CHAPTER V
IMITATIONS AND DERIVATIVES OF THE LATER KUSHĀṆA COINS

In Haryana a number of sites, such as Asandh, Sonepat etc. have yielded copper coins which bear the imitation of the obverse and reverse devices of Kanishka and Huvishka coins. These coins are different from the so called Puri-KushāṆa Coins on three viz., Firstly Puri KushāṆa Coins are mostly cast where as these imitation coin and die struck ones Secondly, some of the Puri-KushāṆa coins are inscribed but these coins no legend is found. Most of these coins are copied from the coins of KushāṆa king Kanishka while a few have elephant rider type imitation of Huvishkas coins. Thirdly these coins are found here along with the KushāṆa currency such as with the coins of Vāsudeva I and II where as in Orissa region coins of Vāsudevas are absent.

These imitation coins are found at a number of sites in the region but only a few scholars have actually reported the discovery of these crude coins. Such coins are present in private collection of some coins collectors or dealers. Apart from the stray finds, hoards of these coins were also

1. Iqbal Singh Sindhu, Ancient Coins of Haryana, (M. Phil Dissertation, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, 1984, pp. 69-75.)
found. One big hoard was found at Sonepat (Haryana) in early seventies by Dr. Silak Ram who reported it in his Thesis. Another hoard was found at Asandh (district. Karnal) which contained 180 coins and these coins are new in the collection of Sh. Hans Raj Gupta of Karnal who was kind enough to allow the researcher to study the hoard and to photograph it. This researcher selected 96 of these coins. Six of these coins are restruck Kanishka coins. 88 are the imitation of the coins of Kanishka where as only two are of Huvishkas elephant rider type coins.

Michael Mitchner has studied coins from the British Museum collection also acquired coins from dealers from the coin collection of Bengal region.

These coins published by Mitchner are of two varieties (I) nearly all the cast imitation are derived from prototypes of Kanishka which belongs to the Puri Kushāṇa Group while nearly all the struck imitation derive from the prototypes of Huvishka comprise a number of separate

2. cf Iqbal Singh, op. cit., pp, 73-75.
3. Archaeology and History of Rohtak and Hissar District, Kurukshtra University, Kurukshtra, 1972, pp.
series. But all the coins found in Haryana region are die struck and have no link with the so-called Puri Kushāṇa coins. These coins remained in circulation along with the coins of the Vāsudeva. It is true that use of these coins commenced when the requirement of coins exceeded the supply of the official coinage in the region. Michner suggests that they commenced about the middle of Huvishkas region when the coins of these two Kushāṇa kings was circulating. But our studies show that some of the coins of this series were re-struck on the coins of Vasudeva I and II. A few of the coins found at Asandh have extra metal patch fixed on the flan with the cold hammering technique in order to confirm it to the specific weight. These imitation coins remain in circulation upto the advent of the Yaudheya coins of Yaudheya gaṇasya jaya variety (3rd, 4th cent A.D.). Some of the Yaudheya coins found from Bishan (Rohtak) and Asandh are restruck on the later Kushāṇa and the Puri Kushāṇa.

---

5. Ibid., p. 402.
7. Man Mohan Kumar, 'Yaudhayas Coins found from Bishan, Rohtak,' NS 4 Coins No. 7,8,16,21 to 28, 30, 31 and 35 to 42, PP 84-96.
coins.  

This gives us an indication of the time period of these series of coins that these coins remained in circulation up to c. 3rd - 4th century A.D.).

The Kushāṇa influence is more evident in coinage of some of the tribal peoples, who danced on the corpse of the Kushāṇa empire. The module of the large copper coins of the Kunindas, dated to the second or third Century A.D., might have been suggested by the Kushāṇa copper coins. The obverse types of those Kuṇinda pieces, showing Śiva standing to front holding trident with axe on shaft in right hand and a deer's skin on the left hand, is certainly comparable with the representation of the some deity on a large number of Kushāṇa coins. A series of Yaudheya copper coins, datable to the third fourth century A.D., is considered as indicating Kushāṇa influence in style and types. The posture of the standing deity on the reverse, with one hand on hip and the other held out, reminds us of that of Mao on

---

9. JNSI, 1978, XL, p. 95


11. J. Allan, BMC, AI. Pl. XXIII, No. 15.

12. BMC, AI, p. cl.
several Kushāṇa pieces. The appearance of Kārttikeya, with his left hand on hip and the right hand holding a spear and having a peacock on his left, as noticeable on the obverse of these Yaudheya pieces, has a general resemblance to that of mahāsenā on several Kushāṇa coins, where, however, he is shown as carrying a staff mounted by a bird.

