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A Historical Atlas of Tibet

The Maps - Open Access

Karl E. Ryavec

Maps from the Review Draft Copy, 2013

(Final edited versions published along with more maps and the text by

The University of Chicago Press in 2015)

A Historical Atlas of Tibet

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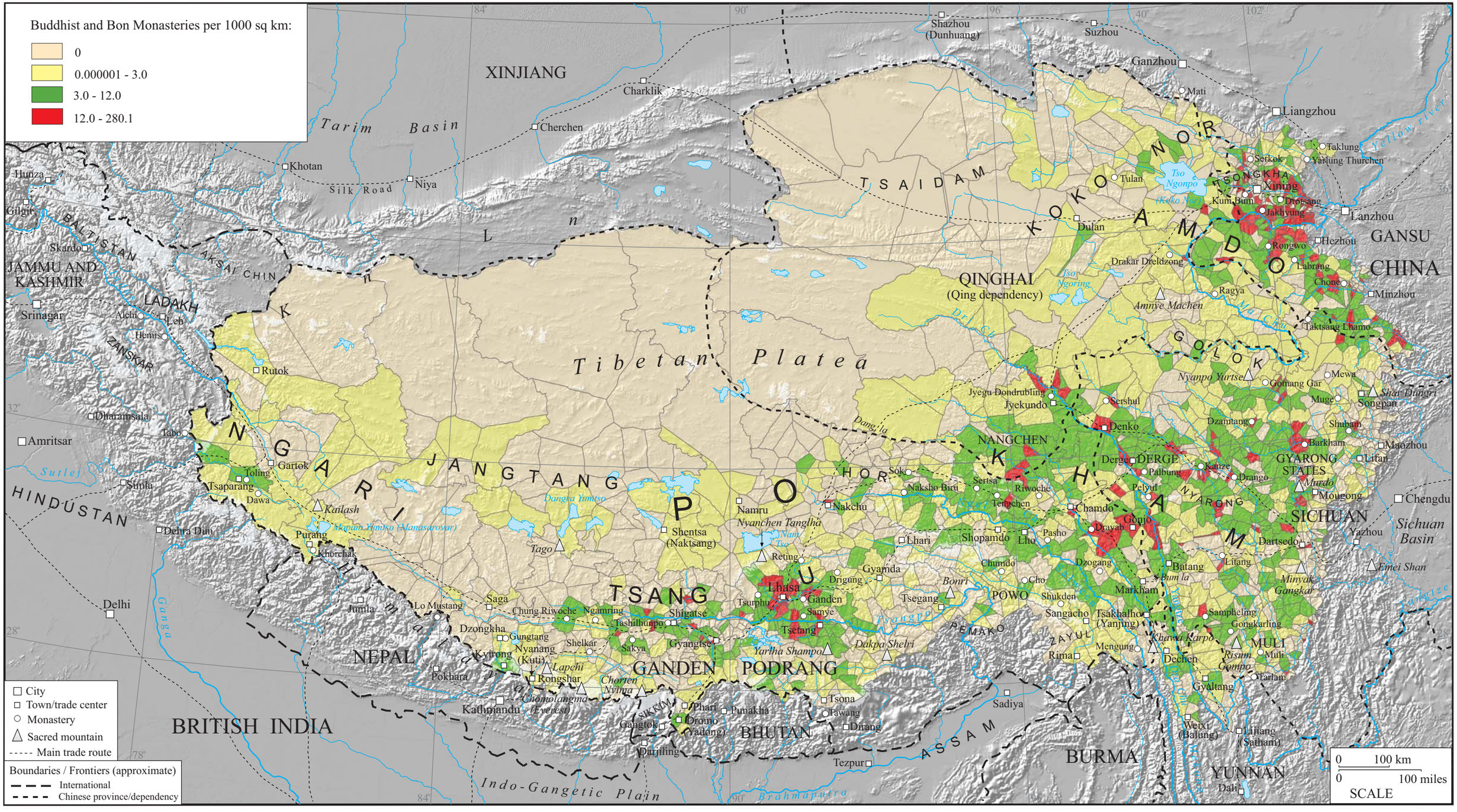
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Map 2: Tibet and Surrounding Civilizations



Map 3. The Structure of Tibetan History:
Core Regions, Peripheries, and Trade Networks c. 1900



Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec

Map 4. The Historical Tibetan World: Travel Time and Main Trade Patterns, c. 1900

Travel Time from Lhasa in Weekly Increments:
based on an average daily rate of 12 miles per day by foot and/or caravan with horses, mules, yaks, or camels

Weeks:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or more

0 100 km
0 100 miles
SCALE

XINJIANG
Tarim Basin
Silk Road
Khotan
Niya
Cherchen
Charklik
Shazhou (Dunhuang)
Suzhou
Ganzhou
Mati
Liangzhou
Yellow River
Taklung
Serkok
Yarlung Thurchen
TSAIDAM
KOKO NOR
Tso Ngonpo (Koko Nor)
Tulan
TSONGKHA
Xining
Kum Bum
Drotsang
Jakhyung
Lanzhou
Dulan
AMDO
Rongwo
Hezhou
GANSU
CHINA
Drakar Dreldzong
Labrang
Chone
Minzhou
QINGHAI
(Qing dependency)
Tso Ngoring
Ragya
Amnye Machen
Ma Chu
Taktsang Lhamo
Dri Chu
GOLOK
Nyanpo Yurtse
Gomang Gar
Mewa
Shar Dungri
Songpan
Muge
Jyegu Dondrubling
Jyekundo
Sershul
Dzamtang
Shubam
Barkham
Maozhou
Lifan
Denko
NANGCHEN
DERGE
Derge
Palbung
Kanze
Drango
GYARONG STATES
Murdo
Mougong
Chengdu
Sok
Nakso Biru
Sertsa
Riwoche
Tengchen
Pelyul
Chamdo
NYARONG
Gonjo
Drayab
Pasho
Lho
Shopamdo
Lhari
Dartsedo
Litang
SICHUAN
Yazhou
Sichuan Basin
Emei Shan
Minyak Gangkar
Batang
Bum la
Markham
Dzogang
Chumdo
Cho
Shukden
POWO
Bonri
Tsegang
Sangacho
Tsakhalho (Yanjing)
Sampheling
Gongkarling
MULI
Risum Gompo
Muli
Tarlam
Khawa Karpo
Mengung
Dechen
Rima
ZAYUL
Gyaltang
Sadiya
Weixi (Balung)
Lijiang (Satham)
YUNNAN
Dali
BURMA
ASSAM
Brahmaputra
Namru
Nyenchen Tanglha
Nam Tso
Reting
Nakchu
Shentsa (Naktsang)
Gyamda
Drigung
Lhasa
Ganden
Samye
Tsurphu
Tsetang
Yarlha Shampo
Dakpa Shelri
Tsangpo
PEMAKO
Dangra Yumtso
Tago
Kailash
Mapam Yumtso (Manasarovar)
Dang La
HOR
TSANG
GANDEN PODRANG
Tibetan Plateau
JANGTANG
NGARI
Shigatse
Gyangtse
Saga
Chung Riwoche
Ngamring
Tashilhunpo
Dzongkha
Gungtang
Nyanang (Kuta)
Shelkar
Sakya
Kyirong
Lapchi
Rongshar
Chorten Nyima
Chomolangma (Everest)
Phari
Dromo (Yadong)
Punakha
Tsona
Tawang
Dirang
SIKKIM
Gangtok
Darjiling
Kalimpong
Tezpur
Jumla
Lo Mustang
Himalaya
Pokhara
Kathmandu
NEPAL
Indo-Gangetic Plain
Ganges
Sutlej
HINDUSTAN
Dharamsala
Amritsar
Tabo
Gartok
Toling
Tsaparang
Dawa
Simla
Dehra Dun
Purang
Khorchak
Delhi
Hunza
Gilgit
Skardo
BALTISTAN
AKSAI CHIN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LADAKH
Srinagar
Alchi
Lch
Hemis
ZANSKAR
Rutok
Karakoram
Kunlun
BRITISH INDIA

City
Town/trade center
Monastery
Sacred mountain
Main trade route

Boundaries / Frontiers (approximate)
International
Chinese province/dependency

Map 5. The Tibetic Languages



Map 6. Main Land Cover Patterns of the Tibetan Plateau, c. 2000

Land/Use Cover Types:

- Sand, Exposed Rock, Gobi (Gravel Desert)
- Scrub Grassland, Steppe
- Alpine and Sub-Alpine Meadow
- Cultivated Land
- Forest (Coniferous, Broad-Leaf, and Mixed Forest)
- Ice, Snow
- No Detail Shown

Source: Wu Chuanjun. 1990. *1:1,000,000 Land Use Map of China*. Beijing: Science Press.

