

ILLUSTRATIONS

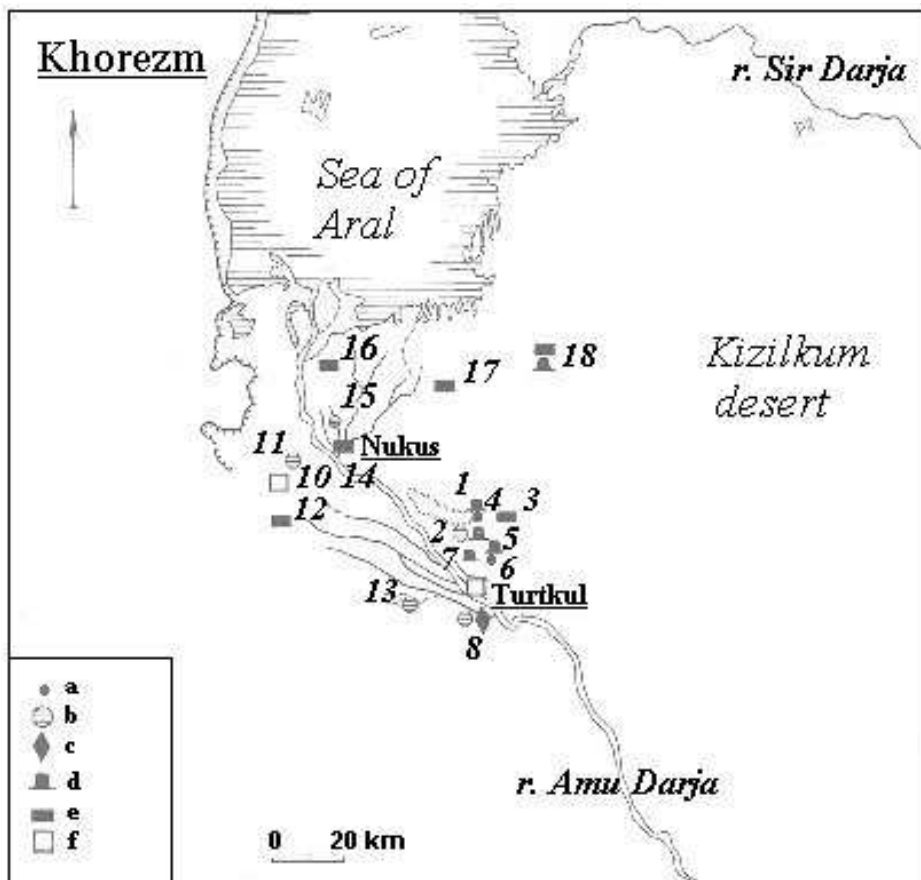
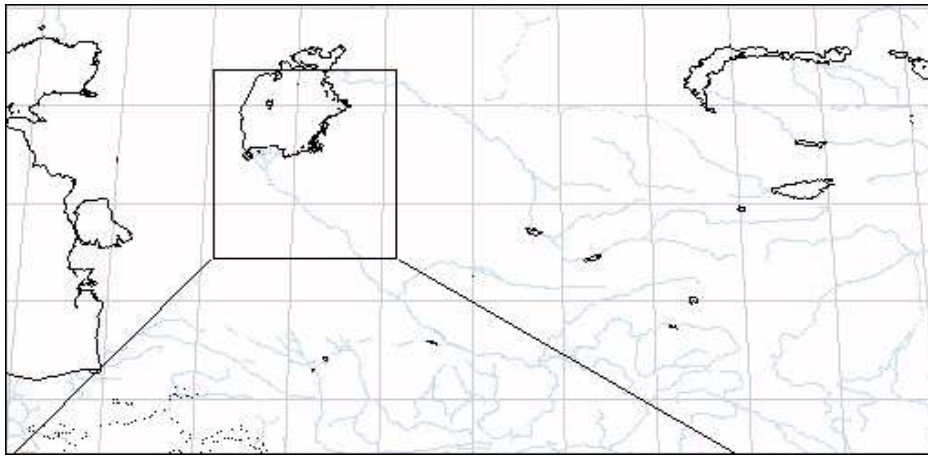


Fig. 1. Khorezm in the 4th – 8th centuries.

a - small towns; b - middle-sized towns; c - cult sites; d - castles and fortresses; e - settlements; f - large towns

1. Ayaz-qala, 2. Toprak-qala, 3. Big Kyrkkyz-qala, 4. Kayje-Parsan, 5. Berkut-qala, 6. Teshik-qala, 7. Castle 92, 8. Castle 2, 9. Al-Fir (the later name of Kyat), 10. Gurgandzh (Kunya Urgench), 11. Gyaur-qala, 12. Turpak-qala, 13. Khiva, 14. Tok-qala, 15. Khaivan-qala, 16. Kuyuk-qala, 17. Kurgancha-qala, 18. Barak-tam.

(adapted from http://www.kroraina.com/ca/h_khorezm.html)

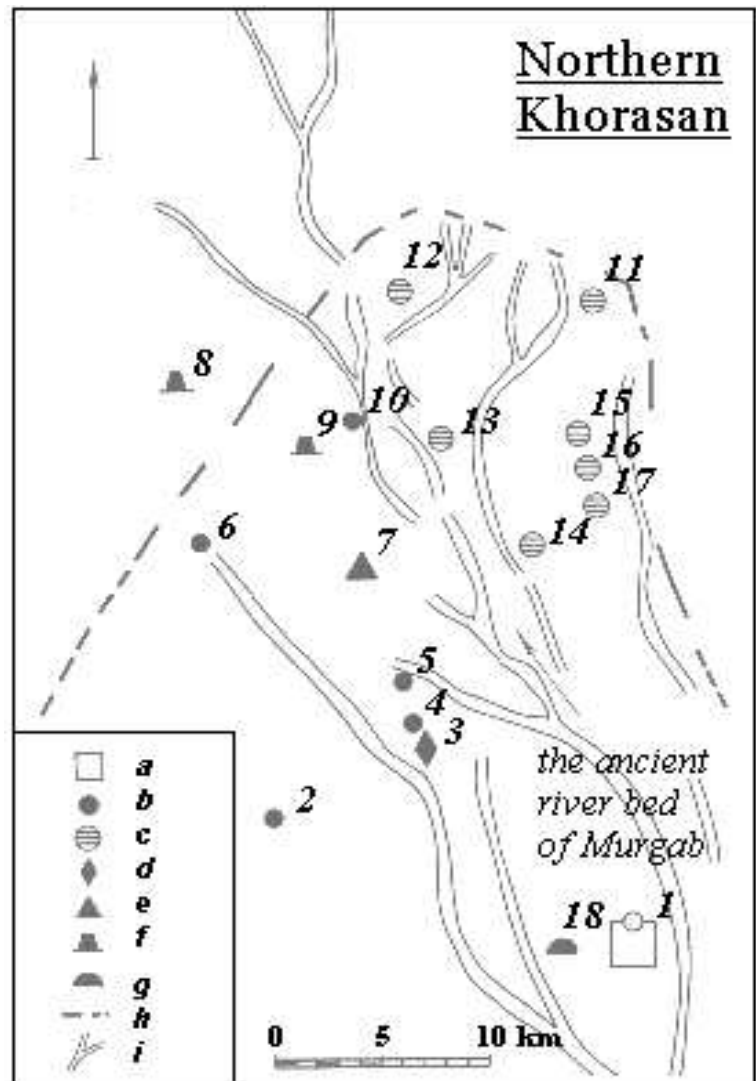
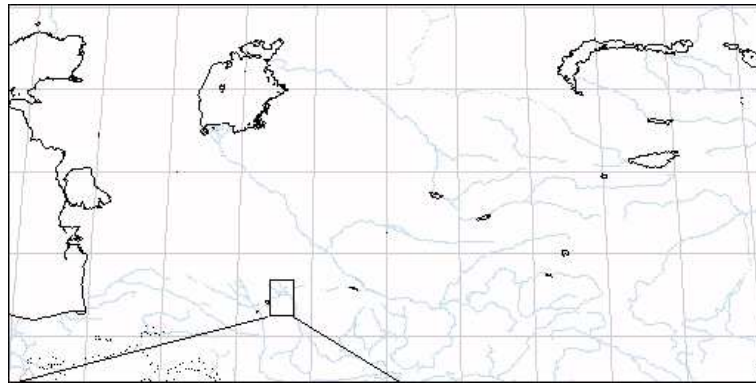


Fig. 2. Northern Khorasan in the 4th – 8th centuries.

a - large town; b - small towns; c - middle-sized towns; d - cult sites; e - tepes; f - castles and fortresses; g - mounds; h - wall around the oasis, i - the ancient river bed of the river Murgab

1. Gyaur-qala / Erk-qala, 2. Chilburdzh, 3. Kharoba-Koshuk, 4. Due-Choken, 5. Top-tepe, 6. Munon-tepe, 7. Atly-tepe, 8. Gebekli-tepe, 9. Chagly-tepe, 10. Durnali, 11. Kone Kishman, 12. Uly Kishman, 13. Kurtly, 14. Gechigran, 15. Abaydzhosh, 16. Odynchy-tepe, 17. Akcha-tepe, 18. Bayramali necropolis.

(adapted from http://www.kroraina.com/ca/h_nkhorasan.html)

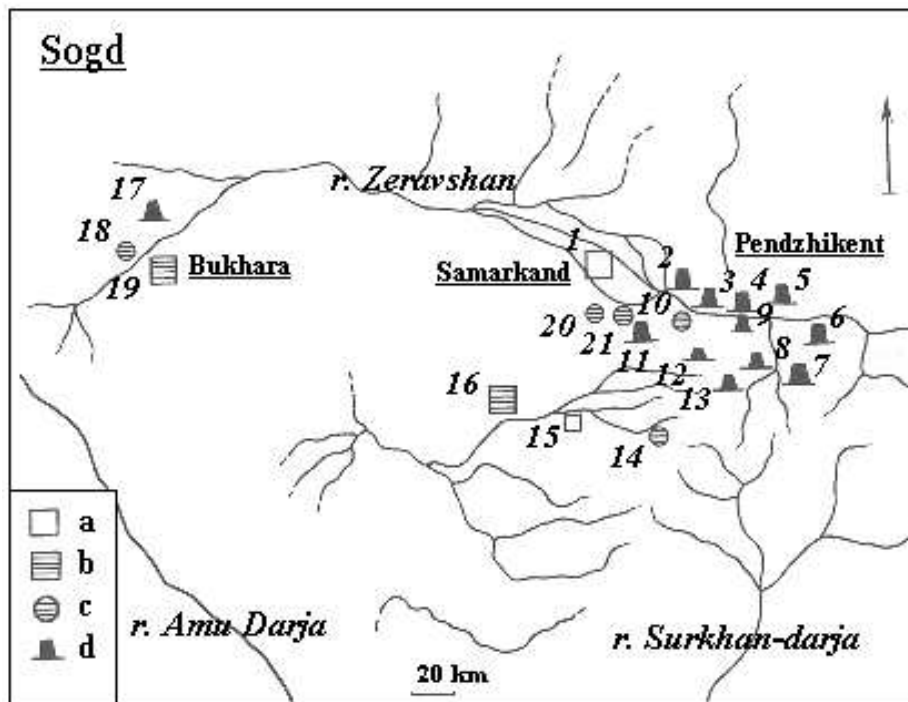
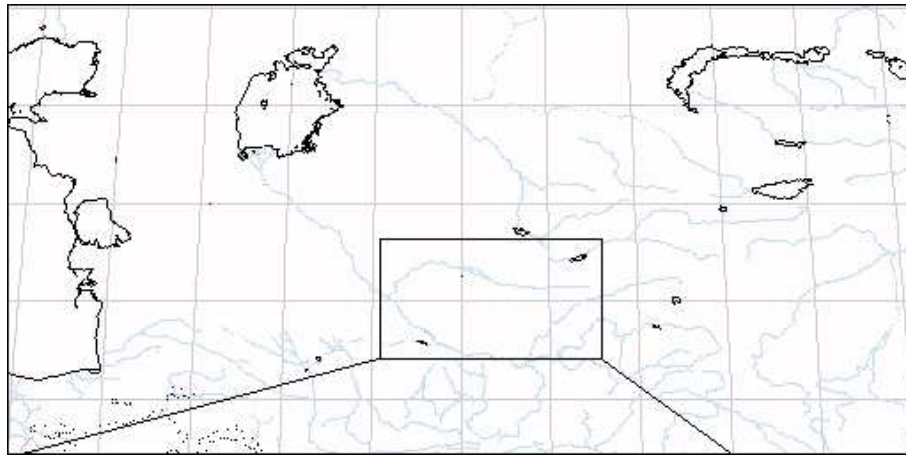


Fig. 3. Sogd in the 4th – 8th centuries.

a - large towns; b - multi-layered towns; c - middle-sized towns; d - castles and fortresses

1. Samarqand, 2. Kosimkurgan, 3. Dunye-tepe, 4. Mug-tepe, 5. Castle on the mountain Mug, 6. Gardani Khisor, 7. Kala Miron, 8. Filmandar, 9. Batur-tepe, 10. Pendzhikent, 11. Chukhkurgan, 12. Chimkurgan, 13. Tali Aday, 14. Kesh, 15. Karshi, 16. Erkurgan, 17. Varakhsha, 18. Paikend, 19. Bukhara, 20. Kafyr-qala, 21. Tali Barzu.

(adapted from http://www.kroraina.com/ca/h_sogd.html)

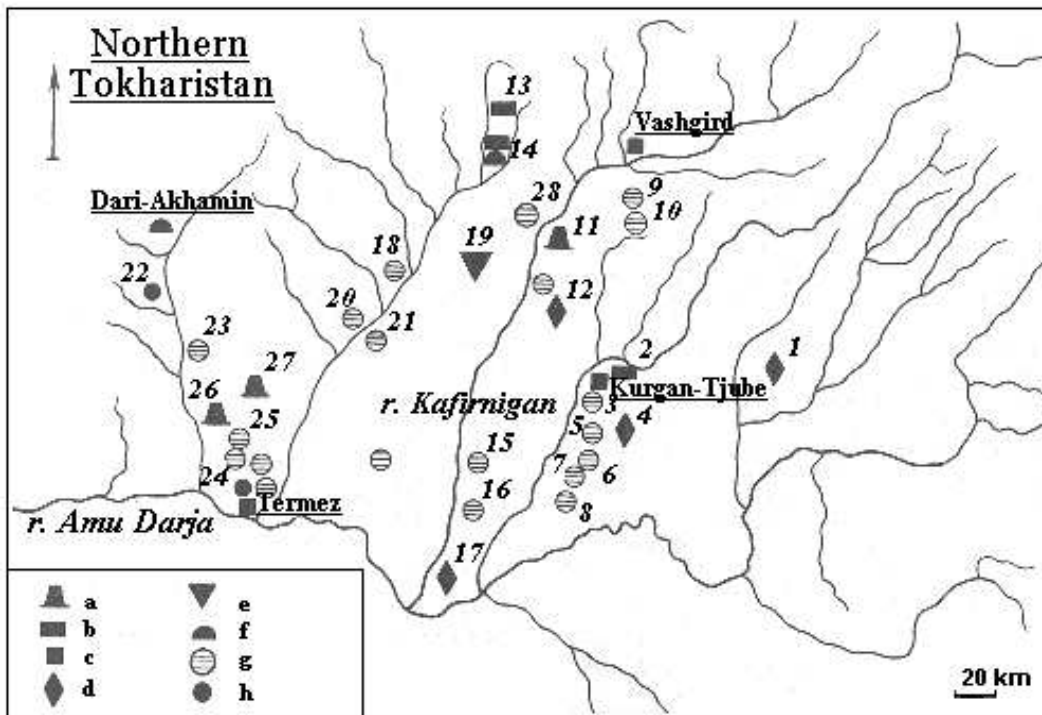
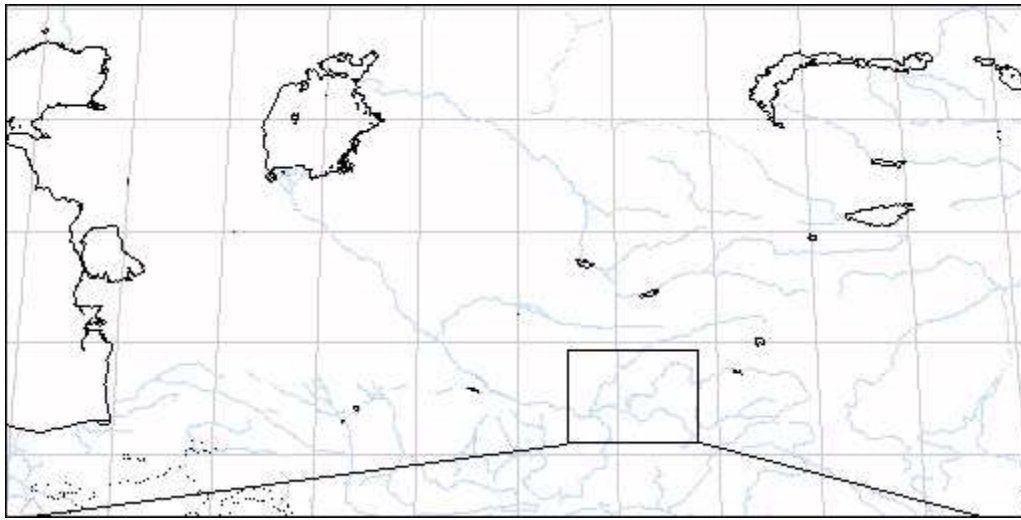


Fig. 4. Northern Tokharistan in the 4th – 8th centuries.

a – castles and fortresses; b – settlements; c – modern towns; d – cult sites; e – tombs; f – mounds; g – middle-sizes towns; h – small towns

1. Khish-tepe (Buddhist temple), 2. Bolday-tepe (settlement), 3. Kurgan Tyube (ruins), 4. Adzhina-tepe, 5-7. Urtaboz, 8. Kafyr-qala, 9. Kalai Shodmon (town), 10. Shishikhona (town), 11. Fortress of Hissar, 12. Kalai Kafirnigan (town and Buddhist monastery), 13. settlement of Shirkent, 14. settlement and mound of Kharkush, 15. Kalaimir, 16. Munchak-tepe, 17. Shurturmullo (Buddhist stupa), 18. Budrach (ruins), 19. Bit-tepe (tombs), 20. Chayan-tepe (ruins of a town), 21. Jakhshimbay-tepe, 22. Loilagan, 23. Baba-tepe, 24. Kuchuk-tepe, 25. Khairabad-tepe, 26. Balalyk-tepe, 27. Zang-tepe, 28. Bezymyannyi.

(adapted from http://www.kroraina.com/ca/h_ntokharistan.html)

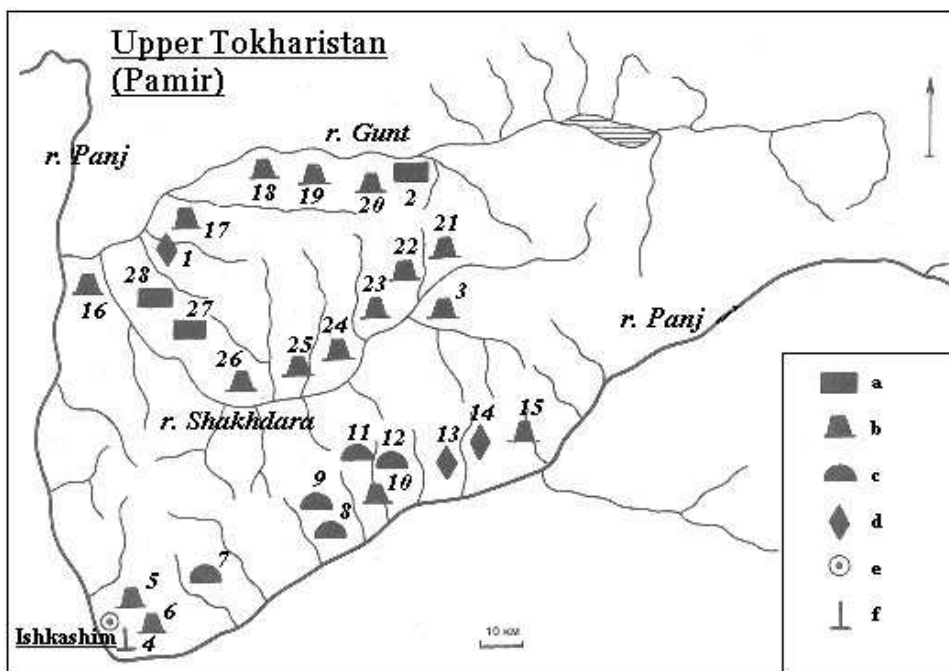
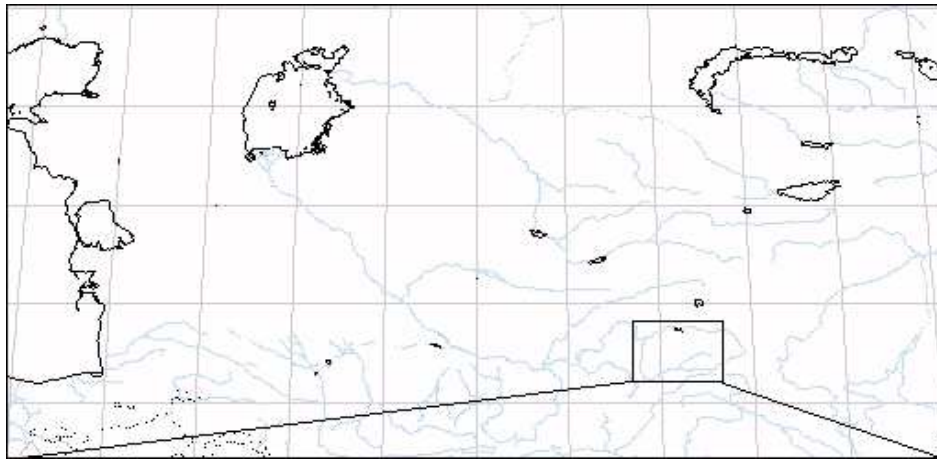


Fig. 5. Upper Tokharistan in the 4th – 8th centuries.

a – settlements; b – castles and fortresses; c – mounds; d – cult sites; e – modern settlements; f – port

1. Fire temple of Kafyr-qala, 2. Parkhur, 3. Fortress of Dzhumangaz, 4. Karavansaray Dorkysht, 5. Fortress of Rin, 6. Fortress of Kaakhka, 7. Muzildigar, 8. Zmugd I, 9. Zmugd II, 10. Fortress of Jamchun, 11, 12. Tin (Namudlig), 13. Buddhist monastery of Vrang, 14. Fire temple of Zong, 15. Fortress of Ratm, 16, 21-26. Fortresses along the river of Shakh dara, 17, 18, 19, 20. Fortresses along the river of Gunt, 27, 28 – Settlements.

(adapted from http://www.kroraina.com/ca/h_utokharistan.html)

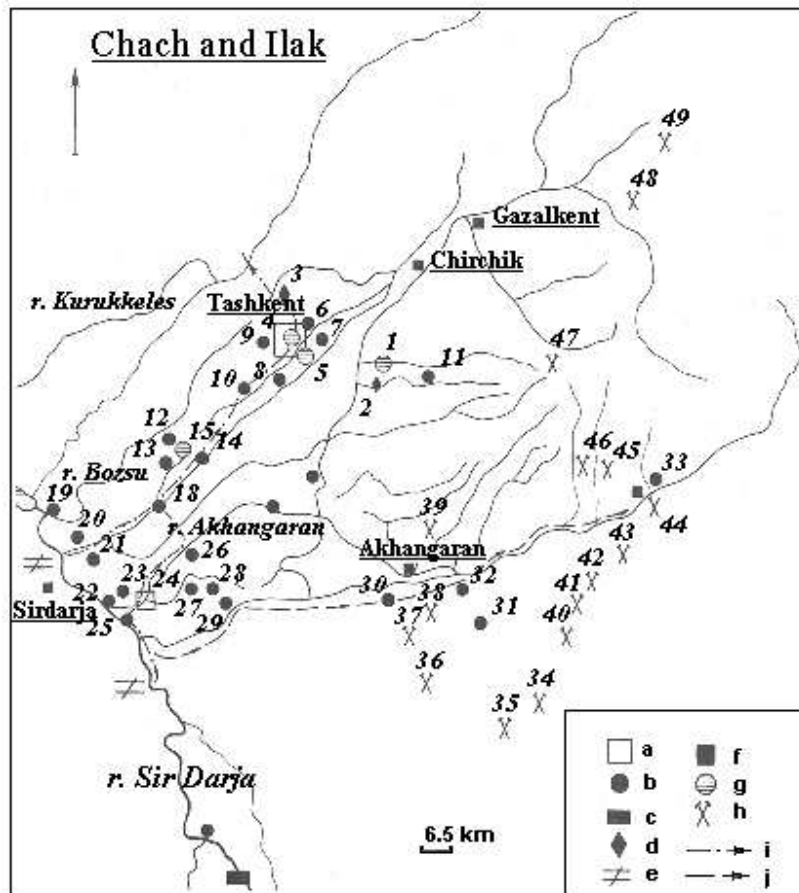
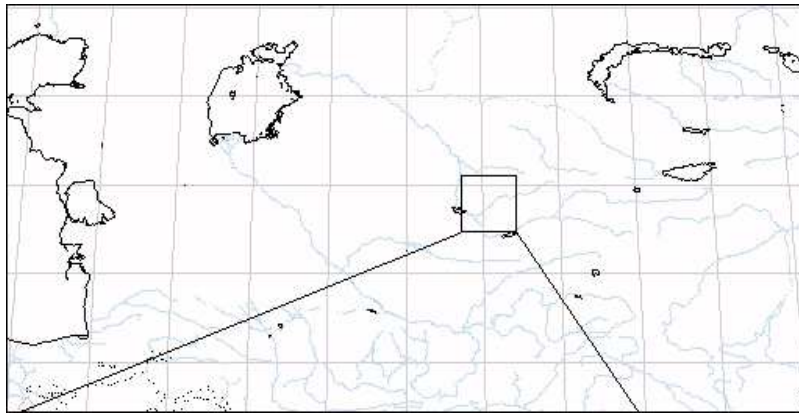


Fig. 6. Chach and Ilak in the 4th – 8th centuries.

a - large towns; b - small towns; c - settlements; d - cult sites; e - passes; f - modern towns; g - middle-sized towns; h - mines; i - transit roads; j - inner roads

1. Kavardan, 2. Kavardan (nauses), 3. Ak-tepe (the castle and fire temple), 4. Minguryuk, 5. Khanabad,
6. Ak-tepe (castle), 7. Tugay-tepe, 8. Nogay-tepe, 9. Kulakly-tepe, 10. May-tepe, 11. Shishkurgan,
12. Turtkul-tepe, 13. Shama-tepe, 14. Yugai-tepe, 15. Kaunchi, 16. Toy-tepe, 17. Kendyk-tepe, 18. Iski-tepe,
19. Shaushukum-tepe, 20. Chinaz-tepe, 21. Ak-tepe, 22. Turtkul-tepe, 23. Kyrkzhanchi, 24. Kanka,
25. Sharkiya, 26. Akkurgan, 27. Oshkhona, 28. tepe near Michurin, 29. Mazar-tepe, 30. Kulata,
- 31, 32. Italakh, 33. Angren, 34-49. Ancient mines.

(adapted from http://www.kroraina.com/ca/h_chach.html)

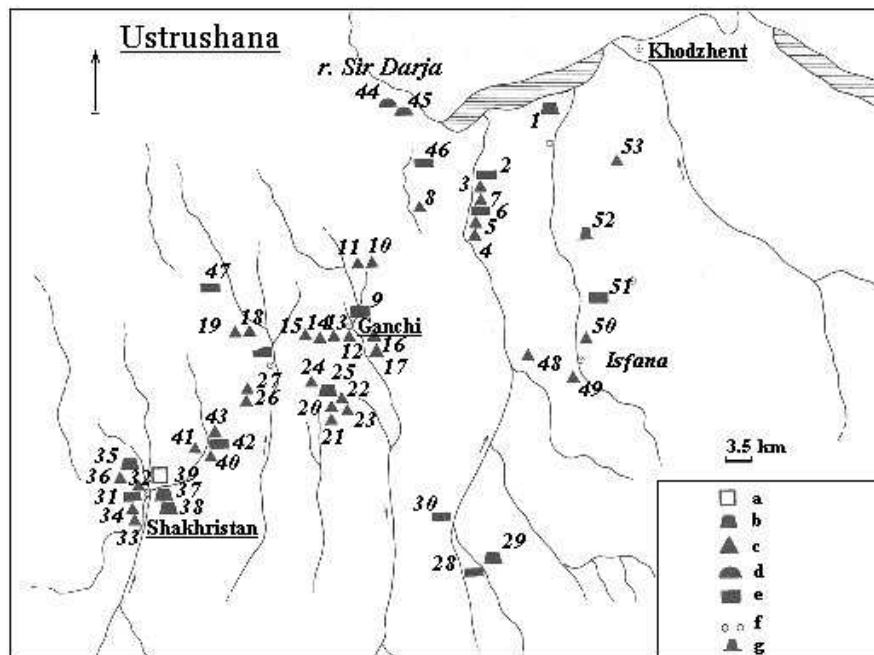
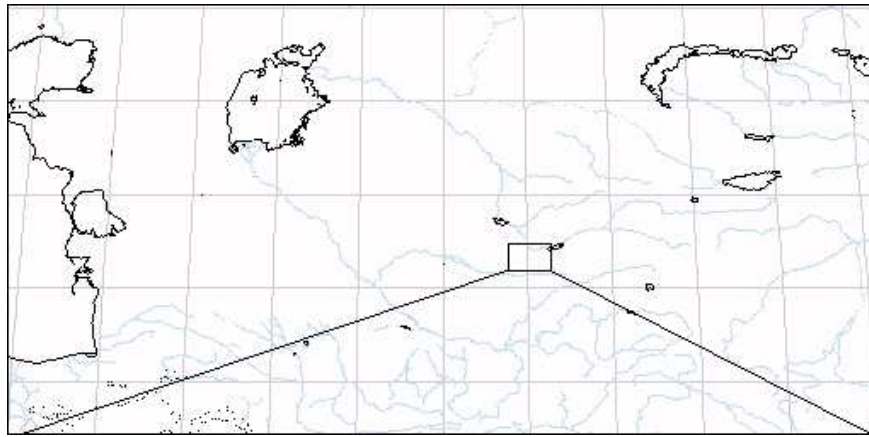


Fig. 7. Ustrushana in the 4th – 8th centuries.

a - large towns; b - complexes of tepes, c - tepes; d - mounds; e - settlements; f - modern settlements; g - fortresses and castles

1. Ak-tepe, 2. Kallakhona, 3. Korez Kallakhona, 3. Mirzavud-tepe, 5. Karabuin-tepe, 6. Jumalok-tepe, 7. Karaul-tepe, 8. Chimband-tepe, 9. Kalai Kukhna, 10. Karnay-tepe, 11. Miskin-tepe, 12. Khokistar-tepe, 13. Dzharkub-tepe, 14. Tulazardak, 15. Kuli Daroz, 16. Kulal-tepe, 17. Gori Devona, 18. Kalai Dengak-tepe, 19. Tapaipoin, 20. Tapaibolo, 21. Chichkon-tepe, 22. Mirobd-tepe, 23. Karaul-tepe, 24. Ak-tepe, 25. Kurgan-tepe, 26. Surkatskie-tepe, 27. Majmundzhar, 28. Ak-tepe, 29. Kalai Kofar, 30. Gildon, 31. Kalai Dakhkat, 32. Kalai Dakhkakha, 33. Chilzhudzhra, 34. Urtakurgan, 35. Karaul-tepe, 36. Baer-tepe, 37. Kurgan-tepe, 38. Chilpaktepe, 39. Bundzhikat, 40. Akhmedbek-tepe, 41. Vakhm-tepe, 42. Sitorak-tepe, 43. Eskipasha-tepe, 44. Kaumush-tepe, 45. Makhsum-tepe, 46. Shirinsay-tepe, 47. Vostochyi, 48. Mug-tepe, 49. Shirin, 50. Akterek, Shaldibaldi, 52. fortress of Kurgancha, 53. fortress of Dungcha-tepe.

