

Destination
Pakistan

گندھارا

Gandhara Heritage Sites in Pakistan

Chinese version

犍陀罗文明

A Project by Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) in collaboration with
University of Wah and Gandhara Resource Center.



Content Research: Center for Culture and Development, Taxila - Pakistan
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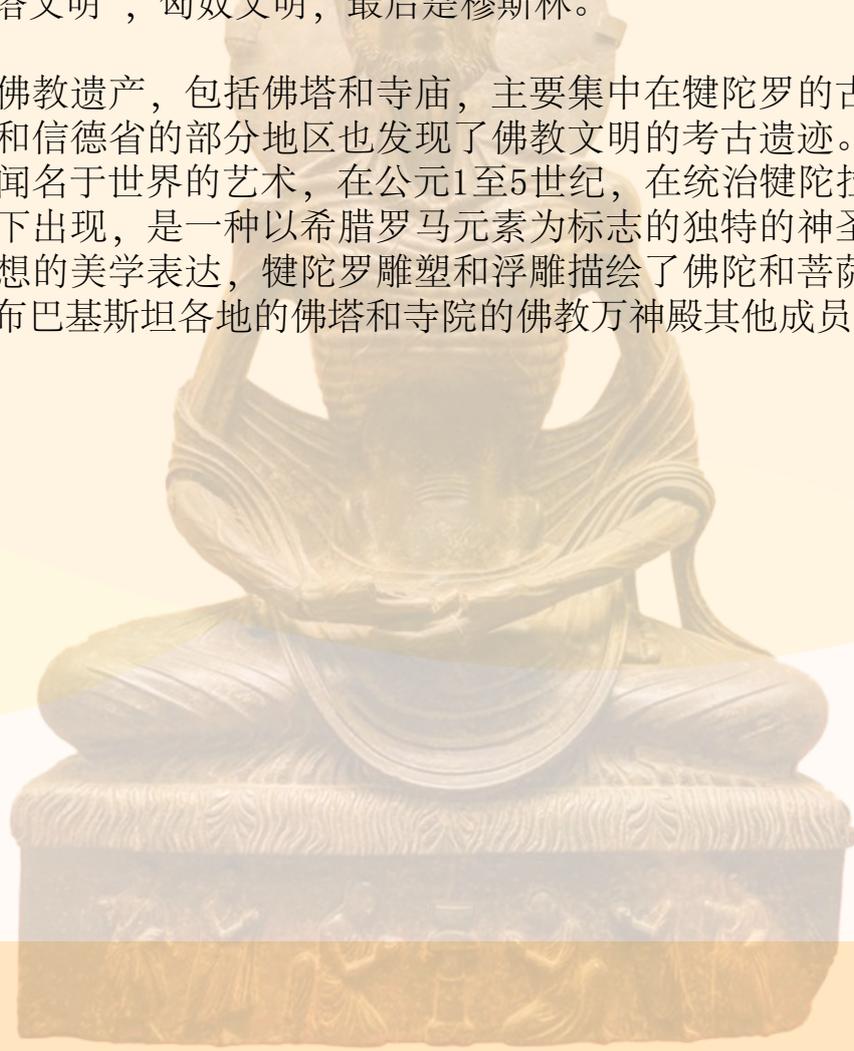
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犍陀罗文明

巴基斯坦的历史虽然并不悠久，但它却是个古老文明的国度，其古老程度可与埃及和苏美尔相媲美。佛教是孕育古老文明的世界宗教之一，其足迹遍布巴基斯坦所有省份，包括吉尔吉特-巴尔蒂斯坦省、俾路支省、旁遮普省和信德省。

巴基斯坦最著名的佛教文明中心之一被称为犍陀罗，意为“芳香之地”。古代犍陀罗地区位于当今的开伯尔-普赫图赫瓦省和旁遮普省，以其风景优美的自然景观而闻名，拥有丰富、水源充足的山谷和清澈的丘陵。犍陀罗王国的首都是今天的贾尔瑟达、塔克西拉及白沙瓦地区，在他们曾经辉煌的日子里，拥有最辉煌的艺术和建筑之一。犍陀罗地理位置优越，曾经位于连接中国和东亚与地中海世界的丝绸之路商队路线的交汇处，成为各种文明的熔点，其中包括阿契美尼德文明、希腊文明、孔雀文明、巴克特里-希腊文明、贵霜文明、古普塔文明，匈奴文明，最后是穆斯林。

巴基斯坦的佛教遗产，包括佛塔和寺庙，主要集中在犍陀罗的古代边界，但在旁遮普省和信德省的部分地区也发现了佛教文明的考古遗迹。犍陀罗艺术是巴基斯坦闻名于世界的艺术，在公元1至5世纪，在统治犍陀罗和信德省的贵霜人统治下出现，是一种以希腊罗马元素为标志的独特的神圣艺术风格。作为佛教思想的美学表达，犍陀罗雕塑和浮雕描绘了佛陀和菩萨的故事，以及装饰着遍布巴基斯坦各地的佛塔和寺院的佛教万神殿其他成员的故事。



GANDHARA HERITAGE SITES DISTANCE FROM ISLAMABAD (Kilometers)