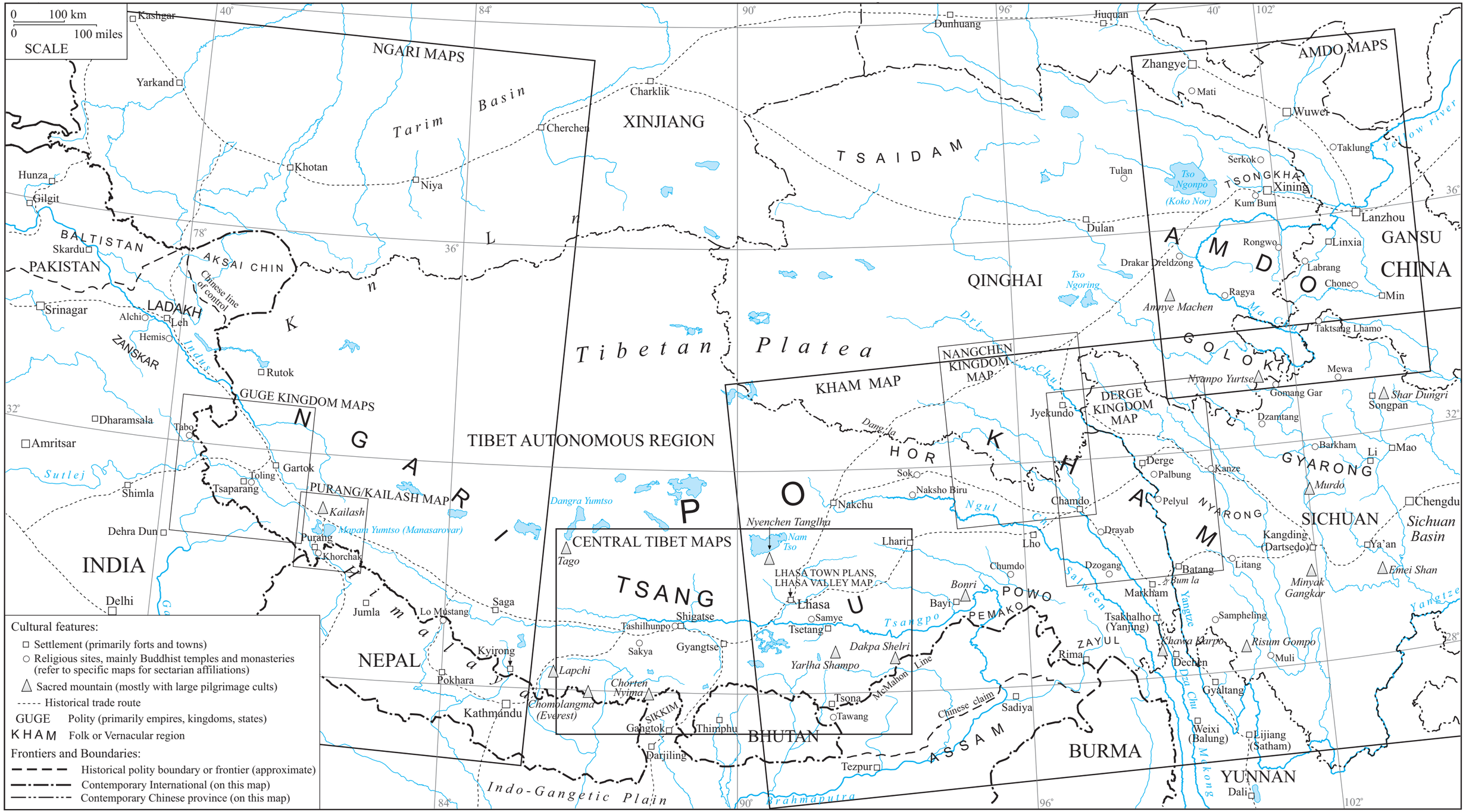
0 100 km
0 100 miles
SCALE

Large City
Small City/Town
Monastery
Sacred mountain
Historical trade route

Boundaries (approximate):
International
Chinese province

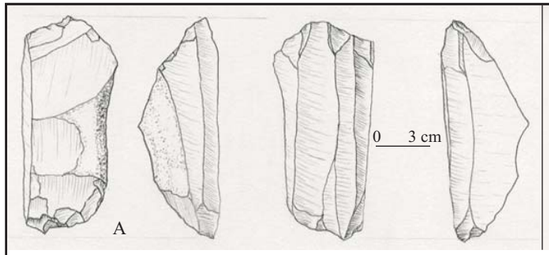
Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec

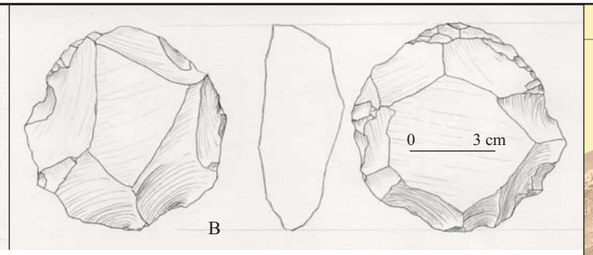
Map 7. How to Use this Atlas: Map Coverage and Cartographic Conventions



Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec

Map 8. Paleolithic and Neolithic Cultures on the Tibetan Plateau, c. 30,000 - 2000 B.C.E.





Stone tools from the Jangtang region, c. 13,000 - 3,000 B.C.E. A: bladelet core; B: Levallois-like flake core.

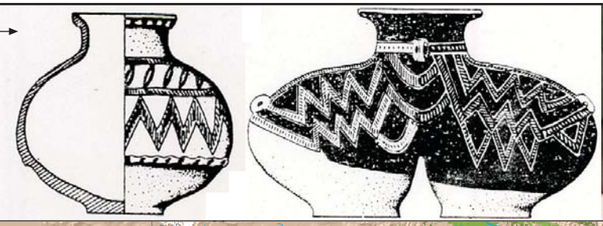


Footprint at Chusang



Chusang site with 19 human hand and foot prints from c. 20,000 B.C.E. impressed into a now-calcified travertine deposit.

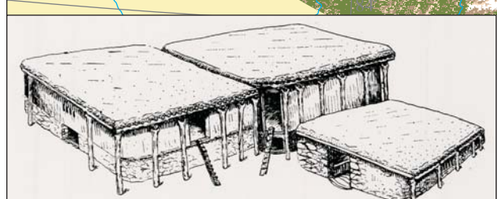
Pottery designs and examples from Karu, c. 3,000 - 2,000 B.C.E.







Tarim Basin
Kunlun
Tsaidam
Tibetan Plateau
JANGTANG
Himalaya
Indo-Gangetic Plain
Brahmaputra
Loess Plateau
Sichuan Basin
Yellow River
Yangtze
Indus
Tso Ngonpo (Koko Nuri)
Amnye Machen
Nyanpo Yurtse
Shar Dungri
Murdo
Emei Shan
Minyak Gangkar
Kailash
Mapam Yumtso
Dangra Yumtso
Tago
Yam Tso
Nyanchen Tanglha
Chusang (Qusang)
Chugong (Qugong)
Tranggo (Changguo Gou)
Bonri
Yarlha Shampo
Dakpa Shelri
Lapchi
Chomolangma (Everest)
Chorten Nyima
Khawa Karpo
Risum Gompo
Domesticated barley grain c. 2000 B.C.E.
MAJIAYAO CULTURE
c. 3000 - 2500 B.C.E.
KARU CULTURE
c. 3000 - 2000 B.C.E.
Karu (Karou)
84°
90°
96°
102°
36°
32°
28°



Karu houses (artist's reconstruction) , c. 3,000 - 2,000 B.C.E.