(adapted from http://www.kroraina.com/ca/h_ustrushana.html)

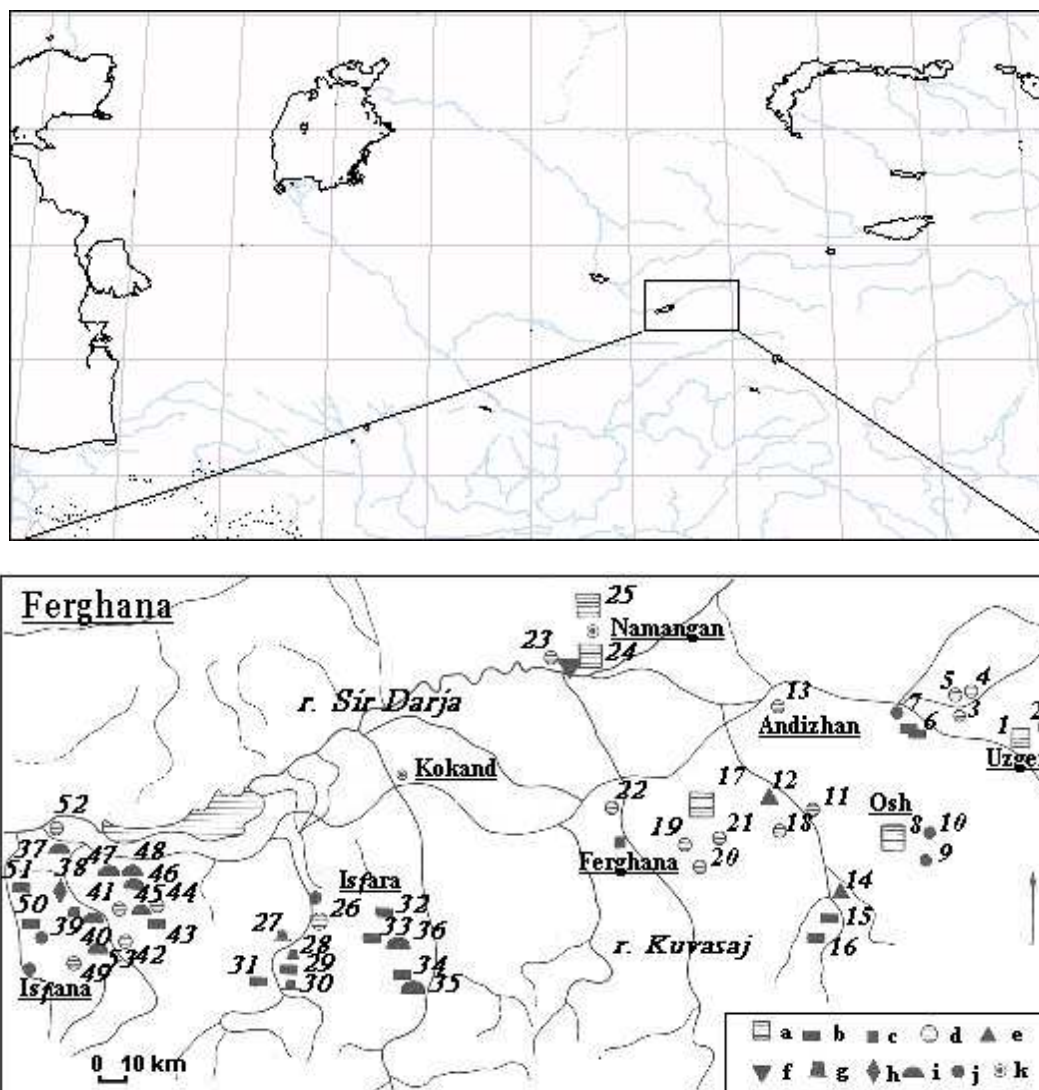


Fig. 8. Ferghana in the 4th – 8th centuries.

a - multi-layered towns; b - settlements; c - modern towns; d - middle-sized towns; e - tepes; f - tombs; g - castles and fortresses; h - cult sites; i - mounds; j - small towns; k - modern settlements

1. Uzgen, 2. Dunbulak, 3. Kyzylotyabrsk, 4. Shurabashat, 5. Anakizil, 6. Kurshab-tepe, 7. Karasadak,
8. Osh, 9. Madi, 10. Ak-Bura, 11. Iski Aravan, 12. Tepe, 13. Andizhan, 14. Shamalga-tepe, 15. Iski Naukat,
16. Kurgashin-tepe, 17. Kuva, 18. Markhamat, 19. Chun-tepe, 20. Mayda-tepe, 21. Miktikurgan,
22. Marginan, 23. Ruins and tombs of Pap, 24. Akhsiket, 25. Kasan, 26. Kalaibolo, 27. Kafyr-qala,
29. Surkh I, 30. Fortress of Surkh II, 31. Settlement of Surkh II, 32. Batken, 33. Tegerman-Bashi,
34. Ak-tepe, 35. Karabulak, 36. mound of Turatash, 38. Kayragach, 39. A fortress, 40. Beshkent (burials),
41. Beshkent (settlement), 42. Andarkhan, 43. A settlement, 44. Korgon-tepe, 45. Outsay-tepe,
- 46-48. Tashrvat, 49. Karabulak, 50. Shaldibalda, 51. Kurgancha, 52. town of Khodzhen, 53. Andarkhan.

(adapted from http://www.kroraina.com/ca/h_ferghana.html)

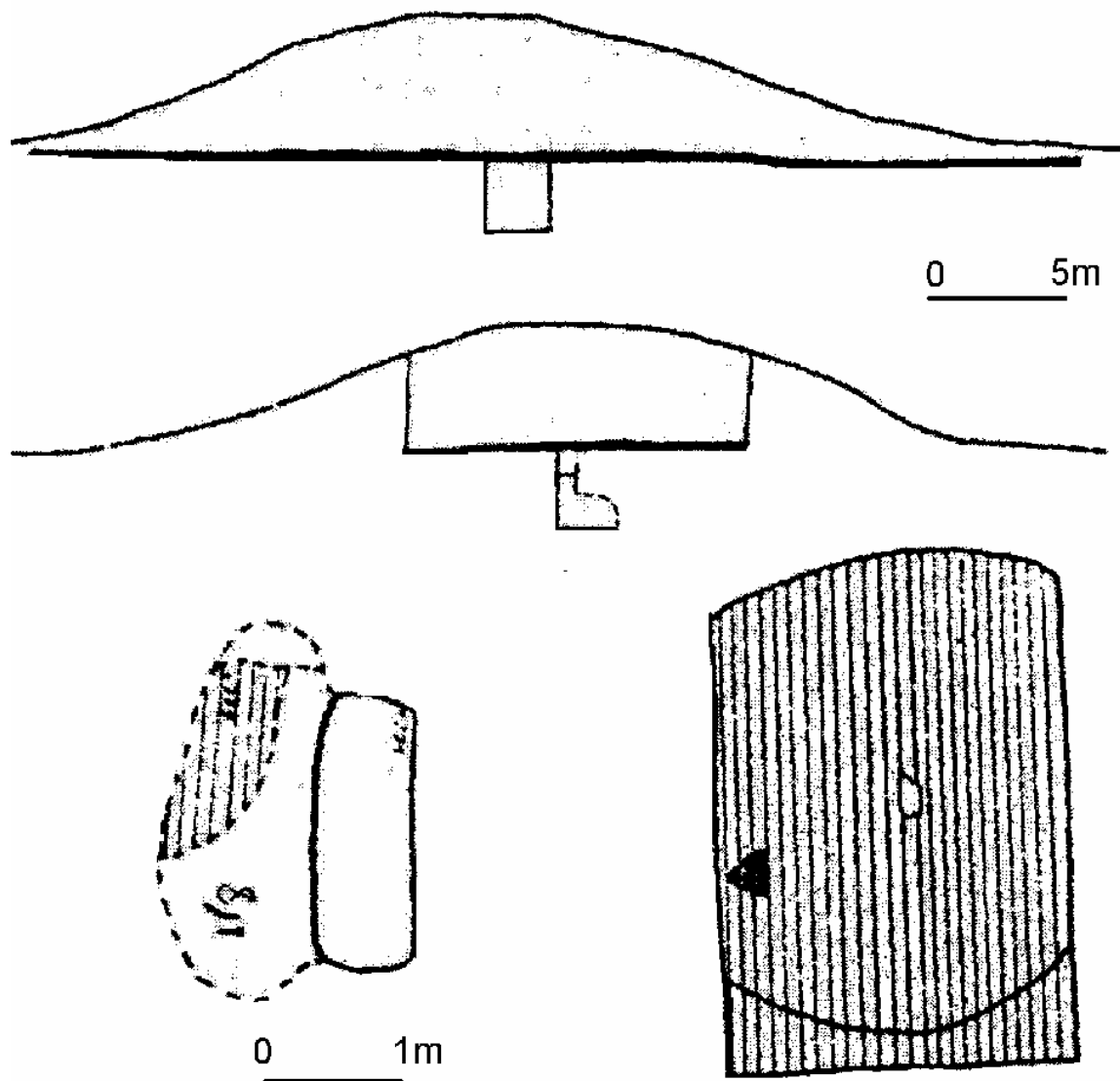


Fig. 9. Baitudasht kurgans.Tajikistan.

(adapted from Абдуллаев 1988)

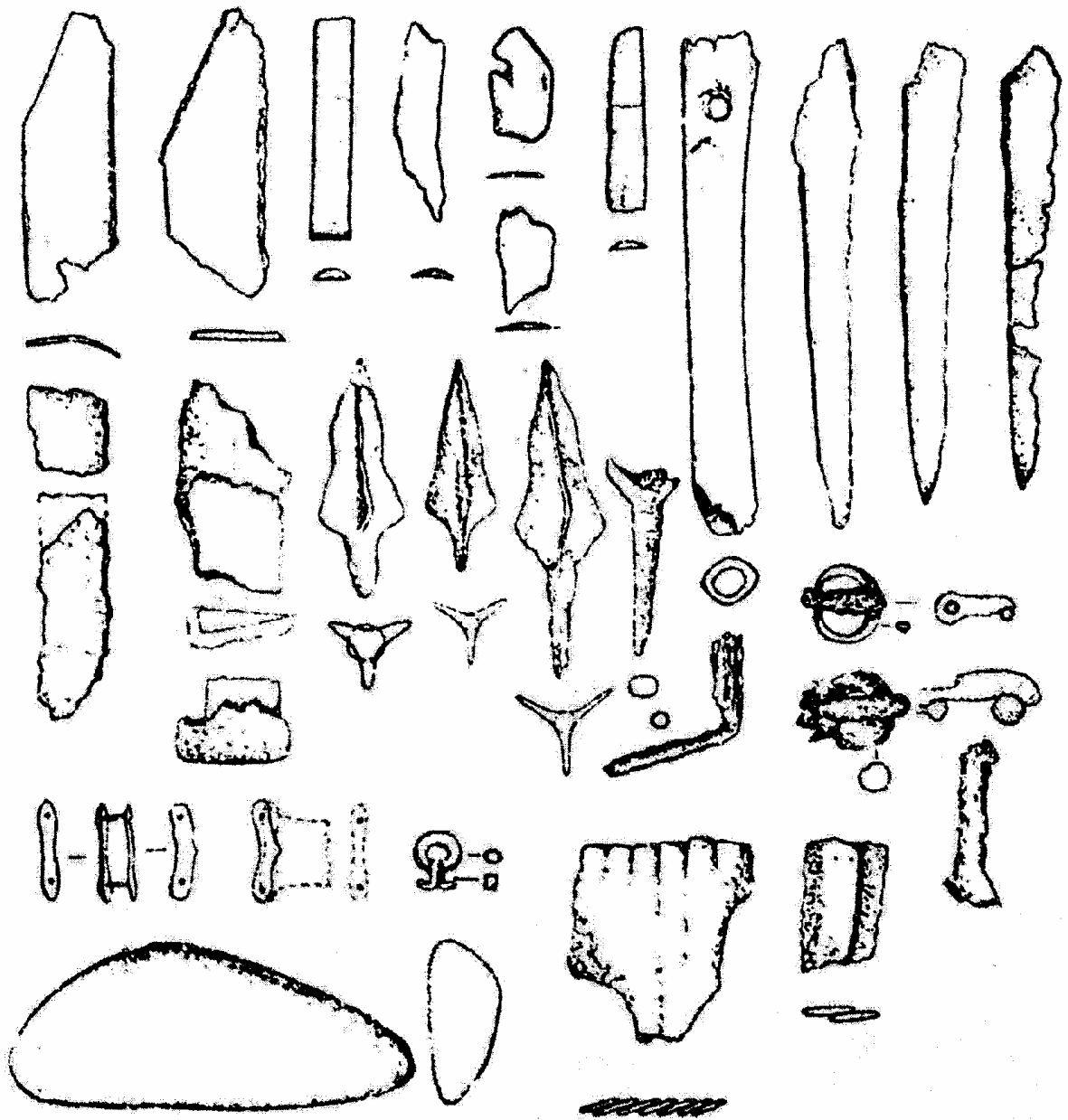


Fig. 10. Findings from Baitudasht kurgans.

(adapted from Абдуллаев 1988)

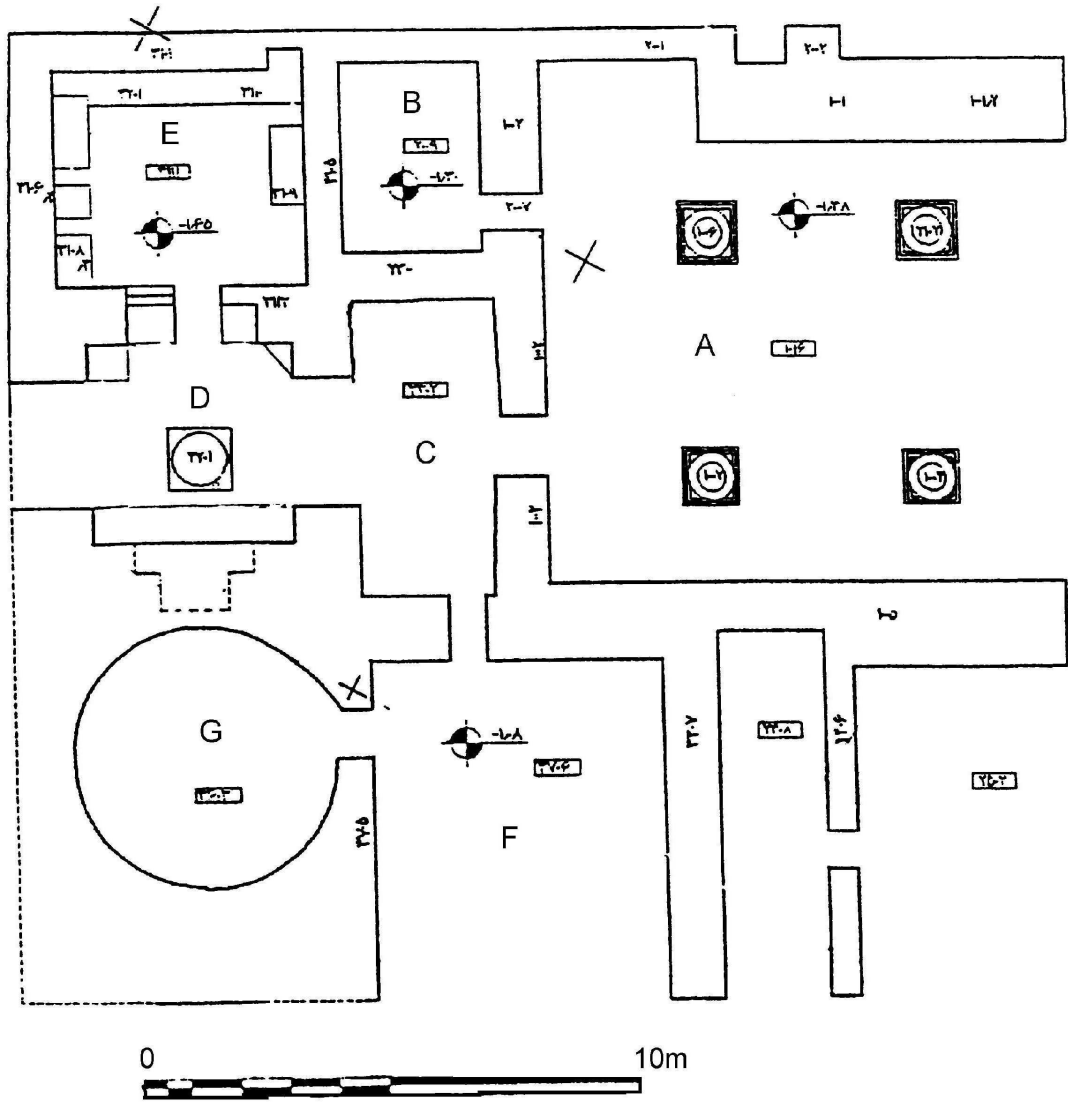
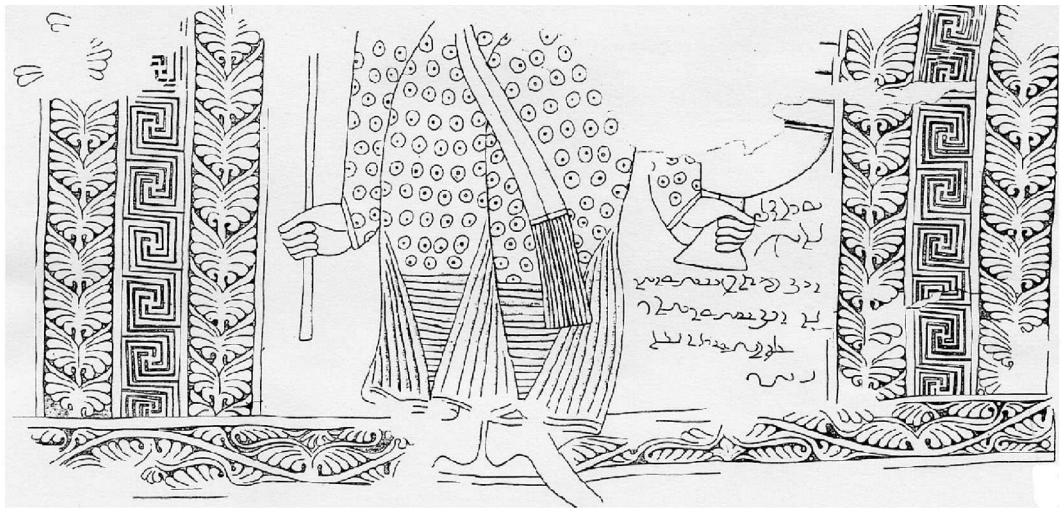
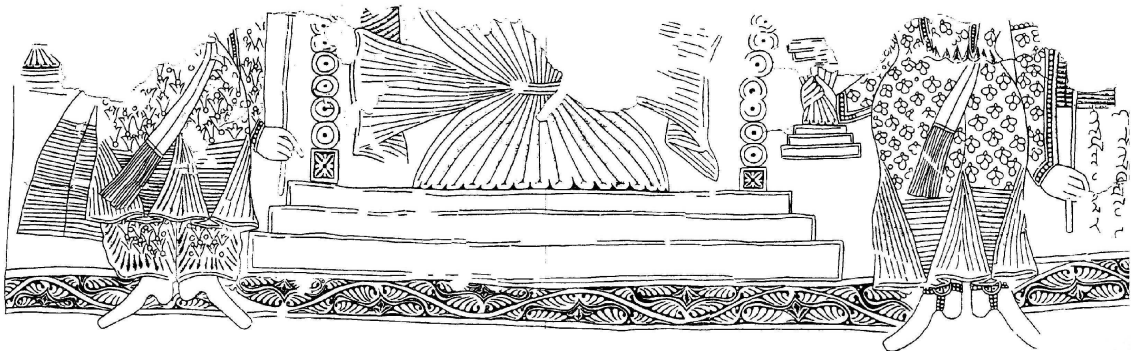


Fig. 11. Bandian. Plan of building.

(after Rahbar 1998)



1



2



3

Fig. 12. Bandian.
 Pehlevi inscriptions: 1. A; 2. B;
 3. C, D – on the right side and E – on the left.

(adapted from Rahbar 1998)

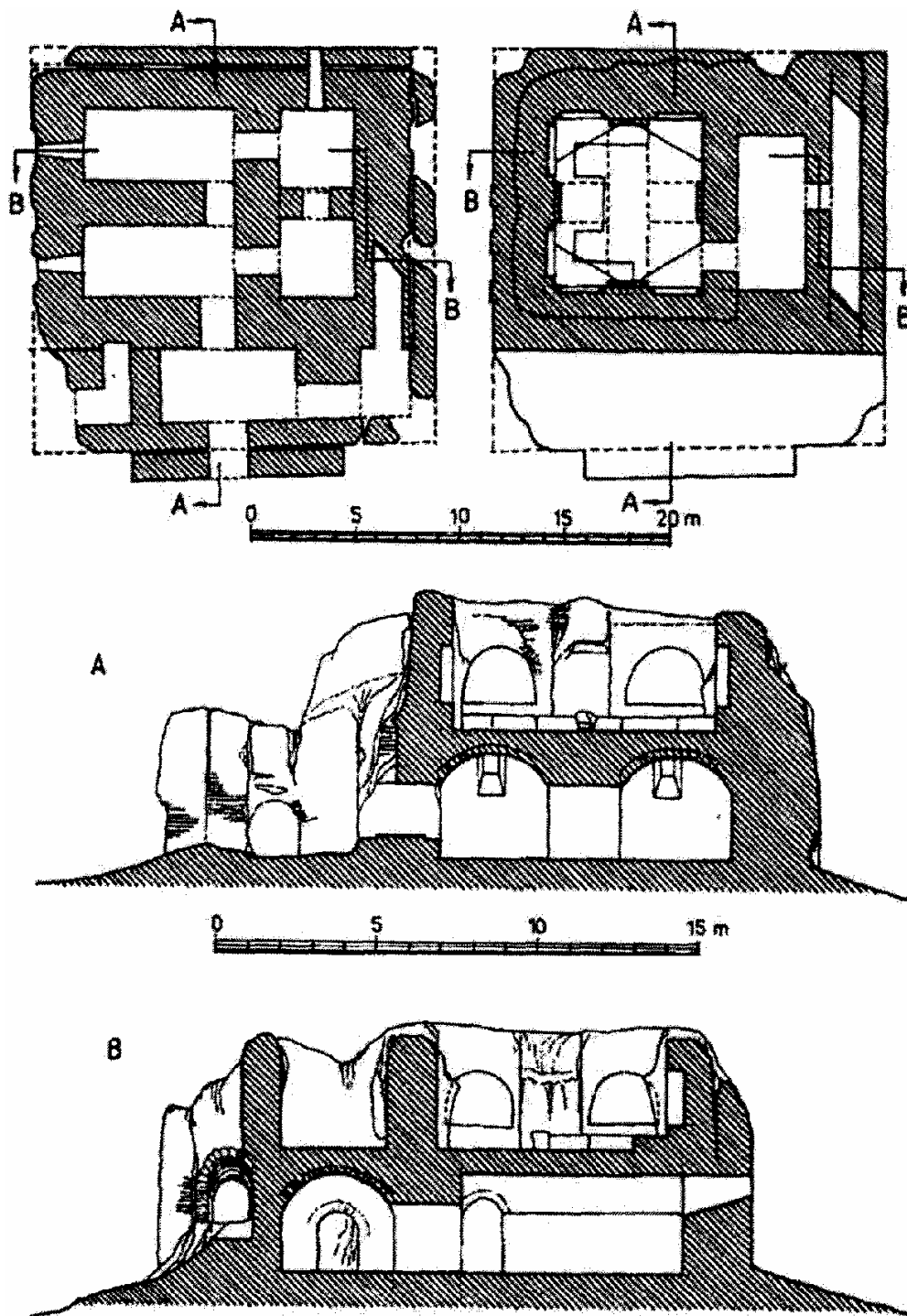


Fig. 13. Barak-tam, Khorezm. Plans & sections.

(after Толстов 1962)



Fig. 14. Chilek bowl. Uzbekistan.

(adapted from Cultural Contacts between East and West in Antiquity and Middle Ages from USSR (Osaka 1985))

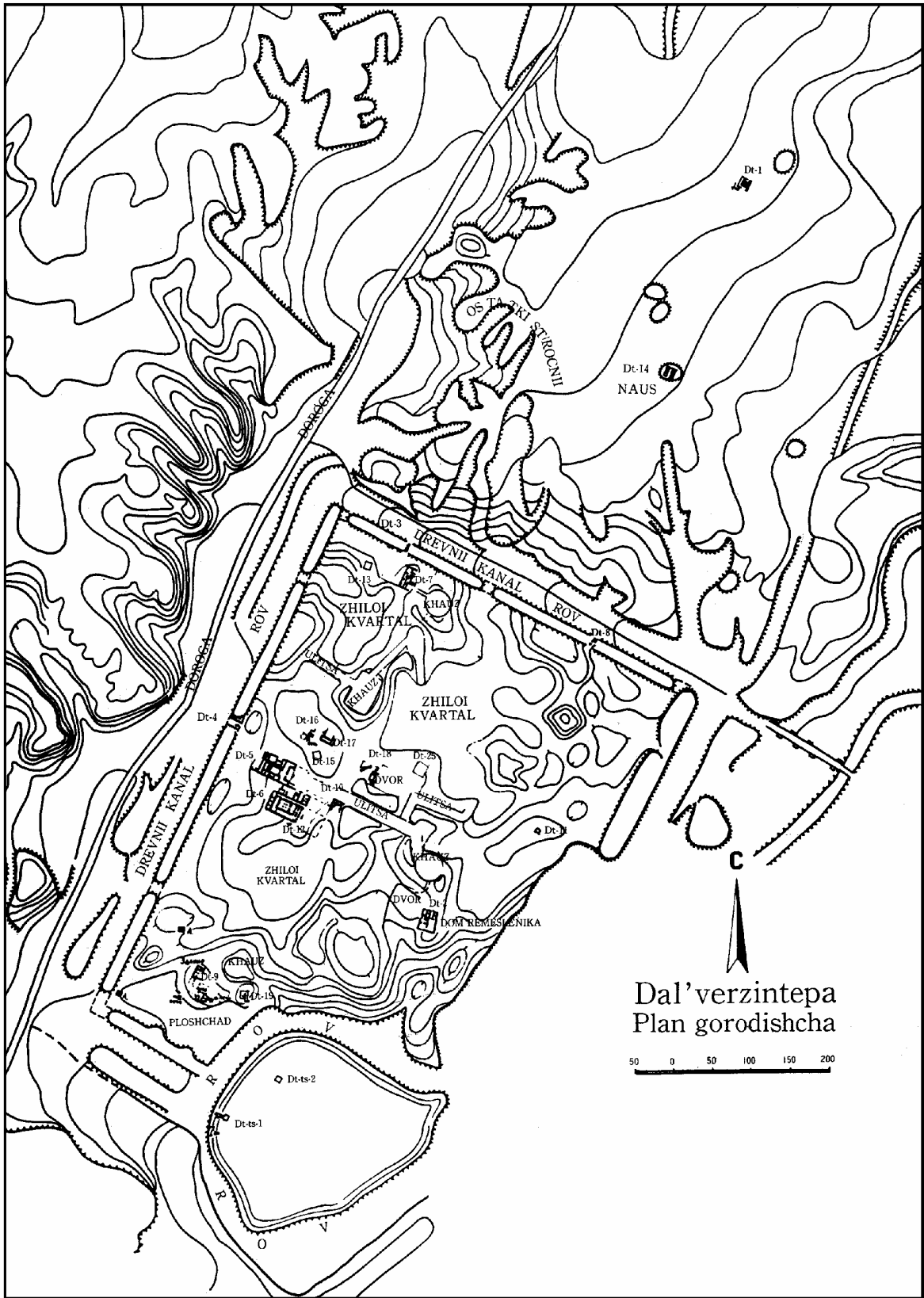


Fig. 15. Dalverzin-tepe. General plan.

(after Antiquities of Southern Uzbekistan (Soka University 1991))

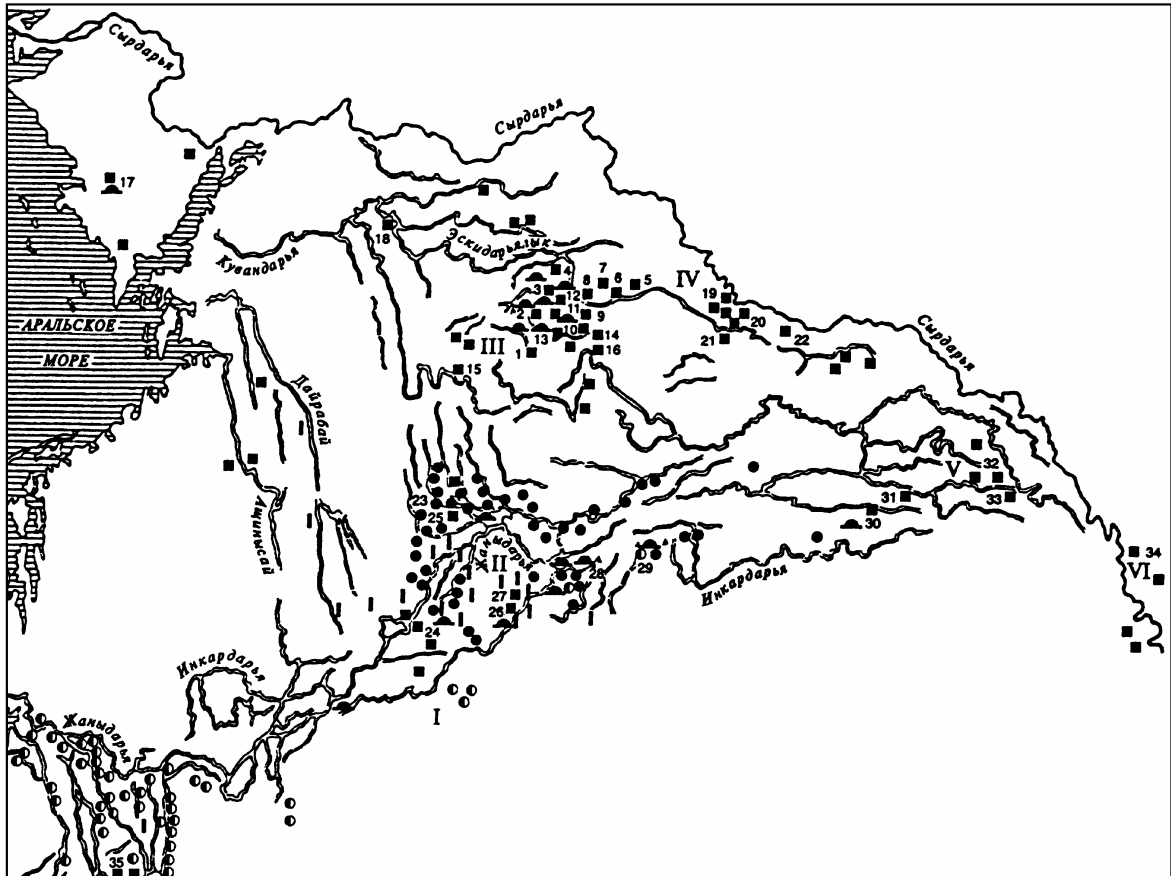


Fig. 16. Dzhetyasar culture.

Archaeological sites in Eastern Priaralye in 1st millennium BC-1st millennium AD:

1-14. Dzhetyasar (2. Bedaikasar, 3. Altynasar, 6. Karalyasar, 11. Big Kosasar, 12. Tompakasar, 13. Smaller Kosasar), 15. Karakasar, 16. Ungurlyasar, 17. Kesken-Kuyuk-qala, 18. Alyb, 19. Jolpakasar, 20. Domolakasar, 21. Karaasar, 22. Sarlyasar, 23. Kabul-qala, 24. Chirikrabat, 25. Babish-mulla, 26. Sengir-qala, 27. Balandy, 28. Tagisken, 29. Uygarak, 30. Koyan-qala, 31. Tasasar, 32. Ak-kurgan, 33. Tobe-kurgan, 34. Ak-togan, 35. Barak-tam.

I-sites 7th -5th centuries BC, II-sites of Chirik-rabat culture 5th - 2nd centuries BC,
 III- Dzhetyasar sites 8th century BC - 9th century AD, IV-Eastern group of Dzhetyasar sites,
 V-South-eastern group of Dzhetyasar sites,
 VI- sites of Otrar-Karatau culture 2nd century BC - 8th century AD.