The Kushāṇa copper coins are known to have been imitated in large number in territories which had been earlier in the Kushāṇa empire and even in areas which were never included within it. These formed local currencies of different regions. The coins bearing a copy of the Kushāṇa king sacrificing at an altar on the obverse and the representation of the deity Mao on the reverse form the most well-known group of these imitative coins.

The impact of the Kushāṇa coinage on indigenous species was made not only a respect of devices, but on some of its other aspects. The system of engraving the king, which can be noticed on several series of the coins of the Gupta and their successors, was certainly borrowed from the similar

14. BMC, AI, Pl. XL, No. 2.
15. BMC, AI, p. CXXI.
16. CGE, Pls. I. F.
custom noticeable on coins of the successors of the above mentioned families which ruled in the Punjab region immediately after the Imperial Kushāṇas. This practice might have been inspired by the appearance of personal names royal or rather vice regal written vertically on some gold coins of Kanishka III and Vāsudeva II. The influence of this system can be noticed on the species of the Kidarities and also on the early coins of Kashmir on which the word Kidāra is written vertically.

The Kushāṇa coins not only influenced the coinage of some of the tribal republics but also the coins of the imperial Guptas. In the initial stages of their rule they borrowed some of the known devices of the Later Kushāṇas coins. Smith has strenuously advocated the view that many of the motif of the Gupta coinage show foreign influence. He sees the depiction of the Garuḍa dhavja from the eagle of Roman aurei to which Altekar has tried to show that Garuḍa Dhavja has a great importance in Bhāgavata a religion.

17. NC, 1893, Pl. IX, Nos. 1 F.
18. Ibid.
19. JNSI, XXX, PP. 120-21.
21. Ibid., p. 4.
Gupta's were the followers of that religion have they used 
gūḍa Dhavja. But in fact they only replaced the trident of 
the Later Kushāṇas with Garuda dhvaja.

In its initial stages Gupta kings Chandragupta is shown 
as wearing Kushāṇa coat and trousers. The standard type 
coins of Samundragupta have the same dress. Allan is of the 
opinion that this type is a close imitation of the Later 
Kushāṇa coins or Shaka coins of ancient Punjab.\(^\text{22}\) The 
goddess on the reverse in early coins is an exact copy of 
Ardoṣṭho with cornucopiae in her hand seated on a high 
backed throne similar to the coins of Kanishka III (IV of 
our scheme). Later on the Gupta kings Indianized their 
coinage. Kings were then shown as wearing dhotī, goddess on 
reverse was depicted as Lakshmi or Durgā.\(^\text{23}\) But some of the 
devices king standing at an altar, king archer etc. 
continued even up to the Gupta coins. They then supplanted 
these coins with the issuance of a large variety of coin 
types with thoroughly Indiznised devices.

\[^{22}\text{BMC by Allen, pp. 39-40.}\]

\[^{23}\text{Gopal, L., Early Medieval Coin Types of Northern India, pp. 72. f.}\]
Kashmir Coins

The coins of Kashmir Kingdom are also derived from the Kushāṇa and Kidāra coins. It is a well known fact that Kashmir was a part of Kushāṇa empire and in sixth century A.D. Mihirakula seized the territory and issued his coinage. In the beginning of the 7th century A.D. Durlabha founded his dynasty.

The earliest coins of Kashmir were issued by Mihirakula who copied Sassanian and Kushāṇa Coins. Next in line are the coins include the names of Toramāṇa and his son Pravarasena both of whom belonged to the royal family of Kashmir. On all these coins we find standing king and legend on the obverse and seated goddess and Kidāra written to left. Next in line are the coins of Narendraditya, Gadarha etc. These coins are the direct descendent of Kushāṇa type although miserably degraded. Similarly the coins of dynasty found by Dulabha (A.D. 625) are also akin to Kidāra Kushāṇa type coins. The coins Śrī Vighraha (650 A.D.), Pratapāditya I (661 A.D.), Pratapāditya II, Yaśovarman (730 A.D.) and Jayapīra (575 A.D.) etc. follow the same pattern.

