either have been imported from the Mediterranean or copied from a Graeco-Roman model. Cf. the copper spoons nos. 312, 313; *A.S.R.* (1912), p. 26, no. 2 and Pl. xx, i. For other objects from the same hoard, see pp. 159-60 *supra*. (Pls. 187, no. 16; 189, no. 16.)

17. Sk. '26-4,081/16. From the same hoard as no. 1 (*q.v.*). Silver spoon with plain straight handle terminating in knob. The bowl of the spoon is shovel-shaped and very shallow. Length 6·25 in. Cf. p. 157 (26) *supra*; *A.S.R.* (1926), p. 115, no. 16. In the same hoard was also found the broken handle of another silver spoon terminating in a leaf (length 2·87 in.). (Pls. 187, no. 17; 189, no. 17, *a, b*.)

#### CLASS IX. *Strainers* (nos. 18, 19)

18. Sk. '26-4,081/18. From same hoard as no. 1 (*q.v.*). Circular strainer, with broad flat rim furnished with ring-handle. Diam. 6·75 in. Cf. p. 157 (27) *supra*; *A.S.R.* (1926), p. 115, no. 9 and Pl. xxvii, 7. For earthenware strainers, see 'Pottery', ch. 23, Class XVIII, type *b*, and for examples in silver, *Dar. et Sag.* 1, p. 1331, *s.v.* 'Colum', and *B.M. Cat. of Silver Plate*, nos. 129, 146. (Pls. 187, no. 18; 189, no. 18.)

19. Sk. '26-4,081/19. From same hoard as preceding. Basket-like strainer of silver, fitted with ring-handle on either side. Height 5·12 in. On the outside, just below the rim, is a Kharoshthi inscription: *Gomanada-putras(y)a Jhamdanamas(y)a* = '(Property) of Jhamdanama, son of Gomanada.' Cf. p. 157 (28) *supra*; *A.S.R.* (1926), p. 115, no. 7 and Pl. xxvii, 5; and for the inscription, *C.I.I.* II, pt. I, p. 99 (5) and Pl. xix, 5. The strainer is evidently a silver imitation of the *kalathos* or basket used in Greece and elsewhere for the straining of milk, etc. Also known as ἡθμός, σχοίνινος, or ὑλιστήρ. Observe, however, that the plaiting is merely imitation in thin silver relief. Cf. *Dar. et Sag. s.v.* 'Calathus', fig. 1003. (Pls. 187, no. 19; 189, no. 19.)

#### CLASS X. *Lids for large open-mouthed vessels* (no. 20, *a, b*).

Cf. 'Pottery', ch. 23, Class XXVII, *b*

20, *a, b*. Sk. '26-4,081/22; stratum III. From same hoard as preceding. Two circular concave lids of silver. Diam. 8·5 in. In the middle of the concave upper side is a looped handle in the form of a fish soldered, apparently with copper, to the lid. Cf. p. 157 (29) *supra*; *A.S.R.* (1926), p. 115, no. 10 and Pl. xxvii, 8. For concave lids of earthenware, see 'Pottery', nos. 186-92, types *a-c*. (Pls. 187, no. 20; 189, nos. 20, *a, b*.)

#### CLASS XI. *Miscellaneous* (nos. 21, 22)

21. Sk. '13-194/1; Block E; sq. 77·66'; stratum II. From same hoard as no. 16 (*q.v.*). Head of Dionysus or Silenus, in silver repoussé, with stand beneath. Height 3·75 in. The relief of the head is 1·25 in. deep; the metal is extremely thin and brittle, and there is a break near the right ear and at the base of the rim. The head of the god is bald on top and wreathed with a grape-vine. His ears are pointed. In his right hand he holds a two-handled wine-cup (*kantharos*). Behind his head passes the curved staff (*thyrsos*), with a bell suspended at its end. The front of the stand is adorned with a conventional palmette, and a rosette beneath; behind, is a curved 'thumb-piece' which enabled the head to be set in a slanting position on the table. The stand closely resembles the handle of a *kylix* and was probably made for that purpose. For the form of the stand, cf. Schreiber, *Alexandrinische Toreutik*, figs. 52-4, 60, 61, 71, etc.

and Taf. 1-3; *B.M. Cat. of Jewellery*, p. 240, no. 2112. For the bearded type of Dionysus holding a *kantharos*, cf. Dar. et Sag. s.v. 'Bacchus', pp. 627 ff. and figs. 709, 710, and s.v. 'Cantharus', p. 893, n. 8, where numerous examples are cited. The *kantharos* is of a type which was in fashion about 300 B.C., but the relief may be a first century copy of older work. Cf. p. 159 (1) *supra*; *A.S.R.* (1912), p. 26, no. 1 and Pl. xx, a. (Pl. 209, a.)

22. Sk. '13-194; Block E; sq. 77·66'; stratum II. Circular boss of shield (Gr. δμφοῶλος) composed of two thin plates, an iron one on the inside, a silver one on the outside, riveted together at the edge with six silver nails. Diam. 4·69 in. At the back were three looped cross-pieces for the attachment of the handle. Compare the shield bosses in 'Iron Objects', ch. 27, nos. 93-5 and Pl. 45, and 'Copper and Bronze', ch. 28, nos. 388, 389. This shield-boss was used to close the mouth of the earthen jar containing nos. 16 and 21 *supra* and a quantity of gold jewellery. Cf. pp. 159-60 *supra*. (Pl. 187, no. 22.)