(adapted from Левина 2000)

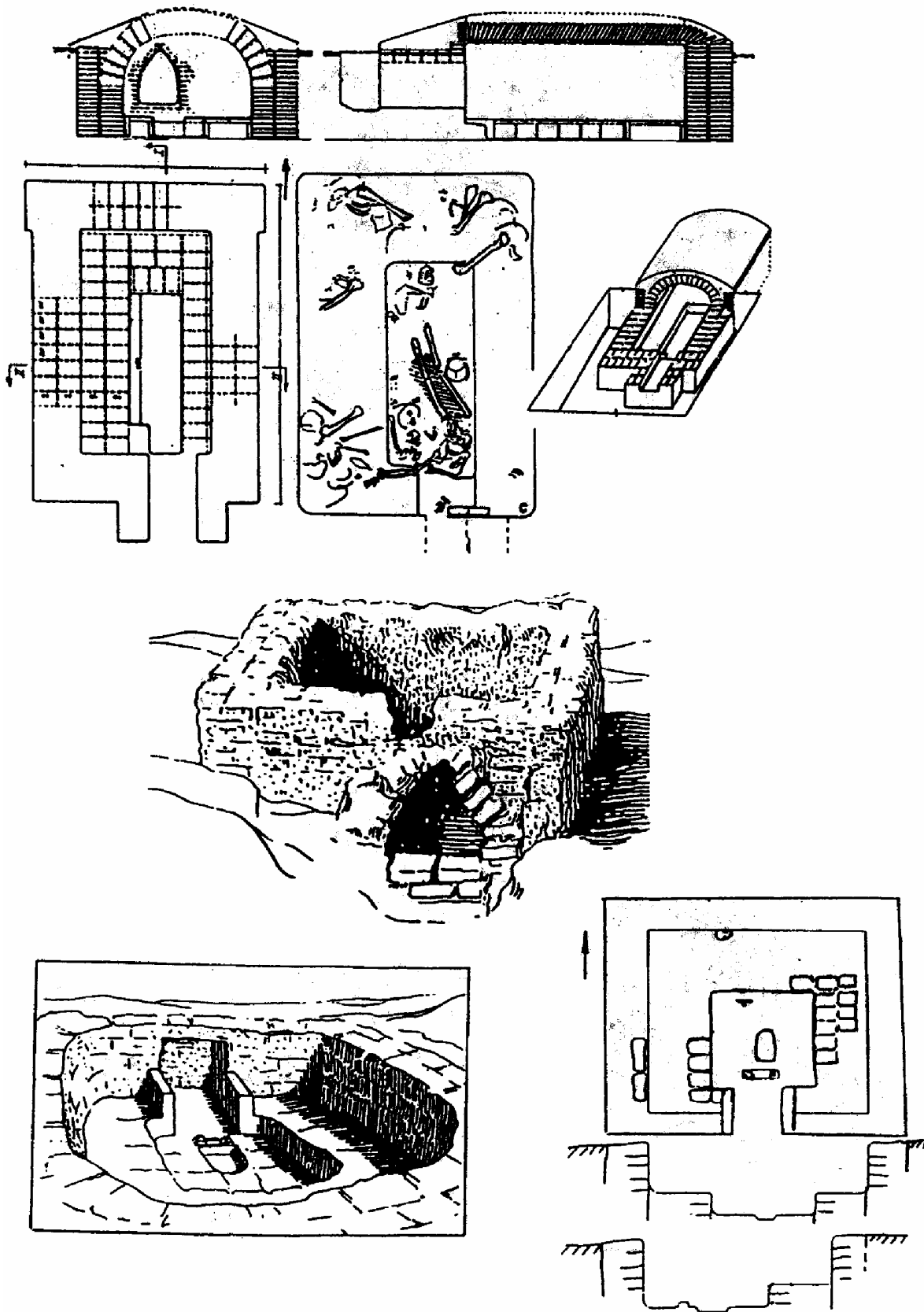


Fig. 17. Dzhetysay culture. Burial vaults.

(adapted from Левина 2000)

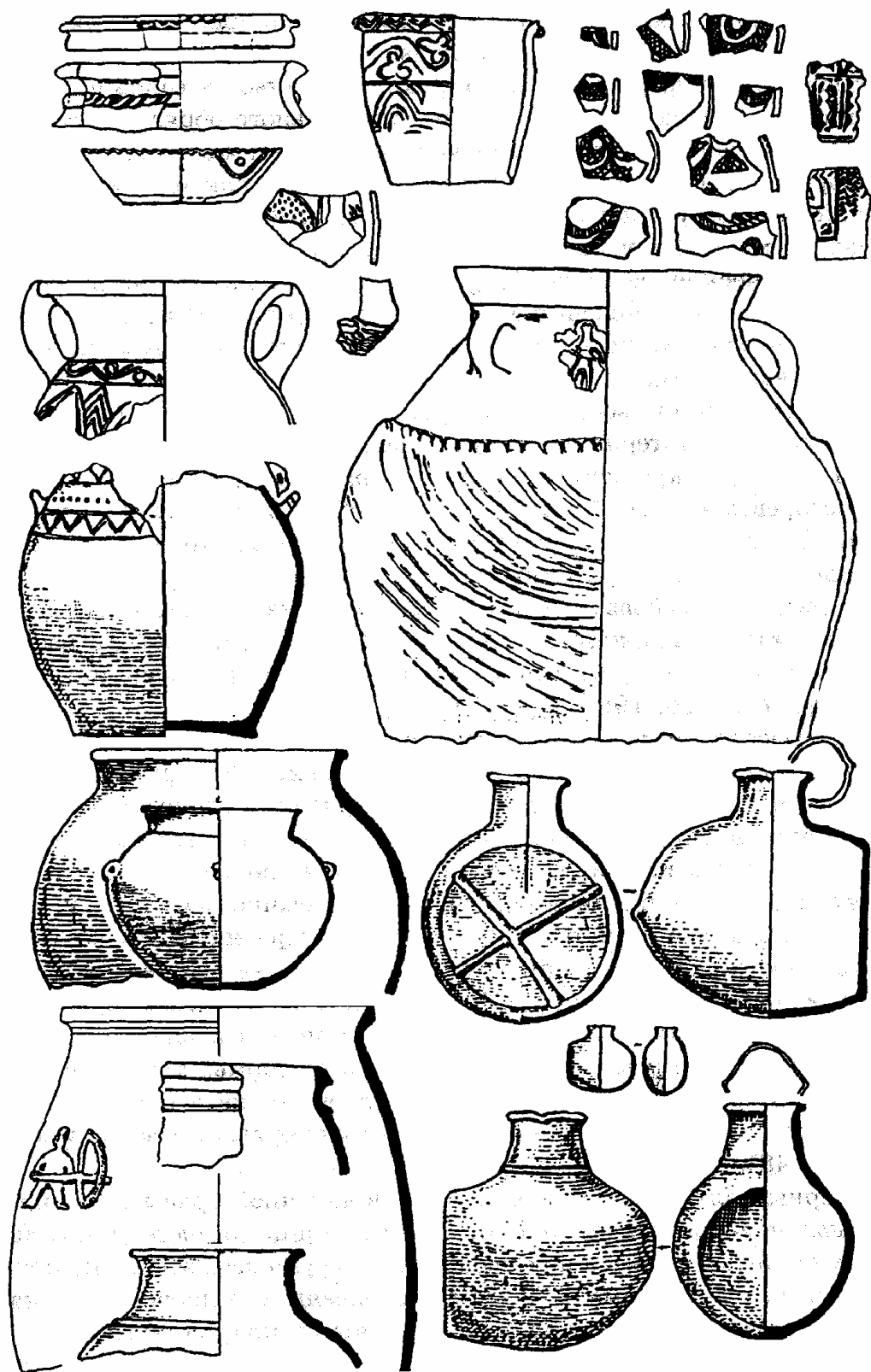


Fig. 18. Dzhetysay culture. Pottery examples.

(adapted from Левина 2000)

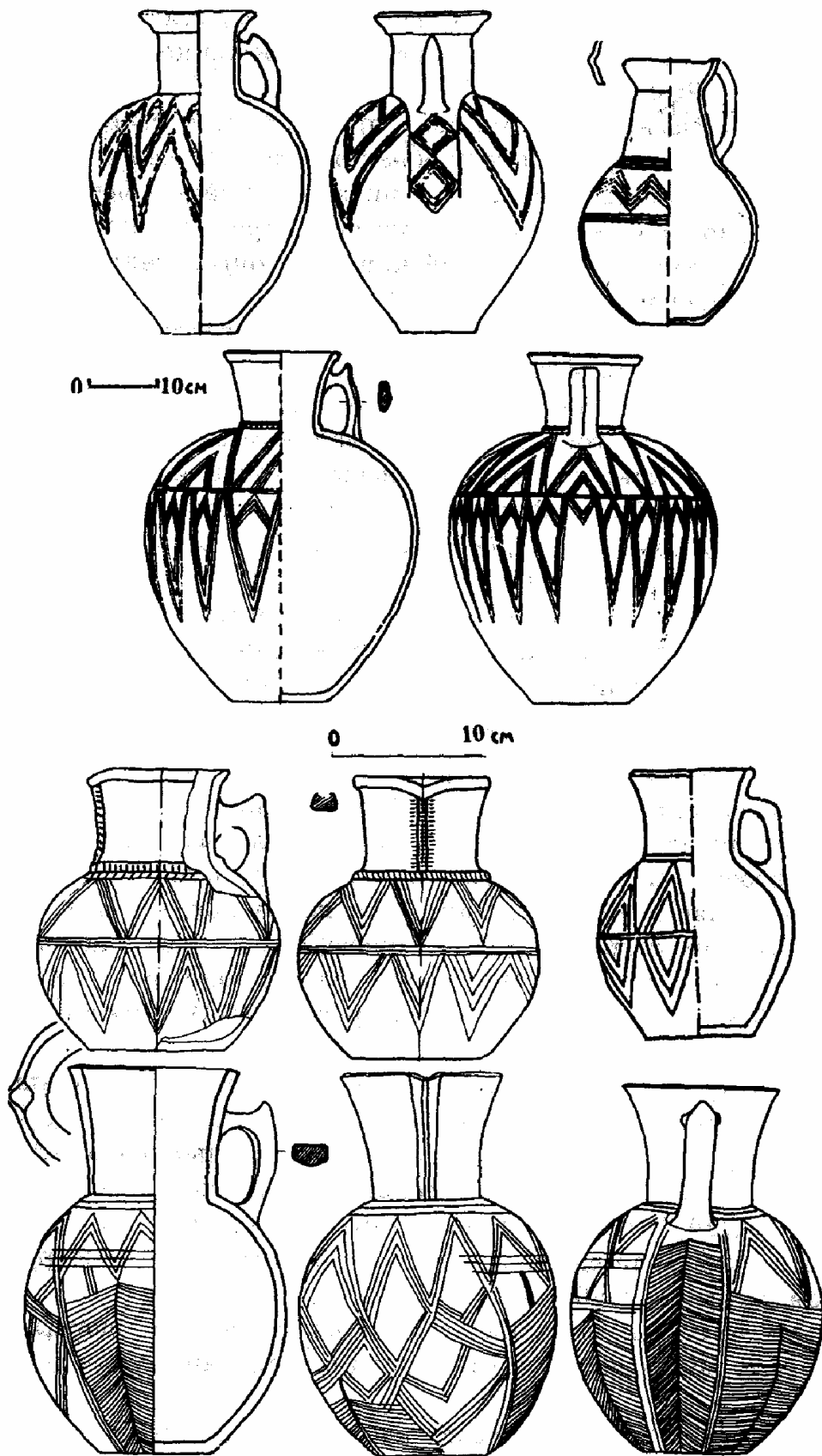


Fig. 19. Dzhetysay culture. Pottery examples.

(adapted from Левина 2000)

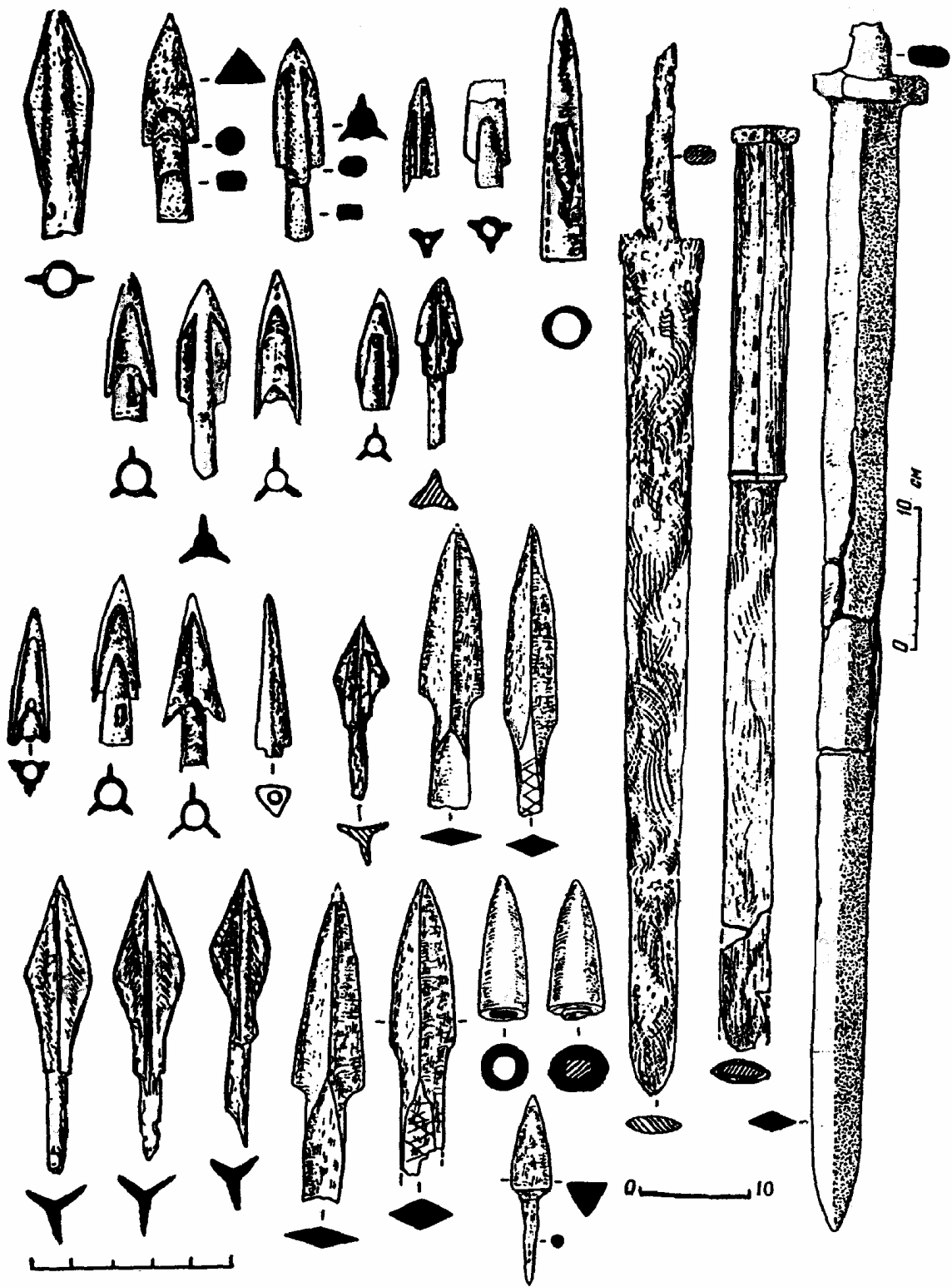


Fig. 20. Dzhetysay culture. Weapons from burials.

(adapted from Левина 2000)

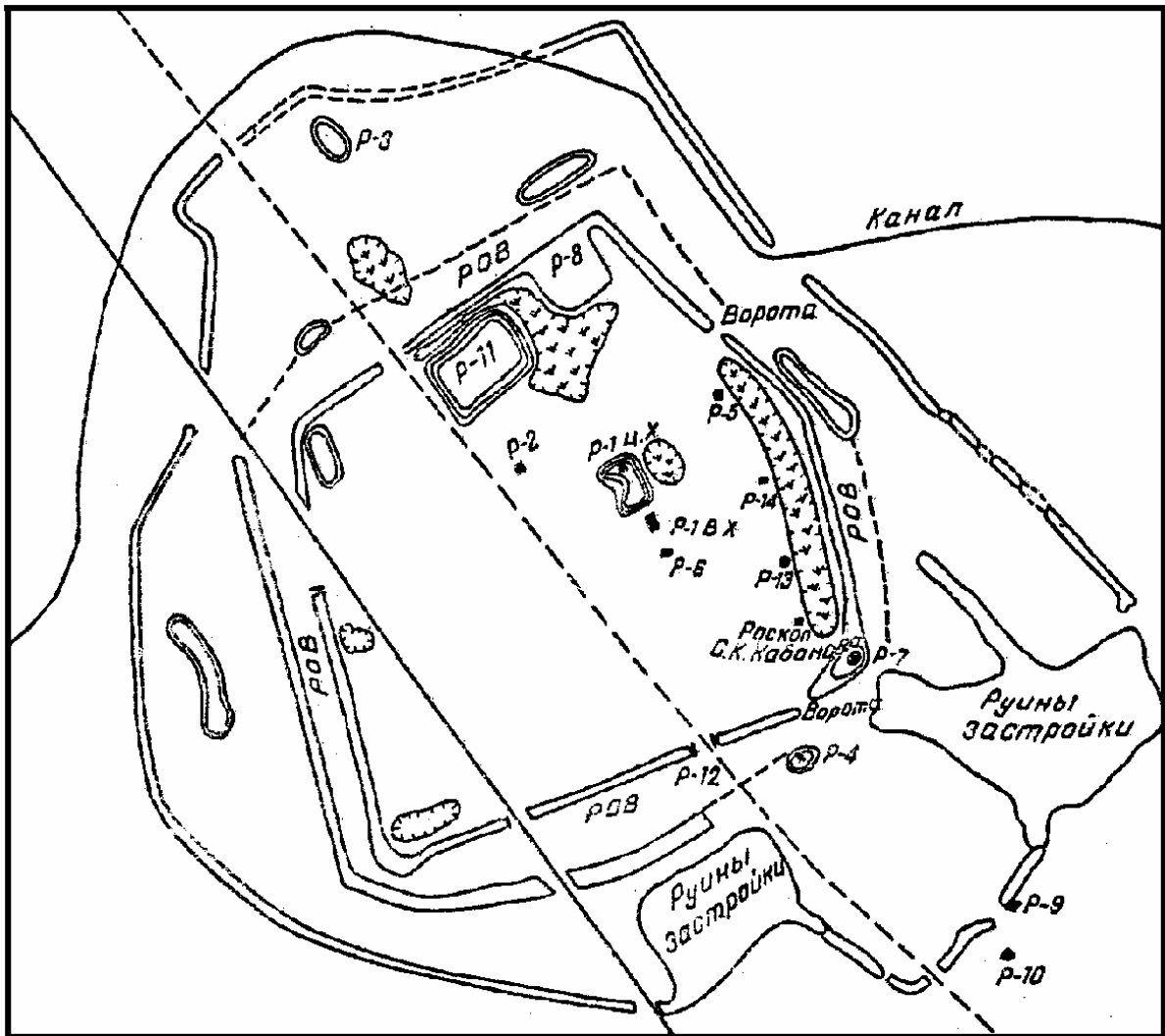


Fig. 21. Erkurgan. General plan.

(after Исамиддинов / Сулейманов 1984)

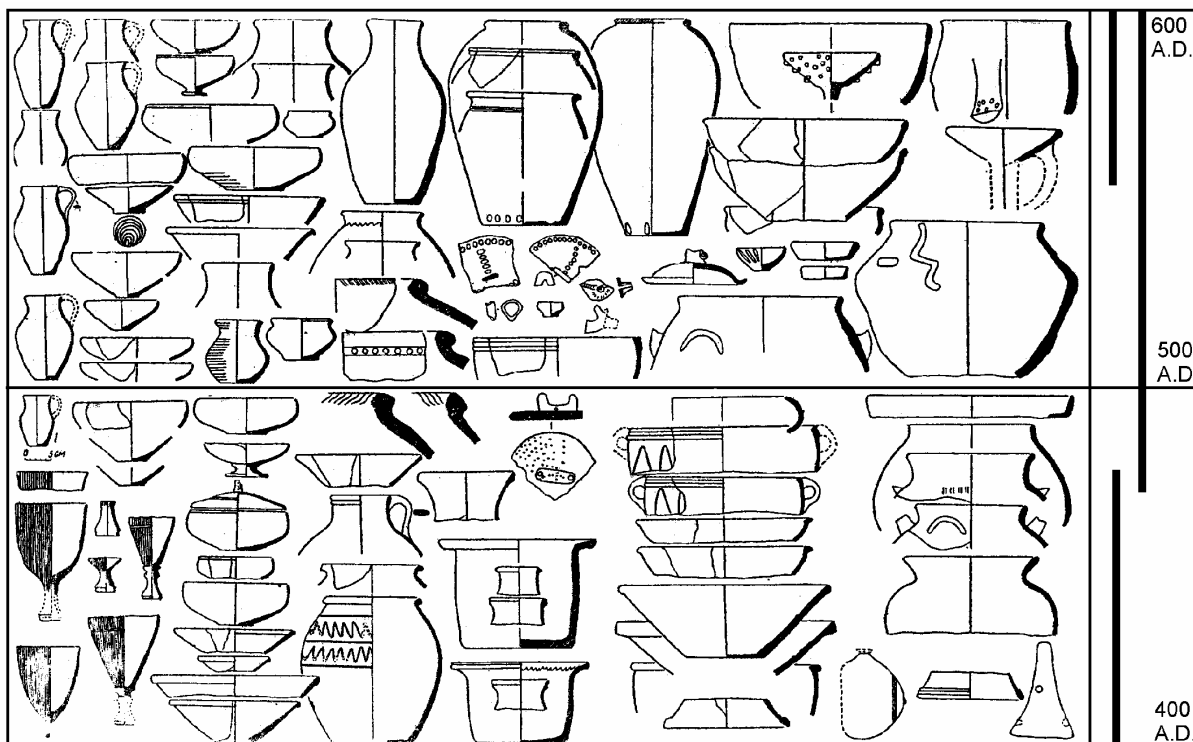


Fig. 22. Erkguran. Table of ceramic forms from the early medieval layers.

(adapted from Исамиддинов / Сулейманов 1984)

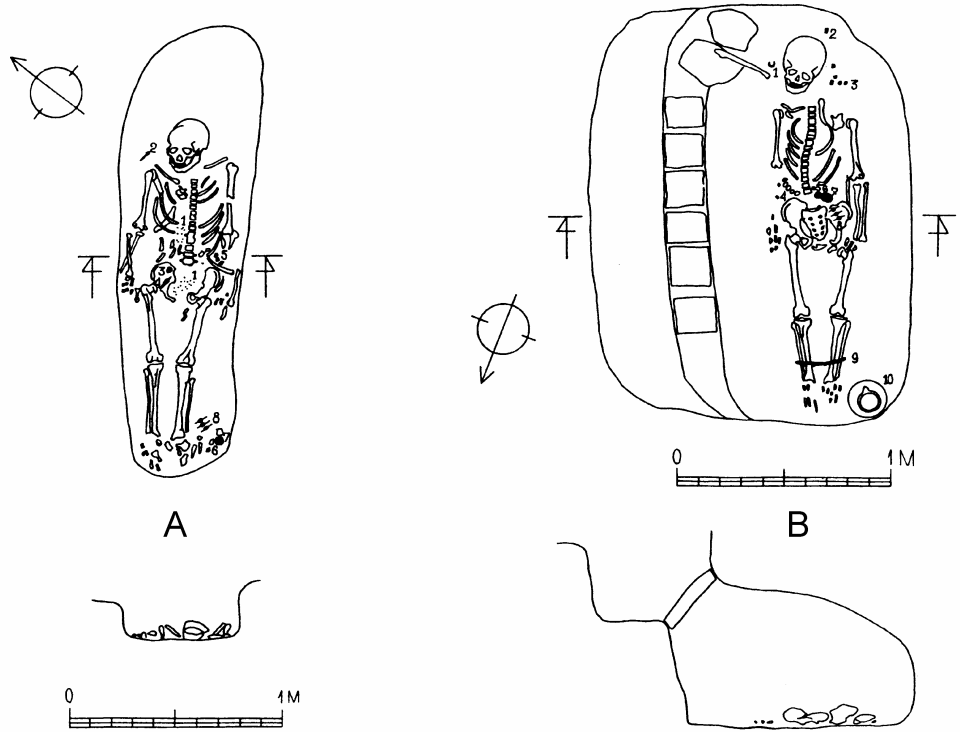
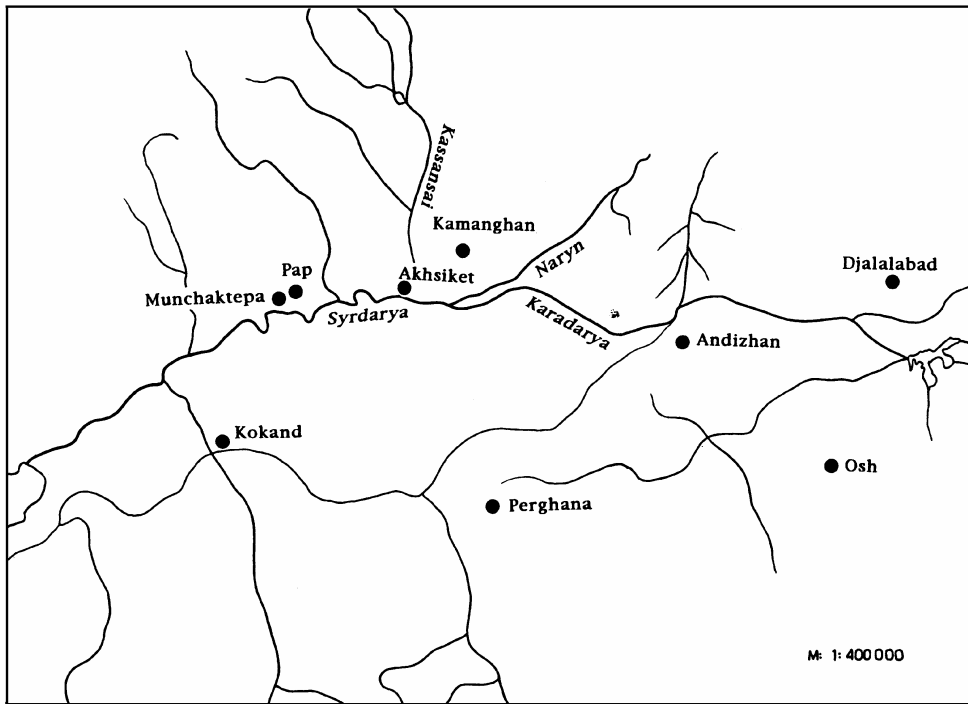


Fig. 23. Ferghana valley.
 1. General map; 2. Types of burials: a. Pit; b. Podboi.

(after Anarbaev / Matbabaev 1993/94)

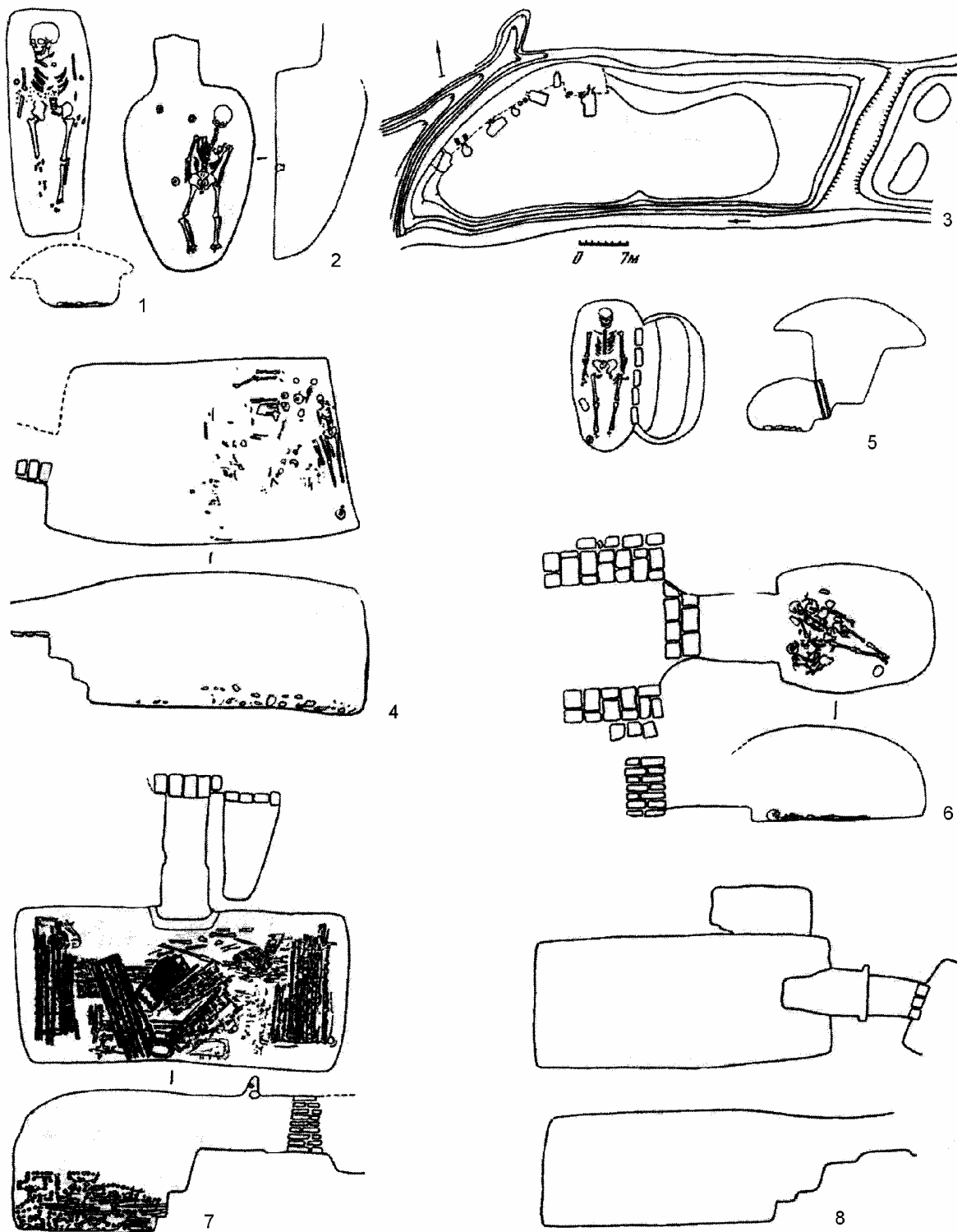


Fig. 24. Ferghana valley. General plan (3) on Munchak-tepe, burial plans and sections.
 1, 2, 5. Burials in podboi, 3. Plan of the vaults' location,
 4. Vault IV, 6, 8. Vaults,
 7. Vault with remains of kamysh coffins.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)

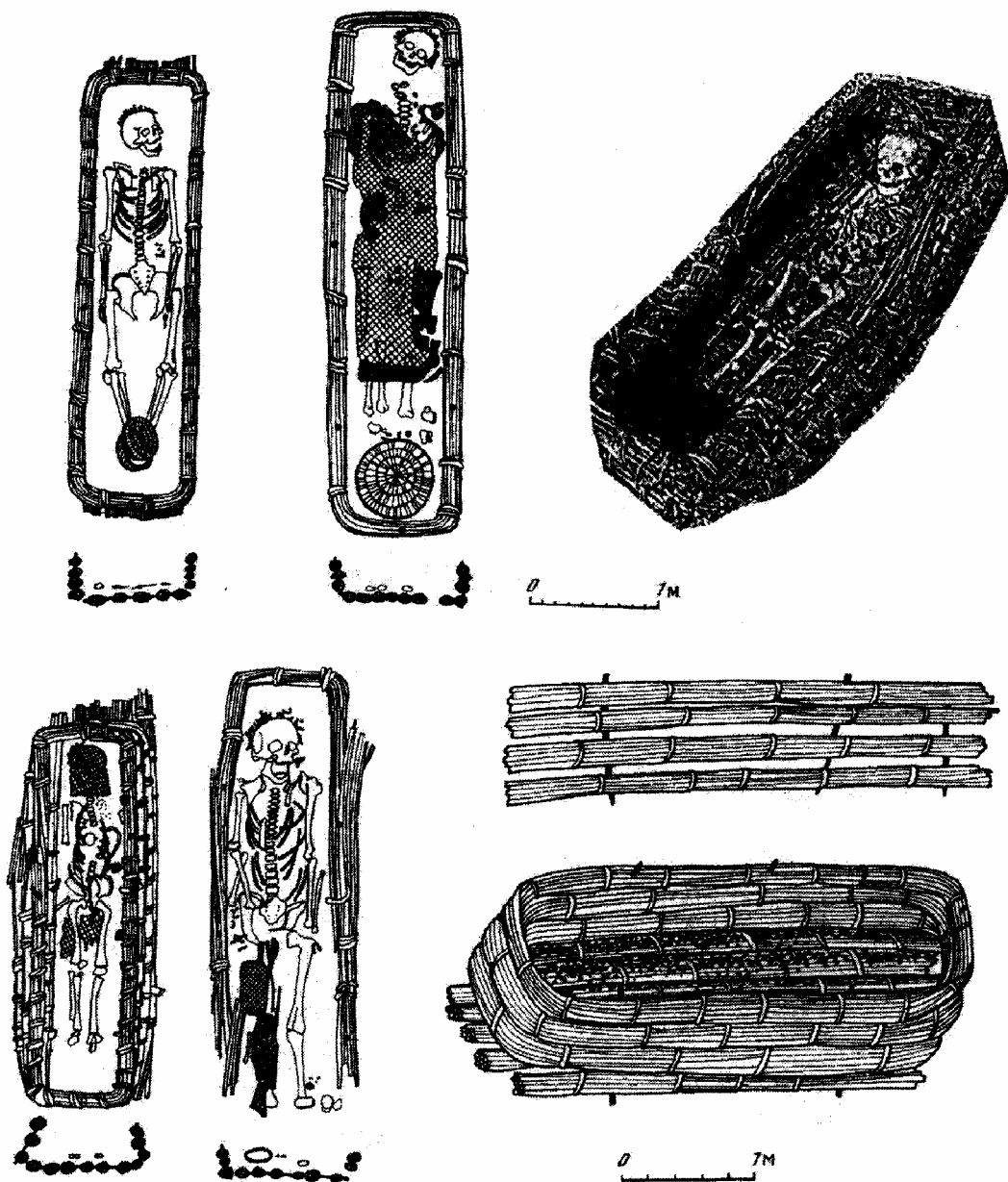


Fig. 25. Ferghana valley. Kamysh (reed) coffin burials from Munchak-tepe.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)