24. CMI. p. 29.
Imitation of Puri Kushāṇa Coins found from Asandh, District Karnal.

No. 1
Shape: Circular      Size: 2.1 cm x 2.3 cm
Weight: 8.3 gms      Alignment ↑▽
Obverse: Standing rude figure of king sacrificing with his right hand over the fire altar, left hand raised. Symbol ॐ is seen on the right side.
Reverse: Female figure with left hand on waist and right hand raised upward.

Pl. No./Coin No. VIII-77

No. 2
Shape: Circular      Size: 2.2 cm x 2.3 cm
Weight: 9.59 gms      Alignment ↑↑
Obverse: Same as above.
Reverse: Figure with right arm raised and left arm down. Symbol ॐ of swastika on the right is seen.

Pl. No./Coin No. VIII-78

No. 3
Shape: Circular      Size: 2.2 cm x 2.1 cm
Weight: 9.2 gms      Alignment ↑→
Obverse: Standing king: sacrificing at an altar with his right hand, left hand raised upward and monogram is seen on the left field.
Reverse: Standing deity. Left hand raised and right is downward.

Pl. No./Coin No. VIII-79
No. 4
Shape: Circular  Size: 2.2 cm x 2.3 cm  
Weight: 9.3 gms  Alignment ↗
Obverse: Standing male figure with left hand raised upward and right hand downward.
Reverse: Standing male figure with right hand on waist and left hand raised upward.

Pl. No./Coin No. VIII-80

No. 5
Shape: Circular  Size: 2.2 cm x 2.3 cm  
Weight: 10.1  Alignment ↖
Obverse: Standing king with left hand raised upward and right downward trisula is seen on left field.
Reverse: Standing crude female figure.

Pl. No./Coin No. VIII-81

No. 6
Shape: Circular  Size: 2.2 cm x 2.1 cm  
Weight: 8.0 gms  Alignment ↗
Obverse: Figure of standing male with right hand on fire altar and left raised upward.
Reverse: Standing female figure with left hand raised upward and right on waist.

Pl. No./Coin No. VIII-82

No. 7
Shape: Circular  Size: 2.1 cm x 2.1 cm  
Weight: 8.4  Alignment ↑
Obverse: Standing male figure with both hands raised upward.
Reverse: Standing female figure with both hands raised upward.

Pl. No./Coin No. VIII-83
No. 8
Shape: Circular  Size: 2.1 cm x 2.1 cm
Weight: 10.2 gms  Alignment ↑↑
Obverse: Standing king with trident on left hand and right hand on fire altar.
Reverse: Standing female figure.
Pl. No./Coin No. VIII-84

No. 9
Shape: Circular  Size: 2.1 cm x 2.3 cm
Weight: 11.3 gms  Alignment ↑↓
Obverse: King on elephant to right.
Reverse: Standing female figure with left hand on waist and right raised upward.
Pl. No./Coin No. VIII-85

No. 10
Shape: Circular  Size: 2.3 cm x 2.3 cm
Weight: 10.1 gms  Alignment ↑↘
Obverse: Standing male figure with trident on right hand and left hand on waist.
Reverse: Standing female figure with trisula is on left field.
Pl. No./Coin No. VIII-86
No. 11
Shape: Circular Size: 2.2 cm x 2.2 cm
Weight: 9.6 gms Alignment ↑↑
Obverse: Standing male figure the right hand putting oblation at fire altar and left hand raised upward.
Reverse: Standing female figure with left hand on waist and right hand raised. Symbol ϊ is seen on the right field.
Pl. No./Coin No. IX – 87

No. 12
Shape: Circular Size: 2.1 cm x 2.2 cm
Weight: 8.8 gms Alignment ↑↑
Obverse: Standing male figure.
Reverse: Standing female figure. Symbol ϊ on right field.
Pl. No./Coin No. IX – 88

No. 13
Shape: Circular Size: 2.4 cm x 2.4 cm
Weight: 8.0 gms Alignment ↑↓
Obverse: Standing male figure.
Reverse: Standing female figure with symbol ϊ on right field.
Pl. No./Coin No. IX – 89
No. 14
Shape: Circular Size: 2.2 cm x 2.3 cm
Weight: 8.9 gms Alignment ↑
Obverse: Standing male figure.
Reverse: Standing female figure with  on left field.

