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PLATE I.



HEAD OF DIONYSUS, SIRKAP.

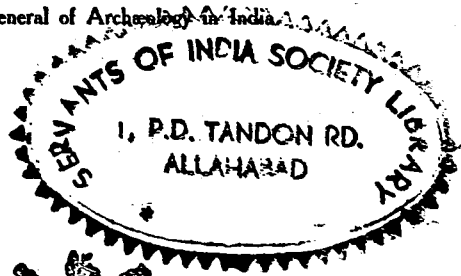
A GUIDE TO TAXILA

BY

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CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1918

Price Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d.

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MAP OF TAXILA

Contour Lines — 25 Feet



Ancient monuments and mounds containing ancient remains are shown in red



GLOSSARY

- ACROPOLIS.**—(*Gr.*=high city). The citadel or highest part of a Greek city, usually situated on an eminence commanding the rest of the town.
- ANTÆ.**—Pilasters terminating the side walls of a classic building.
- APSE.**—The termination of a building, circular, multangular or semi-circular in plan, with a domical or vaulted roof. The term was first applied to a Roman basilica.
- ARCHITRAVE.**—The beam or lowest division of the entablature, which rests immediately on the column.
- ASHLAR.**—Squared stonework in regular courses, in contradistinction to rubble work.
- ATLANTES.**—Sculptured figures of men used in place of columns or pilasters, supporting or seeming to support a mass above them. Female figures used for the same purpose are known as Caryatides.
- BALUSTER.**—A small pillar supporting a handrail or coping, the whole being called a balustrade.
- BARBICAN.**—An outwork intended to defend the entrance to a castle or fortified town.
- BODHISATTVA.**—See page 39, footnote 2.
- CANTHARUS.**—A two-handled drinking cup of Greek pattern.
- CAVETTO.**—A small concave moulding.
- COPING.**—The capping of a wall or balustrade.
- CORBEL.**—A block projecting from a wall to support a superincumbent weight.
- CORNICE.**—In Greek architecture, the highest part of the entablature resting on the frieze; any moulded projection which

crowns the part to which it is affixed. *Raking cornice*, a cornice inclining from the horizontal.

CYMA.—A moulding of which the profile is a double curve, concave and convex. *Cyma Recta*, in which the concave curve surmounts the convex; *cyma reversa*, in which the convex surmounts the concave.

DADO.—The lower part of a wall, when decorated separately.

DENTIL.—Tooth-like ornamental blocks in Ionic and Corinthian cornices.

DIAPER.—A small pattern repeated continuously over a wall surface. *Diaper masonry*, a distinctive kind of masonry illustrated on Plate V.

EN CABUCHON.—In the form of a carbuncle, i.e., with a convex upper surface, in contradistinction to that of a garnet, which is faceted.

ENTABLATURE.—In classical architecture, that portion of a structure which is supported by the columns, and consists of the architrave, frieze and cornice.

ENTASIS.—A slight swelling in the shaft of a column.

FILLET.—A small flat moulding having the appearance of a narrow band, generally used to separate curvilinear mouldings.

FRIEZE.—That part of the entablature which is between the architrave and cornice, usually enriched with figures or other ornaments.

FRONTALITY.—A term applied to archaic statues, which are so rigidly and formally fashioned, that an imaginary plane drawn through the top of the head, nose, backbone, breastbone and navel, divides the figure into two perfectly symmetrical halves.

GLYPHIC.—Pertaining to the art of engraving.

INTAGLIO.—An engraved figure sunk into the face of a gem: the reverse of a cameo, which is in relief.

JĀTAKA, THE.—A Pali work containing 550 stories about the previous births of Gautama Buddha, who, according to the Buddhist belief, had been born in all created forms, as man, god and animal, before he appeared on earth as the son of Suddhodana.

- KANJŪE.**—The local name of a soft limestone.
- KHAROSHŪHĪ.**—A script derived from Aramaic; it was in vogue in the North-West of India between B.C. 300 and 400 A.D.
- MAHĀBHĀRATA.**—The great Sanskrit Epic of India, the theme of which is the war between the sons of Kuru and the sons of Pandu. It consists of 18 books and is commonly attributed to the sage Vyāsa.
- NANDIPADA.**—‘Footprint of Nandi,’ a device frequently found on ancient coins and supposed to represent the footprint of a bull.
- OGEE.**—A moulding or arch, of which the curve resembles the cyma reversa (q.v.).
- PEDIMENT.**—The triangular termination of the roof of a classic temple; in Gothic architecture called the “gable.”
- PERIPTERAL.**—An edifice surrounded by a range of columns.
- PERISTYLE.**—A range of columns surrounding a court or temple.
- PILASTER.**—A square pillar projecting from a wall.
- PRADAKSHINĀ.**—A ceremonial act performed by walking round a ~~stūpa~~ or other sacred edifice from left to right.
- PRAKRIT.**—The vernacular dialect of ancient India. The various forms of Prakrit are closely allied to literary Sanskrit.
- PYXIS.**—A Greek jewel box.
- REPOUSSÉ.**—A style of ornamentation in metal, raised in relief by hammering from behind.
- RIDGE-ROOF.**—A raised or peaked roof.
- ROCOCO.**—A debased variety of ornament, in which the decorative devices lack good taste and meaning.
- SATI.**—(*Skr.*) A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- SATRAP.**—(*Kshatrapa*) Viceroy or Governor of a province. The title was originally a Persian one.
- SCOTIA.**—A concave moulding used principally in the bases of columns and walls.
- SOFFIT.**—The underside of any architectural member.
- STEATITE.**—A stone commonly known as soap-stone.
- STŪPA.**—See p. 35, footnote 1.

TORANA.—A gateway of Indian design. See p. 29, footnote 1.

TORUS.—A convex moulding used principally in the bases of columns.

TRIRATNA.—(*Skr.*) 'Three jewels.' A trident-like device used to symbolise the trinity of Buddhism. See p. 41, footnote 1.

UNIFACIAL.—A term used of archaic statuary in the round which is conceived by the sculptor in one aspect only, in contradistinction to the plurifacial statuary of developed art, which is conceived simultaneously in all its aspects, i.e., in its three dimensions.

USHNISHA.—See p. 44, footnote 1.

VAJRABHŪL.—(*Skr.*) 'Bearer of the thunderbolt.' An attendant on the Buddha, whose identity is uncertain.

VISHNU-PURĀNA.—One of the 18 Purānas, which deal with creation, with the genealogies of gods and patriarchs and with the dynasties of kings. The dynastic history given in the *Vishnu Purana* extends to the rise of the Imperial Guptās in the 4th century A.D.

VOLUTE.—The scroll or spiral in Ionic and Corinthian capitals.