犍陀罗文明遗产地与伊斯兰堡的距离（公里）

01.	Sphola Stupa, Jamrud	瑟坡拉塔, 贾姆鲁德	201
02.	Peshawar Museum, Peshawar	白沙瓦博物馆, 白沙瓦	180
03.	Badalpur Stupa, District Haripur	巴达布尔佛塔, 赫里布尔	40
04.	Jehanabad Buddha, Swat	杰哈纳巴德佛陀, 斯瓦特	180
05.	Nemogram Stupa, Swat	内模卡拉佛塔, 斯瓦特	180
06.	Swat Museum, Swat	斯瓦特博物馆, 斯瓦特	180
07.	Bazira, Barikot, Swat	巴齐拉, 巴里科特, 斯瓦特	180
08.	Mansehra Rock Edicts, Mansehra	曼塞赫拉岩石建筑, 曼塞赫拉	161
09.	Bhamala Complex Stupa, Haripur	巴玛拉佛塔, 赫里布尔	55
10.	Jaulian Monastery and Stupa, Haripur	贾乌利安寺院和佛塔, 赫里布尔	41
11.	Shingardar Stupa Swat	信加达尔佛塔, 斯瓦特	218
12.	Ghalegay Rock Carving, Swat	伽利盖石刻, 斯瓦特	218
13.	Butkara I & II, Mingora	布卡拉一和二, 明戈拉	218
14.	Amluk Dara Stupa, Swat	阿姆鲁克·达拉佛塔, 斯瓦特	192
15.	Shahbaz Garhi Rock Edicts, Mardan	舍巴兹·加希岩石建筑, 马尔丹	141
16.	Takht-e-Bahi Stupa, Mardan	塔赫特·巴伊佛塔	141
17.	Seri Bahlol, Mardan	塞里巴洛尔, 马尔丹	141
18.	Ranigat, Buner	拉尼加特, 布内尔	192
19.	Jamal Garhi, Mardan	贾马尔·加希, 马尔丹	153
20.	Shatial Rock Carvings, Chilas	沙蒂尔石刻, 奇拉斯	517
21.	Thalpan Rock Carvings, Chilas	塔尔潘石刻, 奇拉斯	517
22.	Kargah Buddha, Gilgit	卡尔加佛陀, 吉尔吉特	517
23.	Manthal Rock, Skardu	曼塔尔岩石, 斯卡都	517
24.	Lahore Museum, Lahore	拉合尔博物馆, 拉合尔	374
25.	Taxila Museum, Taxila	塔克西拉博物馆, 塔克西拉	35
26.	Dharmarajika Stupa, Taxila	达玛拉吉卡佛塔, 塔克西拉	35
27.	Bhir Mound, Taxila	比尔丘, 塔克西拉	35
28.	Sirkap City, Taxila	尔卡普市, 塔克西拉	35
29.	Sirsukh City, Taxila	锡尔苏克市, 塔克西拉	35
30.	Mohra Muradu, Taxila	摩拉穆拉都, 塔克西拉	35
31.	Piplan Stupa, Taxila	皮普兰佛塔	35
32.	Jinnah Wali Dheri, Taxila	津南瓦利德里 (鬼域)	35
33.	Katas Raj Stupa, Chakwal	卡塔斯拉遮寺庙, 杰格瓦尔	153
34.	Mankiala Stupa, Rawalpindi	曼卡拉佛陀, 拉瓦尔品第	36
35.	Buddhist Stupa, Mohenjodaro	摩亨佐达罗佛塔	1050
36.	National Museum, Karachi	卡拉奇国家博物馆	1409
37.	Mir Rukan Stupa, Benazirabad	米尔鲁坎佛塔, 贝纳齐拉巴德	1133
38.	Sudheran Jo Daro, T. M. Khan	苏德兰佐达罗, 登多穆罕默德汗	12784

