

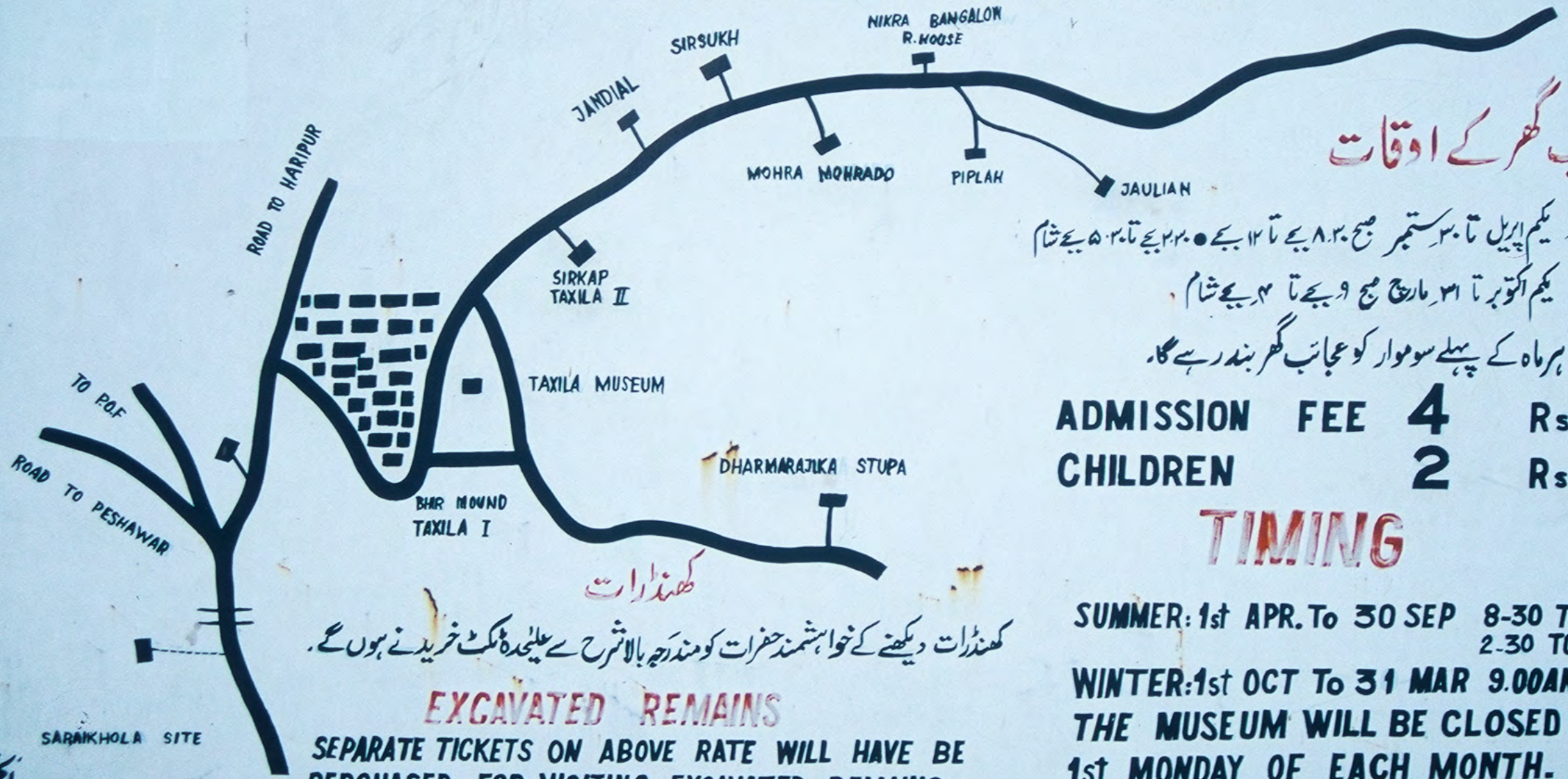


Taxila

Steven Andrew Martin, PhD
Site Visit – June 22, 2001

TAXILA

7th CENTURY B.C. TO 5th CENTURY A.C.



عجائب گھر کے اوقات

موسم گرما: یکم اپریل تا ۳۰ ستمبر صبح ۸:۳۰ بجے تا ۱۲ بجے • ۲ بجے تا ۵:۳۰ بجے شام
موسم سرما: یکم اکتوبر تا ۳۱ مارچ صبح ۹ بجے تا ۴ بجے شام
ہر ماہ کے پہلے سوموار کو عجائب گھر بند رہے گا۔

ADMISSION FEE 4 Rs.
CHILDREN 2 Rs.