Pl. No./Coin No. IX - 90

No. 15
Shape: Circular Size: 2.3 cm x 2.4 cm
Weight: 10.2 gms Alignment ↑↑
Obverse: Double struck coin showing standing king with right hand raised and left hand downward. The devices are struck on earlier Kushāna coin.
Reverse: Standing male figure with right hand extended and left hand on hip.

Pl. No./Coin No. IX - 91

No. 16
Shape: Circular Size: 2.4 cm x 2.1 cm
Weight: 8.1 gms Alignment ↑↑
Obverse: Standing male figure to front.
Reverse: Crudely portrayed female figure.

Pl. No./Coin No. IX - 92
No. 17
Shape:  Circular  Size:  2.1 cm x 2.3 cm
Weight:  8.7 gms  Alignment ↑↗
Obverse:  Standing male figure crudely executed with left hand resting on sword which seems to be tied around the waist, right hand extended upwards, monogram I to the left.
Reverse:  Standing female figure with right hand downward and left hand upward.

Pl. No./Coin No. IX - 93

No. 18
Shape:  Circular  Size:  2.3 cm x 2.4 cm
Weight:  8.7 gms  Alignment ↑↖
Obverse:  Standing male crudely executed, fire altar in right hand and trident in left hand.
Reverse:  Crudely executed standing figure to left.

Pl. No./Coin No. IX - 94

No. 19
Shape:  Circular  Size:  2.3 cm x 2.1 cm
Weight:  8.2  Alignment ↑↗
Obverse:  Standing male figure; right hand at fire altar and left hand raised upward.
Reverse:  Double struck devices showing standing female figure.

Pl. No./Coin No. IX - 95
KOTA COINS:

A large number of post Kushāṇa copper coins found in various parts of northwest India bearing the monogram 'Kota', present one of the most controversial coins series of Ancient India. This series have composite Brāhmī letters Kota, Ghuta or Shuta, Kpa, Bala, Rudra etc. on its obverse and are called Kota coins after the symbol \(^{\text{Kota}}\) which can be deemed to represent composite Brāhmī letter. These coins have commonly on the obverse the symbol while on the reverse there is Siva and nandi. Another main variety have the symbol \(^{\text{Kota}}\) which can be read as Brāhmī legend thakapa or Chakra with Kpa. Cunningham\(^{26}\) has described such coins and identified the monogram as "rude fire altar." He described the coins with the symbol \(^{\text{Kota}}\) as another variety of such coins with rude fire altar with attendant and wheel to the

---

right. How he was able to see fire altar with attendant out of this device is beyond our imagination but scholars have followed his words without questioning their validity. On yet another coin he could identify rude fire altar with an attendant on each side. But in fact the monogram Kota is flanked by a flower with stalk on the right side and suchi or Vajra on the left side. Some of the coins have flower with stalk on both the sides. According to Cunningham many of these coins bear single letters or names in early medieval letters. One has the name of Rudra and a second had syllable tri, which may be the first syllable of a well known name of Śiva.

Regarding the date of these coins, scholars have divergent views. Cunningham has placed these coins in the period A.D. 500-800. Smith also echoed the same sentiments by literally reproducing his view. Handa places these

27. Ibid. Pl. VI. No. 4.
28. Ibid., No. 6.
29. See the catalogue in the following pages.
31. CMI, P. 49.
coins in the period A.D. 530-580.\textsuperscript{33} While P.C. Roy assigns them to 11th - 14th Century A.D.\textsuperscript{34}

But all these theories are merely guess-work without any basis. In order to date these coins we shall have to study the devices found on them and shall have to correctly identify these devices unlike Cunningham.

We shall also have to take into account their stratigraphic positions as obtained during various excavations. The common devices found on these coins are Siva and bull on the reverse which clearly show the derivation from the Late Kushāṇa Coins. Hence these coins can be assigned to the period immediately succeeding them. From Sanghol these coins were found in the layer overlying the layers which yielded Vāsudeva II type coins. Similarly from Sunet also same stratigraphy is available.\textsuperscript{35} More recently, at Mandoli (Delhi) similar coins were found after the Vāsudeva II (Vāsudeva III of our scheme) type coins. On the basis of these evidences we can safely place the

