

## List of Illustrations

- Table 1** The Indus gorge in Kohistan.
- Table 2.1** The Nanga Parbat (8,125 m) as seen from Thalichi.
- Table 2.2** Harald Hauptmann and his wife Salwa Hauptmann at work in Ke Ges with the Nanga Parbat range in the background.
- Table 3.1** Mount Rakaposhi (7,788 m) as seen from the Hunza Valley.
- Table 3.2** The Hunza Peak (6,270 m) with the “Lady Finger”, Hunza Valley.
- Table 4.1** Mount Masherbrum (7,821 m) located at the head of the Hushe Valley (Baltistan).
- Table 4.2** The Skardu Basin in the Upper Indus Valley in Baltistan.
- Table 5.1** Early prehistoric carving of a caprine, Chilas III.
- Table 5.2** Caprines, handprint and human figure; early prehistoric period, Dadam Das.
- Table 6.1 and 6.2** Heavily patinated carvings of caprines; early prehistoric period, Dadam Das.
- Table 7.1** Prehistoric hunting scene, hand and foot prints, Ziyarat. In the background the village of Chilas.
- Table 7.2** Prehistoric carving of a “giant” accompanied by a later hunting scene, Dadam Das.
- Table 8.1 and 8.2** Two representations of prehistoric “giants” above the Indus River near Khanbary.
- Table 9.1** Prehistoric “giant” surrounded by carvings of various periods, Chilas VI.
- Table 9.2** Mask of the Okunev type, Bronze Age, Ziyarat.
- Table 10.1** Prehistoric hunting scene showing ibexes and markhors, Thor North.
- Table 10.2** Megalithic sepulchral stone monument at Seleharan, Yasin.
- Table 11.1** Caprine chased by a predator; Eurasian Animal Style, Chilas Bridge.
- Table 11.2** Double-tailed Predator, Eurasian Animal Style, Dadam Das.
- Table 12.1** Caprine chased by a double-tailed predator with two snakes; Eurasian Animal Style. On the upper left a kneeling horse in Achaemenid Style, Thalpan.
- Table 12.2** Caprine; Eurasian Animal Style, Minar Gah.
- Table 13.1** Kneeling winged horse in Achaemenid Style (cf. Table 12.1), Thalpan.
- Table 13.2** Winged fabulous beasts in Achaemenid style, Kino Kor Das.
- Table 14.1** Ibex chased by a predator; Iron Age, Chilas IV.
- Table 14.2** Kneeling fabulous beast; Achaemenid Style, Thalpan.
- Table 15** Persian man in Median dress, sacrificing a goat; Iron Age, Thalpan.
- Table 16.1** Horsemen approaching a Buddhist stupa sanctuary accompanied by several Kharoṣṭhī inscriptions; early Buddhist Period, Chilas II.
- Table 16.2** Detail of Table 16.1.
- Table 17.1** Early Buddhist carvings in several registers including a courtish scene in the center, Chilas II.
- Table 17.2** Horsemen in Kuṣāṇa dress approaching a Buddhist stupa sanctuary; detail of Table 16.1, early Buddhist Period, Chilas II.
- Table 18.1** Two believers venerating a Buddhist stupa, Kharoṣṭhī inscription; early Buddhist period, Chilas II.

