

Tables



The Indus gorge in Kohistan.

Table 2



2.1 The Nanga Parbat (8,125 m) as seen from Thalichi.



2.2 Harald Hauptmann and his wife Salwa Hauptmann at work in Ke Ges with the Nanga Parbat range in the background.



3.1 Mount Rakaposhi (7,788 m) as seen from the Hunza Valley.



3.2 The Hunza Peak (6,270 m) with the “Lady Finger”, Hunza Valley.

Table 4



4.1 Mount Masherbrum (7,821 m) located at the head of the Hushe Valley (Baltistan).



4.2 The Skardu Basin in the Upper Indus Valley in Baltistan.



5.1 Early prehistoric carving of a caprine, Chilas III.



5.2 Caprines, handprint and human figure; early prehistoric period, Dadam Das.

Table 6

6.1



6.2



6.1 and 6.2 Heavily patinated carvings of caprines; early prehistoric period, Dadam Das.



7.1 Prehistoric hunting scene, hand and foot prints, Ziyarat. In the background the village of Chilas.



7.2 Prehistoric carving of a "giant" accompanied by a later hunting scene, Dadam Das.

Table 8

8.1



8.2



8.1 and 8.2 Two representations of prehistoric “giants” above the Indus River near Khanbary.



9.1 Prehistoric "giant" surrounded by carvings of various periods, Chilas VI.



9.2 Mask of the Okunev type, Bronze Age, Ziyarat.

Table 10



10.1 Prehistoric hunting scene showing ibex and markhors, Thor North.



10.2 Megalithic sepulchral stone monument at Seleharan, Yasin.



11.1 Caprine chased by a predator; Eurasian Animal Style, Chilas Bridge.



11.2 Double-tailed Predator, Eurasian Animal Style, Dadam Das.

Table 12



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.



12.2 Caprine; Eurasian Animal Style, Minar Gah.



13.1 Kneeling winged horse in Achaemenid Style (cf. Table 12.1), Thalpan.



13.2 Winged fabulous beasts in Achaemenid style, Kino Kor Das.

Table 14



14.1 Ibex chased by a predator; Iron Age, Chilas IV.



14.2 Kneeling fabulous beast; Achaemenid Style, Thalpan.



Persian man in Median dress, sacrificing a goat; Iron Age, Thalpan.

Table 16



16.1 Horsemen approaching a Buddhist stupa sanctuary accompanied by several Kharoṣṭhī inscriptions; early Buddhist Period, Chilas II.



16.2 Detail of Table 16.1.



17.1 Early Buddhist carvings in several registers including a courtish scene in the center, Chilas II.



17.2 Horsemen in Kuṣāṇa dress approaching a Buddhist stupa sanctuary; detail of Table 16.1, early Buddhist Period, Chilas II.

Table 18



18.1 Two believers venerating a Buddhist stupa, Kharoṣṭhī inscription; early Buddhist period, Chilas II.



18.2 Man with flask and banner, another man with an incense burner venerating a Buddhist stupa; early Buddhist period, Chilas II.



19.1 Adorned elephant carrying a mahout and a Buddha statue on a lotus throne; 5th–8th centuries AD, Alam Bridge.



19.2 Buddha's first sermon in the deer park of Benares, surrounded by five disciples, two caprines and the Wheel of the Law; 5th–8th centuries AD, Thalpan.



20.1 The bodhisattvas Avalokiteśvara and Maitreya with a stupa and a vase of plenty; 6th century AD, Chilas Bridge.



20.2 Buddha seated on a lotus throne under the Bodhi Tree of Enlightenment, above a stupa with dedicatory Brāhmī inscription and an adoring; 6th–7th centuries AD, Thalpan.



21.1 Scene from the Lotos Sutra showing the Buddhas Śākyamuni and Prabhūtaratna on either side of the Jeweled Stupa; 6th–8th centuries AD, Hodar [Hodur] West.



21.2 The stupa above Gilgit-Jutial known as the “Minar of Taj Moghul”; 6th–8th centuries AD.



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 jāta*. The gaps are filled with inscriptions in Sogdian, Kharoṣṭhī and Brāhmī; 3rd–4th centuries AD, Shatial.



22.2 Buddha sitting on a lotos throne; Gandharan style, 4th–7th centuries AD, Thalpan.

23.1 Another depiction of the *Śibi Jātaka*, showing King Śibi cutting meat from his arm to let it be balanced to a dove in order to save its life; 6th–7th centuries AD, Thalpan.



23.2 Buddha sitting on pillows; Gandharan style, 4th–7th centuries AD, Thalpan.





24.1 Seated Buddha in Gandharan style; 4th–7th centuries AD, Thalpan.



24.2 Bodhisattva Maitreya seated on a lotus throne, holding a flask and a prayer chain in his hands; 6th–7th centuries AD, Thalpan.



25.1 Delicately executed carvings of Buddhist stupas; 6th–7th centuries AD, Thalpan.



25.2 Ensemble of three stupas decorated with bells, carved on a rock at an exposed position on top of a ridge with dedicatory Brāhmi inscriptions; 6th–7th centuries AD, Thalpan.

Table 26



26.1 Buddha with Dharma-cakra Mudra; 4th–7th centuries AD, Thor North.



26.2 Brāhmī inscription reading “*martavyam smartavyam*”, equal to the Latin *memento mori*; 4th–5th centuries AD, Oshibat.

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 wineskin; 5th–6th centuries AD, Dadam Das.



27.2 Horse in pace gait with Sasanian head gear; 5th–6th centuries AD, Thalpan.



28.1 Large boulder covered with mostly Sogdian inscriptions; 3rd–4th centuries AD, Shatial.



28.2 Sogdian inscriptions with person's names; 3rd–4th centuries AD, Dadam Das.

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29.1 and 29.2 Man in Central Asian silk costume, holding a lotus flower and an incense burner, venerating a stupa. A Brāhmī inscription above mentions his name: *Dharmasimha* son of *Priyananda*; 6th–7th centuries AD, Ziyarat.



30.1 Chinese inscription mentioning an envoy of the “Great Wei”; 4th–6th centuries AD, Hunza-Haldeikish.



30.2 Pagoda accompanied by some Chinese characters with the name *Zhang Ziqiu*; 6th–8th centuries AD, Thak Gah.



31.1 Ensemble of post-Buddhist carvings showing mounted armed warriors and groups of caprines, Hodar.



31.2 Mounted warrior with sword and shield; post-Buddhist period, Dadam Das.

Table 32



32.1 A cluster of ceremonial axes; post-Buddhist period, Chilas X.



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.



33.1 Relief of Buddha in *abhaya mudrā*; 8th–10th centuries AD, Gilgit Naupura.



33.2 Three-sided stele with figures of Buddha and bodhisattvas; 8th–10th centuries AD, Bubur, Ghizer valley.



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”; 8th–10th centuries AD.



35.1 Stupa of a Tibetan type; 6th–8th centuries AD, from the monastery site of Shigar (Baltistan).



35.2 Aerial view of the monastery site of Shigar with ruins of buildings and stupa bases on top of the hills.



36.1 Image of the bodhisattva Maitreya; 8th–10th centuries AD, Parkuta (Mehdiabad).



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.



37.1 Old wooden mosque in the upper Thor valley.



37.2 Capital within this mosque showing geometrical and floral patterns.



38.1 The Amburiq mosque in Shigar, Baltistan; 14th century.



38.2 The mihrab of an old mosque in Seo, Baltistan, showing several auspicious symbols molded on the clay plastered wall.