\textsuperscript{33} Studies in Indian Coins and Seals (1985), p. 143.
\textsuperscript{34} The Coinage of Northern India, (1980), pp. 141-46.
\textsuperscript{35} Information from Sh. G.B. Sharma Director of Sanghol and Sunnet Excavations.
beginning of these coins to 3rd-4th century A.D.\textsuperscript{36} Ashvini Aggarwal on the basis of palaeography assigned similar date of these coins.\textsuperscript{37} Those coins remained in circulation long after their issuer and some such coins are found restruck on the Hūṇa coins.\textsuperscript{38}

The issuers of these coins struck their devices on earlier coins and some coins still have the remnants of earlier devices.\textsuperscript{39} Sometimes an extra metal patch was also cold shouldered to the smaller coins in order to confirm it to the desired weight.\textsuperscript{40} Similar technique was also employed by the Yaudheyas during their initial, minting of \textit{Yaudheya Ganasya Jaya} type coins.\textsuperscript{41} The Kota type of coins were re-struck on either the Late Kushāṇa Coins or Huna coins. They even used smaller coins like those of Indo-Parthians which are smaller and lighter.\textsuperscript{42} Sometimes the

\begin{enumerate}
\item \textit{NS}, 5, p. 62.
\item Informaiton from Dr. B.S.R. Babu Director of the excavations.
\item \textit{JNSI}, XLVIII, p. 45.
\item \textit{Journal of the Academy of Indian Numismatics & Sigillography}, (JAINS, hereafter) III, (1980), p. 38 and see coins type No. 55.
\item \textit{NS}, 5, p. 61.
\item \textit{JNSI}, 1978, p. 45.
\item \textit{NS}, 5, p. 61.
\end{enumerate}
Kota type of coins were re-struck by the devices of Kpa type or vice-versa. A coin was found to be even a triple-struck one. Due to the cold hammering technique of their manufacture these coins did not confirm to any definite shape and often the devices run out of flan. This also points to a crude technique of their manufacture.

Attribution of These Coins:

Cunningham has identified the monogram Kota with rude fire altar with or without attendant. Smith also saw some of the reverse devices of these coins to be an echo of the Sessanian type. Lallanji Gopal also attributes these coins to Indo-Sessanian series with slight modifications. Scholars have even tried to attribute these coins to the Kota-Kula mentioned in the Allahabad inscription. P.L. Gupta denied the identity of Kota-Kula of the inscription with Kota of the coins. K.K. Maheshwari pleads that

43. Ibid., p. 61.
44. Ibid., p. 63.
48. The Imperial Guptas, p. 260.
scholars should reconsider the identity of the two and not unlikely, they might be one and the same.\textsuperscript{49}

Manmohan Kumar have collected quite a few such coins from Ambala, Panchkula, Yamuna-Nagar, Kaithal, and Kurukshetra districts of Haryana, and discussed them under the heading 'Kota coins' without attributing them to any dynasty with the possibility that these coins formed the standard currency after the all of the Kushāṇas.\textsuperscript{50} But he has tried to attribute these coins to the Yaudheya.\textsuperscript{51} He is of the opinion that after their defeat the hands of Samundragupta they were allowed to rule their principality. He has relied for his theory on two (i) these coins are found in the same geographical area where the Yaudheya coins of c-3rd - 4th century A.D. are found (2) some of the coins have legend Mahāsenāpati Balavarma etc. He has postulated that mahāsenapati or Mahakshtrapā, etc. are the titles adopted by the Yaudheya as is evident from the discovery of their seals and sealings. His views sound quite convincing.

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{l}
\textsuperscript{49} Post Kushāṇa Copper Coin Types from Punjab, ND, Vol. IV, Pl. 1 (1980), pp. 28-38. \\
\textsuperscript{50} Manmohan Kumar, Archaeology of Ambala and Kurukshetra district (Haryana) unpublished Ph.D thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, 1978, Pl. No. 2C-7-9, pp. 217-220. \\
\textsuperscript{51} Numismatic Studies (NS hereafter) Vol. 5, pp. 60-61.
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
though some more information is required. Secondly there is another objection to his attribution that the issuers either give their names or the names of their overlord, but here we find the names such as Mahākṣhtrapa Balavarmā etc. or Shorter forms of the names such as Mahākṣhtrapa Balavarmā i.e. Bala, Shorter forms of the names is Rudra, Shuta, Isvara etc. found on the coins can be the initials of Yaudheys Chieftains. But we have no epigraphical or other evidence to support his theory that Yaudheyas were allowed to rule their dominion even after the defeat. Though he had general policy of rehabilitating the defeated kings.

