

the title *Śāhānuśāhi*, while his feudatories were simply styled *Śāhis*"¹⁷ Chattopadhyaya states that the Śakas never used the title of *Śāhānuśāhi* which was mainly a Kuṣāna title. Whatever may be the truth, but it supports our assertion that the *Śāhis* and the *Śāhānuśāhis* were two separate entities and not one. From the study of *Kushano-Sassanian Coins*, we know that these are the money of the Sassanid prince-governors of Bactria, who bore the title *Kuṣānshāh*.¹⁸ It is possible that these Sassanians who had submitted to Samudragupta; might have reared their head after his death and were later subjugated again by Candragupta II, if we believe the evidence of the Meharauli Iron Pillar Inscription of Candra is relegated to Candragupta II.

REFERENCES

1. No. 1, LL. 23-24; दैवपुत्रपाहिषाहानुषाहि-शक मुरुण्डैः सैहलकादिभिश्च सर्व्व-द्वीप-वासिभिरात्मनिवेदन-कन्योपायन-दानगरुत्मदकस्वविषय-भुक्तिशासन-याचनाद्यु पाय-सेवाकृत।
2. Pandey, Wx. p. 75, f.n. 4; Fleet, (Dx)¹, p. 14.
3. Majumdar, Pg. p. 147.
4. Ibid.
5. JJ. I., p. 259 : 'It is forgotten, that the initial word is not 'Devaputra, but Daivaputra' a taddhita form, which shows that the term cannot stand by itself and must be taken along with what follows. The whole expression corresponds with the full royal insignia 'Daivaputra-mahārājā-rājātīrāja' of the later great Kuṣāṇas.
6. Sircar, Hz. p. 266, f.n.1.
7. Raychaudhuri, Az. p. 460
8. Goyal, D. 176-77.
9. IJ. Vol. XIII, p. 85, 'The political Geography of India on the eve of Gupta Ascendancy', pp. 85-90.
10. Raghuvamśa, IV 60.
11. Buddha Prakash, IJ. Vol. XIII, p.85.
12. P.L. Gupta, Sx. pp. 267-69; D.B. Pandey, Ng. pp. 46-49 and 52.
13. D.B. Pandey, Ng. pp. 46-48.
14. Jz. p. 60, Pāṇini, 4/1/85
15. H.C. Raychaudhuri, Az. (ed. 1972), p. 408; D.C. Sircar, Hz. pp. 138-39.
16. No. 1, LL. 23-24 : दैवपुत्रपाहिषाहानुषाहि-शकमुरुण्डैः सैहलकादिभिश्च सर्व्वद्वीप-वासिभिः....।
17. Sudhakar, Chattopadhyaya, Hx. 70.
18. Mg. p. 81