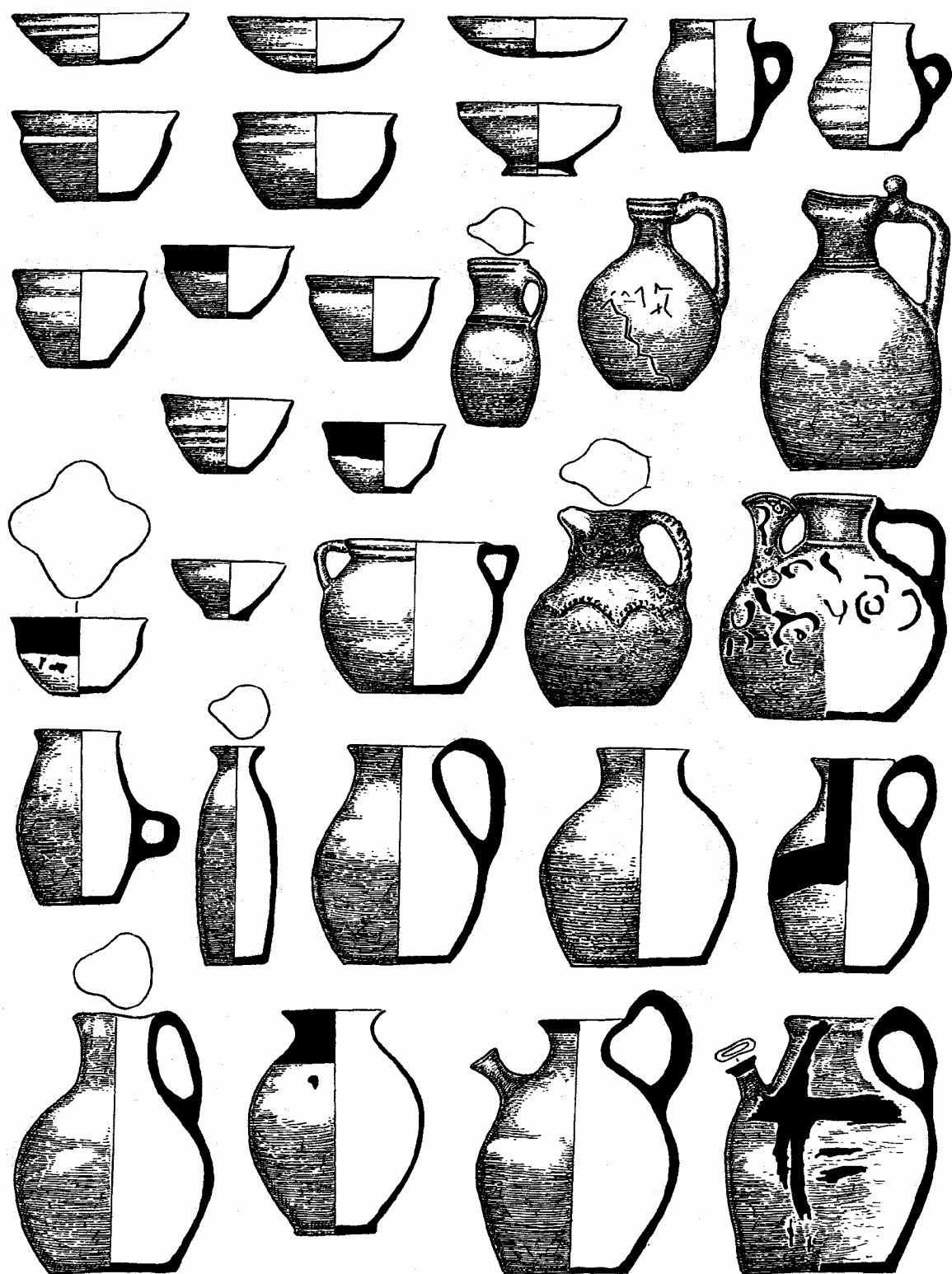


Fig. 26. Ferghana valley. Pottery from Munchak-tepe burials.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)

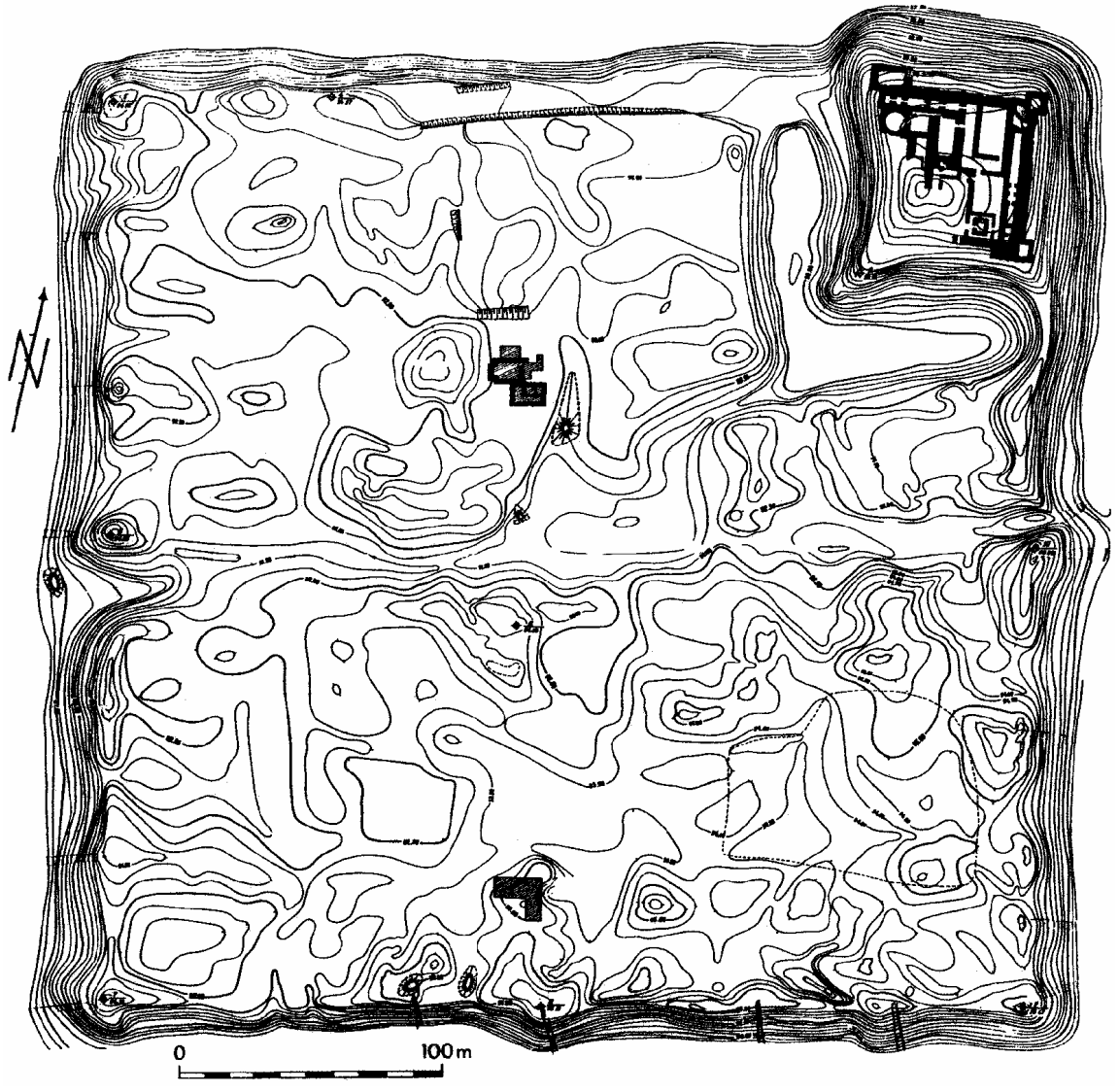


Fig. 27. Plan of Kafyr-qala. Tajikistan.

(after Litvinskij / Solovjev 1985)

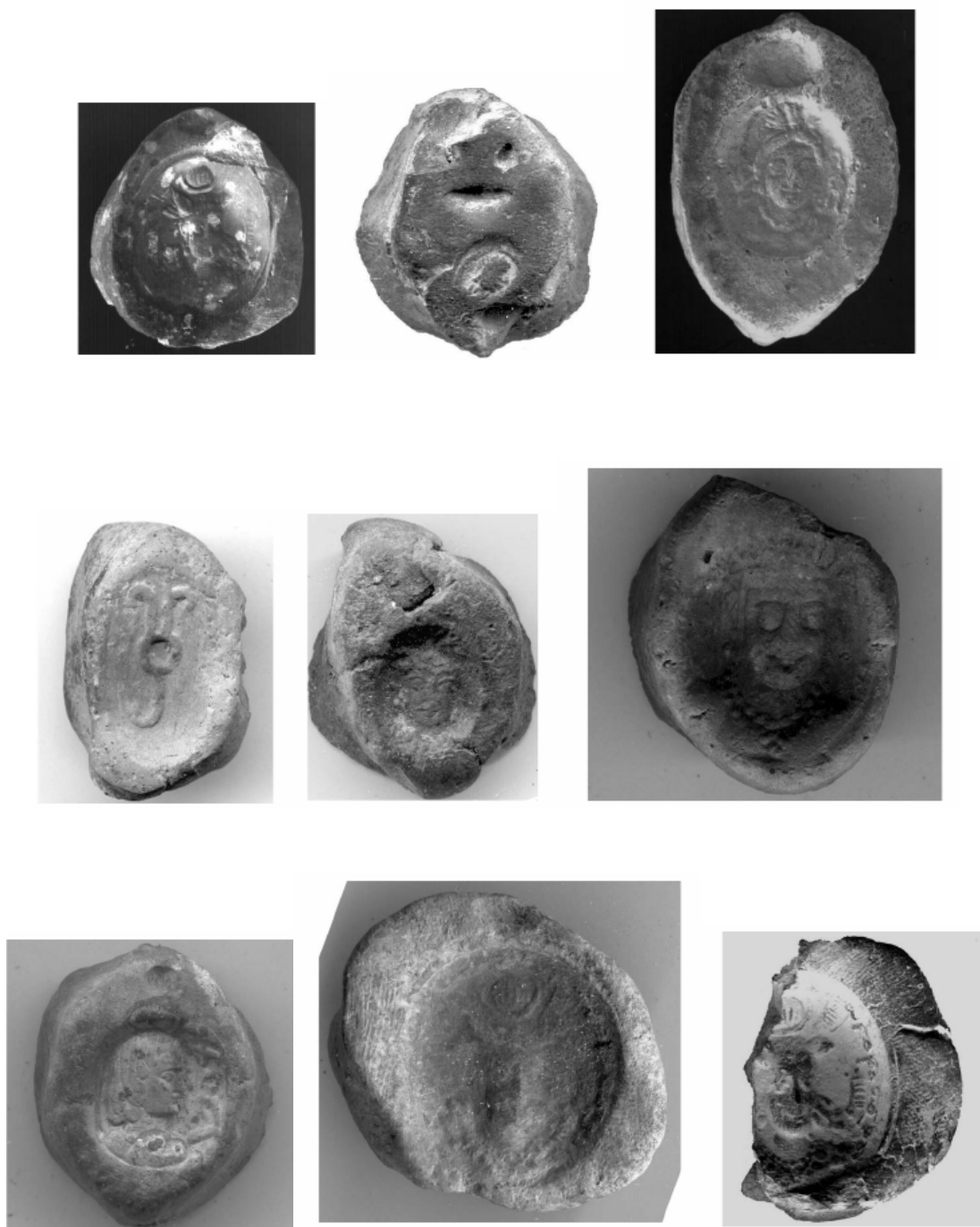
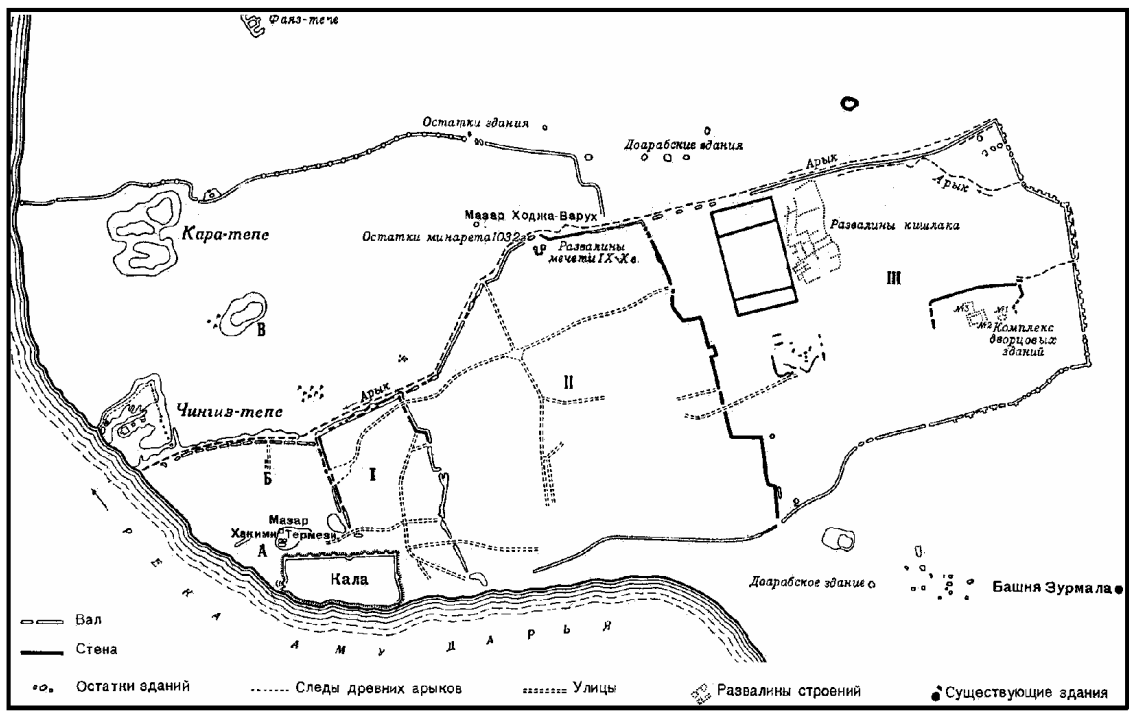


Fig. 28. Sealings from Kafyr-qala. Uzbekistan.

(adapted from Cazzoli/Cereti 2005)



КАРА-ТЕПЕ
в старом Термезе
раскоп 1973 г.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 м

УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ

- Исходные кирпичные стены
- Воссозданные кирпичные стены
- Стены из камня
- Стены из камня с нишами
- Камень, жемчужники
- Каменная стена
- Углубления

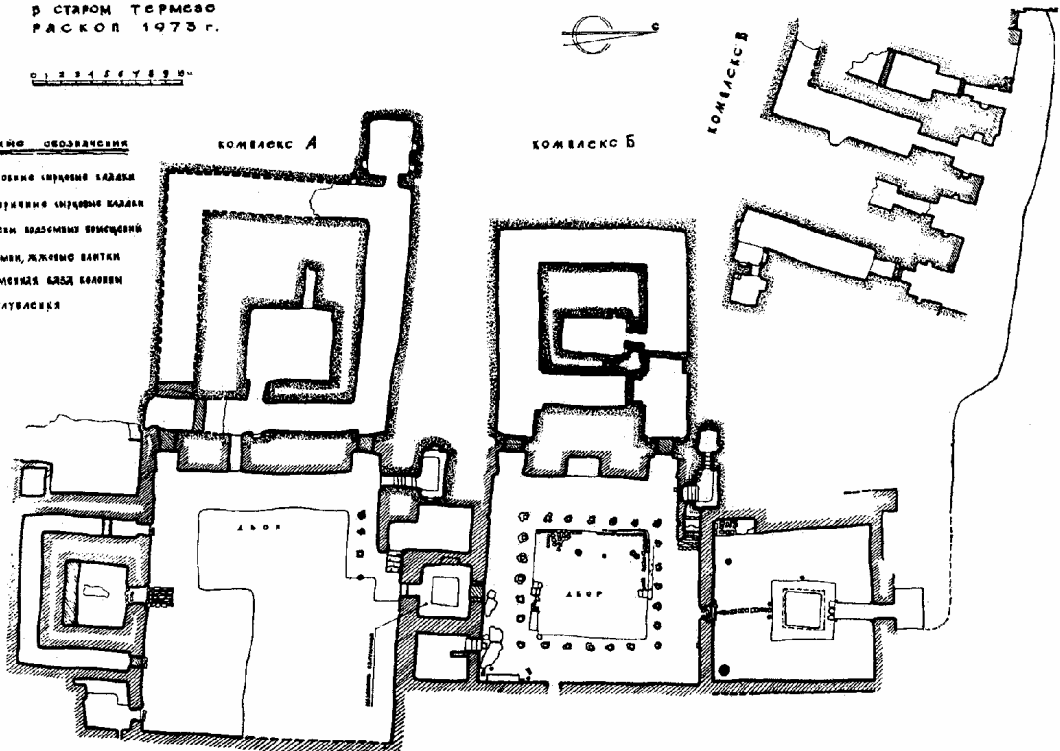


Fig. 29. General map of Old Termez and plan of Kara-tepe.

(adapted from Ставиский (ed.) 1975)

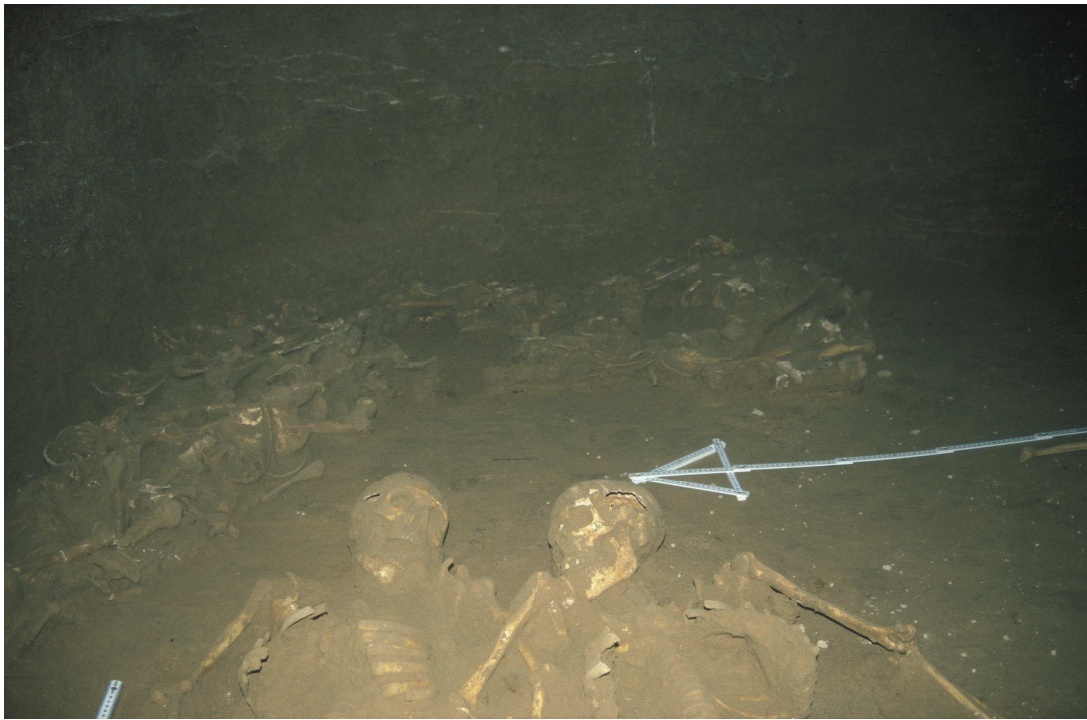


Fig. 30. Karnab-Abdurahman Kyr A403. Grave with skeletons. Note the deformed skulls.

(courtesy of Eurasien-Abteilung der DAI, Foto N.Boroffka)

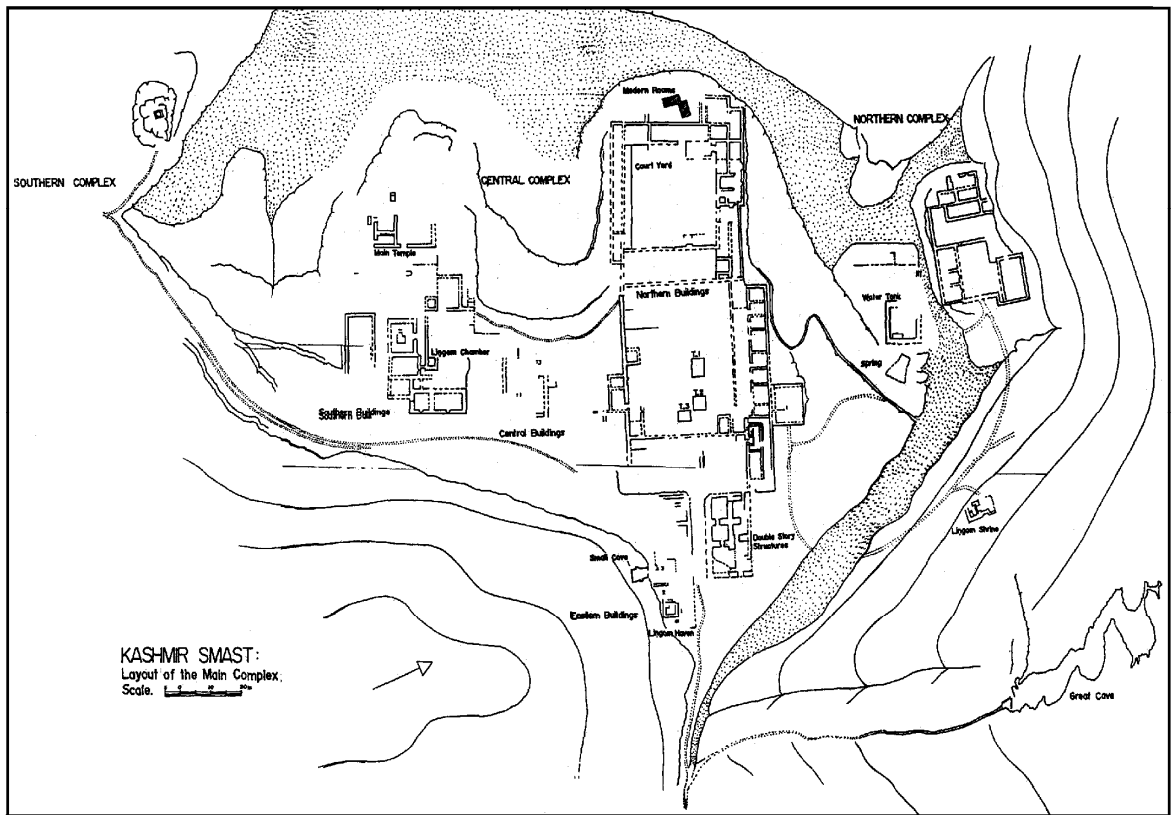


Fig. 31. Plan of Kashmir Smast.

(after Nasim Khan 2001)



Fig. 32. Khair Khaneh. Afghanistan.
Sitting Surya, marble.

(after Bopparachchi et al. (eds.) 2003)

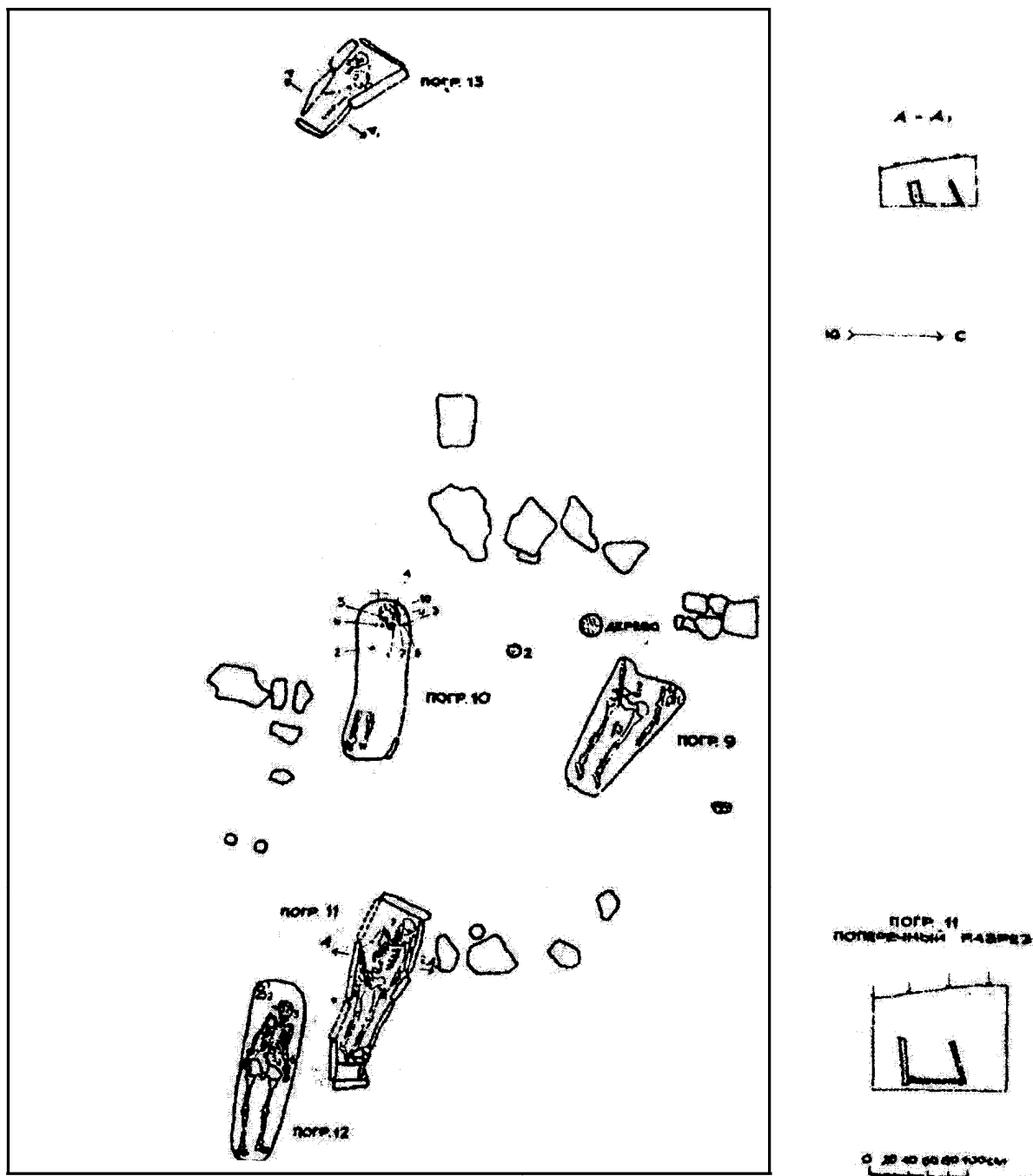
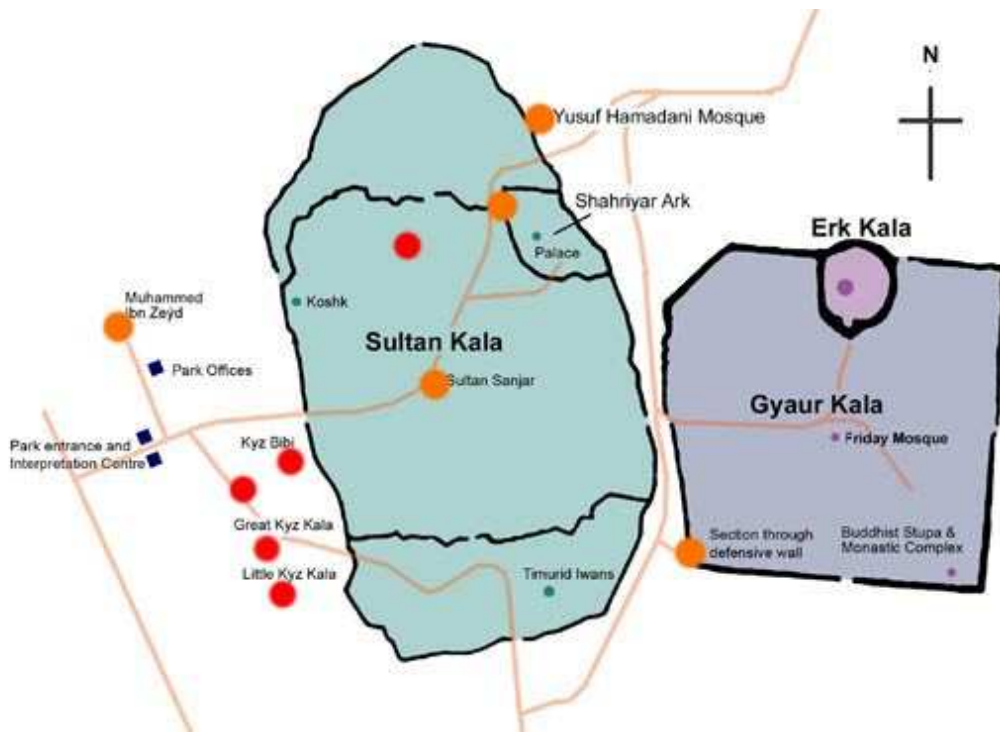
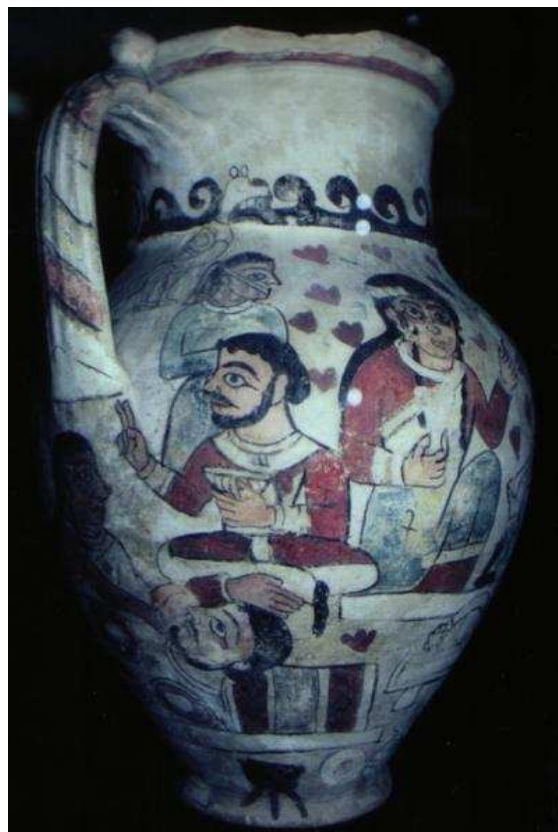


Fig. 33. Plan of the Kharkush burials. Tajikistan.

(adapted from Соловьев 1988)



1



2

Fig. 34. Merv.