So called Kota Coins

Type 1 :: Śiva with Nandi
Walking to left

Shape : Irregular Size:
Weight : 3.0 gms Provinance: Jind region

Obverse: Inside the border of dots ornamental trident with damru or parsu on the shaft and Brāhmī bhri on the right half in between the two on the upper half crescent with dot.

Reverse: Inside the dotted border Śiva standing in the foreground besides a bull which is walking to left. Some parts of the devices run out of flan but the right hand of Śiva is visible and is bent and upraised.

Pl. No./Coin No. X - 97
Type 2

Shape : Irregular  Size: N.A.
Weight : 2.7 gms  Provinance: N.A.

Obverse: Trident of the left and word bhri to right
Reverse: Inside the dotted border a bold Swastika.

Pl. No./Coin No. X - 98

Type 3

Shape : Irregular  Size:
Weight : 2.5 gms  Provinance: Jind region
Alignment △

Obverse: Inside the border of dots trident on the left and letter to right.
Reverse: Siva standing (in the foreground) besides a bull to left inside the border of dots, rest of the devices are not clear.

Pl. No./Coin No. X - 99

Type 4

Shape : Circular  Size: Not given
Weight : Not given  Provinance: N.A.

Obverse: Word ज (u) on the left and trident with single barb on the shaft on the right inside the border of dots.
Reverse: Inside the border of dots Siva standing with bull to right.

Maheshwari Collection ND IV (III)
Type 5 \( \text{T} \) : Siva with bull to left

Shape : Circular  Size: Not given  
Weight : Not given  Provinance: Not given  
Obverse: Inside the border of dots trident on the left side and word Viru on the right. 
Reverse: Inside the border of dots, Siva standing (in the foreground) besides a bull with both of his arms outstretched and hands and head of flan. 

Maheshwari Collection ND IV (II)

Type 6 \( \text{T} \) : Siva with bull to left.

Shape : Irregular  Size: Not given  
Weight : Not given  Provinance: N.A  
Obverse: Some unintelligible symbol of the earlier coin on the left out side the border of dots, trident and Brāhmī word Kṛi on the right.
Reverse: Siva standing (in the foreground) besides a bull walking to left with his left hand resting on hip and right hand placed on the head of bull. (?) 

Maheshwari Collection ND IV (I)

Type 7 \( \text{T} \) : Siva Nandi

Shape : Circular  Size: 1.5 cm dia  
Weight : 64.5 gms  Provinance: Sanghol.  
Obverse: Trident with ḍamru (?) to the left word ka in the centre and Jajra to the right. 
Reverse: Siva standing in front of a bull to the left. 

(CSSS, Sanghol NS-5, P. 67)
Type 8  
Shape : Round
Size: 0.65" dia
Weight : 63 grains
Provinance: N.A.
Obverse: Trident with single barb on the shaft to left, word 'ko' in the centre while right side has no symbol.
Reverse: Śiva standing besides a bull with right hand outstretched, left hand holding a standard.
(NS-5, P. 68)

Type 9 
Shape : Circular
Size: 0.75" dia
Weight: 72.0 gms
Provinance: N.A.
Obverse: Trident to left, word 'Ko'in the centre and trident to right.
Reverse: Śiva standing besides a bull, with right hand outstretched, left hand holding a standard.
(Rodgers, list, p.145, No.7)

Type 10 
Shape : Round
Weight: 95.0 grains.
Size : 0.75" dia
Provinance: N.A.
Obverse: Word Kota in Brāhmī to left and 'Ko'in the centre and Vajra to right.
Reverse: Śiva standing with Nandi, right hand outstretched, left hand holding a standard or trisūla.
(Rodgers No. 8)
Type 11  
\[\text{Bull walking to left.}\]
Shape : Irregular  
Size:  
Weight :  
Provinance: Jind region  
Obverse: Inside border of dots letter dra to left, crudely written Ko in the centre, and trident to right (partially visible).  
Reverse: Inside dotted border, bull walking to left having prominent hump and face turned to front.  