- Important archaeological site
- Mountain

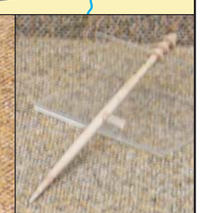
Land use/cover:

- Snow/ice over 5000 m during the last glacial maximum c. 20,000 B.C.E.
- Plateau grassland/steppe areas
- Potential forest prior to human-induced land cover change
- Forested areas of the historical period
- Core lowland areas of Chinese, Indian and Central Asian civilizations

SCALE
0 100 km
0 100 miles



Bronze mirror, Chugong c. 800 B.C.E.



Bone hairpin, Karu c. 3,000 - 2,000 B.C.E.

Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec

Map 9. The Ancient Tibetan World, c. 2000 B.C.E. - 600 C.E.

Important Religious and Cultural Sites of Zhang Zhung

Forts and royal residences listed in Bonpo literary sources:

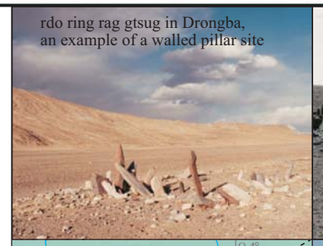
- Great castles (mkhar chen)
- Great directional fortresses (phyogs kyi rdzong)
- Royal residences

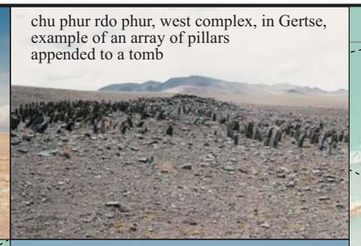
Megaliths:

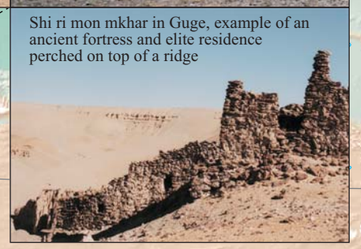
- Walled pillar sites, and arrays of pillars appended to tombs (considered the hallmark Iron Age stela types delineating the paleocultural zone traditionally identified with Zhang Zhung)

Forts and royal residences according to:
1. *Ti se'i dkar chag* (*Tise Pilgrimage Register*), by dKar ru grub dbang bstan 'dzin rin chen, c. 1850 CE
2. *g.Yung drung bon gyi bstan pa'i byung khungs nyung bsdus zhes bya ba bzhugs so* (*Sources of a Doctrinal History of Eternal Bon*), by Lopon Tenzin Namdak (born 1926), 1998.

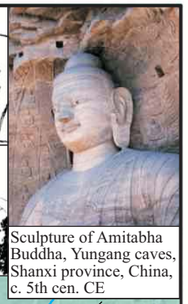
Megaliths according to:
1. Bellezza, John Vincent. 2008. *Zhang Zhung: Foundations of Civilization in Tibet*.


rdo ring rag gtsug in Drongba, an example of a walled pillar site


chu phur rdo phur, west complex, in Gertse, example of an array of pillars appended to a tomb


Shi ri mon mkhar in Guge, example of an ancient fortress and elite residence perched on top of a ridge


Rock art examples of hunters and animals (above), and study renderings of people and animals (right) from Rutok and Ladakh


Sculpture of Amitabha Buddha, Yungang caves, Shanxi province, China, c. 5th cen. CE


c. 13th cen. Tibetan Bonpo initiation card (tsakli) of a diety with a bird upon its head (left, 13.7 x 7 cm). c. 12th cen. Tibetan illustrated manuscript fragment from Khyunglung of a seated figure (right, 6 x 6 cm). These works preserve the pre-Buddhist motif of figures with zoomorphic elements ascribed to the rulers of Zhang Zhung in Bonpo literary sources.

The Ancient Principalities

TSANG Ancient Principality (rGyal phran), c. 5th - 9th cens. According to c. 9th cen. Dunhuang Documents PT 1286 (1-17), 1285 (18-19), 1060 (20-21).

1. Zhang zhung (Zhang Zhung)
2. rTsang (Tsang)
3. gNubs (Nub)
4. Myang (Myang)
5. sKyi (Kyi)
6. Ngas (Nge)
7. dBye (Ye)
8. 'Ol (Ol)
9. rNgegs (uncertain)
10. kLum (Lum)
11. Sribs yul (uncertain)
12. rKong (Gong)
13. Nyang (Nyang)
14. Dwags (Dak)
15. mChims (Chim)
16. Sum yul (Sumpa)
17. 'Brog mo (uncertain)
18. lTam (Tam)
19. Bal (Bal)
20. Lho (Lho)
21. sTod ro (Toro)
22. Yar (Yarlung)

Main historical periods in Chinese history contemporaneous with ancient Tibet

Shang	c. 1500-1000 BCE
Zhou	c. 1000-771 BCE
Spring and Autumn period	770-476 BCE
Warring States period	475-221 BCE
Qin dynasty	221-206 BCE
Han dynasty	206 BCE - 220 CE
Three Kingdoms period	220-265 CE
Western Jin dynasty	265-317 CE
Eastern Jin dynasty	317-420 CE
Southern and Northern dynasties	420-581 CE
Sui dynasty	581-618 CE
Tang dyansty	618-907 CE

Elevation:
- snow/glacier
- up to 8848 m.
- up to 4400 m.
- up to 2750 m.

Key places and events in the life of Gautama Buddha, c. 566-486 BCE
- c. 566. Gautama Buddha born at Lumbini as prince Siddhartha.
- c. 537. Renunciation at Kapilvatthu.
- c. 531. Achieved enlightenment at Bodh Gaya.
- c. 531. First sermon at Sarnath.
- c. 486. Attained Nirvana at Kusinara.

- Town/fort
- Hindu site
- Sacred mountain
- trade route

0 100 km
0 100 miles
SCALE

Important South Asian polities contemporaneous with ancient Tibet:

Magadhan empire	c. 684-424 BCE
Achaemenid (Persian) empire	c. 518-325 BCE
Mauryan empire	c. 320-181 BCE
Indo-Greeks	c. 250-50 BCE
Indo-Scythians	c. 200 BCE-400 CE
Kushan empire	c. 135 BCE-250 CE
Gupta empire	c. 320-550 CE


Asokan Pillar, Sarnath, India, c. 250 BCE.


Bodhisattva Maitreya, Gandhara (Swat), c. 100 CE


Buddha, Sarnath, India, c. 475 CE

Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec

Map 10. Territorial Administration System and Important Religious Sites of the Tibetan Empire Period, c. 600-842

PO Territories of the Administrative Chiefs (Khos dpon):

1. Bod (Po; Central Tibet)
2. Sumpa (Annexed c. 630s)
3. Zhangzhung (Annexed c. 640s)
4. Chibs (location uncertain; possibly a cavalry unit with postal relay stations)
5. mThong khyab (location uncertain, under the colonial province of Dekham after c. 770)
6. Mon (Himalayan and Indian border region)

LIYUL Garrisons (Khrom chen po):

1. rMa khrom (Ma)
2. Khri bshos khrom (Trisho, uncertain)
3. Dbyar mo thang khrom chen po (Yarmotang, uncertain)
4. Tshal byi (Tsalchi)
5. mKhar tsan khrom chen po (Khartsan)
6. Kwa cu Khrom (Kwacu))
7. Li yul (Liyul)
8. Bru zha (Druzha)

BAGA The Thousand-Houseold Districts (sTong sde)

Upper Zhangzhung:

1. 'O co (uncertain)
2. Mang ma (uncertain)
3. gNye ma (uncertain)
4. Tsa mo (uncertain)
5. Ba ga stong bu chung (Baga)

Lower Zhangzhung:

1. Gug ge (Guge)
2. Cog la (varient: Gug cog; Guchok)
3. sPyi gtsang (Chitsang)
4. Yar gtsang (Yartsang)
5. Ci di stong bu chung (varient: sPyi ti; Spiti)

sTong sde according to Chos 'byung mkhas pa'i dga' ston (A Detailed History of the Development of Buddhism in India and Tibet), 1564. Refer to Central Tibet map for details of the sTong sde in the four horns there.