MAP OF GANDHARA HERITAGE SITES IN PAKISTAN

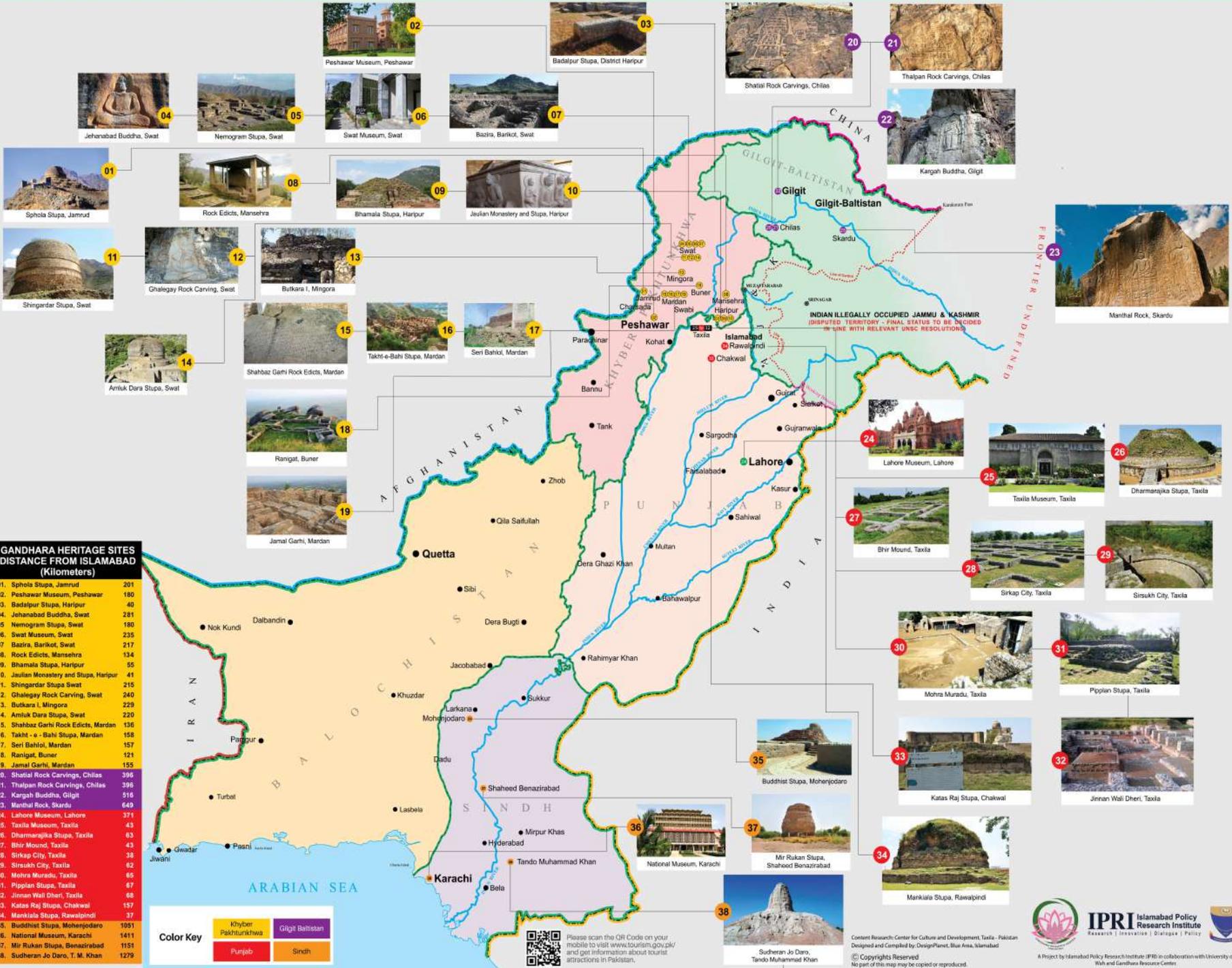
犍陀罗文明

Gandhara Civilization

Pakistan is a young country, yet it is a land of ancient civilizations, comparable in antiquity to the Egyptian and Sumerian. Buddhism is one of those world religions that have spanned an ancient civilization, whose footprints are spread in all provinces in Pakistan, including Gilgit-Baltistan, Baluchistan, Punjab and Sindh.

One of the most famous centers of Buddhist civilization in Pakistan is called Gandhara, which means "the land of fragrance". The ancient region of Gandhara, known for its scenic natural landscape with rich, well-watered valleys, and clear-cut hills is situated in the present day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. The kingdom of Gandhara was ruled from capitals at present day Charsadda (Pushkalavati), Taxila (Takshashila) and Peshawar (Purushapura), which in their days of former glory had one of most splendid art and architecture. Once strategically located at the junction of caravan routes on the Silk road that linked China and Central Asia with the Mediterranean world, Gandhara became a melting point of various civilizations, which include Achaemenids, Hellenistic, Mauryans, Bactrian-Greek, Kushan, Gupta, Huns, and eventually the Muslims.

The Buddhist heritage in Pakistan, consisting of stupas and monasteries, is largely concentrated in the ancient borders of Gandhara, though the archeological remains of Buddhist civilization are found in parts of Punjab and Sindh. Gandhara art, for which Pakistan is known for all over the world, emerged under the Kushans from first to fifth centuries C.E., who ruled Gandhara as well as Sindh, as a distinctive style of sacred art, marked by Greco-Roman elements. As an aesthetic expression of Buddhist ideas, Gandhara sculpture and relief illustrated the stories of Buddha and Bodhisattvas, and other members of the Buddhist pantheon that adorned the stupas and monasteries spread all over Pakistan.



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01. Sphola Stupa, Jamrud	201
02. Peshawar Museum, Peshawar	180
03. Badalpur Stupa, Haripur	40
04. Jehanabad Buddha, Swat	180
05. Nemogram Stupa, Swat	235
06. Swat Museum, Swat	235
07. Bazira, Barikot, Swat	217
08. Rock Edicts, Mansehra	134
09. Bhamala Stupa, Haripur	55
10. Jaulian Monastery and Stupa, Haripur	41
11. Shingardar Stupa Swat	215
12. Ghalagay Rock Carving, Swat	240
13. Bulkara I, Mingora	229
14. Amluk Dara Stupa, Swat	220
15. Shahbaz Garhi Rock Edicts, Mardan	136
16. Takht-e-Bahi Stupa, Mardan	158
17. Seri Bahlol, Mardan	157
18. Ranigat, Buner	121
19. Jamal Garhi, Mardan	155
20. Shatial Rock Carvings, Chilas	396
21. Thalpan Rock Carvings, Chilas	396
22. Kargah Buddha, Gilgit	516
23. Manthal Rock, Skardu	640
24. Lahore Museum, Lahore	371
25. Taxila Museum, Taxila	43
26. Dhammarajika Stupa, Taxila	63
27. Bhir Mound, Taxila	43
28. Sirkap City, Taxila	38
29. Sirsukh City, Taxila	62
30. Mohra Muradu, Taxila	65
31. Pipplan Stupa, Taxila	67
32. Jinnar Wali Dheri, Taxila	68
33. Katas Raj Stupa, Chakwal	157
34. Mankiala Stupa, Rawalpindi	37
35. Budimess Stupa, Mohenjodaro	1031
36. National Museum, Karachi	1411
37. Mir Rukun Stupa, Benazirabad	1151
38. Sudheran Jo Daro, T. M. Khan	1279

Color Key

- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Gilgit Baltistan
- Punjab
- Sindh

Please scan the QR Code on your mobile to visit www.tourism.gov.pk/ and get information about tourist attractions in Pakistan.

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Gandhara
Heritage
Sites in
Pakistan



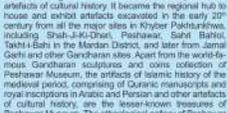
01 Sphola Stupa, Jamrud

Sphola Stupa is located about 25 kilometers from Jamrud on the old caravan route of ancient Silk Road in the historic neighborhood of Khyber Pass. Perched on a high rocky ledge, the Sphola Stupa dates back to the Kushan period, which lasted between the 2nd to 5th centuries C.E. Built of solid stone masonry, the central dome rests upon a three-tiered base. The artefacts and sculptures excavated from the Sphola Stupa in the early 20th century are exhibited in the Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.