1. General plan of antique and medieval city,
2. The Merv vase. National museum of Turkmenistan.

(after <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/merv/gallery/Rotating/index.htm>)

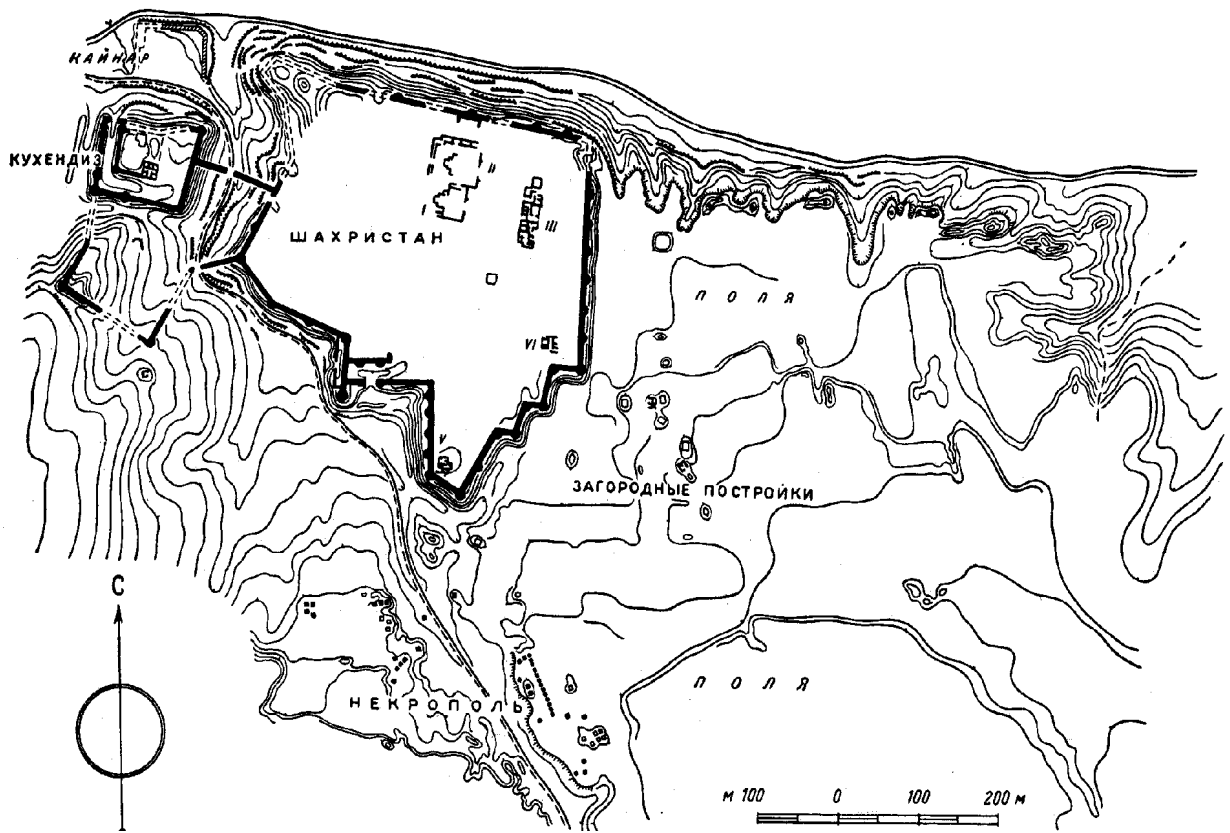


Fig. 35. Pendzhikent. General plan.

(adapted from А. Ю. Якубовский / М. М. Дьяконов (eds.) 1954)

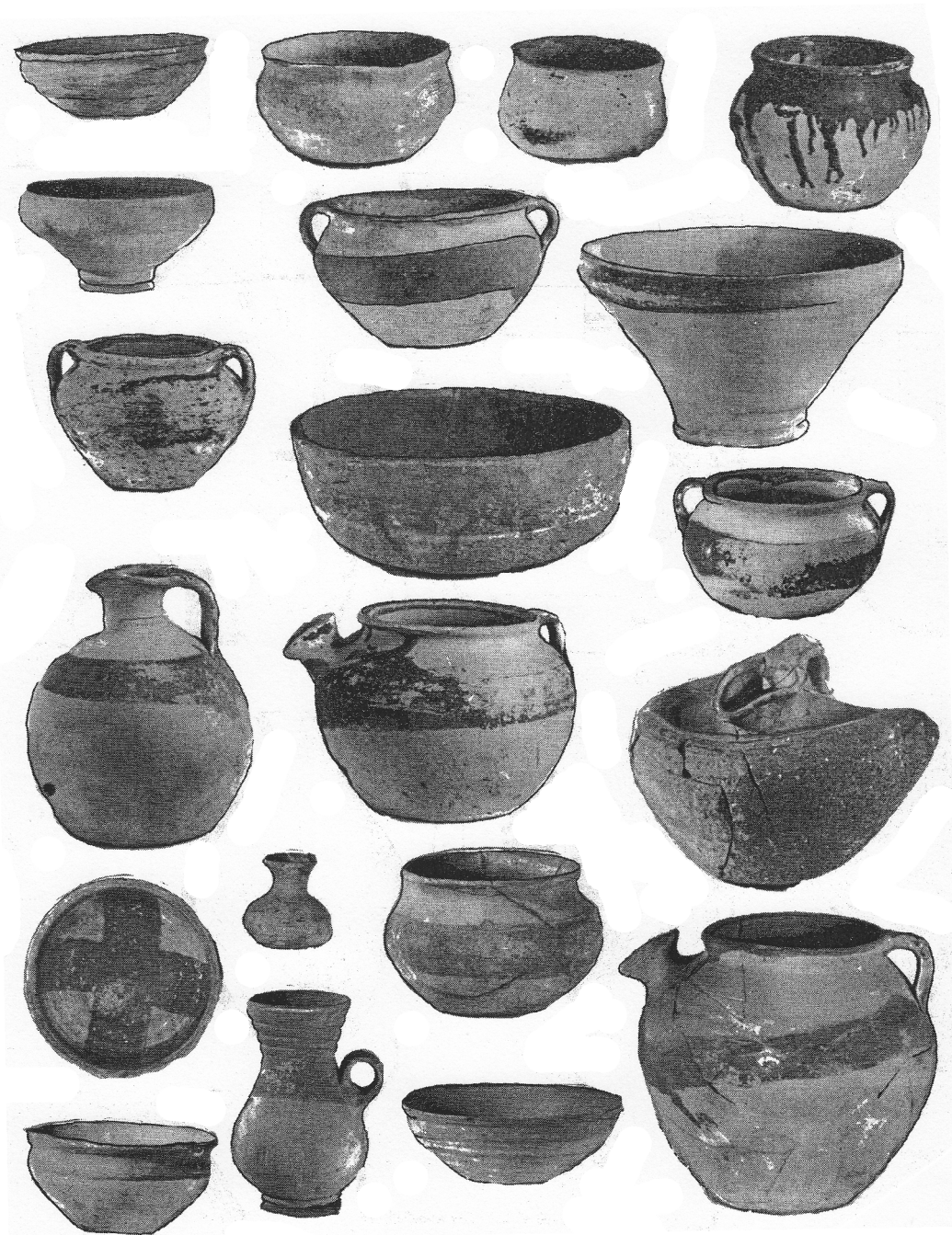


Fig. 36. Pendzhikent. Ceramics of 5th - 6th centuries AD.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)

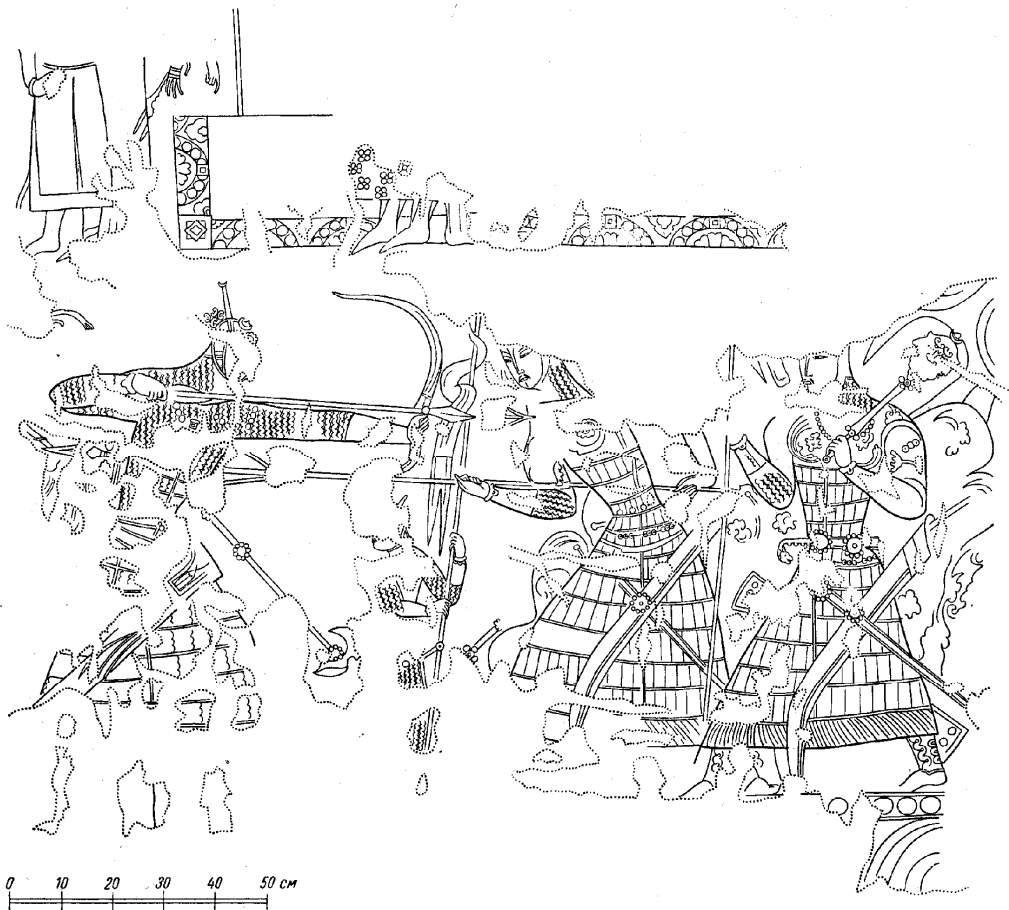
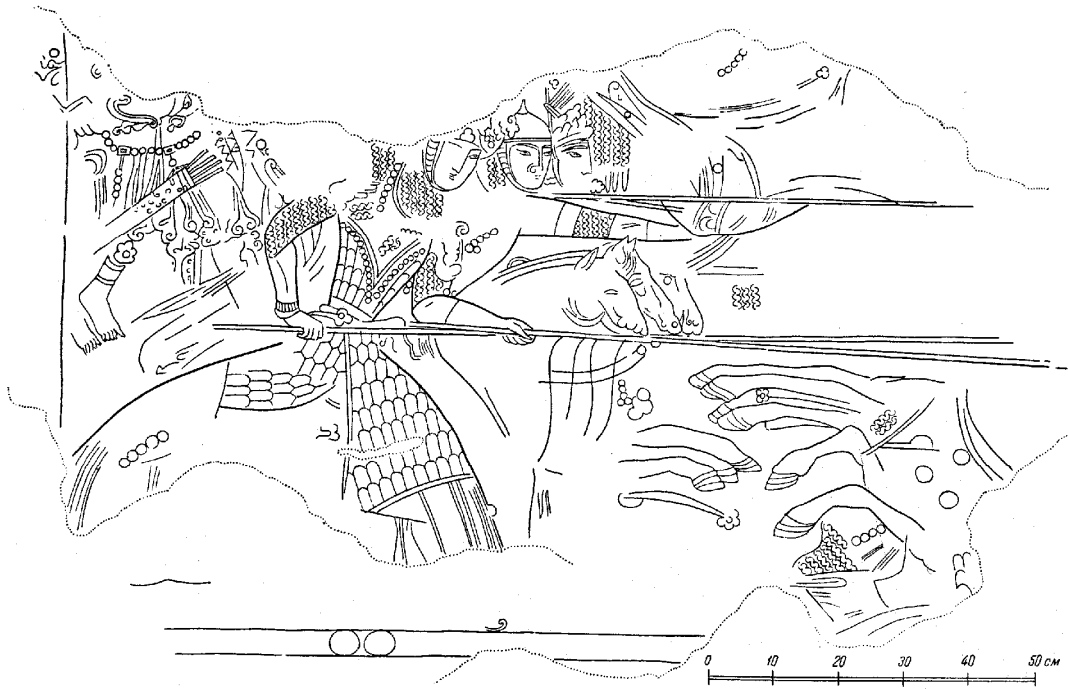


Fig. 37. Pendzhikent. Wall painting.

(adapted from А. Ю. Якубовский / М. М. Дьяконов (eds.) 1954)

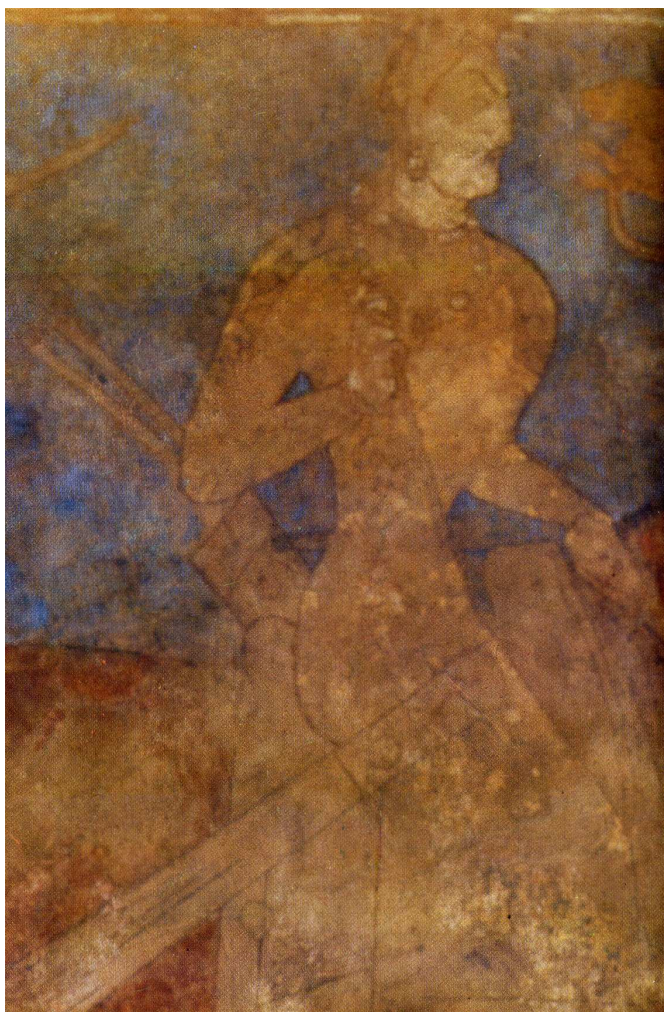


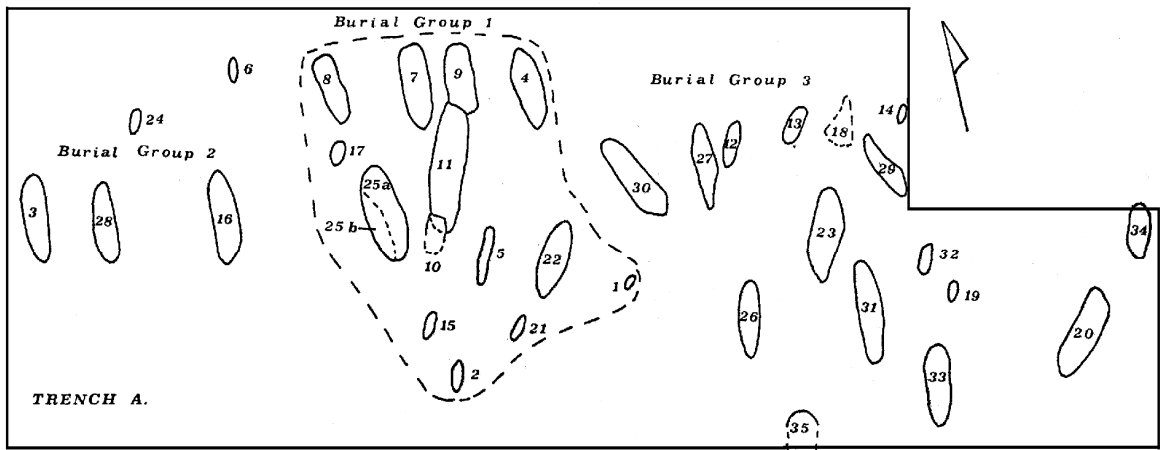
Fig. 38. Pendzhikent. Wall painting. Rostam.

(adapted from А.М. Беленицкий 1973)

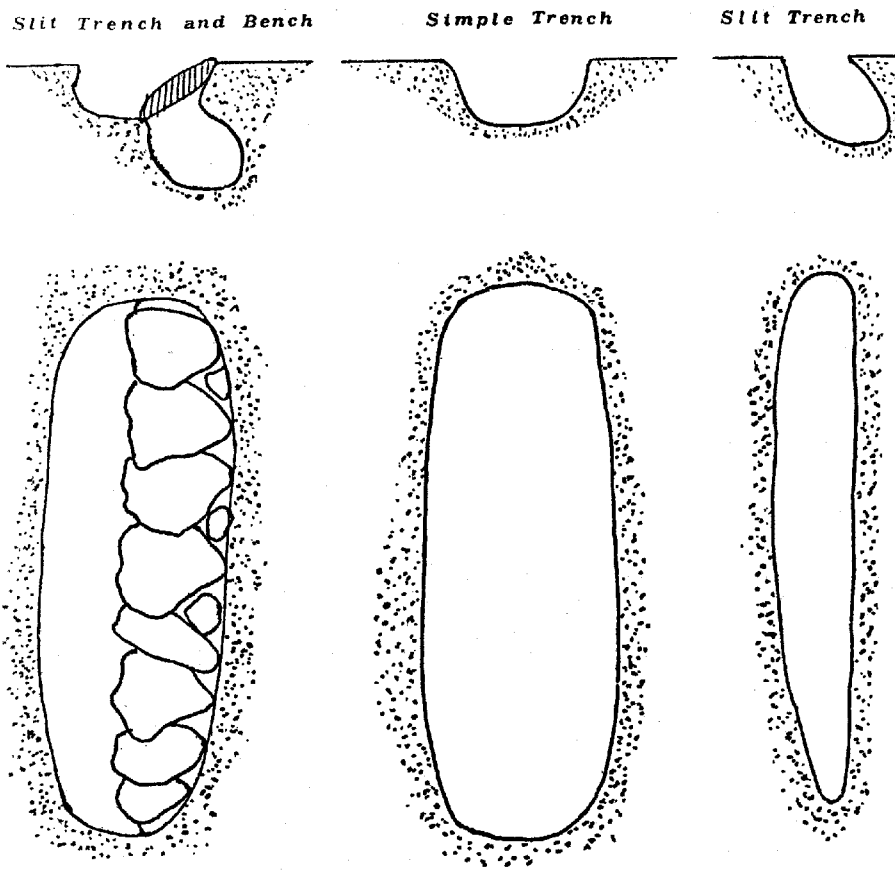


Fig. 39. Kalai Kafirnigan. Wall painting.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)



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Fig. 40. Saidqala-tepe. 1. Horizontal distribution of burials, 2. Grave types.

(after Shaffer / Hoffman 1976)

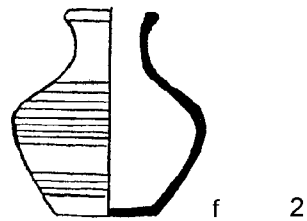
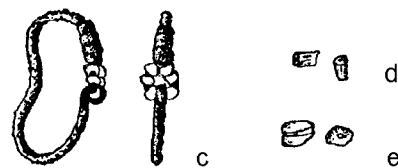
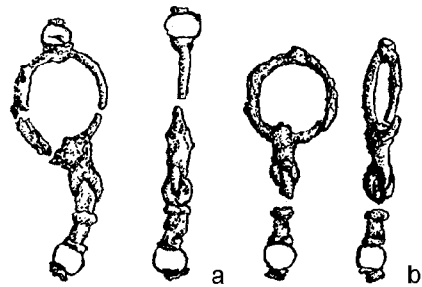
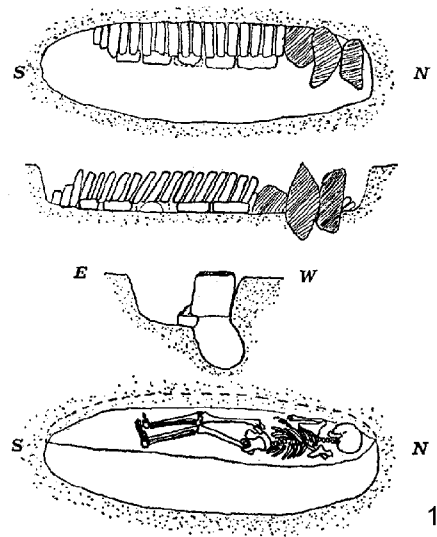


Fig. 41. Saidqala-tepe.

Top: Burial 11: a. silt trench and bench grave, capped by mudbrick slabs laid vertically.
 Bottom: Grave finds: a, b. bronze chain ear-rings, Burial 29; c. bronze clasp, Burial 26;
 d. green stone cylinder bead, Burial 28; e. glass bead, Burial 28; f. pot, Burial 29.

(adapted from Shaffer / Hoffman 1976)

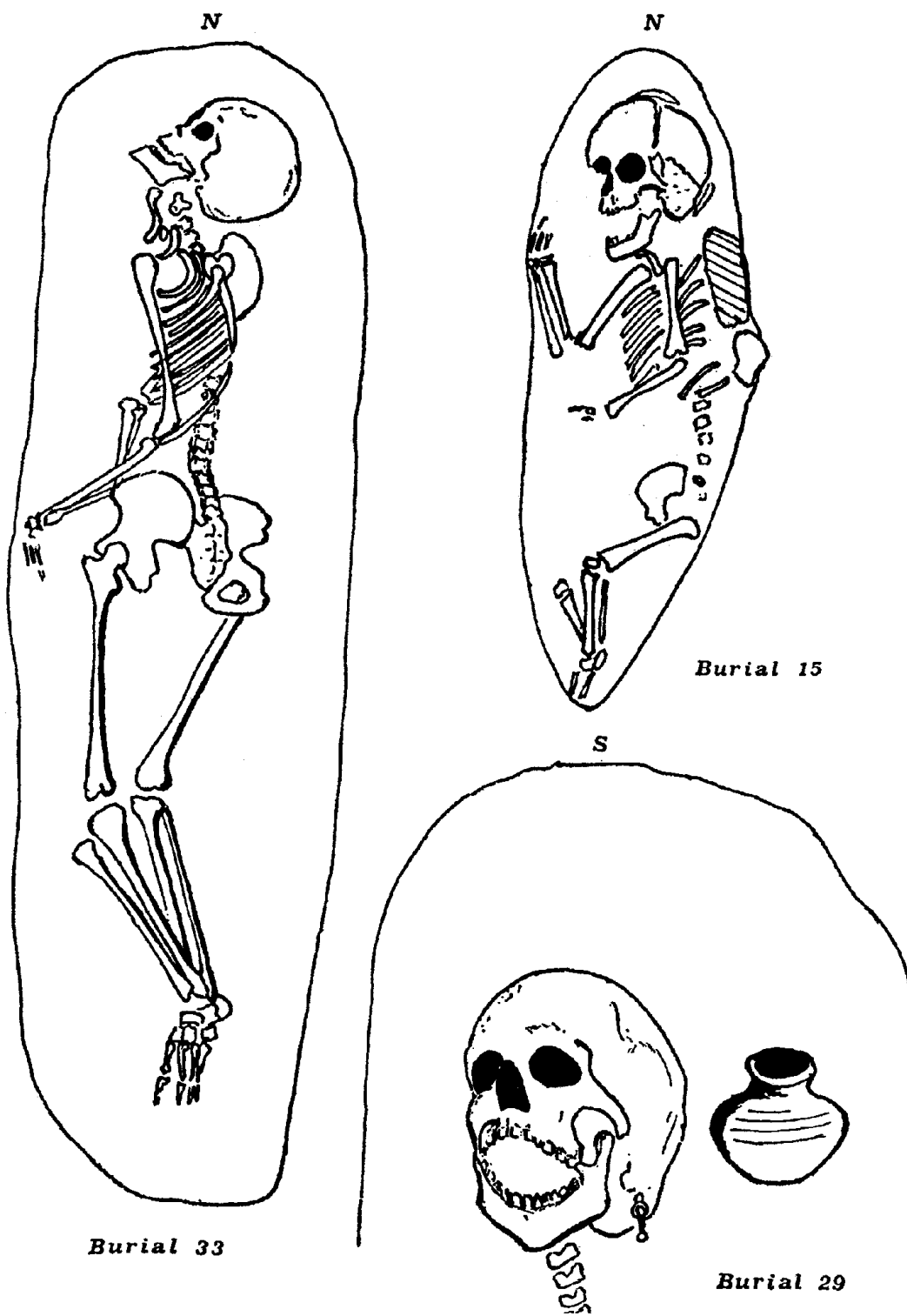


Fig. 42. Saidqala-tepe. Various burials.

(after Shaffer / Hoffman 1976)

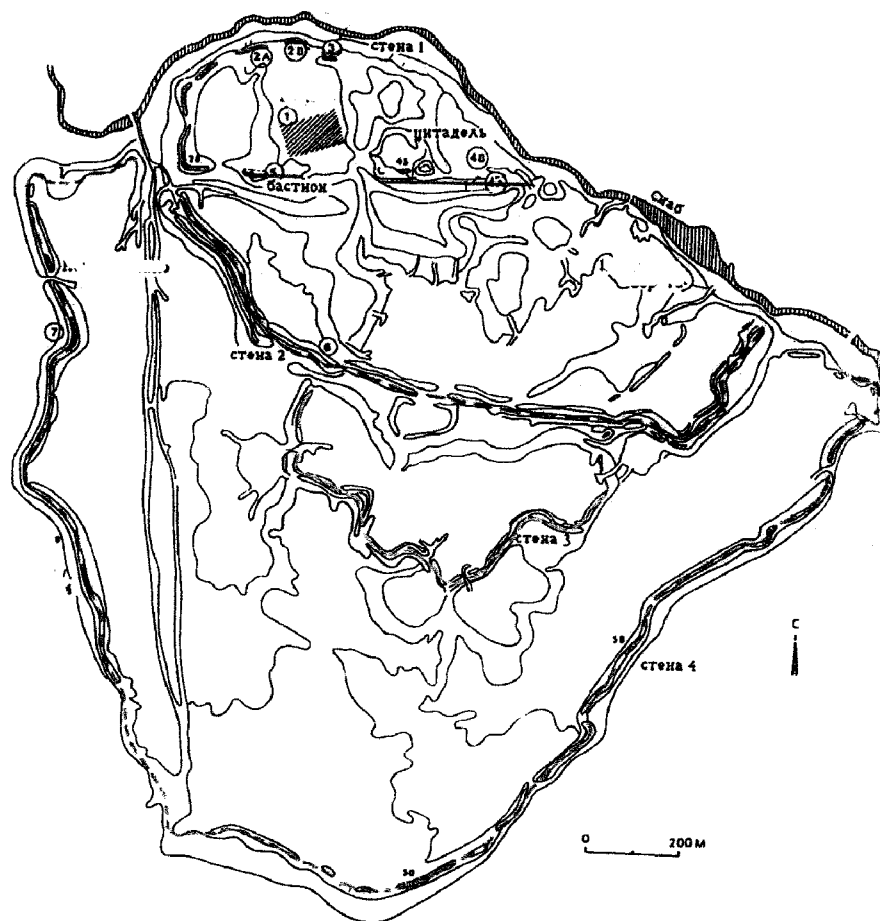


Fig. 43. Samarqand (Afrasiab). General plan.

(adapted from Альбаум 1975)

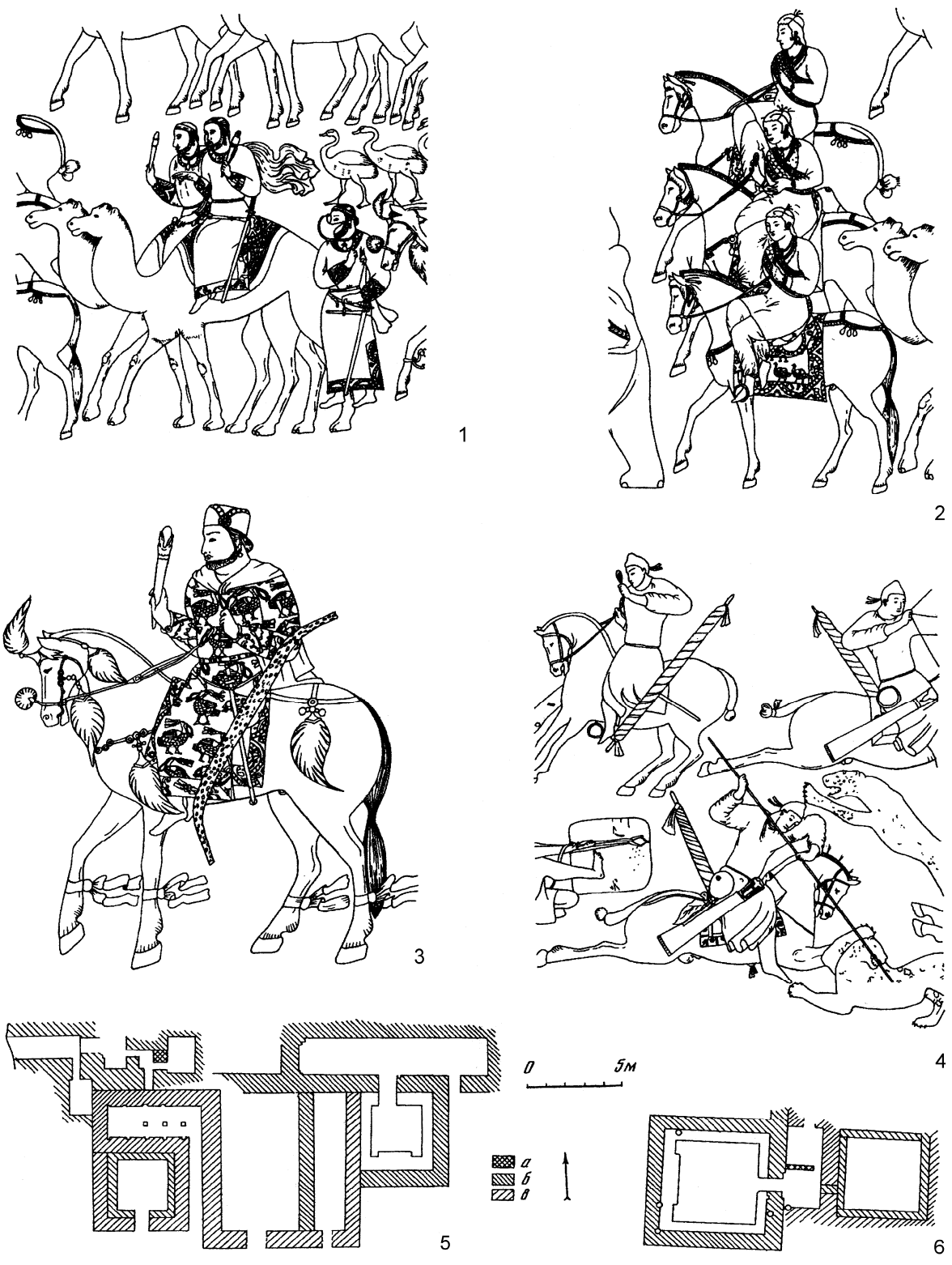


Fig. 44. Samarkand (Afrasiab).

1-4. Wall paintings, 5-6. Plan of the rooms where wall-paintings were found.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)



Fig. 45. Samarqand (Afrasiab). Detail of wall-painting (Fig. 44,1).

(after Альбаум 1975)



Fig. 46. Adzhina-tepe. Wall painting.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)



Fig. 47. Swat bowl (British Museum).

(adapted from Göbl 1967)



Fig. 48. Swat bowl (British Museum). Details.

(adapted from Göbl 1967)



Fig. 49. Swat bowl (British Museum). Details.