The Thousand-Household Districts (sTong sde) of Sumpa Horn:

1. rTse mthon (uncertain)
2. Po mthon (uncertain)
3. rGod tshang stod (uncertain)
4. rGod tshang smad (uncertain)
5. 'Jong stod (uncertain)
6. 'Jong smad (uncertain)
7. Dre stod (uncertain)
8. Dre smad (uncertain)
9. Kha ro (uncertain)
10. Kha zangs (uncertain)
11. Nags shod stong bu chung (Naksho)

Religious and Cultural Sites:

- Buddhist monastery/temple
- Bonpo holy/assembly place (refer to Central Tibet map for most sites)
- Hindu site
- Chorten (stupa)
- Important Inscription and/or Buddhist murals/rock carving
- Necropolis (burial mound)

The Runon, Thadul, and Yangdul Temples:

According to: *Ma ni bka' 'bum* (*Mani Kabum: A Collection of Rediscovered Teachings*), c. 1200

- **Heart temple**: 'Phrul snang jo khang (Jokhang)
- **Ru gnon (Horn) temples**:
  1. Khra 'brug (Tandruk)
  2. Ka tshal (Katsel)
  3. gTsang 'gram (Tsangdram)
  4. Grom pa rgyang (Trompa Gyang)
- **mTha' 'dul (Border Subduing) temples**:
  1. Bu chu (Buchu)
  2. Kho mthing (Khoting)
  3. Bum thang (Mon Bumtang)
  4. Pra dun rtse (Traduntse)
- **Yang 'dul (Frontier) temples**:
  1. sGron ma (Drolma)
  2. rLung gnon (uncertain)
  3. Byams sprin (Jamdrin)
  4. sKyer chu (Paro Kerchu)

Elevation:
snow/glacier
up to 8848 m.
up to 4400 m.
up to 2750 m.

Town/fort
Mountain
----- Main trade route

0 100 km
0 100 miles
SCALE

Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec

Map 11. Central Tibet c. 600-842: The Imperial Territorial Administration System

Administrative units according to: *Chos 'byung mkhas pa'i dga' ston* (*A Detailed History of the Development of Buddhism in India and Tibet*), 1564.

URU c. 600s. The 18 Shares of Power (dBang ris bco brgyad). Territories of clans and the emperor:

1. dBu ru shod chen (Uru)
2. Pho brang sne che (uncertain)
3. Yar lung sogs kha (Yarlung)
4. Yar 'brog gangs khyim (Yardrok)
5. 'Ching nga 'ching yul (Ching)
6. Bya 'ug sa tshigs (uncertain)
7. Brad and Gzhong pa (Dre)
8. Brag rum stod smad (uncertain)
9. Gtsang stod, Gtsang smad (Tsang To, Tsang Me)
10. Klung shod nam po (Lungsho)
11. 'Phan yul (Phanyul)
12. Nyang ro, Grom pa (Nyangro, Drompa)
13. Shangs, Gle (Shang, Le)
14. Yung ba (Yungba)
15. Zha gad sde (Zha)
16. Nam ra chag gong (Namra)
17. 'Dam shod dkar mo (Damsho)
18. mDo khams and mDo chen (in Sumpa Horn)

NON c. 600. Territories granted by emperor Namri Lontshan to his 4 principal allies after the conquest of Ngepo (Ngas po), i.e. the later Phanyul:

1. mKhar sdur ba (Khar)
2. Zha gad sde gsum (Zha)
3. mNon (Non)
4. sMon mkhar (Monkhar)

c. 700s. The 4 Horns of Tibet (Bod ru bzhi)

Central Horn (dBu ru):

COMPA Thousand-Household Districts (sTong sde):

1. Phyug mtshams (Chuktsam)
2. 'Brang mtshams (uncertain)
3. Com pa (Compa)
4. 'Bri mtshams (uncertain)
5. Dor sde (uncertain)
6. sDe mtshams (uncertain)
7. sKyid stod (Kyi To)
8. sKyid smad (Kyi Me)
9. Yel rab stong bu chung (uncertain)
10. sKu srung shar phyogs (Eastern royal guard; uncertain)

DAM Administrative Districts (Yul dpon tshan/yul sde):

1. sTod lung (Tolung)
2. Phar kyang (uncertain)
3. Klung shod (Lungsho)
4. Mal gro (Medro)
5. 'Dam (Dam)
6. Ba lam (Balam)
7. Ngan lam (Nenlam)
8. Rag nas (Rak)
9. 'Breng (Dran)
10. G.yu khung (uncertain)
11. dBu sa skor (Busa)
12. gZhol skungs (uncertain)
13. 'Phan yul (Phanyul)
14. Rong shod (uncertain)
15. Bra rnams (uncertain)

* select Yul dpon tshan/yul sde according to: *mKhas pa'i lde'u chos 'byung* (*General History of Buddhism in India and Tibet*), 1261.

Branch Horn (Ru lag):

Thousand-Household Districts:

1. Mang kar (Mangkar)
2. Khri phom (Tribom)
3. Grom pa (Drompa)
4. Lha rtse (Lhatse)
5. Myang ro (Nyangro)
6. Khri 'thad (Tritang)
7. Khang sar (uncertain)
8. Gad phram (Gad, Dram)
9. mTsho ngos stong bu chung (Tsono)
10. sKu srung lho phyogs (Southern Royal Guard; uncer.)

Administrative Districts:

1. dPal ma (uncertain)
2. Chad lung (uncertain)
3. Ding ri (Dingri)
4. Sri yul (uncertain)
5. Mnga' ris (Ngari; in Gungtang/Kyirong)
6. Pa drug (Padruk)
7. 'Bri mtshams (Dritsham)
8. Sras kyi yul (Tse Kyiyul)
9. Kram lung (Drompa)
10. Shab lung (Shablung)
11. Nyang ro (Nyangro)
12. Nyang stod (Nyangto)
13. gTsang bzhi (uncertain)
14. Ri bo (uncertain)

Right Horn (G.yas ru):

Thousand-Household Districts:

1. sTong chen (uncertain)
2. Shangs chen (Shangchen)
3. Lang mi (uncertain)
4. Phod gar (uncertain)
5. Nyen mkhar (uncertain)
6. 'Brang mtshams (Drangtsam)
7. sPo rab (uncertain)
8. gZong sde (uncertain)
9. Zhangs stong bu chung (uncertain)
10. sKu srung nub phyogs (Western royal guard; uncer.)

Administrative Districts:

1. Byang phugs (uncertain)
2. Tre shod (uncertain)
3. Zang zang (Sangsang)
4. sTag sde (uncertain)
5. sTag ris (uncertain)
6. Mus ldod (Mu)
7. 'Jad (Jad)
8. rTa nag (Tanak)
9. Zhan thag (uncertain)
10. Shangs (Shang)
11. Mon mkhar (uncertain)
12. Ge re (uncertain)
13. Lang gro (uncertain)
14. sPa gor (Pagor)
15. Tshur zho (uncertain)
16. sNye mo (Nyemo)

Left Horn (G.yo ru):

Thousand-Household Districts:

1. Yar lung (Yarlung)
2. 'Phying lung (Chinglung)
3. Yar mtshams (Yartsam)
4. G.yu 'bangs (uncertain)
5. Dags po (Dakpo)
6. Nyag nyi (Nyaknyi)
7. dMyal (Nyal)
8. Lho brag (Lhodrak)
9. Lo ro stong bu chung (Loro)
10. sKu srung byang phyogs (Northern royal guard; uncer.)