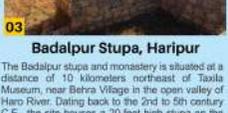
06 Swat Museum, Swat

The Swat Archaeological Museum is located at the center of the rich archaeological territory of Malakand Division on the main road Mingra-Saidu Sharif. From its inception in 1959, Swat Museum is the best example of national and international collaboration among Pakistan, Italy and Japan. It started as a private collection of Vaidi-Swati and later became a property of the Federal Department of Archeology and Museums in 1963 to house the artefacts from the excavation in Swat valley undertaken with the Italian Archeological Mission, which helped its inception and collection. With Japanese assistance in 1969, the Swat Museum was reorganized and developed into a world-class museum. The museum contains Gandharan sculptures and frescoes depicting the lives of the Buddha along with beads, metal reliquaries, and other treasures mostly from Buzara I and Udogram. Additionally, there are pre-Buddhist artefacts and an ethnographic gallery with traditional carved Swat furniture, jewelry, and embroideries.



02 Peshawar Museum, Peshawar

Located on the Sher Shah Suri road, the Peshawar Museum has one of the most extensive collections of ancient and medieval history, spanning over 15 thousand exhibits in four major sections. Given the historical location of Peshawar city as one of the imperial centers of the Gandhara kingdom, Peshawar Museum has one of the world's largest collections of Buddhist sculptures and artefacts of cultural history. It became the regional hub to house and exhibit artefacts excavated in the early 20th century from all the major sites in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including Shah-Ji-Dheri, Peshawar, Sahri Bahli, Bahli, Takri-Daha in the Mardan District, and later from Jamal Goth and other Gandharan sites. Apart from the world-famous Gandharan sculptures and coins collection of Peshawar, the museum also houses a large number of medieval period, comprising of Gaurian manuscripts and royal inscriptions in Arabic and Persian and other artefacts of cultural history. The lesser-known treasures of Peshawar Museum, the ethnological gallery of Peshawar Museum showcasing paintings, costumes, weapons, crafts, and household objects represents the centuries-old material culture of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



03 Badalpur Stupa, Haripur

The Badalpur stupa and monastery is situated at a distance of 10 kilometers northeast of Taxila Museum, near Betra Village in the open valley of Haro River. Dating back to the 2nd to 5th century C.E., the site houses a 20-foot high stupa on the west and a monastic complex on the east. The masonry of the stupa is laid in limestone in the ashlar and semi-diaper styles with Kharoti let in mouldings and pilasters. There are traces of procession path which were also found around the drum paved with lime concrete.



04 Jehanabad Buddha, Swat

Jehanabad Buddha is remotely situated by a small river near village Jehanabad at a distance of about 10 kilometers from Mingra. It is a 20-foot high seated Buddha carved into a high rock face of a reddish color. The Jehanabad Buddha is claimed to be the largest carved Buddha in Central Asia after Samsiyan in Afghanistan.



05 Nemogram Stupa, Swat

Nemogram stupa is located 25 km west of Saidu Sharif and 22 km from Sirkot, on the right bank of Swat river in Pakistan. The Nemogram site consists of three main stupas in row from north to south with a courtyard of 56 relief stupas and the adjoining monastery on the west of the main stupas. Based on the numismatic evidence, the stupas are believed to have been built in 2nd and 3rd century AD. Apart from the coins and pottery, the Sirkot-Pardian period, a large number of stone, stucco sculptures depict various scenes of Buddhist mythology were found on the site which are showcased in Swat Museum.



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10 Jaulian Monastery and Stupa, Haripur

Jaulian is located in Haripur District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at a distance of 3 kilometers from Taxila Museum, perched on a low hilltop. It is one of the most well preserved Buddhist monastic complexes with a number of stupas and rooms of different sizes for housing and living. The main stupa adorned with stucco sculptures reflecting Greek, Persian, and Roman aesthetic influences is surrounded by a number of smaller size diaper stupas. The rooms of the monastery with walls built in diaper masonry style face a central courtyard. Other architectural structures include an assembly hall, kitchen, and storeroom.



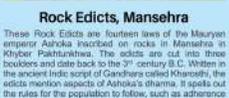
16 Takht-e Bahi Stupa, Mardan

A UNESCO World Heritage site since 1980, Takht-e-Bahi is located 15 kilometers from Mardan. Translated as the throne of the world spring, Takht-e-Bahi is an ancient Buddhist monastery that was founded in the 1st century CE and remained in use until the 7th century. It is divided into several separate sections such as monastery court, assembly court, chapel, vaulted chambers, and service houses. The monastery complex is exceptionally well-preserved and has undergone partial reconstructions.



11 Shingardar Stupa, Swat

Chalagay, the capital of the former state of Swat is the site for a majestic stupa, considered to be the largest in India and Pakistan. Shingardar Stupa is situated on the main Grand Trunk Road, near Mirshah Shingardar. The stupa made of large stones and layers of thin flat slabs in the mouth of a small gully descending from a base spur above the valley plain. Owing to the accounts of ancient Chinese pilgrims, the legendary form of the stupa rests on the fact it was built by Ushavarma, an ancient king of Swat, to enshrine his share of the relics of Buddha.



07 Bazira, Barikot, Swat

Barikot is an important historical town on the main road to Mingora. One of the significant sites is identified as the ancient city of Bazira, around 1.5 kilometers from the city of Barikot in the southern end of the Swat Valley in Pakistan. Bazira was conquered by Alexander the Great in 327 B.C., which terminated an active town till the early Muslim period. Founded as a small town, Bazira developed into a city during the rule of the Kushan empire (30-375 CE). The archaeological excavations have unearthed sculptures, semi-processed stones, jewelry tools, pottery and household objects made of metals, and stones which adorn the Swat Museum.



08 Rock Edicts, Mansehra

These Rock Edicts are fourteen lines of the Mauryan emperor Ashoka inscribed on rocks in Mansehra in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The edicts are cut into three boulders and date back to the 3rd century B.C. Written in the ancient Indic script of Ashoka called Kharosthi, the edicts mention aspects of Ashoka's dharma. It spells out the rules for the population to follow, such as adherence to the will of the ruler, religious figures, and respect for women, children, and the elderly, among others.