Pl. No./Coin No. X - 100  
(\text{NS - 5. p. 69})

Type 12  
\[\text{Siva Nandi}\]
Shape : Rectangular  
Size: 1.93 x 1.55 cm  
Weight : 5.15 gms  
Provinance: Saunkhra (Jind)  
Obverse: Crude monogram or word Kota and no other symbol.  
Reverse: Siva standing to left with right hand holding trident.  

Pl. No./Coin No. X - 101

Type 13  
\[\text{Siva Nandi}\]
Shape : Circular  
Size:  
Weight :  
Provinance: N.A.  
Obverse: Vajra to left and Kota in the centre and bracket to right.  
Reverse: Inside the border of dots Siva standing alongside Nandi, left hand holding trident and the right hand on the bull's head.  

Maheshwari Collection ND IV, p. 21.
Type 14

Shape : Circular  Size: N.A.
Weight : N.A.  Provinance: Sunet.
Obverse: Flower formed of dots with stalk to the left, word Kota in the centre and flower formed of dots with stalk to right.
Reverse: Śiva with bull holding trident in his right hand.

(Dr. Lahiri's collection out of Sunet hoard)

Type 15

Shape : -  Size: N.A.
Weight : -  Provinance: 
Obverse: Reversed Swastika to left, word Kota in the centre and trident to right.
Reverse: Śiva standing besides a bull to left.

(Silak Ram, Thesis, Pl. XXXV, No. 19)

Type 16

Shape : Circular  Size: N.A.
Weight : N.A.  Provinance: 
Obverse: Word Kota in the centre, word bala to right while left side is blank.
Reverse: Crudely executed Śiva and Nandi.

(Cunningham, CMI, p. 3).
Type 17  
Ardoksho

Shape: Rectangular  Size: 1.2 x 1.2 cm
Weight: 32.5 gms  Provinance: N.A.
Obverse: Inside the border of dots Brāhmī word VI or Śiva on the left, Kota in the centre and bala on the right.
Reverse: Inside the border of dots Ardoksho is seen sitting.

Type 18  
Śiva with Nandi

Shape: Circular  Size: N.A.
Weight: N.A.  Provinance: N.A.
Obverse: Eight spoked Chakra on the upper part of the coin and word Kota in Brāhmī in the lower half.
Reverse: Śiva with Nandi, left hand holding trident with long shaft, right hand extended, border of dots.

Type 19  
Śiva with bull.

Shape: Circular  Size: N.A.
Weight: N.A.  Provinance: N.A.
Obverse: Concentric circle or circle with dot in the centre on the left and Brāhmī word Kpa in the centre and some indistinct symbols on the right side.
Reverse: Śiva standing with bull with right hand outstretched and left hand resting on the bull (lower part out of flan) border of dots.

(Maheshwari Collection, ND, IV (I), p. 23)

Type 20

Shape : Roughly circular
Size: N.A.

Weight : N.A.
Provinance: N.A.

Obverse: A bold Kushāṇa symbol.

Reverse: Two four spoked wheels on upper half and some unidentified symbols below.

(Maheshwari Collection, ND, IV (I))

Type 21

Shape : Irregular
Size: 2.0" x 2.0"

Weight : 71.0 gms
Provinance: N.A.

Obverse: Word Bala (in Brāhmī) on the left side, kota in the centre and rya or rma on the right side inside the border of dots.

Reverse: Inside the border of dots Brāhmī legend Rudravarma.

(Lingen Collection, ND IV (I)).
Type 22

Shape : Irregular   Size: 1.46 x 1.43
Weight : 2.1 gms   Provinance: N.A.

Obverse: Inside dotted border monogram Kota in the centre and legend ISVA (ra) on left and bala on right.
Reverse: Goddess seated on throne holding flower in her left hand and right hand placed on the thighs. Border of dots. This coin is beautifully struck but die runs out of flan.

(NS - 5, p. 54)
Pl. No./Coin No. X - 102

Type 23

Shape : Irregular   Size: 1.50 x 1.45
Weight : 1.9 gms   Provinance: N.A.

Obverse: Bull walking to left in the centre of the coins. Brāhmī legend around starting from 5 O'clock ma hā se (nā paṭī) ba la va (r) mā.
Reverse: Inside dotted border goddess seated on throne holding flower with stalk in her left hand. The right side of the devices run out of flan.

(NS - 5, p. 55)
Pl. No./Coin No. X - 103