Administrative Districts:

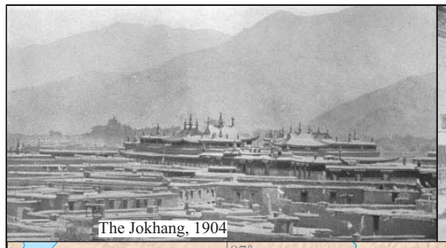
1. Dwags po (Dakpo)
2. Nga rab (Narab)
3. Gung po (uncertain)
4. Yar klungs (Yarda)
5. 'Grangs te (Drangba)
6. gNyal (Nyal)
7. Lo ro (Loro)
8. 'Khag pa (uncertain)
9. rTam shul (Tamshul)
10. Gra lung (Dra)
11. Dol gzhung (Dol, Zhung)
12. Yar 'brog (Yardrok)

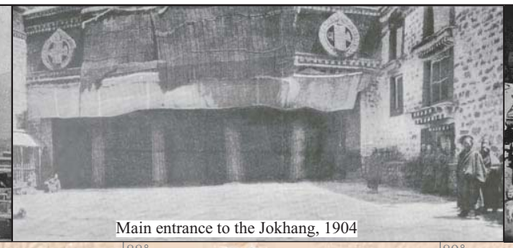
Main trade route
Important temple
Town/fort

0 25 km
0 25 miles
SCALE

Elevation:
snow/glacier
up to 8848 m.
up to 4400 m.
up to 2750 m.

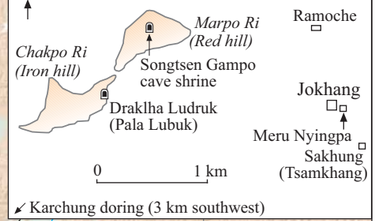
Map 12. Central Tibet c. 600-900: Religious and Cultural Sites of the Imperial Period


The Jokhang, 1904


Main entrance to the Jokhang, 1904


The Jowo Rinpoche, 1904

LHASA TOWN PLAN



✱ The 37 Holy ('du gnas) or Assembly ('du 'chogs gnas) Places of the Bonpo

According to: *bDen pa bon gyi mdzod sgo sgra 'grel 'phrul gyi lde mig* (*The Key to the Portal of Treasury of Miraculous Meanings of the Bon Truths*), attributed to the 8th century.

in the Central Horn (dBu ru):
1. Ngan lam ral gsum (Nganlam Ralsum)
2. 'Dam shod snar mo (Damsho Narmo)
3. 'Phan yul brag dkar (Phanyul Drakar)
4. Mal dro ba rab (Medro Barab)
5. mChims gyi brag dmar (Chimphu)
6. Has po ri thang (Hapori)
7. Lha sa yer pa (Drak Yerpa)
8. gNam gyi re gong (Namgyi Regong)
9. gNam mtsho do ring (Namtso Doring)
10. Stod ro lung gsum (Toro Lungsum)
11. sKyi shod lung nag (uncertain)
12. Re rkyang (uncertain)
13. mChog gon rgyal mo khang (uncertain)

in the Left Horn (G.yo ru):
14. 'Ol kha shug gchig (Olkha Shuchik)
15. Nyang yul shing nag (Nyangyul Shingnak; in Kongpo)
16. rKong yul bre sna (Kongyul Drena; in Kongpo)
17. Gye lung gangs bar (Gyelung Gangbar)
18. Yar lung sog kha (Yarlung Sokha)
19. Klum shod thang dmar (uncertain)
20. Ma dro mtsho shod (Madro Tsosho)

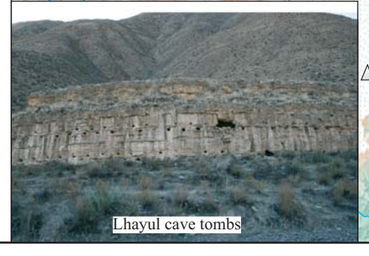
in the Right Horn (G.yas ru):
21. 'O yug sa nag (Oyuk Sanak)
22. Shangs kyi zhong zhong tshal (Zhongzhong)


One of the Lishan tombs

23. Brud kyi mkhar gdong (Drukyi Khardong)
24. rTa nag rkyang phu (Tanak Kyangphu)
25. 'Jad kyi rgyang mkhar (Jadkyi Gyangkhar)
26. rTa phu dros lhas (Taphu Drolha)
27. rTsang gyi gyer phug (Tsangyi Gyerphuk)
28. Zang zang lha brag (Sangsang Lhadrak)

in the Branch Horn (Ru lag):
29. Nyang stod stag tshal (Nyangto Taktsal)
30. Chu 'go rdo ring (Chugo Doring)
31. mKhar chen brag dkar (Kharchen Drakar)
32. mtsho rnga dril chung (Tsona Drilzhung)
33. gNyan rtse thang shod (Nyentse Tangsho)
34. Gram pa kha'u (Trompa Khau)
35. Rag za thang zlum (uncertain)
36. Mang mkhar mdo phug (Mangkhar Dophuk)
37. Lha yul gung thang (Lhayul Gungtang; in Gungtang)

Necropolis sites number key (for Lhasa area):
1. Tadra
2. Tri
3. Chekar
4. Gedungang
5. Cha


Lhayul cave tombs


Gyalkhartang tombs

Elevation:
- snow/glacier
- up to 8848 m.
- up to 4400 m.
- up to 2750 m.

- ----- Main trade route
- Town/fort
- Buddhist temple
- Cave shrine
- Rock carving/inscription
- Chorten
- Necropolis (burial mounds)
- Doring (inscribed pillar)

0 25 km
0 25 miles
SCALE

Map 13. Central Tibet, 650-764: Annual Sites of the Royal Court and the Council

Annual sites of the Tibetan Royal Court (Pho brang), and Council ('Dun ma), according to the *Old Tibetan Annals*