TIMING

SUMMER: 1st APR. To 30 SEP 8-30 To 12.00 AM
2-30 TO 5-30 PM.

WINTER: 1st OCT To 31 MAR 9.00AM 4 PM

THE MUSEUM WILL BE CLOSED AT
1st MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

STUDENTS FREE ACCOMPANIED WITH TEACHERS.

کھنڈرات

کھنڈرات دیکھنے کے خواہشمند حضرات کو مندرجہ بالا شرح سے علیحدہ ٹکٹ خریدنے ہوں گے۔

EXCAVATED REMAINS

SEPARATE TICKETS ON ABOVE RATE WILL HAVE BE
PERCHASED FOR VISITING EXCAVATED REMAINS.

SARAIKHOLA SITE

انجمن
دانش
پاکستان

EXCAVATED REMAINS SIRKAP

SECOND CITY OF TAXILA
CIR. 2nd Cent. B.C. - 2nd Cent. A.D.

THE SECOND CITY OF TAXILA DERIVES ITS NAME OF SIRKAP FROM THE LEGEND OF THE HERO RASALU AND THE SEVEN RAKSHASAS, WHO FED ON HUMAN FLESH. THE NAME OF ONE OF THE DEMONS WAS SIRKAP. THIS CITY WAS FOUNDED BY BACTRIAN GREEK KING DEMETRIUS IN 190 B.C.

THE CITY REMAINS IN OCCUPATION FOR THREE CENTURIES UNDER THE SUCCESSIVE DOMINATION OF GREEK, SAKA, PARTHIAN AND KUSHANA RULERS TO THE TIME OF VIMA KADPHISES, WHEN THE CITY WAS SHIFTED TO NORTH EAST AT SIRSUKH IN 2nd CENTURY A.D. IN CONTRAST WITH THE IRREGULAR AND HAPHAZARD PLANNING OF FIRST CITY OF TAXILA (BHIR MOUND). THIS NEW CITY WAS LAID OUT ON THE SYMMETRICAL CHESSBOARD PATTERN CHARACTERISTIC OF HELLENISTIC OF THIS PERIOD.

STRATIGRAPHICAL SEQUENCE.

PERIOD - I	PRE - GREEK
PERIOD - II	BACTRIAN GREEK C 190 - B.C.
PERIOD - III	SAKAS & PARTHIANS 90 B.C. - 30 A.D.
PERIOD - IV	KUSHANAS C 60 - 80 A.D.