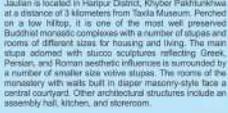
09 Bhamal Stupa, Haripur

Bhamal archaeological complex in the UNESCO world heritage site, located at a distance of 25 kilometers from Taxila Museum, is the foothills of Buzara I in Haripur District on the bank of Haro River. The Bhamal complex houses the remains of a cruciform-style stupa, a monastery, chapel, and relief stupas. The present height of the stupa is 13 meters and adorns from all four sides. The moulding and frieze of the stupa have original stucco sculptures. The monastic stupa is located to the east. It consists of many rooms of different sizes, but is built in the same diaper masonry style. One of the most stupas in the area, which is the remains of Malpasri-narvana scene of Buddha on a raised platform of large stone masonry.



15 Shahbaz Garhi Rock Edicts, Mardan

The small town of Shahbaz Garhi is presently situated 13 kilometers east of Mardan. It was once a thriving trade town, surrounded by stupas and inscriptions with hundreds of metres. Given its location at the junction of major trade routes to Central Asia, China, and India. Here at the base of a small hill, Ashokan inscriptions, dating back to the 3rd century B.C. are carved. Ashoka became a devout Buddhist and ordered series of edicts to be inscribed on the rocks all over his empire for public information. Written in Kharosthi script used in Gandhara, the Ashokan inscriptions form the oldest surviving specimens which are well-preserved in Mardan.



20 Thalpur Rock Carvings, Chilas

Thalpur is located near a small cove of Thalpur on the banks of Indus River in Chilas town, Gilgit-Baltistan. The Buddhist monastic center at Thalpur emerged over a millennium ago in the form of an ancient trade route as a resting and trading hub in the ancient world. The Shila Jataka tale is also depicted at the Shalpur rock carvings as well as huge stupa originating covers the face of the boulder flanked by a few votive stupas.



22 Kargah Buddha, Gilgit

Kargah Buddha is located at the junction of two rivulets, the Kargah and Shalagot, about 10 kilometers west of Gilgit city. It is a 20-foot high seated Buddha carved in dates back to the 7th century. The image is surrounded by holes for a wooden house structure, which would have sheltered it from inclement weather.



23 Mantihal Rock, Skardu

Mantihal rock is located at a distance of 3 kilometers from Saidu Dar in Skardu town. It is a relief and inscription of the natural flat surface of a 30-foot high and 20-foot wide triangle-shaped granite rock. The structure dates back to the 9th century C.E. There are carvings and inscriptions which depict the 'Mandala' - the assembly state of the Buddha. The script of the inscription is ancient Tibetan. Some parts have been translated as follows: 'The faithfull ones (shroud) from time to time (make the offers) that they may be bright, and deem the place of offering that it may not decay.'



18 Ranigat, Buner

The Ranigat, named after a gigantic granite rock called the Queen's Rock, is situated at a distance of 35 kilometers northwest of Swat's village Mingorgram. It is one of the largest Buddhist complexes in Gandhara whose remains are scattered in the valley along the river. The structures on the site include stupas, monasteries, shrines, strange networks, and other buildings. The site is known for its distinct local masonry with a specific method of bonding granules and dressed stones. The architectural remains of stone-cut columns, shrines, and watchtowers are exceptional features of the Ranigat.



19 Jamal Garhi, Mardan

Jamal Garhi is the site of a Buddhist monastic complex with a monastery and the main stupa located on an elongated hill 13 kilometers from Mardan city in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Jamal Garhi is divided into two parts, i.e. stupa area and the monastic zone. There is a cruciform stupa situated on high ground in the center with a number of votive stupas spread all around it. The monastery spread over a vast area is constructed in large diaper masonry.



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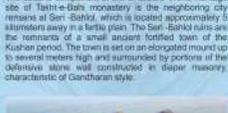
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15 Shahbaz Garhi Rock Edicts, Mardan

The small town of Shahbaz Garhi is presently situated 13 kilometers east of Mardan. It was once a thriving trade town, surrounded by stupas and inscriptions with hundreds of metres. Given its location at the junction of major trade routes to Central Asia, China, and India. Here at the base of a small hill, Ashokan inscriptions, dating back to the 3rd century B.C. are carved. Ashoka became a devout Buddhist and ordered series of edicts to be inscribed on the rocks all over his empire for public information. Written in Kharosthi script used in Gandhara, the Ashokan inscriptions form the oldest surviving specimens which are well-preserved in Mardan.



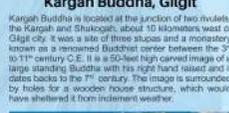
20 Thalpur Rock Carvings, Chilas

Thalpur is located near a small cove of Thalpur on the banks of Indus River in Chilas town, Gilgit-Baltistan. The Buddhist monastic center at Thalpur emerged over a millennium ago in the form of an ancient trade route as a resting and trading hub in the ancient world. The Shila Jataka tale is also depicted at the Shalpur rock carvings as well as huge stupa originating covers the face of the boulder flanked by a few votive stupas.



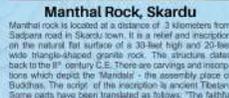
22 Kargah Buddha, Gilgit

Kargah Buddha is located at the junction of two rivulets, the Kargah and Shalagot, about 10 kilometers west of Gilgit city. It is a 20-foot high seated Buddha carved in dates back to the 7th century. The image is surrounded by holes for a wooden house structure, which would have sheltered it from inclement weather.



23 Mantihal Rock, Skardu

Mantihal rock is located at a distance of 3 kilometers from Saidu Dar in Skardu town. It is a relief and inscription of the natural flat surface of a 30-foot high and 20-foot wide triangle-shaped granite rock. The structure dates back to the 9th century C.E. There are carvings and inscriptions which depict the 'Mandala' - the assembly state of the Buddha. The script of the inscription is ancient Tibetan. Some parts have been translated as follows: 'The faithfull ones (shroud) from time to time (make the offers) that they may be bright, and deem the place of offering that it may not decay.'