Legend:
- Royal Court
- Council
- combined site

Abbreviations:
S Summer
W Winter

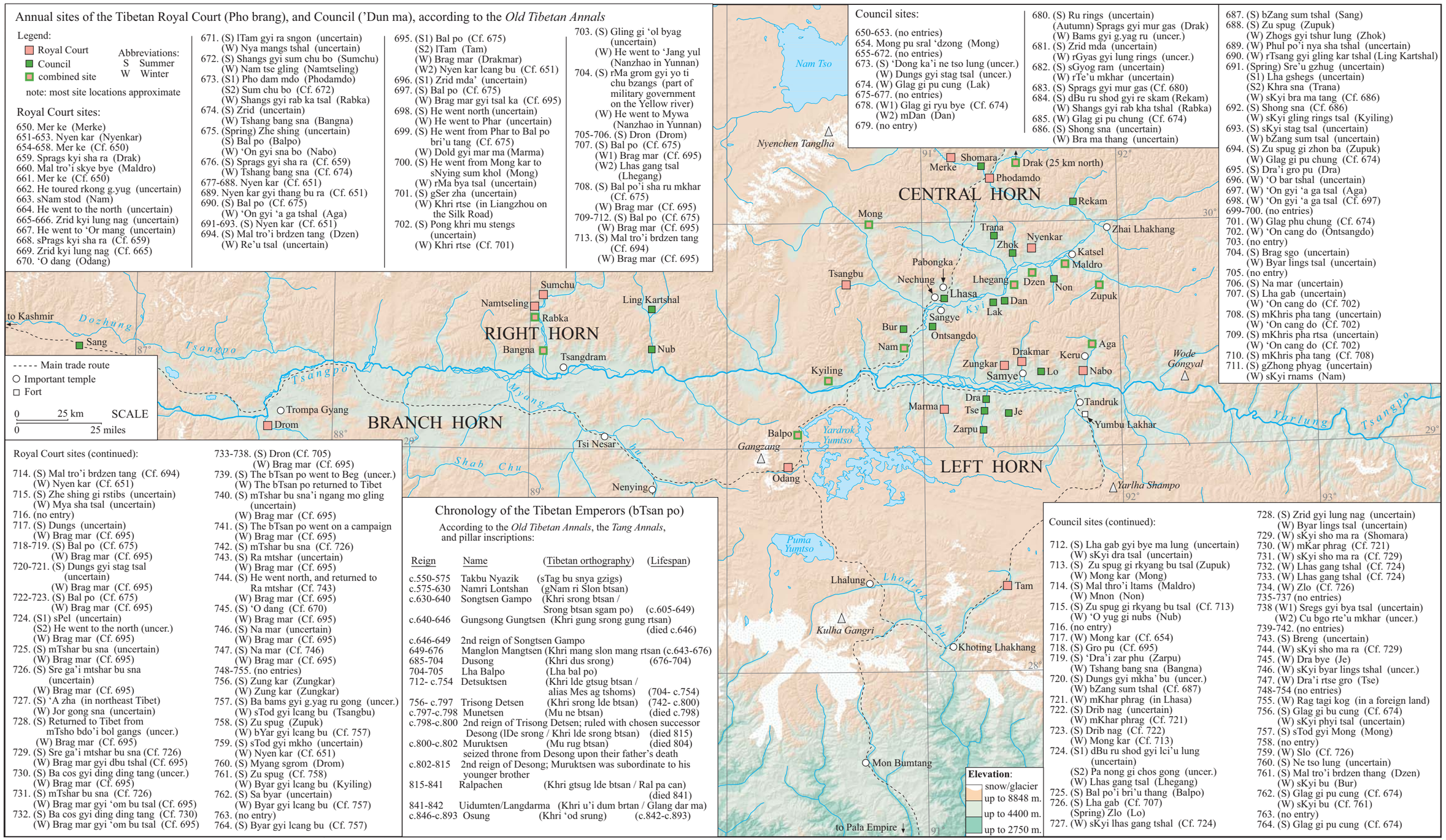
note: most site locations approximate

Royal Court sites:

650. Mer ke (Merke)
651-653. Nyen kar (Nyenkar)
654-658. Mer ke (Cf. 650)
659. Sprags kyi sha ra (Drak)
660. Mal tro'i skye bye (Maldro)
661. Mer ke (Cf. 650)
662. He toured rkong g.yug (uncertain)
663. sNam stod (Nam)
664. He went to the north (uncertain)
665-666. Zrid kyi lung nag (uncertain)
667. He went to 'Or mang (uncertain)
668. sPrags kyi sha ra (Cf. 659)
669. Zrid kyi lung nag (Cf. 665)
670. 'O dang (Odang)
671. (S) lTam gyi ra sngon (uncertain)
(W) Nya mangs tshal (uncertain)
672. (S) Shangs gyi sum chu bo (Sumchu)
(W) Nam tse gling (Namtseling)
673. (S1) Pho dam mdo (Phodamdo)
(S2) Sum chu bo (Cf. 672)
(W) Shangs gyi rab ka tsal (Rabka)
674. (S) Zrid (uncertain)
(W) Tshang bang sna (Bangna)
675. (Spring) Zhe shing (uncertain)
(S) Bal po (Balpo)
(W) 'On gyi sna bo (Nabo)
676. (S) Sprags gyi sha ra (Cf. 659)
(W) Tshang bang sna (Cf. 674)
677-688. Nyen kar (Cf. 651)
689. Nyen kar gyi thang bu ra (Cf. 651)
690. (S) Bal po (Cf. 675)
(W) 'On gyi 'a ga tshal (Aga)
691-693. (S) Nyen kar (Cf. 651)
694. (S) Mal tro'i brdzen tang (Dzen)
(W) Re'u tsal (uncertain)
695. (S1) Bal po (Cf. 675)
(S2) lTam (Tam)
(W) Brag mar (Drakmar)
(W2) Nyen kar lcang bu (Cf. 651)
696. (S1) Zrid mda' (uncertain)
697. (S) Bal po (Cf. 675)
(W) Brag mar gyi tsal ka (Cf. 695)
698. (S) He went north (uncertain)
(W) He went to Phar (uncertain)
699. (S) He went from Phar to Bal po bri'u tang (Cf. 675)
(W) Dold gyi mar ma (Marma)
700. (S) He went from Mong kar to sNying sum khol (Mong)
(W) rMa bya tsal (uncertain)
701. (S) gSer zha (uncertain)
(W) Khri rtse (in Liangzhou on the Silk Road)
702. (S) Pong khri mu stengs (uncertain)
(W) Khri rtse (Cf. 701)
703. (S) Gling gi 'ol byag (uncertain)
(W) He went to 'Jang yul (Nanzhao in Yunnan)
704. (S) rMa grom gyi yo ti chu bzangs (part of military government on the Yellow river)
(W) He went to Mywa (Nanzhao in Yunnan)
705-706. (S) Dron (Drom)
707. (S) Bal po (Cf. 675)
(W1) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
(W2) Lhas gang tsal (Lhegang)
708. (S) Bal po'i sha ru mkhar (Cf. 675)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
709-712. (S) Bal po (Cf. 675)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
713. (S) Mal tro'i brdzen tang (Cf. 694)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)

Council sites:

650-653. (no entries)
654. Mong pu sral 'dzong (Mong)
655-672. (no entries)
673. (S) 'Dong ka'i ne tso lung (uncer.)
(W) Dungs gyi stag tsal (uncer.)
674. (W) Glag gi pu cung (Lak)
675-677. (no entries)
678. (W1) Glag gi ryu bye (Cf. 674)
(W2) mDan (Dan)
679. (no entry)
680. (S) Ru rings (uncertain)
(Autumn) Sprags gyi mur gas (Drak)
(W) Bams gyi g.yag ru (uncer.)
681. (S) Zrid mda (uncertain)
(W) rGyas gyi lung rings (uncer.)
682. (S) sGyog ram (uncertain)
(W) rTe'u mkhar (uncertain)
683. (S) Sprags gyi mur gas (Cf. 680)
684. (S) dBu ru shod gyi re skam (Rekam)
(W) Shangs gyi rab kha tshal (Rabka)
685. (W) Glag gi pu chung (Cf. 674)
686. (S) Shong sna (uncertain)
(W) Bra ma thang (uncertain)
687. (S) bZang sum tshal (Sang)
688. (S) Zu spug (Zupuk)
(W) Zhogs gyi tshur lung (Zhok)
689. (W) Phul po'i nya sha tshal (uncertain)
690. (W) rTsang gyi gling kar tshal (Ling Kartshal)
691. (Spring) Sre'u gzhug (uncertain)
(S1) Lha gshegs (uncertain)
(S2) Khra sna (Trana)
(W) sKyi bra ma tang (Cf. 686)
692. (S) Shong sna (Cf. 686)
(W) sKyi gling rings tsal (Kyiling)
693. (S) sKyi stag tsal (uncertain)
(W) bZang sum tsal (uncertain)
694. (S) Zu spug gi zhon ba (Zupuk)
(W) Glag gi pu chung (Cf. 674)
695. (S) Dra'i gro pu (Dra)
696. (W) 'O bar tshal (uncertain)
697. (W) 'On gyi 'a ga tsal (Aga)
698. (W) 'On gyi 'a ga tsal (Cf. 697)
699-700. (no entries)
701. (W) Glag phu chung (Cf. 674)
702. (W) 'On cang do (Ontsangdo)
703. (no entry)
704. (S) Brag sgo (uncertain)
(W) Byar lings tsal (uncertain)
705. (no entry)
706. (S) Na mar (uncertain)
707. (S) Lha gab (uncertain)
(W) 'On cang do (Cf. 702)
708. (S) mKhris pha tang (uncertain)
(W) 'On cang do (Cf. 702)
709. (S) mKhris pha rtsa (uncertain)
(W) 'On cang do (Cf. 702)
710. (S) mKhris pha tang (Cf. 708)
711. (S) gZhong phyag (uncertain)
(W) sKyi rnams (Nam)



- ----- Main trade route
- ○ Important temple
- □ Fort

0 25 km SCALE
0 25 miles

Elevation:
- snow/glacier
- up to 8848 m.
- up to 4400 m.
- up to 2750 m.