(adapted from Göbl 1967)

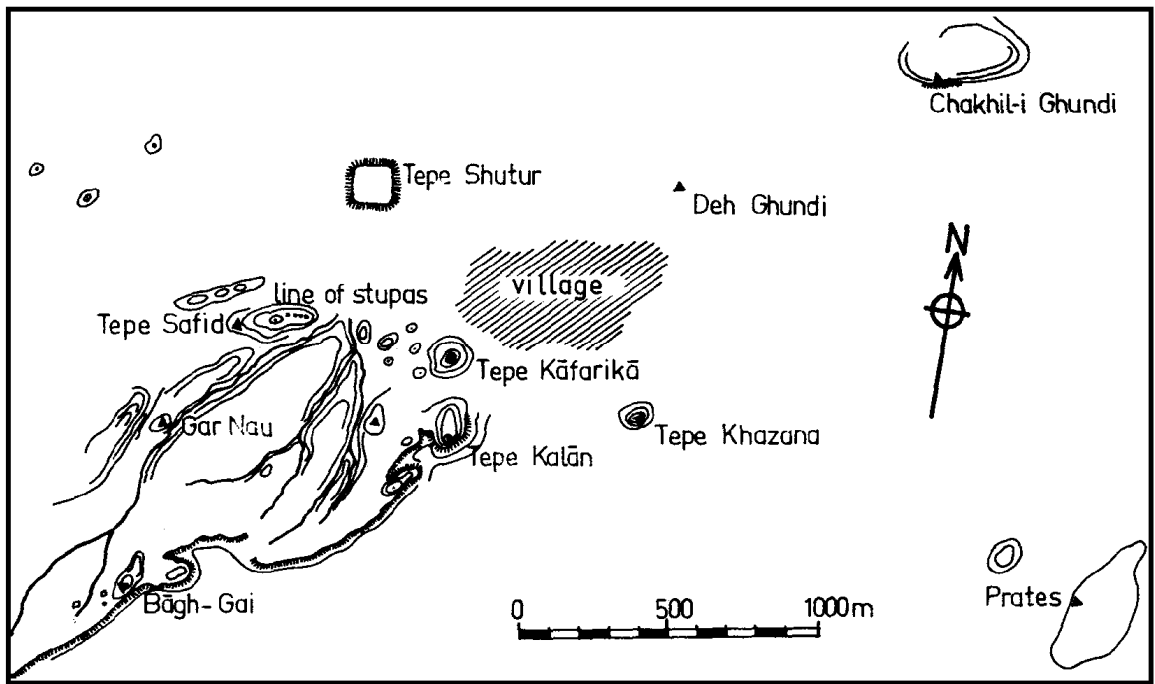


Fig. 50. General plan of Hadda, with Tope Kelan (Tepe Kalān).

(after Ball / Gardin 1982b)

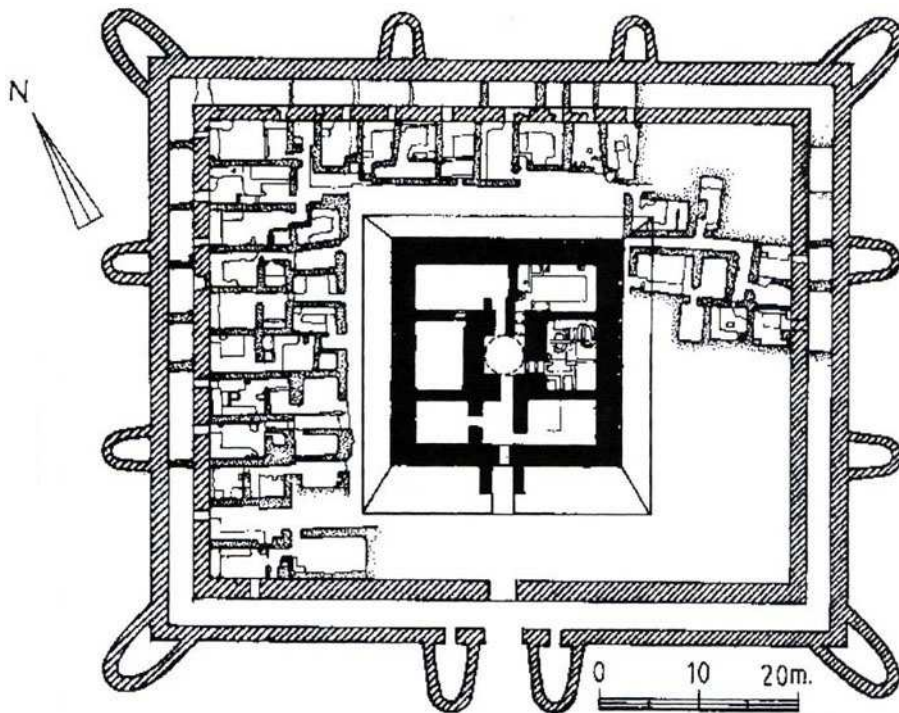


Fig. 51. Plan of Yakke-Parsan. Khorezm.

(adapted from Мамедов / Мурадов 1998)

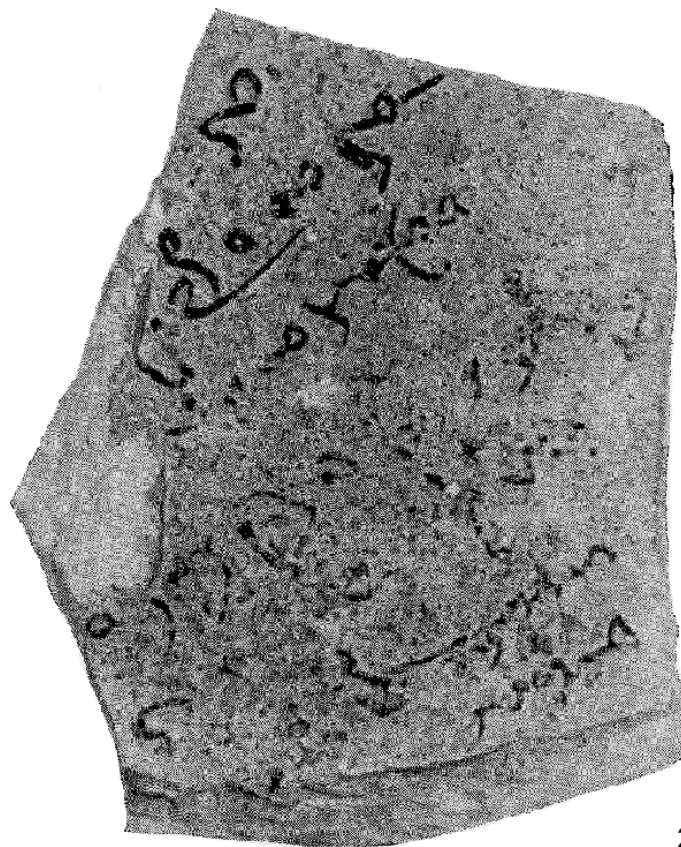
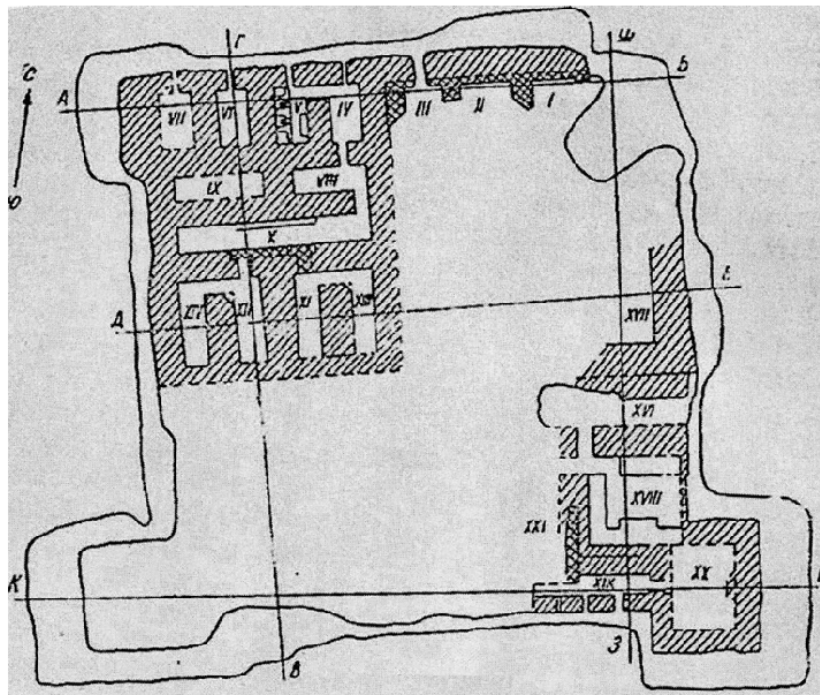


Fig. 52. Zang-tepe. 1. Plan, 2. Writing on a sherd fragment.

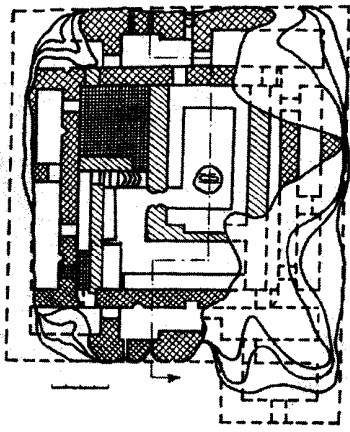
(adapted from 1. Альбаум 1963; 2. Ставиский (ed.) 1969)



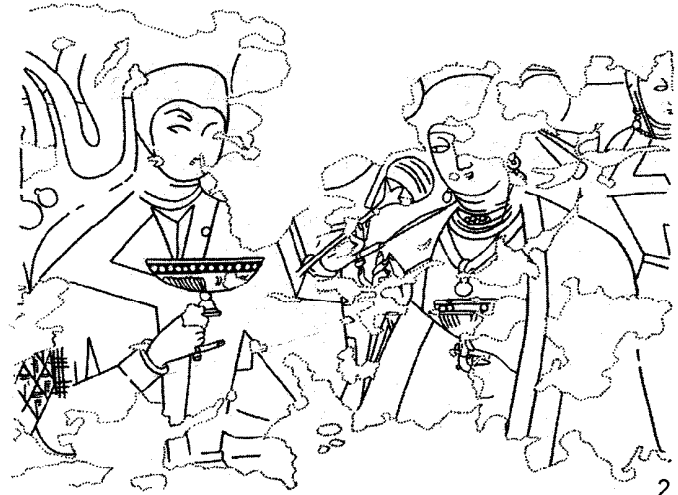
Fig. 53. Seals:

1. Seal of Khingila. Impression, 2. Garnet seal and impression with male bust and Bactrian inscription, 3. Garnet seal and impression with male bust and Bactrian inscription,
4. Garnet seal and impression with female bust and a devotee, 5. Seal impression with male bust and Bactrian inscription, 6. Seal impression with male bust and Bactrian inscription.

(adapted from Ставиский 1961; Lerner 1999; Callieri 2002)



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Fig. 55. Balalyk-tepe.
1. Plan of monument; 2-5. Wall paintings.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)



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Fig. 56. Bamiyan: 1. Greater Buddha (53 m),
2. Smaller Buddha (37 m).

(adapted from http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddha-Statuen_von_Bamiyan)



Fig. 57. Fragments of couch from China in Miho museum, Shiga, Japan.

(adapted from <http://www.transoxiana.org/14/>)

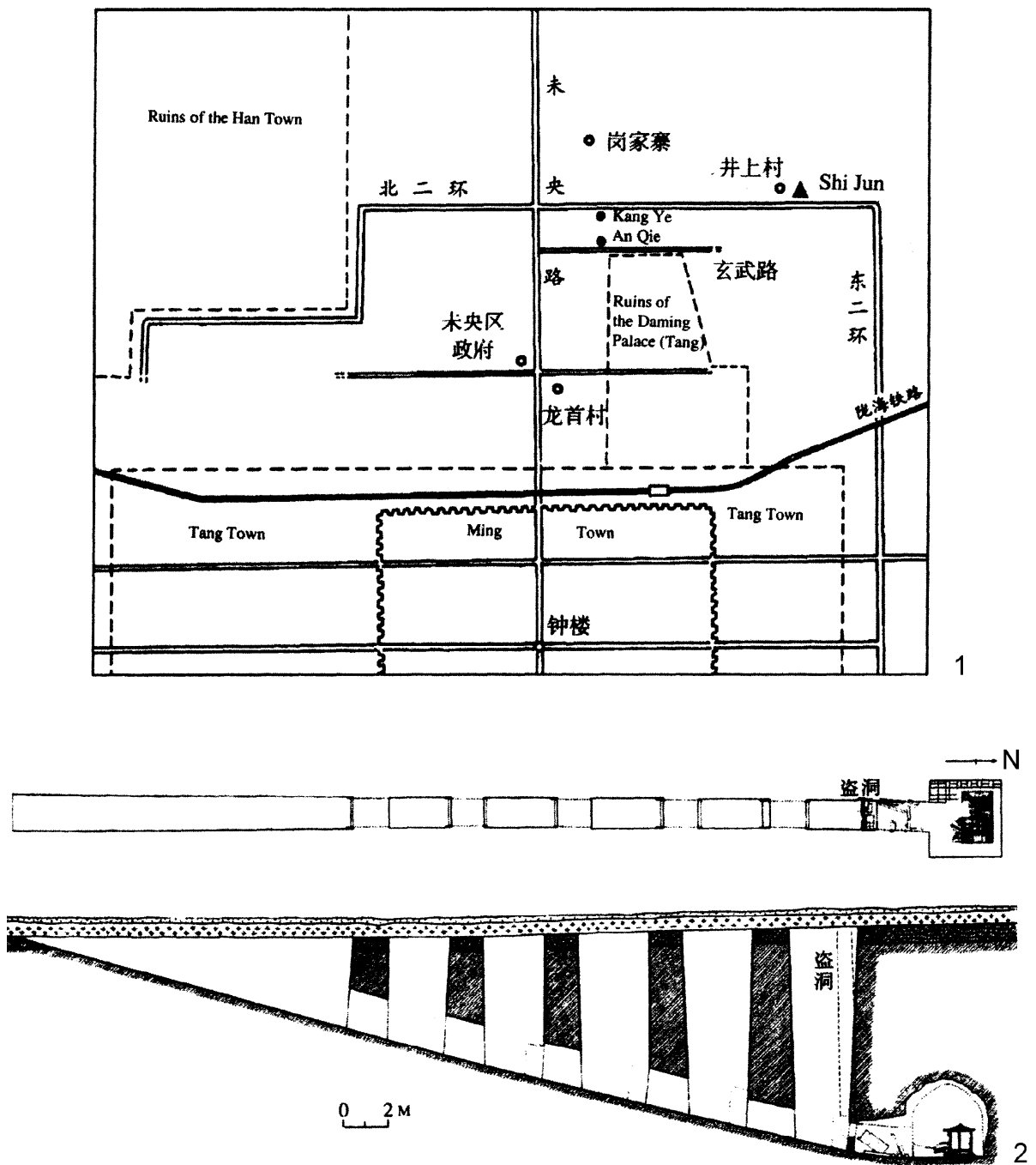


Fig. 58. 1. Map of ancient limits of Chang'an (Xi'an) with indication of discovered Sogdian tombs, 2. Plan of Shi Jun's tomb.

(after Junkai 2005)

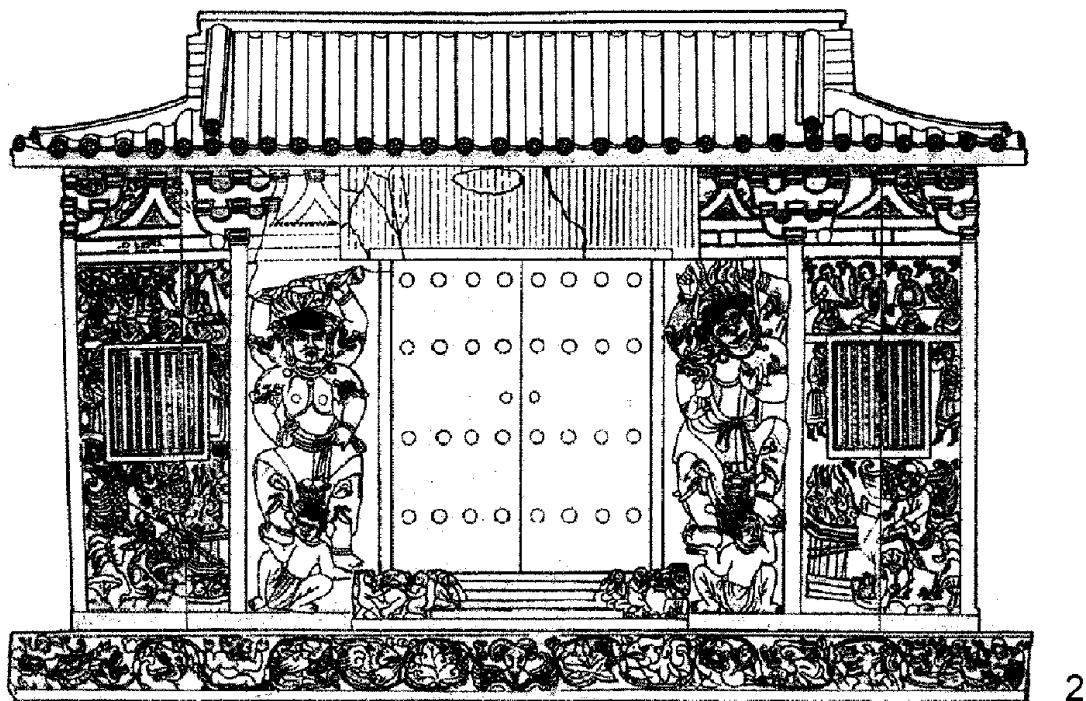
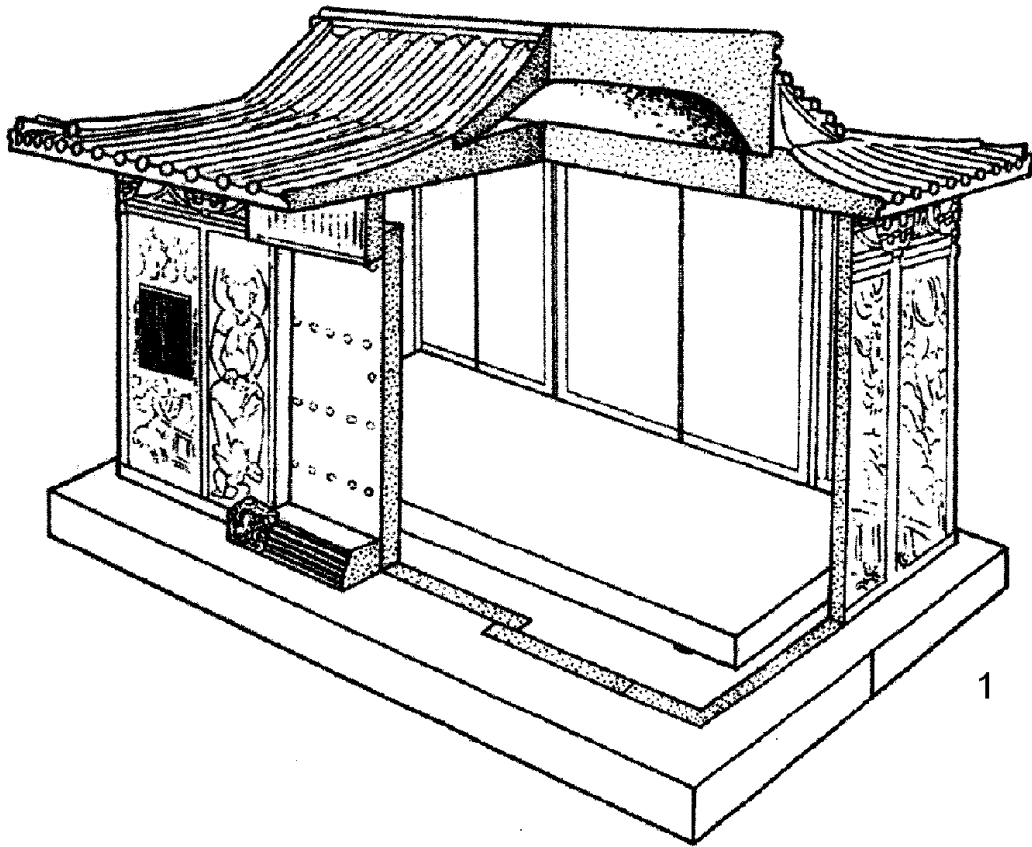


Fig. 59. 1. View of Shi Jun's tomb, 2. Southern side of the outer coffin.

(after Junkai 2005)

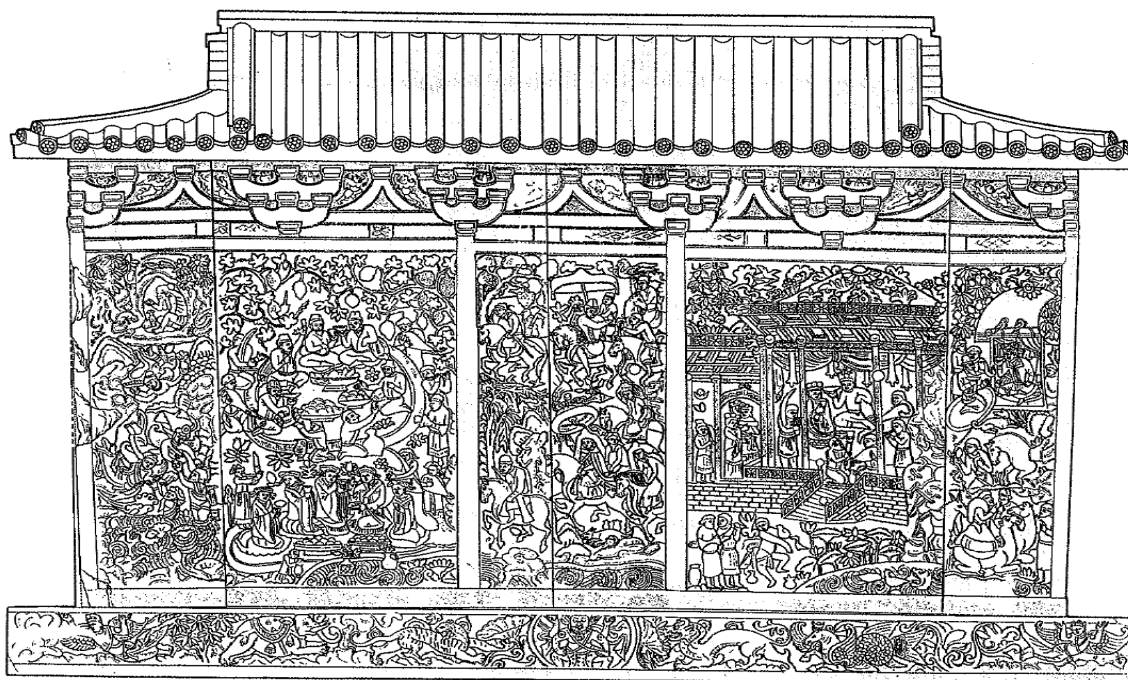


Fig. 60. Shi Jun's tomb. Northern side of the outer coffin.

(after Junkai 2005)



Fig. 61. Shi Jun's tomb.

Image of the Hephthalite ruler (?) on the Northern side of the outer coffin.

(after Grenet / Riboud 2003)



0 20 cm

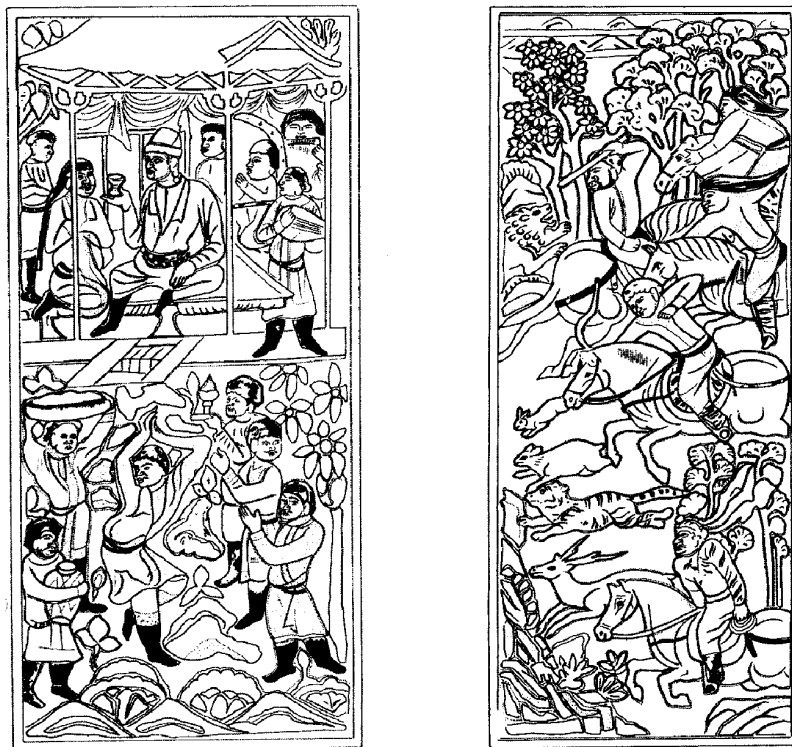


Fig. 62. An Qie's couch. Xi'an. China.

(adapted from Stark 2008)



Fig. 63. “Stroganov” silver bowl. State Hermitage museum. Russia.

(adapted from Ставиский 1960)



Fig. 64. Kashmir Smast bronze bowl.

(after Nasim Khan 2006)



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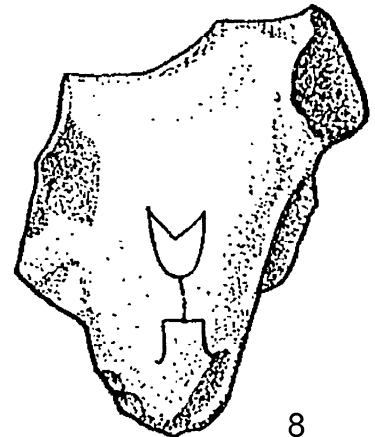
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Fig. 65. Terracottas.
1, 8. Dalverzin-tepe; 2, 5-7. Budrach;
3. Surkhandarya valley, 4. Hissar valley.

(after Il'yasov 2001)

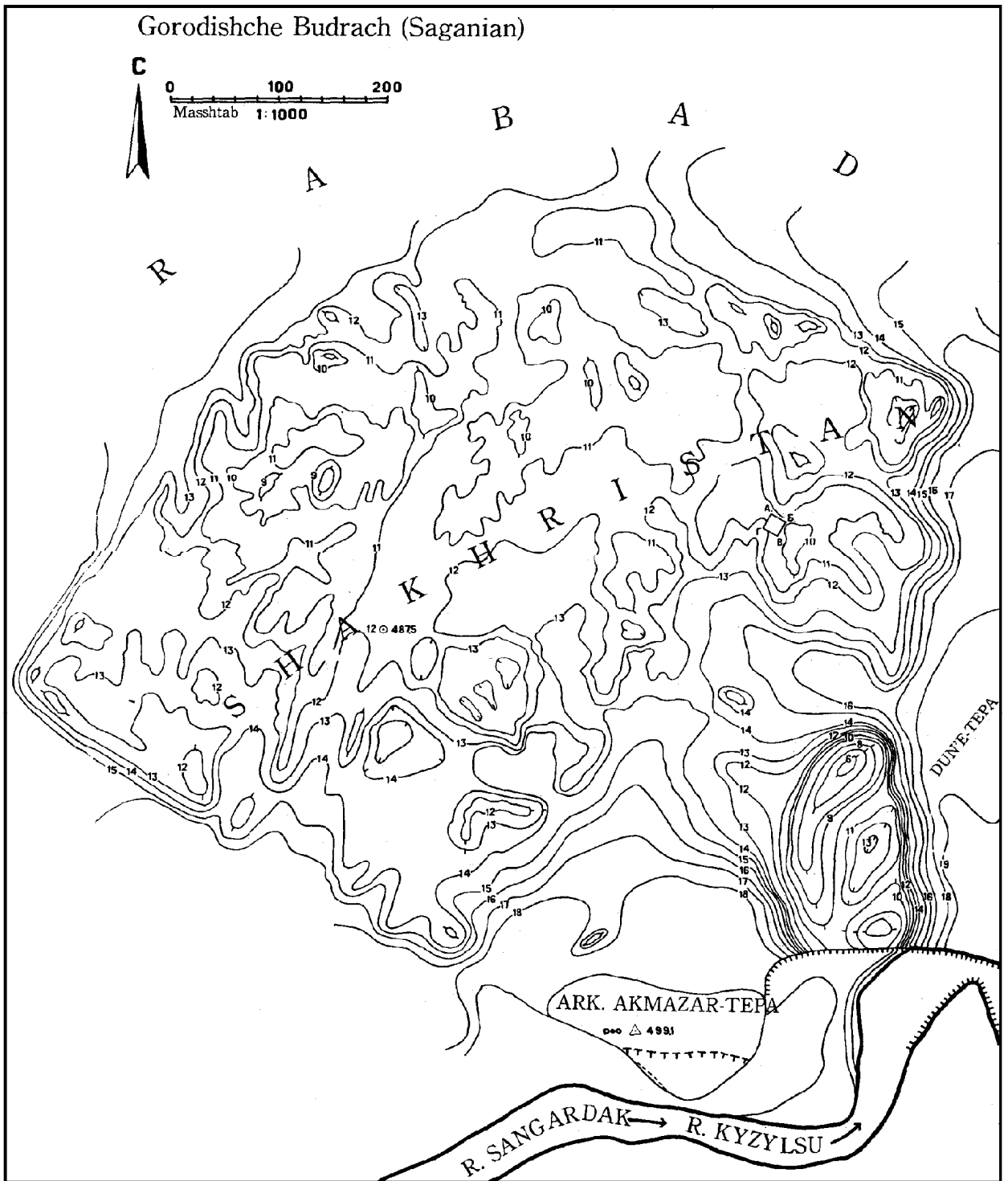


Fig. 66. Budrach. General plan.

(after Antiquities of Southern Uzbekistan (Soka University 1991))

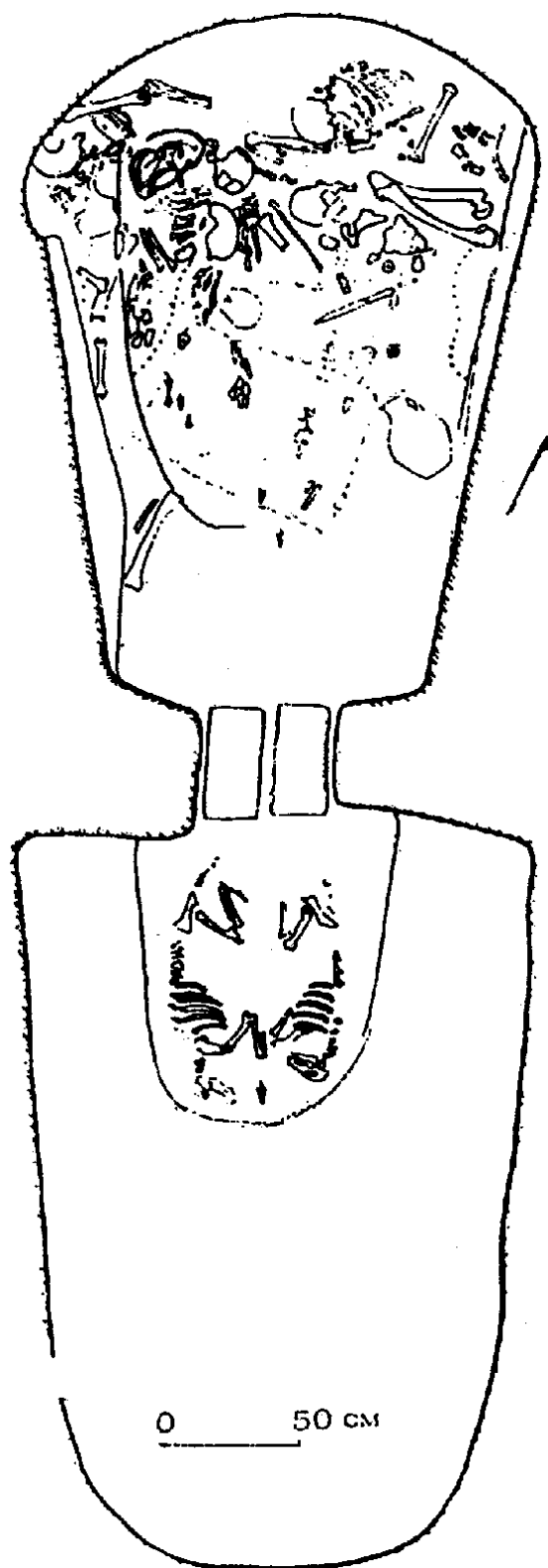


Fig. 67. Orlat, Uzbekistan. Plan of the burial.