18 Ranigat, Buner

The Ranigat, named after a gigantic granite rock called the Queen's Rock, is situated at a distance of 35 kilometers northwest of Swat's village Mingorgram. It is one of the largest Buddhist complexes in Gandhara whose remains are scattered in the valley along the river. The structures on the site include stupas, monasteries, shrines, strange networks, and other buildings. The site is known for its distinct local masonry with a specific method of bonding granules and dressed stones. The architectural remains of stone-cut columns, shrines, and watchtowers are exceptional features of the Ranigat.



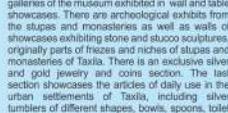
19 Jamal Garhi, Mardan

Jamal Garhi is the site of a Buddhist monastic complex with a monastery and the main stupa located on an elongated hill 13 kilometers from Mardan city in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Jamal Garhi is divided into two parts, i.e. stupa area and the monastic zone. There is a cruciform stupa situated on high ground in the center with a number of votive stupas spread all around it. The monastery spread over a vast area is constructed in large diaper masonry.



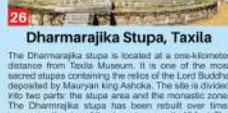
25 Taxila Museum, Taxila

Taxila Museum is a colonial-style building located on the Taxila Haripur Road adjacent to the first historic city of Bhir. The museum holds more than 1,400 Gandhara art artefacts for the period between the 1st to 7th centuries C.E. In addition to Buddhist artefacts, this museum also includes artefacts from Hinduism and Jainism. There are six sub-jetive galleries of the museum exhibited in well and table showcases. There are archeological exhibits from the stupas and monasteries as well as walls of showcases exhibiting stone and stucco sculptures, originally parts of friezes and niches of stupas and monasteries of Taxila. There is an exclusive silver and gold jewelry and coin section. The last section showcases the articles of daily use in the urban settlements of Taxila, including silver tumblers of different shapes, bowls, spoons, toilet trays, small pottery pieces, and plates of terracotta and pottery.



26 Dharmarajika Stupa, Taxila

The Dharmarajika stupa is located at a one-kilometer distance from Taxila Museum. It is one of the most sacred stupas containing the relics of Lord Buddha deposited by Mauryan king Ashoka. The site is divided into two parts: the stupa area and the monastic zone. The Dharmarajika stupa has been rebuilt over time, increasing the size of the dome to currently 46 feet. The dome was originally coated with lime plaster and gilding, and there was a seven-tier umbrella zone that once crowned the top. The solid core of the stupa is filled with rubble masonry and the base of the stupa is faced with a band of ornamental stonework. There is a wide ambulatory passage, originally lined with glass tiles, which allow the pilgrims to circumambulate around the stupa. The monastic zone contains a number of chapels built in the diaper masonry and friezes which were decorated with stucco, terracotta, and stucco sculptures. There are a large number of shrines and cells in the monastic zone, built over time to perform various functions.



31 Pipplan Stupa, Taxila

Pipplan in the ancient Buddhist monastic complex, located on the way to Jaulian Monastery in the neighborhood of thick peepal trees. The complex houses two monasteries and an iconic Gandharan style of architecture during succeeding centuries on the eastern and western sides evidenced by the different styles of wall masonry. It consists of an open quadrangle in the center, with a range of cells on all four sides, a hall of assembly, kitchen, refectory to the south, and a converted stupa to the east.



27 Bhir Mound, Taxila

The Bhir Mound is situated near to the Taxila Museum. It was founded in the 6th century B.C. by the Achamenians and flourished until the 2nd century B.C. Built on a small plateau in the open fields, the city took advantage of the various trade routes connecting central Asia, its stone walls, house foundations, and winding streets represent the earliest forms of urbanization in the subcontinent. The city of Bhir was the royal where Mauryan King Alexander was received by Raja Amal in 326 B.C.



32 Jinnan Wali Dheri, Taxila

Jinnan Wali Dheri translated as the mound of demons is an archaeological site on the left bank of Haro River near Taxila, Pakistan, dating to the 5th century C.E. It is one of the best-preserved Buddhist monastic complexes in the Taxila. The complex includes the main stupa, relatively smaller stupa, votive stupas, and a monastic with and a central hall. The fragments of murals, depicting scenes from Jataka tales were found on the walls of the corridor of a monastery leading to the main stupa.



28 Sirkap City, Taxila

Sirkap is situated on the Taxila Haripur Road, at a distance of 2 km from Taxila Museum. The very name of the city is part of North Indian folklore. The legend of Raja Rasala, wherein the story the Sirkap was the name of a demon, which was killed by Raja of Sakas (modern Sialkot). The city of Sirkap was founded about 180 B.C. and flourished by successive rulers of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom. The archaeological remains of temples, palaces, or towers as well as the urban planning of the city on the grid pattern of streets, and geographical location with natural defense on all sides testify to its Greek origin. The streets of the city were more regular than those at Bhir, and the houses were mostly made of coarse stone. There were temples, houses, shrines, and stupas all along the main north-south street. On the eastern side of the street are several votive stupas, such as the shrine of the double-headed eagle, the apollon temple, and a palace at the south and of the streets. Near to the apollon temple is a votive stupa. Situated under several different names, beginning with the Greeks, then the Parthians, Parthians, and the Kushan or Kushanans. The city has its importance after the Kushan dynasty founded another city nearby Sirkap.



33 Katas Raj Stupa, Chakwal

A 4 meter high Buddhist stupa, built by Mauryan emperor Ashoka in the third century BCE is situated at the Katas Raj complex, at a distance of 40 meters from Saidu Darra temple. Originally built over 200 feet above the ground, the stupa was surrounded by perennial streams of water. There are partially restored remains of the stone masonry set in lime mortar as well as relief sculptures on the side walls of the stupa. There are extensive remains of a Buddhist monastery around the stupa.