Royal Court sites (continued):

714. (S) Mal tro'i brdzen tang (Cf. 694)
(W) Nyen kar (Cf. 651)
715. (S) Zhe shing gi rstibs (uncertain)
(W) Mya sha tsal (uncertain)
716. (no entry)
717. (S) Dungs (uncertain)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
718-719. (S) Bal po (Cf. 675)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
720-721. (S) Dungs gyi stag tsal (uncertain)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
722-723. (S) Bal po (Cf. 675)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
724. (S1) sPel (uncertain)
(S2) He went to the north (uncer.)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
725. (S) mTshar bu sna (uncertain)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
726. (S) Sre ga'i mtshar bu sna (uncertain)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
727. (S) 'A zha (in northeast Tibet)
(W) Jor gong sna (uncertain)
728. (S) Returned to Tibet from mTsho bdo'i bol gangs (uncer.)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
729. (S) Sre ga'i mtshar bu sna (Cf. 726)
(W) Brag mar gyi dbu tshal (Cf. 695)
730. (S) Ba cos gyi ding ding tang (uncer.)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
731. (S) mTshar bu sna (Cf. 726)
(W) Brag mar gyi 'om bu tsal (Cf. 695)
732. (S) Ba cos gyi ding ding tang (Cf. 730)
(W) Brag mar gyi 'om bu tsal (Cf. 695)
733-738. (S) Dron (Cf. 705)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
739. (S) The bTsan po went to Beg (uncer.)
(W) The bTsan po returned to Tibet
740. (S) mTshar bu sna'i ngang mo gling (uncertain)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
741. (S) The bTsan po went on a campaign
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
742. (S) mTshar bu sna (Cf. 726)
743. (S) Ra mtshar (uncertain)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
744. (S) He went north, and returned to Ra mtshar (Cf. 743)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
745. (S) 'O dang (Cf. 670)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
746. (S) Na mar (uncertain)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
747. (S) Na mar (Cf. 746)
(W) Brag mar (Cf. 695)
748-755. (no entries)
756. (S) Zung kar (Zungkar)
(W) Zung kar (Zungkar)
757. (S) Ba bams gyi g.yag ru gong (uncer.)
(W) sTod gyi lcang bu (Tsangbu)
758. (S) Zu spug (Zupuk)
(W) bYar gyi lcang bu (Cf. 757)
759. (S) sTod gyi mkho (uncertain)
(W) Nyen kar (Cf. 651)
760. (S) Myang sgrom (Drom)
761. (S) Zu spug (Cf. 758)
(W) Byar gyi lcang bu (Kyiling)
762. (S) Sa byar (uncertain)
(W) Byar gyi lcang bu (Cf. 757)
763. (no entry)
764. (S) Byar gyi lcang bu (Cf. 757)

Chronology of the Tibetan Emperors (bTsan po)

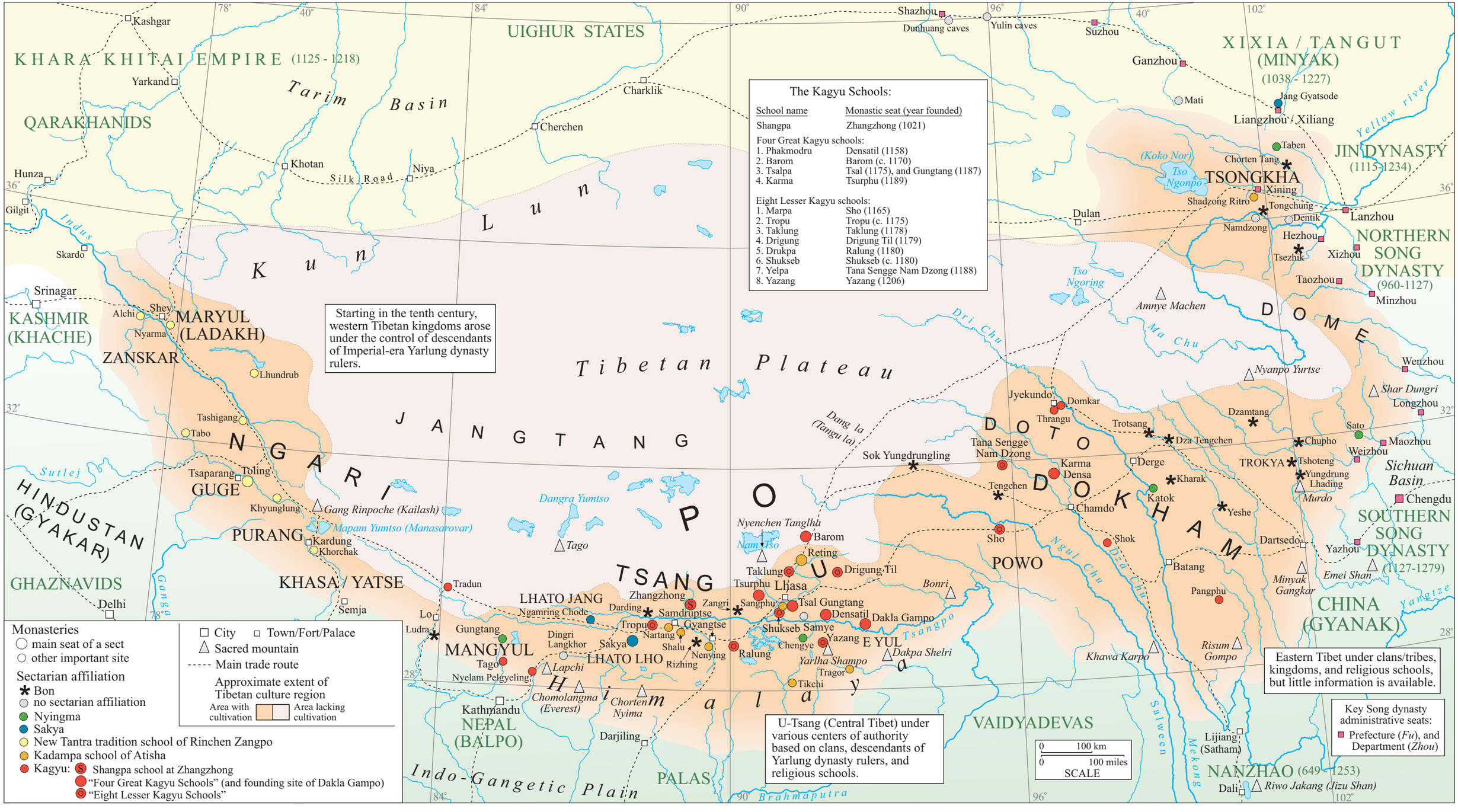
According to the *Old Tibetan Annals*, the *Tang Annals*, and pillar inscriptions:

Reign	Name	(Tibetan orthography)	(Lifespan)
c.550-575	Takbu Nyazik	(sTag bu snya gzigs)	
c.575-630	Namri Lontshan	(gNam ri Slon btsan)	
c.630-640	Songtsen Gampo	(Khri srong btsan / Srong btsan sgam po)	(c.605-649)
c.640-646	Gungsong Gungtsen	(Khri gung srong gung rtsan)	(died c.646)
c.646-649	2nd reign of Songtsen Gampo		
649-676	Manglon Mangtsen	(Khri mang slon mang rtsan (c.643-676)	
685-704	Dusong	(Khri dus srong)	(676-704)
704-705	Lha Balpo	(Lha bal po)	
712- c.754	Detsuktsen	(Khri lde gtsug btsan / alias Mes ag tshoms)	(704- c.754)
756- c.797	Trisong Detsen	(Khri srong lde btsan)	(742- c.800)
c.797-c.798	Munetsen	(Mu ne btsan)	(died c.798)
c.798-c.800	2nd reign of Trisong Detsen; ruled with chosen successor Desong (lDe srong / Khri lde srong btsan)		(died 815)
c.800-c.802	Muruktsen seized throne from Desong upon their father's death	(Mu rug btsan)	(died 804)
c.802-815	2nd reign of Desong; Muruktsen was subordinate to his younger brother		
815-841	Ralpachen	(Khri gtsug lde btsan / Ral pa can)	(died 841)
841-842	Uidumten/Langdarma	(Khri u'i dum brtan / Glang dar ma)	
c.846-c.893	Osung	(Khri 'od srung)	(c.842-c.893)