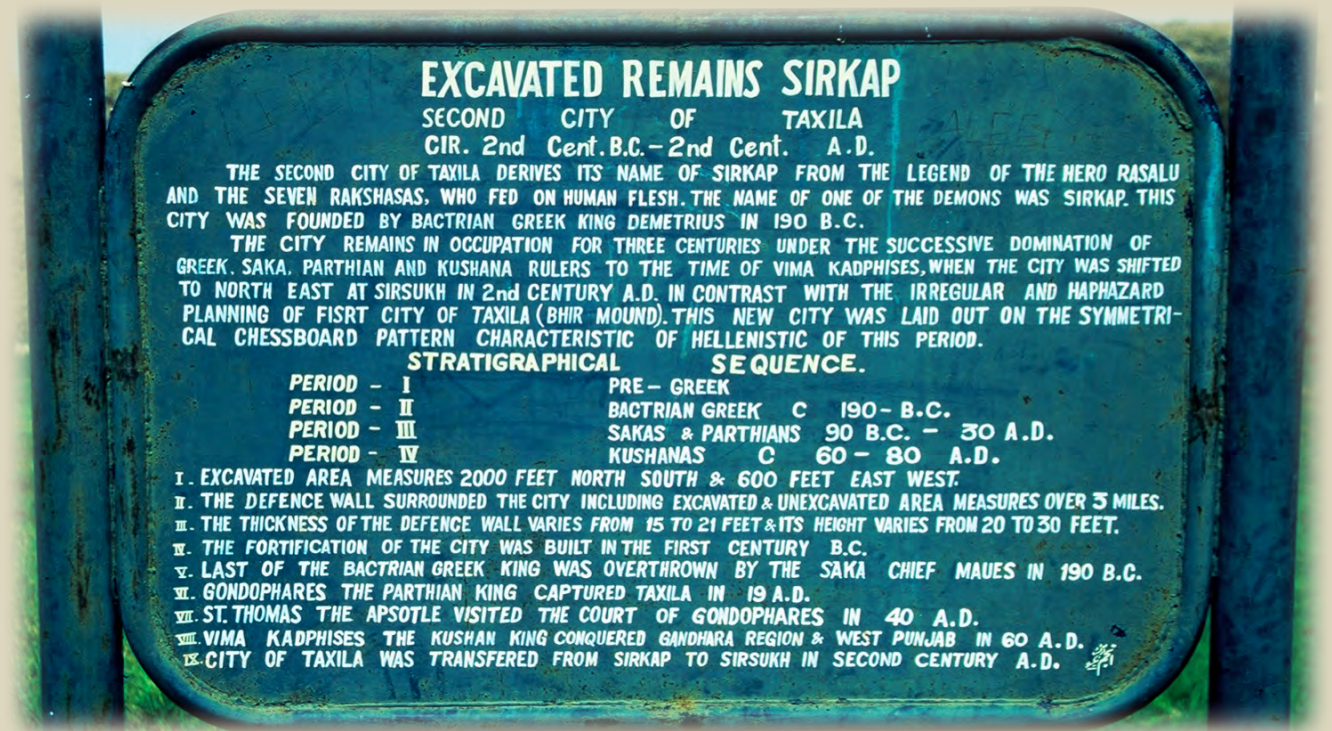
- I. EXCAVATED AREA MEASURES 2000 FEET NORTH SOUTH & 600 FEET EAST WEST.
- II. THE DEFENCE WALL SURROUNDED THE CITY INCLUDING EXCAVATED & UNEXCAVATED AREA MEASURES OVER 3 MILES.
- III. THE THICKNESS OF THE DEFENCE WALL VARIES FROM 15 TO 21 FEET & ITS HEIGHT VARIES FROM 20 TO 30 FEET.
- IV. THE FORTIFICATION OF THE CITY WAS BUILT IN THE FIRST CENTURY B.C.
- V. LAST OF THE BACTRIAN GREEK KING WAS OVERTHROWN BY THE SAKA CHIEF MAUES IN 190 B.C.
- VI. GONDOPHARES THE PARTHIAN KING CAPTURED TAXILA IN 19 A.D.
- VII. ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE VISITED THE COURT OF GONDOPHARES IN 40 A.D.
- VIII. VIMA KADPHISES THE KUSHAN KING CONQUERED GANDHARA REGION & WEST PUNJAB IN 60 A.D.
- IX. CITY OF TAXILA WAS TRANSFERRED FROM SIRKAP TO SIRSUKH IN SECOND CENTURY A.D.

Sirkap Archaeological Site

2nd Century B.C. –
2nd Century A.D.

Second City of Taxila

- “Founded by the Bactrian King Demetrius in 190 B.C.”
- “Remains in occupation for three centuries under the successive dominion Greek, Saka, Parthian and Kushana rulers...”
- “Laid out on the symmetrical chessboard pattern characteristic of Hellenistic of the period.”



The image shows the Sirkap Archaeological Site, a large area of ancient stone ruins. The ruins consist of numerous rectangular and irregular stone walls, some of which are still standing, while others are partially collapsed. The walls are constructed from dark, irregularly shaped stones. The site is surrounded by lush green grass, and there are some trees in the background. In the distance, a few people can be seen walking through the site. The overall scene is a well-preserved archaeological site in a natural setting.

Sirkap Archaeological Site



Stupa of the Double Headed Eagle

A Babylonian motif introduced by Indo-Scythians (i.e. Saka rulers)

- Greek style Corinthian columns
- Middle arch: Greek temple
- Outer arch: Shrine of Hindu design
- On top: Double-headed eagle

JAULIAN SITE.

(2nd-5th CENTURY A.D.)

The Excavated Remains of a Buddhist Monastery & Stupa at Jaulian derive its name from a nearby village of the same name. This site is about 300 feet above the surrounding country. It was excavated by the Archaeological Department during the year 1916-18. The remains are of a Buddhist Stupa and a monastery or court of cells, bath room, hall of assembly, refectory, kitchen store-room & two Stupa courts. The original foundations of these buildings may be ascribed to the KUSHANA period in the 2nd. Cent. A.D. and their destruction to the latter part of the 5th Cent. A.D., when most probably the buildings were set on fire by the white Huns.