29 Sirsukh City, Taxila

One of the last of the great ancient cities of Taxila placed on the World Heritage List, the city of Sirsukh is situated at a distance of 2 kilometers from Taxila Museum, on the Taxila-Haripur road. Based on the ruins of monastic, rectangular planning, and other features of architectural remains such as the friezes walls in ashlar masonry, it is attributed to the Kushan dynasty in Taxila in 100 B.C. However, Sirsukh is also one of the best excavated sites, and only a small part of the fortification wall of the city survives. The wall is 16 feet thick and built of rough hewn stones with neatly fitted limestone courses. It is a roughly rectangular city which is in the open plain with no natural defenses but with solid, well-constructed fortifications having round towers at regular intervals.



30 Mohra Muradu, Taxila

Mohra Muradu mosaic complex is situated near village Mohra Muradu, at the edge of a gully, surrounded by hills covered with shrubs. It comprises a stupa and a monastery. It was constructed in the 2nd century C.E. The stupa consists of a rectangular stupa with a gallery of niches with stucco reliefs depicting scenes of Buddha and Bodhisattvas in various poses. The monastery was a double-storied building consisting of 64 cells or monks' cells around a courtyard with a pool. The large square-shaped pool contained water for rituals and was about half a meter deep. Stairs to the pool were present on all sides. The monastery also contained a kitchen and a well for water. Six niches in this monastery consist of the remains of Buddha sculptures in various poses.



36 National Museum, Karachi

The National Museum of Pakistan at Karachi is located in Burna Garden, D-26-40-01 Amnol Road, since 1970. The Museum has a collection of 50,000 old coins and hundreds of well-preserved sculptures. It has more than 70,000 publications, books, and other reading materials. The Museum is a total of 11 galleries including a gallery of Gandhara civilization. In addition, it has artifacts from the Indian art, specimens of Islamic calligraphy and miniature paintings, ancient coins, and manuscripts.



37 Mir Rukan Stupa, Shaheed Benazirabad

The stupa of Mir Rukan is one of the better-preserved structures situated about 15 kilometers southeast of Daudpur town in District Shaheed Benazirabad (formerly Nawabshah). Based on the archeological evidence of pottery, it is dated back to a period between the 6th to 11th centuries C.E. Standing 80 feet high over a square base, the stupa is a solid cylindrical form, constructed with a brick casing. It is divided into five horizontal zones. The traces of terracotta images and lime paintings, illustrating the life story of Buddha were found on the outer walls of the stupa. Several small effigies and sculptures were also excavated and displayed in the National Museum Karachi.



38 Sudheran Jo Daro, Tando Muhammad Khan

The Sudheran Jo Daro stupa is remotely located about 50 kilometers south of Tando Muhammad Khan city. The stupa has a pagoda-like form and appears to be a lower built around the 5th to 6th century C.E. It rests on a 20 feet high undulating mound. The lower is constructed with burnt bricks and mud mortar in masonry, and its present height is about 16 feet from the surface of the mound. More than 4 acres of the surrounding area of the mound is replete with potsheds and pieces of burnt bricks, grinding stone, plain painted and stamped pottery including black color polished and glazed pottery. These artifacts suggest the presence of an elaborate complex. There was evidence of walls burnt brick wall, perhaps a fortification wall, on the southern side of the mound, to the south of the tower.



33 Katas Raj Stupa, Chakwal

A 4 meter high Buddhist stupa, built by Mauryan emperor Ashoka in the third century BCE is situated at the Katas Raj complex, at a distance of 40 meters from Saidu Darra temple. Originally built over 200 feet above the ground, the stupa was surrounded by perennial streams of water. There are partially restored remains of the stone masonry set in lime mortar as well as relief sculptures on the side walls of the stupa. There are extensive remains of a Buddhist monastery around the stupa.