(adapted from Пугаченкова 1989)

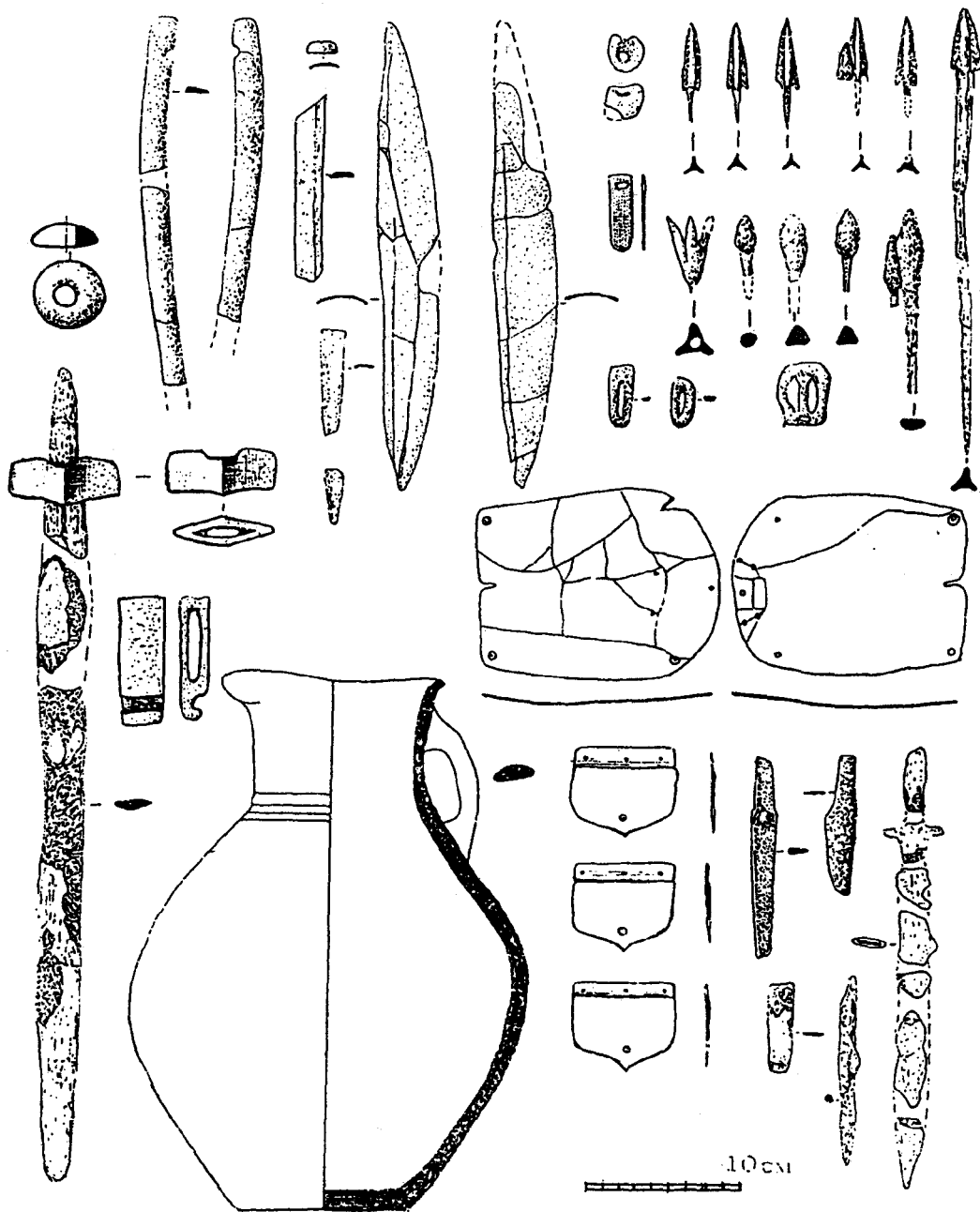


Fig. 68. Orlat, Uzbekistan. Finds from the burial.

(after Пугаченкова 1989)

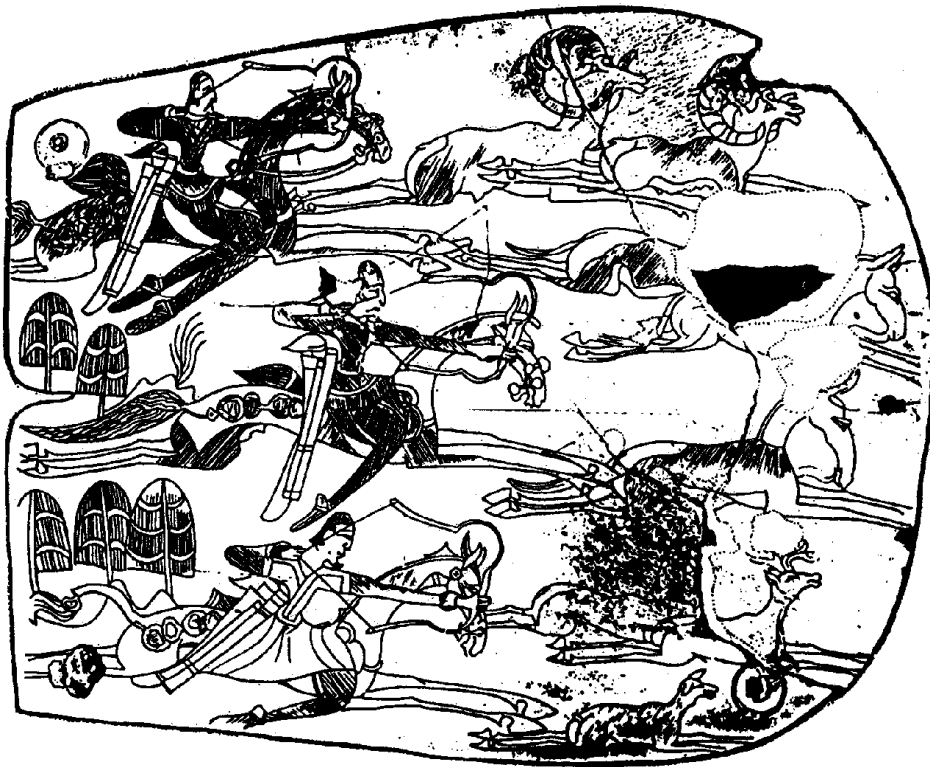
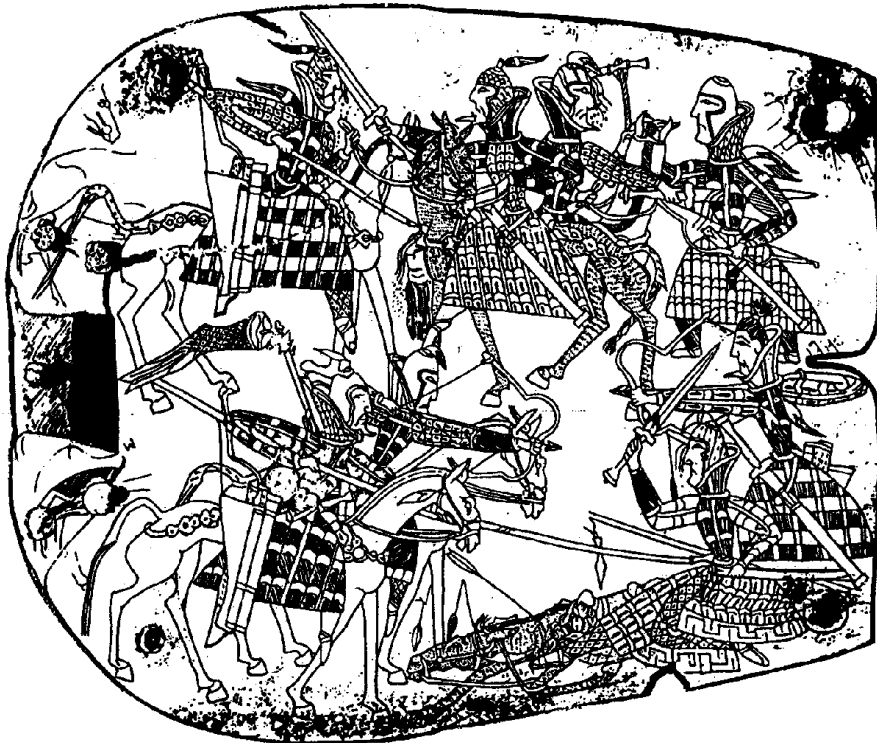


Fig. 69. Orlat, Uzbekistan. Large bone plates.

(after Ilyasov / Rusanov 1997/98)

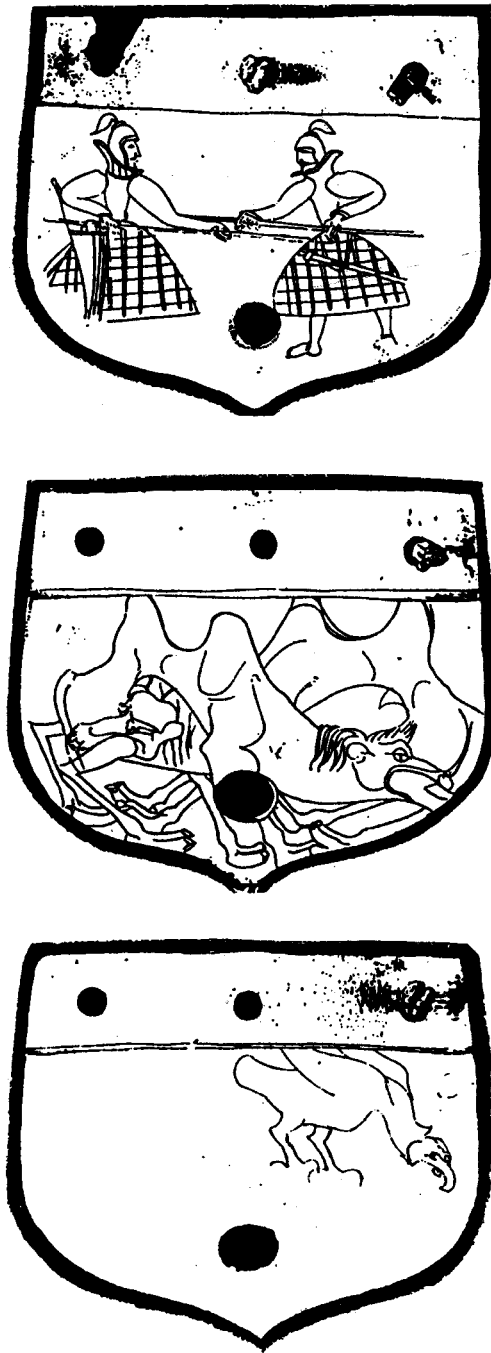


Fig. 70. Orlat, Uzbekistan. Small plates.

(after Ilyasov / Rusanov 1997/98)



Fig. 71. Lids: 1. Oval lid depicting a loving couple. Peshawar. Pakistan, 2. Circular box lid with hunting scene. Gandhara. Pakistan, 3. Fragment of a lid with a hunting scene. Gandhara. Pakistan. 4. Elliptical lid depicting a man drinking and a woman playing the lyre. Gandhara. Pakistan, 5. Hunting plaque. Gandhara. Pakistan.

(adapted from Ghose 2003; Bopearachchi et al. (eds.) 2003)



Fig. 72. Marble statue of Ganesha from Gardez, Afghanistan.

(after Stadtner 2000)

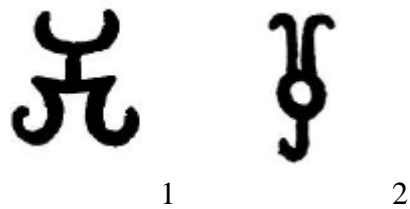


Fig. 73. Tamghas: 1. S1, 2. S2.

(adapted from Alram 2008)

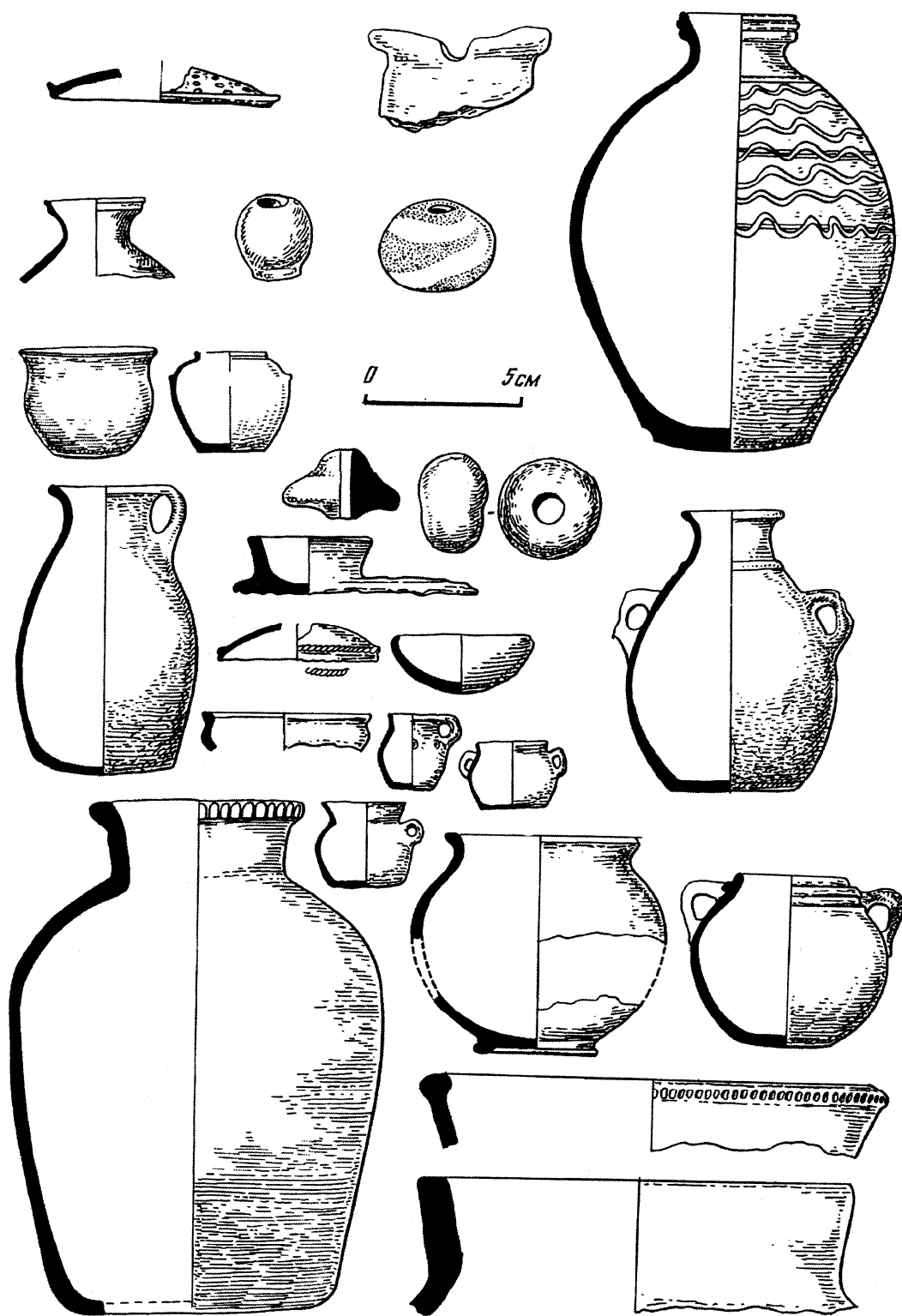


Fig. 74. Ceramics from Khorezm. 4th - 6th centuries AD.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)



Fig. 75. Kidarite coins.

(adapted from Göbl 1967)



Fig. 76. Alchon coins.

(adapted from Vondrovec (forthcoming))



Fig. 77. Alchon coins.

(adapted from Göbl 1967; Bopparachchi et al. (eds.) 2003; Vondrovec (forthcoming))



Fig. 78. Nezak coins.

(adapted from Göbl 1967)



Fig. 79. Hephthalite coins.

(adapted from Göbl 1967; Vondrovec (forthcoming))



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Fig. 80. 1. Rare Hephthalite coin type,
2. Goboziko / Tobazin(i/o) coins.

(adapted from 1. Bopéarachchi et al. (eds.) 2003; 2. Göbl 1967)

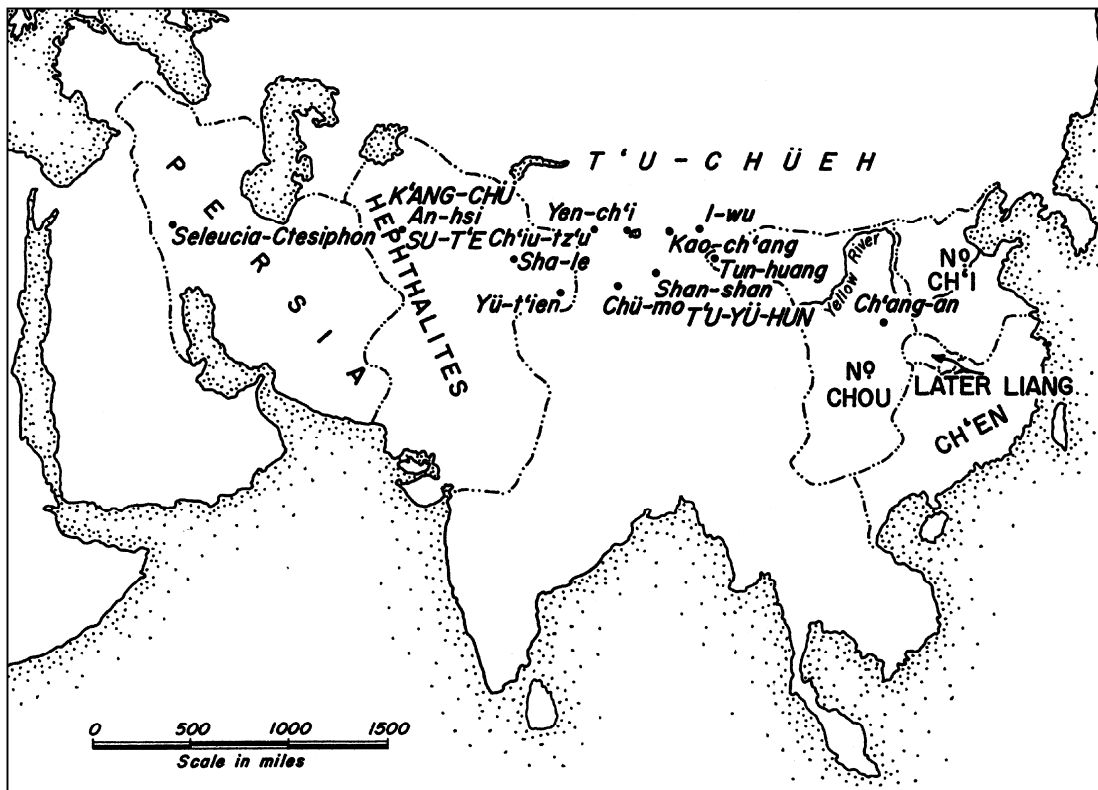


Fig. 81. The Hephthalites and their neighbours around AD 560.

(after Miller 1959)

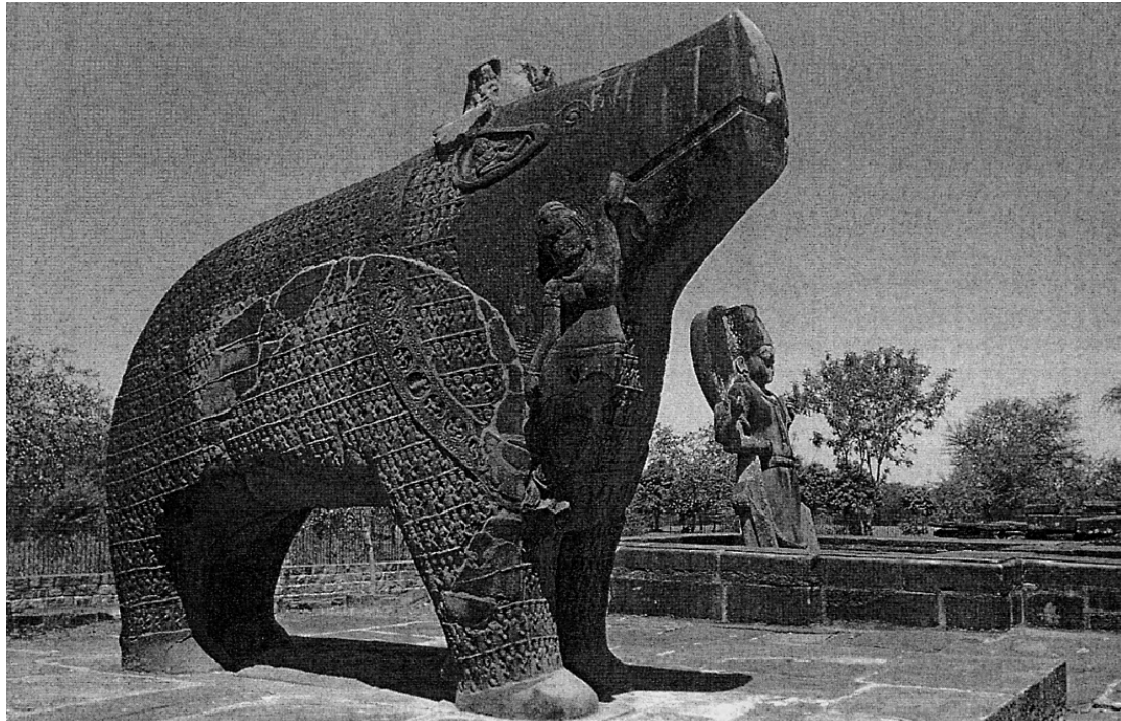


Fig. 82. Varaha image with Toramana inscription. Eran. Madhya Pradesh state, India.

(after Ghose 2003)



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Fig. 83. 1. Polyandric contract, 2. Sale of land AD 527.
Bactrian documents from Archive of the ruler of Rob.

(adapted from <http://www.gengo.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~hkum/bactrian.html>)

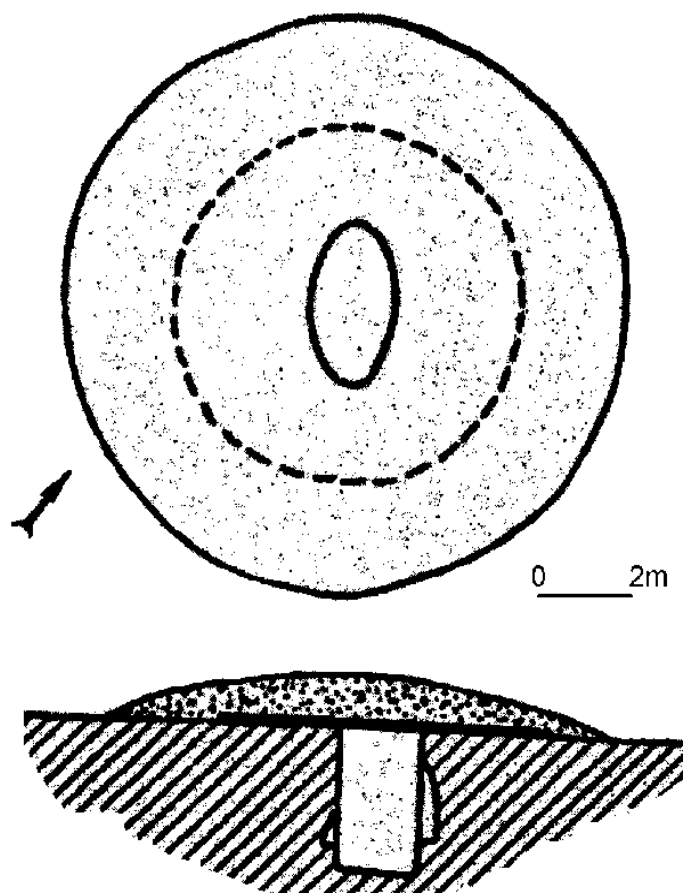


Fig. 84. Atchapar: plan of kurgan and cross-section.

(adapted from Абдуллаев 1991)

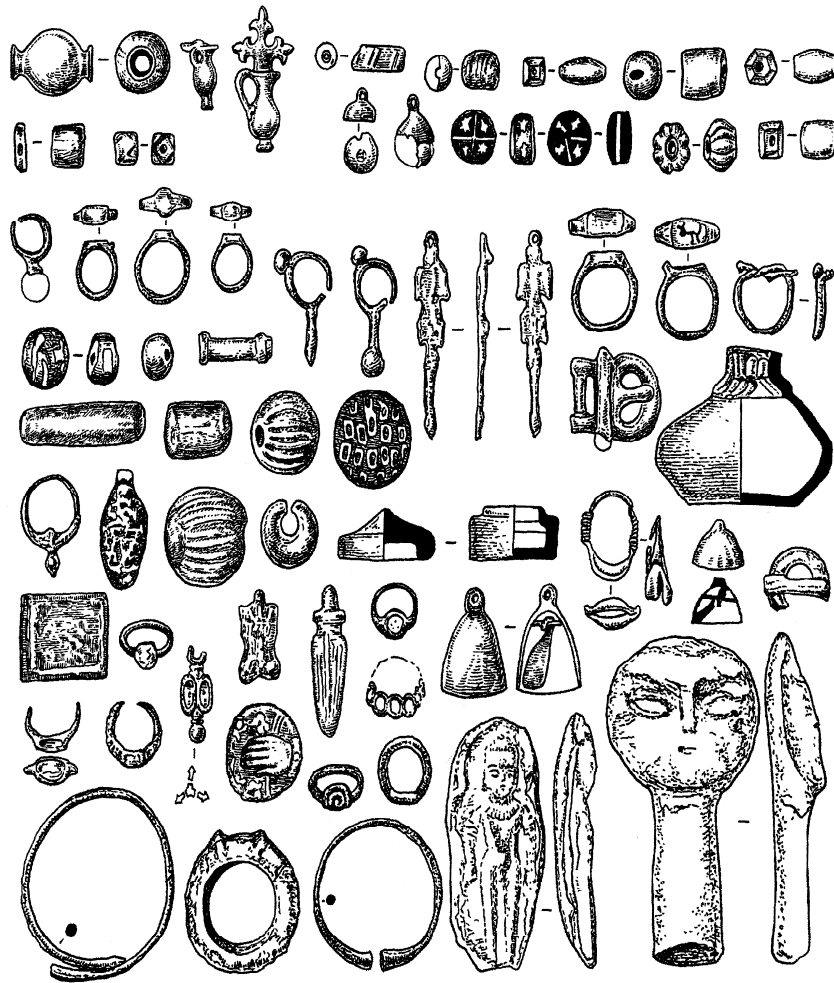


Fig. 85. Findings from early medieval graves in Northern Tokharistan.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)

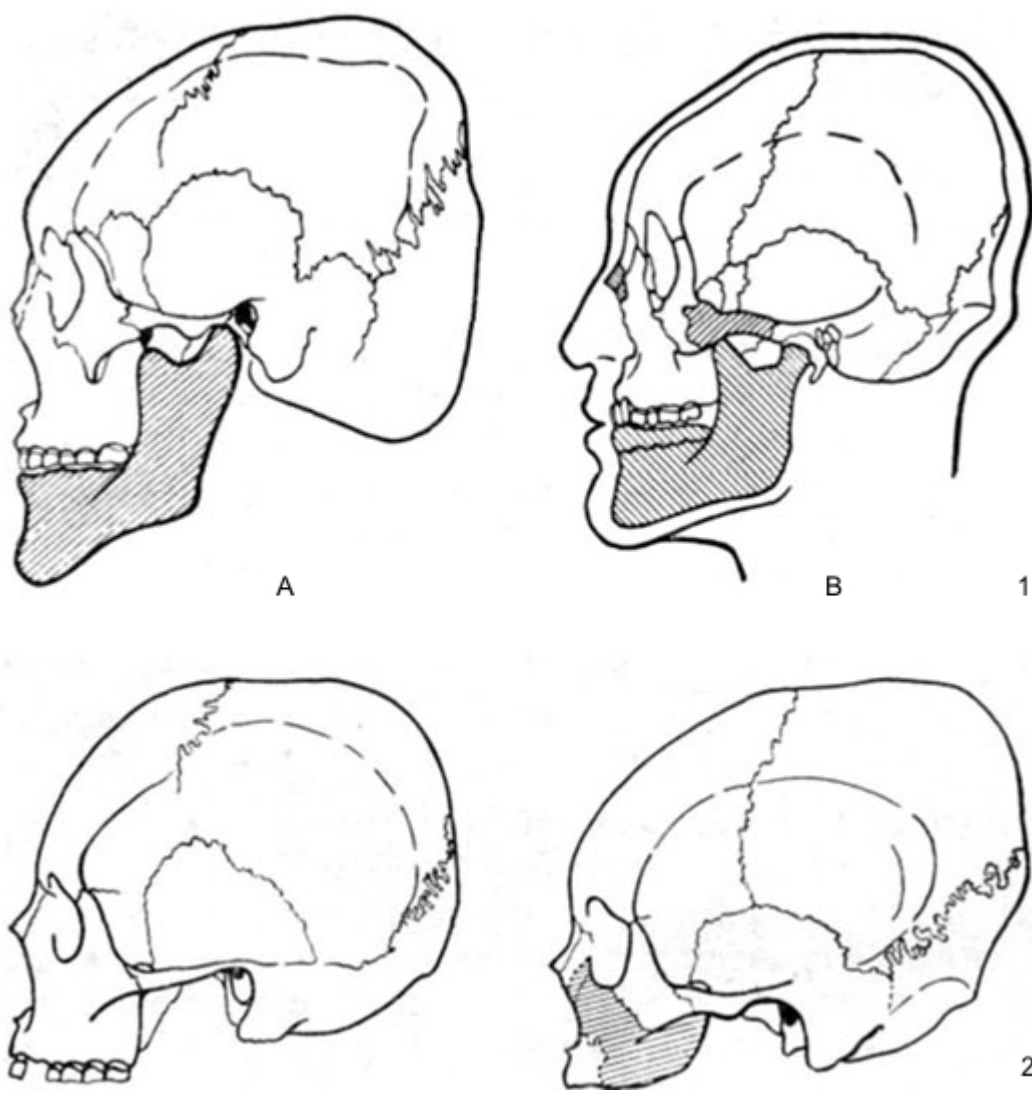


Fig. 86. 1. Deformed skulls from a. Kunya-Uaz; b. Kanga-qala,
2. Deformed skulls from Gyaur-qala. Khorezm.

(adapted from Трофимова 1968)

309 - 379	Reign of Shapur II
350	Chionites occupied Sogdiana
350-359	War between the Chionites and the Sasanians (Harmatta)
355	Hephthalites established their state in Bactria (Mitchiner)
358	Kidara conquered Kabul and Gandhara (Ghirshman)
359	Grumbat took part in siege of Amida as federati of Shapur II
361	Hephthalites with Sasanian army in siege of Edessa (Altheim); there is another date 384 (Gumilev)
c. 366/376	Hephthalites founded their state (Enoki)
367-370	Second war between the Chionites and the Sasanians (Harmatta)
c. 375	Chionites conquered Bactria (Grenet)
375/376-377	Third war between the Chionites and the Sasanians (Harmatta)
379-383	Reign of Ardashir II
383-388	Reign of Shapur III
388-399	Reign of Warahran (Bahrām) IV
399-420	Reign of Yazdegerd I
414-455	Reign of Kumaragupta
418-468	Existence of Kidarite state (Gumilev); 390 – 450 – on Lukonin; c. 385-440 (Göbl); 420-467 in Bactria and till 477 in Gandhara – (Grenet)
420-438	Reign of Warahran (Bahrām Gor) V
427	Battle between Warahran V and the “Turks” in Kushmeikhan (Kishman-tepe in East Turkmenistan). Victory of Sasanians

Fig. 87. Chronological table of Hephthalite history.

c. 430	Kidarites conquered Gandhara and “Five kingdom” (on Grenet)
430’s end	Reign of Khingila. According to Göbl he ruled in 430/440-ca. 490
437	Chinese embassy to Tokharistan and Gandhara
438-457	Reign of Yazdegerd II
c. 440’s	Kidarites conquered Sogdiana. Kidara imitated crown of Yazdegerd II on his coins (Grenet)
442 – 449	Military campaign of Yazdegerd II against the Chionites (or Kidarites according to Grenet)
450-451	Second military campaign of Yazdegerd II against the Chionites
453/454	Third military campaign of Yazdegerd II against the Chionites. Sasanians were defeated
455	The Hephthalites started war in south directions. Collisions with Guptas (on Bailey); 465 – (Dani)
455-467/68	Reign of Skandagupta
456	The first embassy of the Hephthalites to China (to Wei court)
457-459	Reign of Hormizd III
457	Peroz (Firuz) started fight for throne with his brother Hormizd III. Peroz requested the Hephthalite ruler for help
459	Peroz received Sasanian throne due to the Hephthalite troop
464-468	Peroz fought against the Kidarites
465-470	The Hephthalites conquered Gandhara
468	Sasanians besieged capital of the Kidarites - Balaam
470-480	War between the Hephthalites and Gupta Empire of India
473	Hephthalites conquered Sogdiana, driving the Kidarites westwards. Next conquering Khotan and Kashgar
474/475	First war of Peroz against the Hephthalites

Fig. 87 continued. Chronological table of Hephthalite history.