The objects worth seeing at the site are 12 stucco images with votive Kharoshthi inscriptions figures of the Buddha and Bodhisattva Maitreya in Stupa No. A-II; figures of clay and stucco (burnt) in the alcove 8 in the monastery as well as patches still adhering here & there of blunt plaster which originally covered the masonry walls.

The following finds from these remains also merit special mention:-

- (a) A burnt cornelian seal in BRAHMI characters of Gupta age and burnt birch bark manuscripts also in BRAHMI of the same period. The latter is the first manuscript of kind to be discovered in any actual excavations in Pakistan and India.
- (b) Coins of LOCAL TAXILAN, INDO GREEK, SAKA and KUSHANA Kings, as well as over 200 coins mainly of KUSHANO - SASSANIAN type.
- (c) Many Iron nails, hinges, other implements and copper ornaments
- (d) Gold finger rings and pendants.
- (e) Gandhara Sculptures specially Buddha in the Indrasila cave. These antiquities can be seen in the Museum at Taxila.

آثار قدیمہ جولیان

(دوسری صدی عیسوی - پانچویں صدی عیسوی)

جولیان کے آثار قدیمہ بدھ مت کی عبادت گاہ اسٹوپا اور خانقاہ پر مشتمل ہیں۔ دوسری صدی عیسوی کے شروع میں اس پہاڑی کی ہموار سطح پر مذہب کی بلندی پر تعمیر کیے گئے تھے۔ ایک روایت کے مطابق جولیان جاتو لیاں کا بگڑا ہوا لفظ ہے۔ جولیان پر بدھ بھکشوؤں کی زمانہ قدیم میں موجودگی ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ یہ آثار 1916-18ء سے 1918ء کے دوران کی گئی کھدائیوں میں ظاہر ہوئے۔ ان آثار میں قابل دید عمارت، ہمیں ہال بدھ بھکشوؤں کیسے چھوٹے راتشی کرے غسل خانے، کھانے کا کمرہ، باورچی خانہ اور اسٹور روم ہیں۔ بڑے اسٹوپے کے ارد گرد بیٹھا چھوٹے اسٹوپے بھی قابل دید ہیں۔ ان آثار کا تعلق زیادہ تر دوسری صدی عیسوی میں کشان دور سے ہے جن کو پانچویں صدی عیسوی میں وسط ایشیاء سے ایک حملہ آور قبیلے سفید ہن نے تباہ و برباد کیا۔ یہاں پر قابل دید اشیاء میں چونے کے بارہ بت جن پر خوشی زبان میں کندہ تحریریں، گوتم بدھ اور بدھی ستوا مترا کی مورتیاں شامل ہیں۔

- (۱) کھدائیوں سے دریافت شدہ اہم اشیاء کا درجہ ذیل ذکر شامل ہیں۔
- (۲) ایک عقیق کی بنی ہوئی مہر اور چلے ہوتے براہمنی زبان کندہ کتبے گپتا دور کی عکاسی کرتے ہیں۔
- (۳) یہاں سے مقامی ٹیکسلا، انڈو یونانی، ساکا اور کشان بادشاہوں کے سکے ملے ہیں۔
- (۴) بہت سی لوہے کی سلاخیں، ہتھیار، اوزار اور تانبے کے زیورات شامل ہیں۔
- (۵) سونے کی انگوٹھیاں اور دوسرے اہم زیورات۔
- (۶) گندھارا کے مجسمے، خاص طور پر گوتم بدھ جو اندر شیلہ کی غار میں عبادت میں مشغول ہے۔
- (۷) یہ چیزیں ٹیکسلا کے عجائب گھر میں دیکھی جاسکتی ہیں۔

(2nd to 5th Century AD)

(2nd-5th CENTURY A.D.)

(e) Gandhara Sculptures specially Buddha in the Indrasila cave. These antiquities can be seen in the Museum at Taxila.

چیزیں ٹیکسلا کے عجائب گھر میں رکھی جاسکتی ہیں۔

- “Buddhist Stupa and a monastery or court of cells”
- “Original foundations... ascribed to the KUSHANA period in the 2nd century AD and their destruction in the latter part of the 5th century when most probably the building were set on fire by the white Huns.”



