

Ausstellungen.

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## A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

### DR. LEITNER'S COLLECTIONS

EXHIBITED AT

THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.

*now shown at the Albert Hall, London.*

The collections consist of about—

1,000 Bactrian and other coins.

184 Græco-Buddhistic and other sculptures.

3,200 Himalayan butterflies and beetles (Kulu, Dharmasala, &c., &c.).

25 Rare manuscripts in Tibetan, Sanskrit, Turki, Arabic, Persian, Kashmiri, &c., &c.

177 Ethnographical articles from Dardistan, Kafiristan, and various parts of Central Asia.

197 Industrial and other articles from Central Asia and Northern India.

A collection of Himalayan plants and minerals between Kulu and Ghilghit.  
An educational collection.

#### A.—DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF DR. LEITNER'S COLLECTION OF GRÆCO-BUDDHISTIC, INDO-SCYTHIAN, ANCIENT HINDU, AND OTHER SCULPTURES.

(a.) This collection consists of about 1,000 coins (Bactrian, Parthian, Arsacian, Kashmiri, Indo-Muhammadan, Kufic, and other coins) in gold, silver, and copper, of which about 100 are described, and

(b.) Of 184 sculptures representing religious, social, and historical scenes, architectural forms, statues of Buddha and his disciples, and of the protectors of his religion, etc. etc., and fall under the following heads:

1. Græco-Buddhistic, which show the influence of, presumably, Greek art on the representation of early and pure Buddhism.

2. Indo-Bactrian (closely connected with the above) which show the relations of the Bactrian Satraps with either Buddhist, or other North-Indian princes.

3. Indo-Scythian.

4. Ancient Hindu (such as the Sati figure, representing the poetical conception of the burning of widows).

(9423.)

5. Indo-Buddhistic, as showing the gradual corruption of Buddhism by re-absorption into Brahminical forms.

6. Barbaric.

Heads 1 and 2 were chiefly found at Takht-i-Bahai, in Yusufzai, on the frontier of Afghanistan by Dr. Leitner in 1870—in various parts of the Punjab Northern districts (Taxila, Rayulpindi, etc.),—and in Swât by Dr. Leitner's Swâti retainer (a fact which shows the influence of Græco-Buddhism in the mountainous districts beyond that frontier).

Heads 3 and 4 were chiefly found in the Central Provinces of India many years ago.

Head 5 chiefly collected about the Jhelum district in the Punjab.

Head 6 found in the Central Provinces.

The sculptures elucidate a period of from 300 B.C. to 800 A.D. The study, especially of the thinly cut groups, will throw much light, not only on ancient Indian history, but also on the history of art and



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