476/477	Second war of Peroz against the Hephthalites. Peroz paid a ransom (30 mules loaded with silver coins)
477	Hephthalites seized Gandhara (Enoki)
484	Third war of Peroz against the Hephthalites. Death of Peroz in battle
484-488	Reign of Balash
488-531	Reign of Kavad with break in 496-499
c. 485/90-515	Reign of Toramana
492/493	Copper scroll inscription from northern Afghanistan with names of Khingila, Toramana, Mehama, Javukha
497-509	Hephthalites extended their power north-east to Turfan and Karashar (Enoki)
496	Coup d'état against Kavad. He escaped to the Hephthalites
499	Kavad could return Sasanian throne with the Hephthalite aid
502-506	Kavad had a successful war against the Byzantium
507	Hephthalite embassy to China (to Toba Wei court)
503-513	Kavad makes war on the Hephthalites. Peace in 513
509	Hephthalites conquered Sogdiana; Hephthalite embassy to China (to Toba Wei court)
510	Hephthalites (Alchons) defeated in India by the Aulikaras around Mandsaur
511-513	Hephthalite embassies to China (to Toba Wei court)
515-528/42	Reign of Mihirakula
516-520	Hephthalite embassies to China (to Liang court)
517-519	Hephthalite embassies to China (to Toba Wei court)
520	Sung Yun watched the Hephthalite ruler

Fig. 87 continued. Chronological table of Hephthalite history.

520-521	Revolts in the Rouran state
521	Three sisters (or daughters) of Rouran ruler Brahman (Po-lo-men) became wives of the Hephthalite ruler
524	Hephthalite embassy to China (to Toba Wei court)
526	Hephthalite embassy to China (to Liang court)
528	Mihirakula defeated and captured by the ruler of Mandsaur Yashodharman
530-531	Hephthalite embassies to China (to Toba Wei court)
531-579	Reign of Khusrow I Anushirvan
532	Revolts in India. Hephthalites their position in North-West India
540	Death of Mihirakula
546	Hephthalite embassy to China (to Zhou court)
551	Founding of Turkic kaghanate
551-552	Reign of Bumin
552	The Turks overthrow the Avars
553	The Rouran state was completely demolished by the Turks. Rouran ruler A-na-kui killed himself
553	Hephthalite embassy to China (to Zhou court)
553-572	Reign of Mukhan kaghan
555	First military collision of the Hephthalites and the Turks (Grignaschi)
555	Jinagupta, a Buddhist monk of Gandharan origin went through the Hephthalite lands
558	Hephthalite embassy to China (to Zhou court)
560	Turkic embassy was killed by the Hephthalites
c. 560's	Revolt of Abrui in Bukhara

Fig. 87 continued. Chronological table of Hephthalite history.

562	Peace between Byzantium and Iran
c. 563/65	Turks defeated the Hephthalites in Karshi battle. Hephthalite ruler Gafar dyed in battle. Some researchers think that it is happened in 557 or 558
568	Turkic embassy arrived in Constantinople. Information from ambassador that the Hephthalite state was conquered
569	Byzantine embassy of Zemarhos to Turkic kaghanate
569	War between the Sasanians and the Turks
c. 570	Hephthalite rule overthrown in India.
571	Peace between Turks and Sasanians
588/589	War between the Turks and the Sasanians. Bahram Chubin could defeat the Turkic army in Herat battle
616/17	Sasanian military leader Smbat Bagratuni made two campaigns against right bank Tokharistan where he defeated “Kushan” king
625	The rule of the dynasty of Mihirakula in Kashmir and Gandhara ended. In Kashmir it was replaced by the Karkota dynasty and in Gandhara by the Turki Shahi dynasty (on Harmatta)
632 – 651	Reign of Yezdegerd III
c. 651	Khingal dynasty was usurped by the Turks
651	Yezdegerd III in Merv. Battle with Nezak Tarkhan. Death of Yazdegerd III in vicinity of Merv. End of Sasanian dynasty
701-703	Siege of Termez by Turks, Tibetans, and the Hephthalites
709	Nezak was killed by Qutaiba ibn Muslim
729	Embassy to China from “Hephthalites” (according to Chavannes here we should see Yabghu of Tokharistan who, after the death of his vassal Nezak in AD 710, added to his title another one – King of the Hephthalites
748	Same. See above

Fig. 87 end. Chronological table of Hephthalite history.

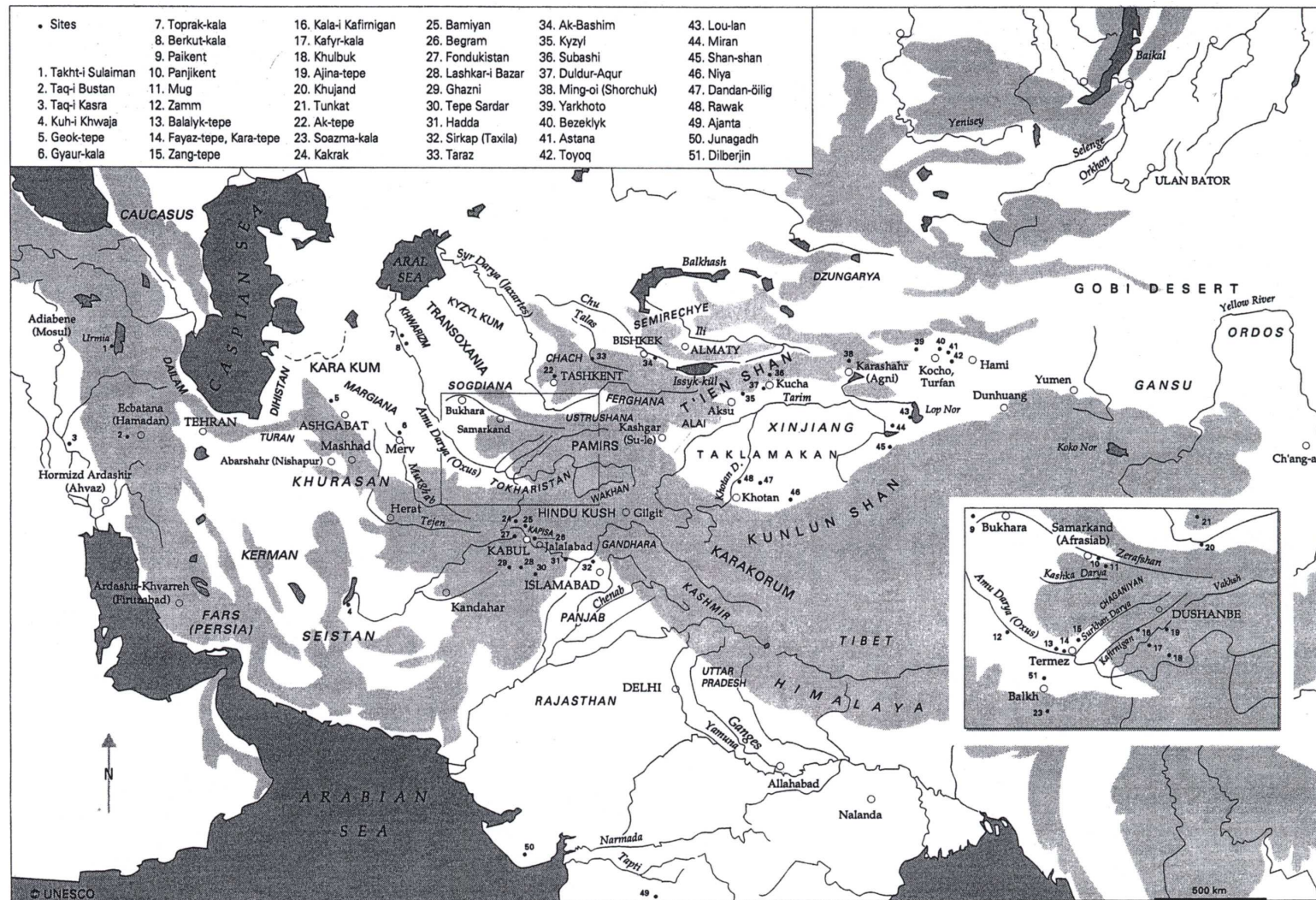


Fig. 88. Central Asia in the 4th - 8th centuries AD.

(after Litvinskij 1998)

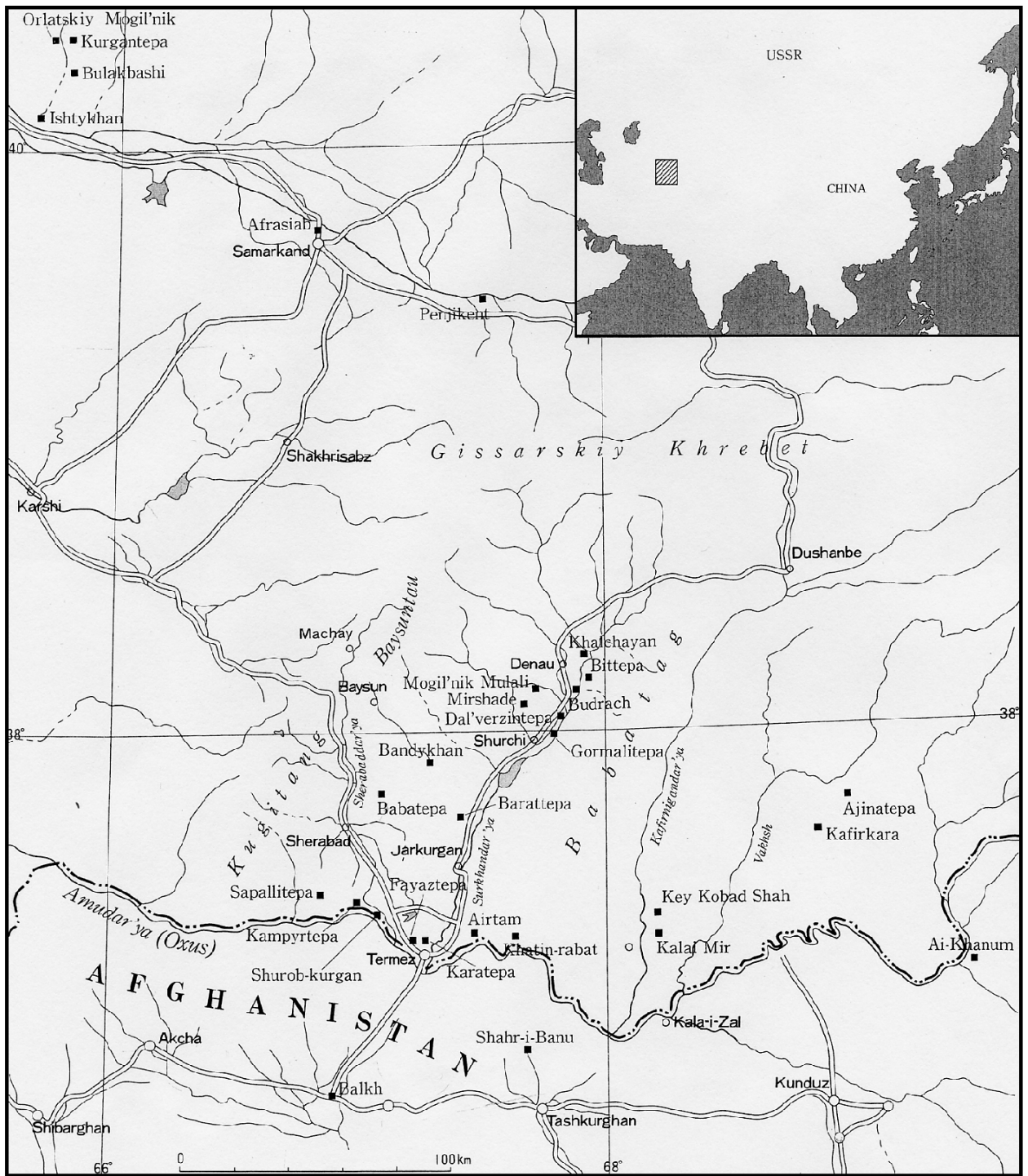


Fig. 89. Main archaeological sites of Northern Tokharistan.

(after Antiquities of Southern Uzbekistan (Soka University 1991))

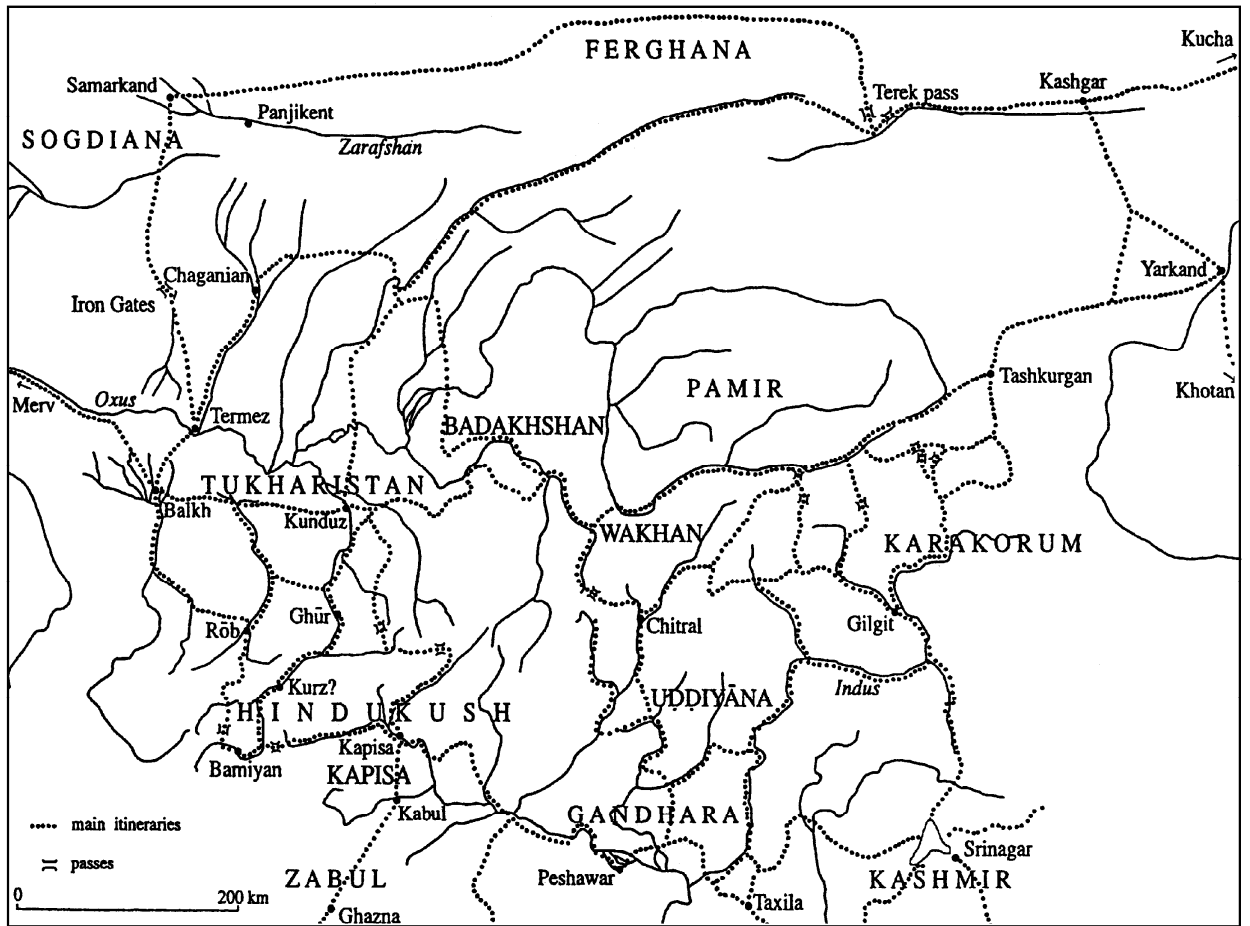


Fig. 90. Central Asia and North-west India 5th - 8th centuries AD.

(after Grenet 2002)

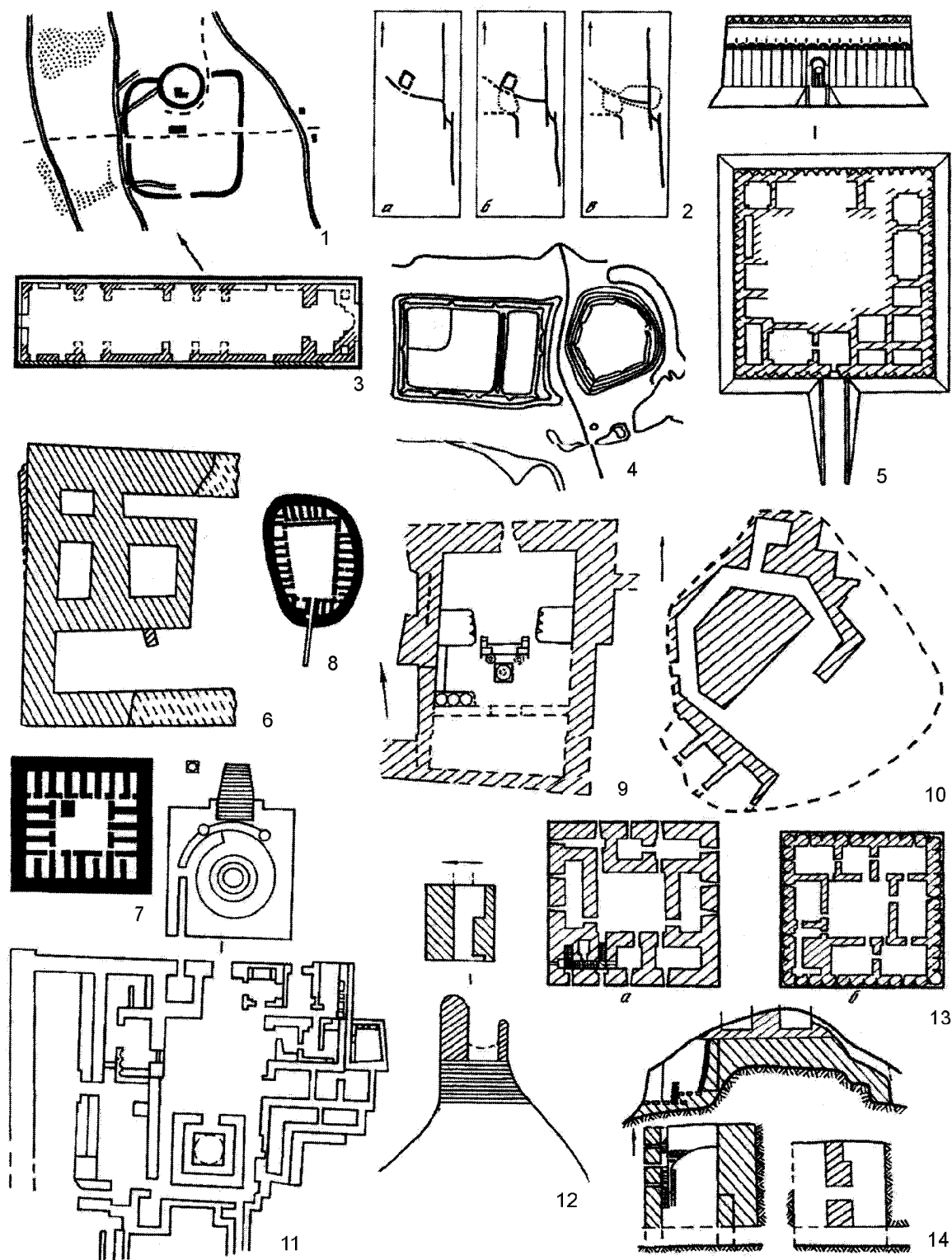


Fig. 91. Early medieval sites of Northern Khorasan:

1. Merv (Erk-qala and Gyaur-qala), 2. Durnali, 3. Kharoba-Koshuk, 4. Khusrow-qala,
5. Greater Nagim-qala, 6. Temple (?) in Gyaur-qala, 7. Necropolis in Merv,
8. Plan of building in Gyaur-qala, 9. Ak-tepe. Fire temple, 10. Gebekli,
11. Buddhist temple in Gyaur-qala, 12. Chilburdzh. City walls. Plan and section,
13. Smaller Gyz-qala, 14. City walls of Gyaur-qala of late Sasanian time.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)

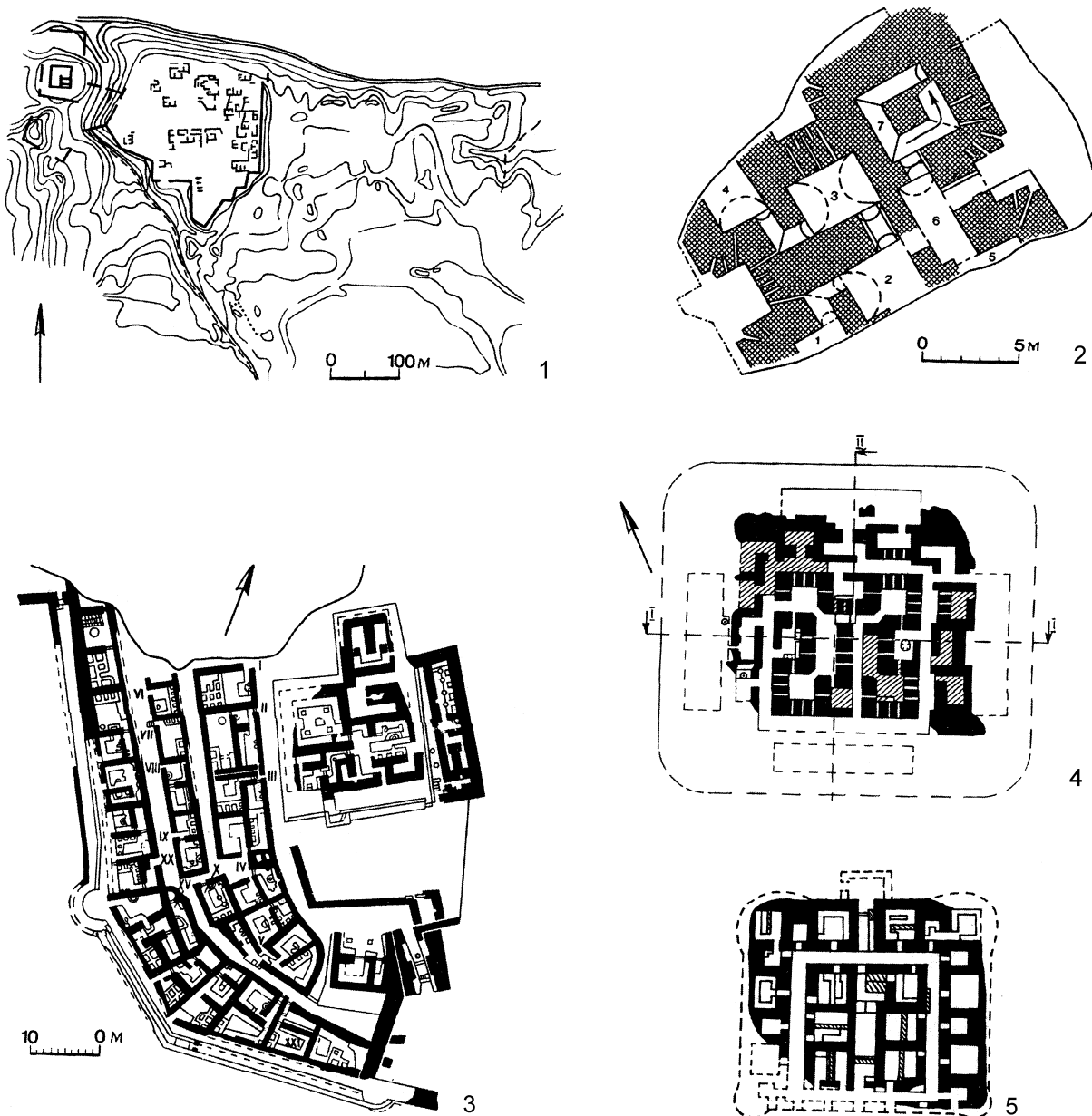


Fig. 92. Early medieval sites in Sogd:
 1. Pendzhikent, 2. Filmandar, 3. Gardani Hisor,
 4. Kafyr-qala (Samarqand), 5. Aul-tepe.

(adapted from Г.А. Брыкина (ed.) 1999)

Transkription	rektan- guläre Schrift	K u r s i v e			
		isoliert	links	rechts	beider- seits
			v e r b u n d e n		
a (A, α)	A	o	o, p	o, p	o, p
b (B, β)	B	o	o, p	o, p	o, p
d (Δ, δ)	Δ	o	o	o	o
e (E, ε)	E	e			
ē (H, η)	h	h	h	h	h
f (Φ, φ)	φ	φ	φ	φ	φ
g (Γ, γ)	Γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
i (I, ι)	ι	ι, γ	ι, γ	ι, γ	ι, γ
k (K, κ)	κ	κ	κ	κ	κ
l (Λ, λ)	λ, Λ	λ; , (λ; , (λ; , (λ; , (
m (M, μ)	μ, Μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
n (N, ν)	ν	ν	ν	ν	ν
o (O, ο)	o, O	o, o	o, p		
ō (Ω, ω)	Ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
p (Π, π)	π	π	π	π	π
r (P, ρ)	P	ρ	ρ		
s (Σ, σ)	σ, Σ	σ	σ		
š (-, -)	š	š	š		
t (T, τ)	τ	τ	τ		
θ (Θ, θ)	θ	θ	θ		
u (Υ, υ)	υ	υ	υ	υ	υ
x (X, χ)	X	χ	χ	χ	χ
z (Z, ζ)	ζ	ζ	ζ		

Fig. 93. The Bactrian alphabet.

(after Davary 1982)

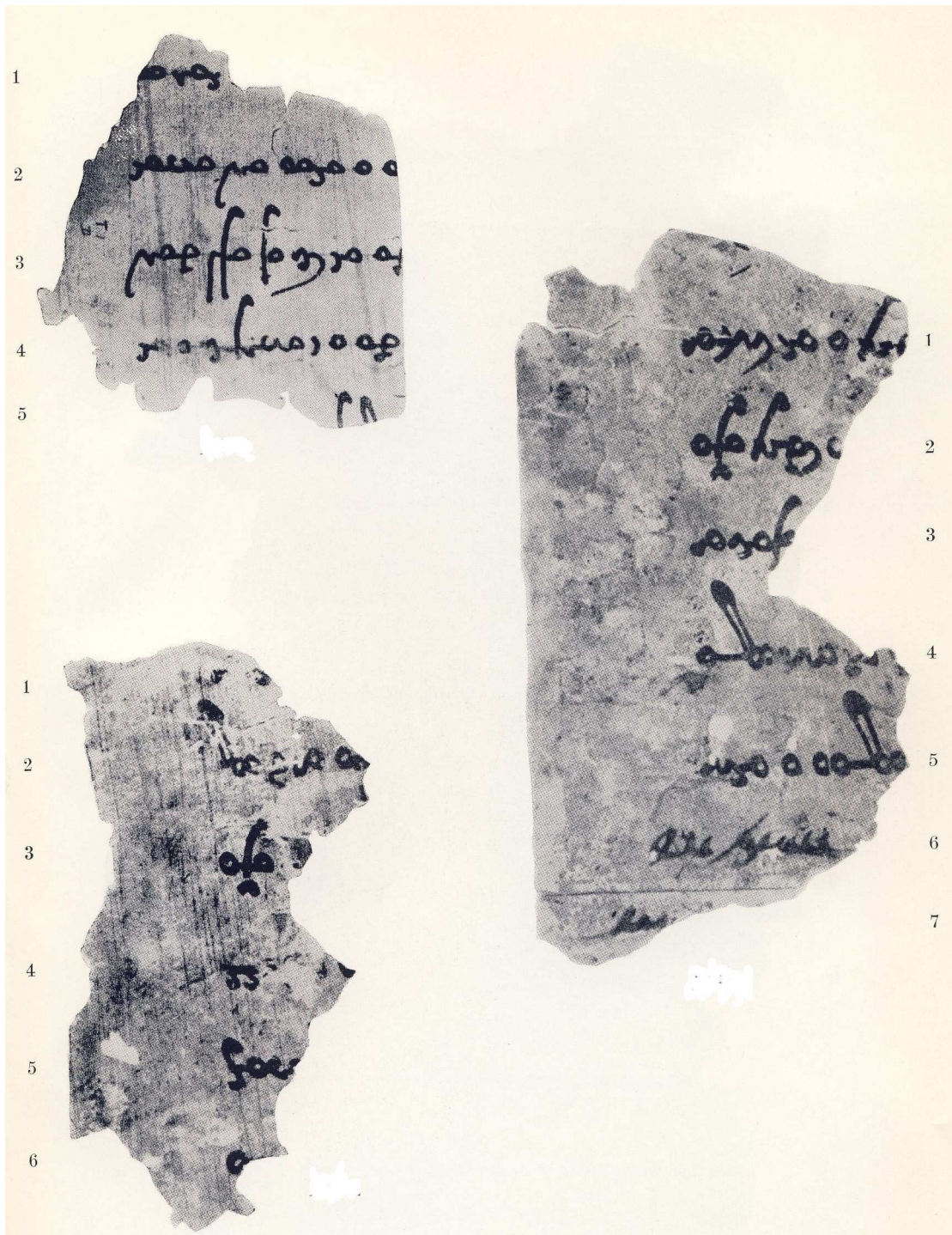


Fig. 94. Hephthalite fragments from Eastern Turkestan in Berlin.

(adapted from Humbach 1967a)

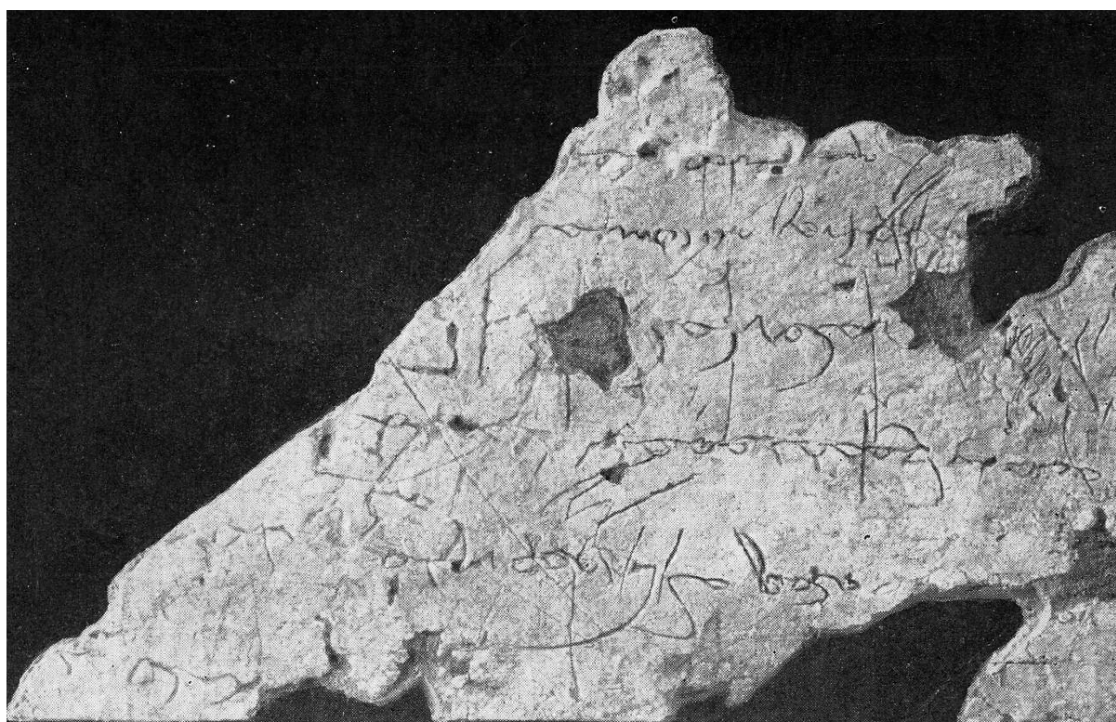


Fig. 95. Kara-tepe, Uzbekistan:
Fragments of wall inscription in Bactrian.

(adapted from Ставиский (ed.) 1969; Ставиский (ed.) 1975)



1



2

Fig. 96. 1. Contract for the sale of a slave, called Khalas, 2. Gift of land and of a slave girl, made by princess of the Khalas. Bactrian documents from Archive of the ruler of Rob.

(adapted from <http://www.gengo.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~hkum/bactrian.html>)