Taxila, 2001
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C12

LOWER STUPA
COURT

Taxila, 2001
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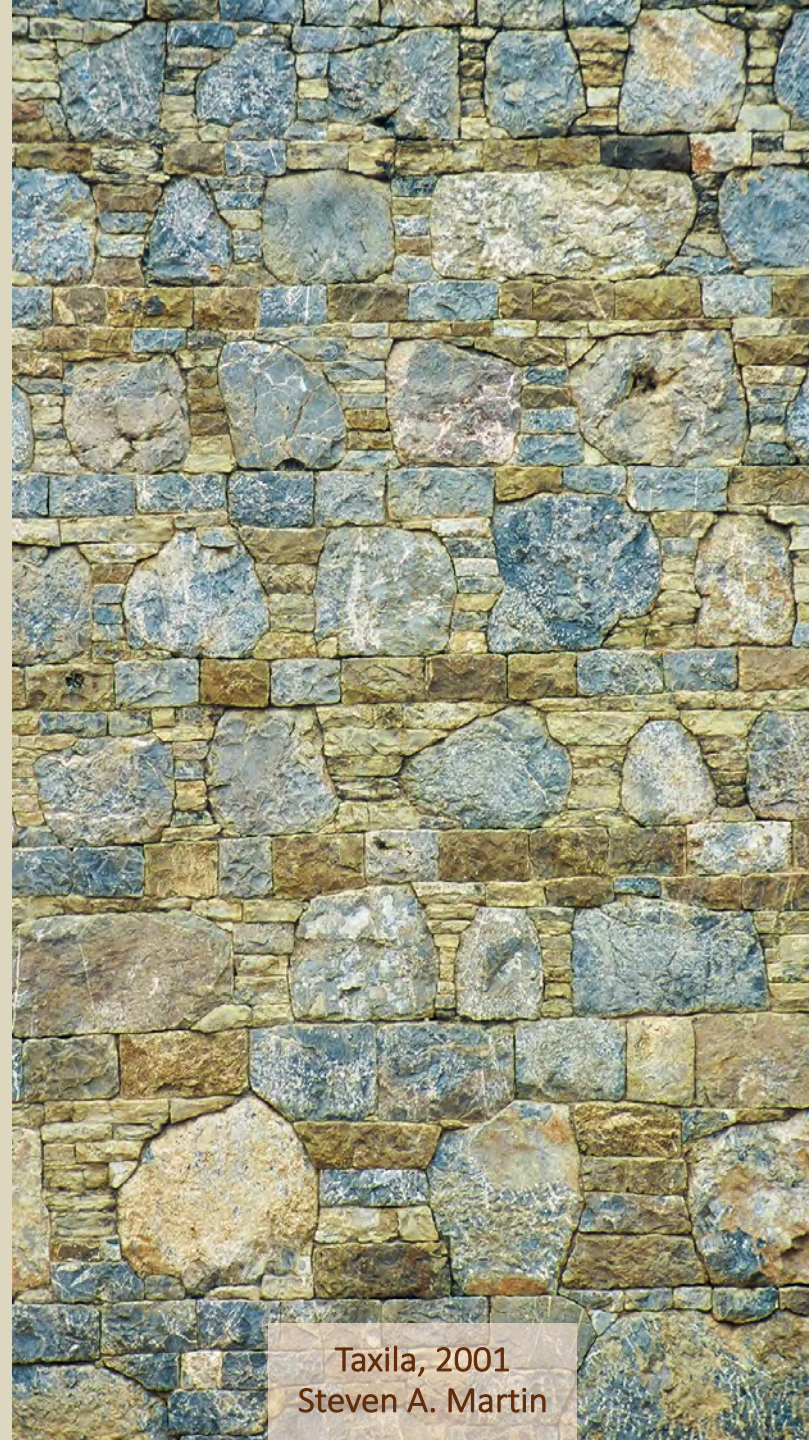


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Interview at Jaulian Archaeological Site



Interviewee: Mr. Khan

- Grandson of Bsharai Khan, the personal assistant of Sir John Marshal (1876-1958).
- “That was 4 generations ago and Marshal excavated this area from 1913 till 1934.”

“What is the most significant aspect of the Jaulian site in your opinion?”

- “The creation of art that occurred at Jaulian.”
- “Many people in history made a great journey to reach this location.”
- “The sites in Taxila and Sawat are presently only 10- 15% excavated.”



www.StevenAndrewMartin.com

Education and Learning

TAXILA

UNESCO World Heritage List

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/139>