34 Mankiala Stupa, Rawalpindi

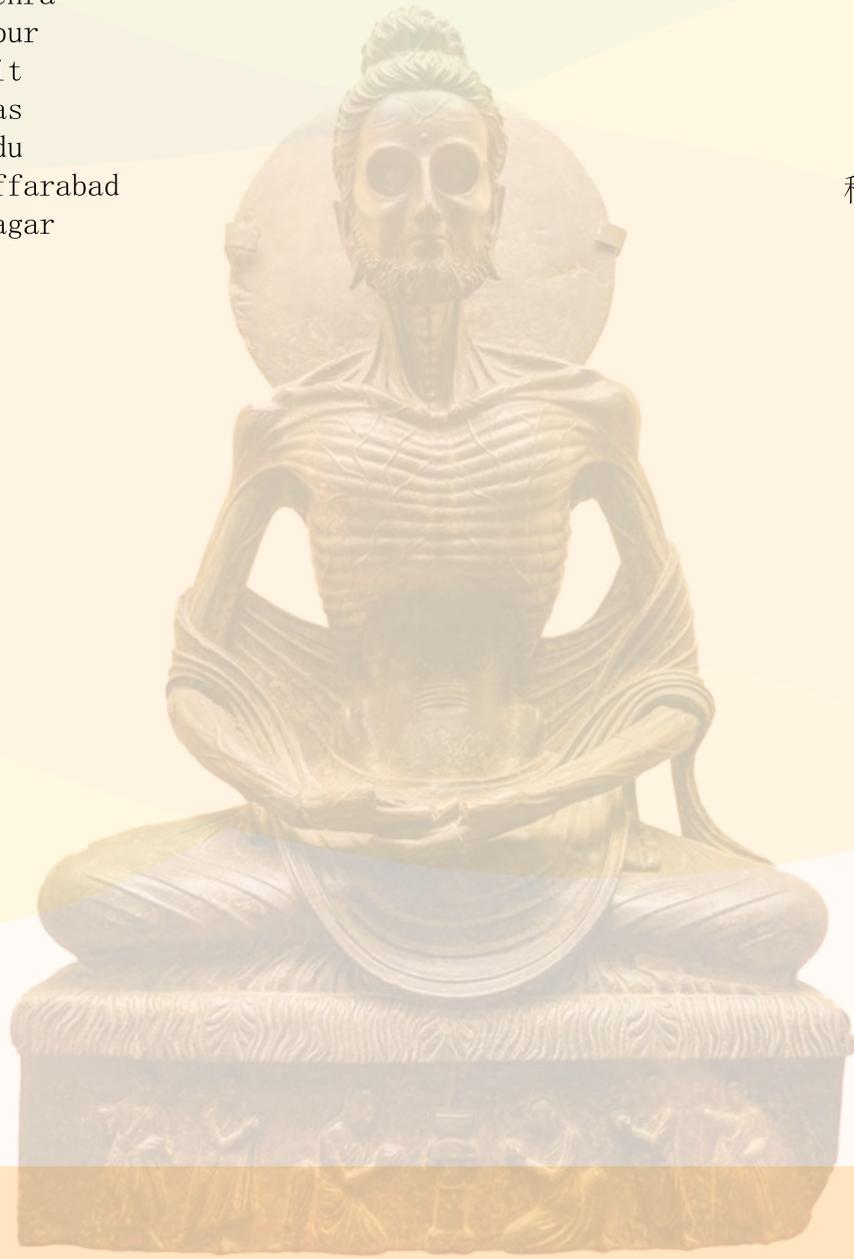
The Mankiala stupa is situated near the village of Thop Mankiala, close to Grand Trunk Road at a distance of 25 kilometers from Rawalpindi. It is one of the largest stupas of Gandhara which has been dated by ancient Chinese and Korean travelers to be the site where Prince Sativa an incarnation of the Buddha sacrificed himself to feed seven hungry

NAMES OF THE CITIES IN THE MAP

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. Jiwani | 吉沃尼 |
| 2. Gawadar | 瓜德尔 |
| 3. Pasni | 伯斯尼 |
| 4. Turbat | 图尔伯德 |
| 5. Panjgur | 本杰古尔 |
| 6. Nok Kundi | 诺贡迪 |
| 7. Dalbandin | 达尔本丁 |
| 8. Lasbela | 拉斯贝拉 |
| 9. Khuzdar | 胡兹达尔 |
| 10. Jacobabad | 雅各布阿巴德 |
| 11. Dera Bugti | 德拉布格蒂 |
| 12. Sibi | 锡比 |
| 13. Quetta | 奎达 |
| 14. Qila Saifullah | 吉拉赛富拉 |
| 15. Zhob | 兹霍布 |
| 16. Sukkar | 苏库尔 |
| 17. Larkana | 拉尔卡纳 |
| 18. Mohenjodaro | 摩亨佐达罗 |
| 19. Dadu | 达杜 |
| 20. Karachi | 卡拉奇 |
| 21. Bela | 贝拉 |
| 22. Hyderabad | 海得拉巴 |
| 23. Tando Muhammad Khan | 登多穆罕默德汗 |
| 24. Mirpur Khas | 米尔布尔哈斯 |
| 25. Shaheed Benazirabad | 贝纳齐拉巴德 |
| 26. Rahimyar Khan | 拉希姆亚尔汗 |
| 27. Bahawalpur | 巴哈瓦布尔 |
| 28. Multan | 木尔坦 |
| 29. Dera Ghazi Khan | 德拉加齐汗 |
| 30. Sahiwal | 萨希瓦尔 |
| 31. Faisalabad | 非萨拉巴德 |
| 32. Kasur | 卡苏尔 |
| 33. Sargodha | 萨戈达 |
| 34. Lahore | 拉合尔 |
| 35. Gujranwala | 古杰兰瓦拉 |
| 36. Sialkot | 锡亚尔科特 |
| 37. Gujrat | 古杰拉特 |
| 38. Chakwal | 杰格瓦尔 |
| 39. Taxila | 塔克西拉 |
| 40. Rawalpindi | 拉瓦尔品第 |

Destination
Pakistan
گندھارا
Gandhara Heritage Sites
in Pakistan

41.	Islamabad	伊斯兰堡
42.	Tank	丹格
43.	Bannu	本努
44.	Parachinar	巴勒吉纳尔
45.	Kohat	科哈特
46.	Charsada	贾尔瑟达
47.	Jamrud	贾姆鲁德
48.	Mardan	马尔丹
49.	Swabi	斯瓦比
50.	Buner	布内尔
51.	Mingora	明戈拉
52.	Swat	斯瓦特
53.	Mansehra	曼塞赫拉
54.	Haripur	赫里布尔
55.	Gilgit	吉尔吉特
56.	Chilas	奇拉斯
57.	Skardu	斯卡都
58.	Muzaffarabad	穆扎法拉巴德
59.	Srinagar	斯利那加



Destination
Pakistan
گندھارا
Gandhara Heritage Sites
in Pakistan

- Punjab 旁遮普省
- Sindh 信德省
- Baluchistan 俾路支斯坦
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 开伯尔普赫图赫瓦省
- Gilgit Baltistan 吉尔吉特巴尔蒂斯坦
- India 印度
- China 中国
- Iran 伊朗
- Afghanistan 阿富汗
- Arabian Sea 阿拉伯海
- Astola Island 阿斯托拉岛
- Karakoram Pass 喀喇昆仑山口
- Line of Control 控制线
- Working Boundary 实际边界
- ❖ Indus River 印度河
- ❖ Jhelum River 杰赫勒姆河
- ❖ Ravi River 拉维河
- ❖ Sutlej River 象泉河
- ❖ Chenab River 奇纳布河



Destination
Pakistan

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