- Table 18.2** Man with flask and banner, another man with an incense burner venerating a Buddhist stupa; early Buddhist period, Chilas II.
- Table 19.1** Adorned elephant carrying a mahout and a Buddha statue on a lotos throne; 5<sup>th</sup>–8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Alam Bridge.
- Table 19.2** Buddha’s first sermon in the deer park of Benares, surrounded by five disciples, two caprines and the Wheel of the Law; 5<sup>th</sup>–8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thalpan.
- Table 20.1** The bodhisattvas Avalokiteśvara and Maitreya with a stupa and a vase of plenty; 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, Chilas Bridge.
- Table 20.2** Buddha seated on a lotos throne under the Bodhi Tree of Enlightenment, above a stupa with dedicatory Brāhmī inscription and an adorant; 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thalpan.
- Table 21.1** Scene from the Lotos Sutra showing the Buddhas Śākyamuni and Prabhūtaratna on either side of the Jeweled Stupa; 6<sup>th</sup>–8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Hodar [Hodur] West.
- Table 21.2** The stupa above Gilgit-Jutial known as the “Minar of Taj Moghul”; 6<sup>th</sup>–8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.
- Table 22.1** Huge boulder covered with Buddhist carvings showing stupas adorned with bells and banners, venerated by adorants. To the left Buddha Śākyamuni with flaming shoulders under the Bodhi Tree of Enlightenment combined with a scene of the *Śibi Jātaka*. The gaps are filled with inscriptions in Sogdian, Kharoṣṭhī and Brāhmī; 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Shatial.
- Table 22.2** Buddha sitting on a lotos throne; Gandharan style, 4<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thalpan.
- Table 23.1** Another depiction of the *Śibi Jātaka*, showing King Śibi cutting meat from his arm to let it balanced to a dove in order to save its life; 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thalpan.
- Table 23.2** Buddha sitting on pillows; Gandharan style, 4<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thalpan.
- Table 24.1** Seated Buddha in Gandharan style; 4<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thalpan.
- Table 24.2** Bodhisattva Maitreya seated on a lotos throne, holding a flask and a prayer chain in his hands; 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thalpan.
- Table 25.1** Delicately executed carvings of Buddhist stupas; 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thalpan.
- Table 25.2** Ensemble of three stupas decorated with bells, carved on a rock at an exposed position on top of a ridge with dedicatory Brāhmī inscriptions; 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thalpan.
- Table 26.1** Buddha with Dharmacakra Mudra; 4<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thor North.
- Table 26.2** Brāhmī inscription reading “*martavyam smartavyam*”, equal to the Latin *memento mori*; 4<sup>th</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Oshibat.
- Table 27.1** Two Hunnic noblemen holding a lotos flower in their left and a winecup in their right hands. To the left a servant is holding a wine-skin; 5<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Dadam Das.
- Table 27.2** Horse in pace gait with Sasanian head gear; 5<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thalpan.
- Table 28.1** Large boulder covered with mostly Sogdian inscriptions; 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Shatial.
- Table 28.2** Sogdian inscriptions with person’s names; 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Dadam Das.
- Table 29.1 and 29.2** Man in Central Asian silk costume, holding a lotos flower and an incense burner, venerating a stupa. A Brāhmī inscription above

- mentions his name: Dharmasimha son of Priyananda; 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Ziyarat.
- Table 30.1** Chinese inscription mentioning an envoy of the “Great Wei”; 4<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Hunza-Haldeikish.
- Table 30.2** Pagoda accompanied by some Chinese characters with the name *Zhang Ziqiu*; 6<sup>th</sup>–8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Thak Gah.
- Table 31.1** Ensemble of post-Buddhist carvings showing mounted armed warriors and groups of caprines, Hodar.
- Table 31.2** Mounted warrior with sword and shield; post-Buddhist period, Dadam Das.
- Table 32.1** A cluster of ceremonial axes; post-Buddhist period, Chilas X.
- Table 32.2** Group of stupa-like buildings with adorants in front of them. The surrounding rocks show warriors and axes; late- to post-Buddhist periods, Chilas VIII.
- Table 33.1** Relief of Buddha in *abhaya mudrā*; 8<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Gilgit Naupura.
- Table 33.2** Three-sided stele with figures of Buddha and bodhisattvas; 8<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Bubur, Ghizer valley.
- Table 34** The monumental rock relief of Manthal above Skardu, Baltistan. In the center a Buddha with the “earth touching mudra” surrounded by a mandala of twenty smaller Buddhas with the same gesture.
- Two tall bodhisattvas standing to the sides; at the bottom a “vase of plenty”; 8<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.
- Table 35.1** Stupa of a Tibetan type; 6<sup>th</sup>–8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, from the monastery site of Shigar (Baltistan).
- Table 35.2** Aerial view of the monastery site of Shigar with ruins of buildings and stupa bases on top of the hills.
- Table 36.1** Image of the bodhisattva Maitreya; 8<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Parkuta (Mehdiabad).
- Table 36.2** Polychrome fresco on a cliff at Nar (Chaghdo), Baltistan. It shows three stupas of Tibetan type venerated by a group of noble people. To the upper left possibly the local Raja and his wife are kneeling on a carpet, holding a flower in their hands. In the register below the symbols of the “Seven precious possessions of the Cakravartin” are depicted, as the jeweled horse and elephant etc.; latest Buddhist period of Baltistan.
- Table 37.1** Old wooden mosque in the upper Thor valley.
- Table 37.2** Capital within this mosque showing geometrical and floral patterns.
- Table 38.1** The Amburiq mosque in Shigar, Baltistan; 14<sup>th</sup> century.
- Table 38.2** The mihrab of an old mosque in Seo, Baltistan, showing several auspicious symbols molded on the clay plastered wall.