Council sites (continued):

712. (S) Lha gab gyi bye ma lung (uncertain)
(W) sKyi dra tsal (uncertain)
713. (S) Zu spug gi rkyang bu tsal (Zupuk)
(W) Mong kar (Mong)
714. (S) Mal thro'i ltams (Maldro)
(W) Mnon (Non)
715. (S) Zu spug gi rkyang bu tsal (Cf. 713)
(W) 'O yug gi nubs (Nub)
716. (no entry)
717. (W) Mong kar (Cf. 654)
718. (S) Gro pu (Cf. 695)
719. (S) 'Dra'i zar phu (Zarpu)
(W) Tshang bang sna (Bangna)
720. (S) Dungs gyi mkha' bu (uncer.)
(W) bZang sum tshal (Cf. 687)
721. (W) mKhar phrag (in Lhasa)
722. (S) Drib nag (uncertain)
(W) mKhar phrag (Cf. 721)
723. (S) Drib nag (Cf. 722)
(W) Mong kar (Cf. 713)
724. (S1) dBu ru shod gyi lci'u lung (uncertain)
(S2) Pa nong gi chos gong (uncer.)
(W) Lhas gang tsal (Lhegang)
725. (S) Bal po'i bri'u thang (Balpo)
726. (S) Lha gab (Cf. 707)
(Spring) Zlo (Lo)
727. (W) sKyi lhas gang tshal (Cf. 724)
728. (S) Zrid gyi lung nag (uncertain)
(W) Byar lings tsal (uncertain)
729. (W) sKyi sho ma ra (Shomara)
730. (W) mKar phrag (Cf. 721)
731. (W) sKyi sho ma ra (Cf. 729)
732. (W) Lhas gang tshal (Cf. 724)
733. (W) Lhas gang tshal (Cf. 724)
734. (W) Zlo (Cf. 726)
735-737 (no entries)
738 (W1) Sregs gyi bya tsal (uncertain)
(W2) Cu bgo rte'u mkhar (uncer.)
739-742. (no entries)
743. (S) Breng (uncertain)
744. (W) sKyi sho ma ra (Cf. 729)
745. (W) Dra bye (Je)
746. (W) sKyi byar lings tshal (uncer.)
747. (W) Dra'i rtse gro (Tse)
748-754 (no entries)
755. (W) Rag tagi kog (in a foreign land)
756. (S) Glag gi bu cung (Cf. 674)
(W) sKyi phyi tsal (uncertain)
757. (S) sTod gyi Mong (Mong)
758. (no entry)
759. (W) Slo (Cf. 726)
760. (S) Ne tso lung (uncertain)
761. (S) Mal tro'i brdzen thang (Dzen)
(W) sKyi bu (Bur)
762. (S) Glag gi pu cung (Cf. 674)
(W) sKyi bu (Cf. 761)
763. (no entry)
764. (S) Glag gi pu cung (Cf. 674)

Map 14. Major Polities and Important Religious Sites during the Aftermath of Empire and the Second Diffusion of Buddhism, c. 842-1240



The Kagyu Schools:

School name	Monastic seat (year founded)
Shangpa	Zhangzhong (1021)
Four Great Kagyu schools:	
1. Phakmodru	Densatil (1158)
2. Barom	Barom (c. 1170)
3. Tsalpa	Tsal (1175), and Gungtang (1187)
4. Karma	Tsurphu (1189)
Eight Lesser Kagyu schools:	
1. Marpa	Sho (1165)
2. Tropu	Tropu (c. 1175)
3. Taklung	Taklung (1178)
4. Drigung	Drigung Til (1179)
5. Drukpa	Ralung (1180)
6. Shukseb	Shukseb (c. 1180)
7. Yelpa	Tana Sengge Nam Dzong (1188)
8. Yazang	Yazang (1206)

Starting in the tenth century, western Tibetan kingdoms arose under the control of descendants of Imperial-era Yarlung dynasty rulers.

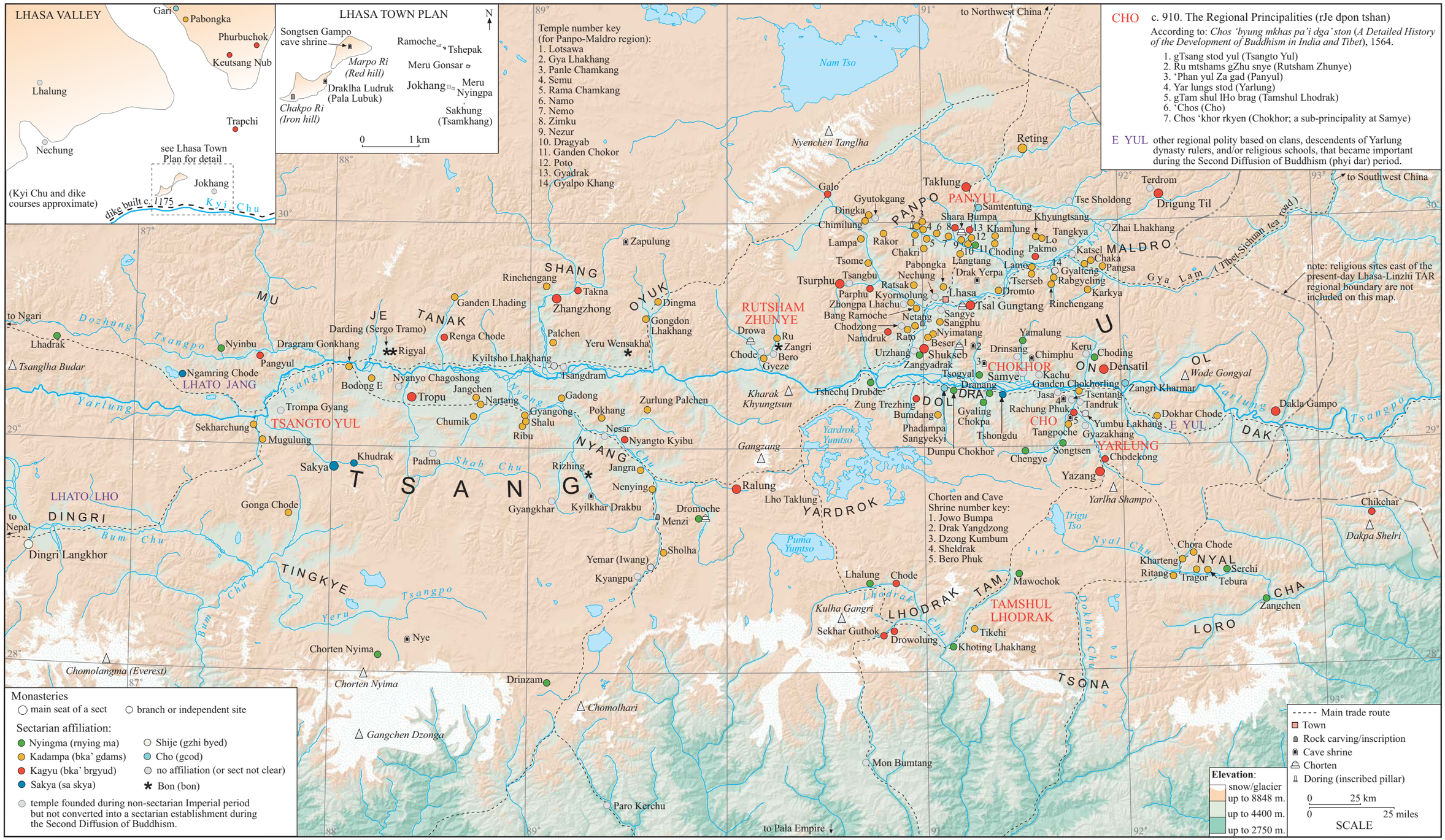
U-Tsang (Central Tibet) under various centers of authority based on clans, descendants of Yarlung dynasty rulers, and religious schools.

Eastern Tibet under clans/tribes, kingdoms, and religious schools, but little information is available.

Key Song dynasty administrative seats:
Prefecture (*Fu*), and Department (*Zhou*)

Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec

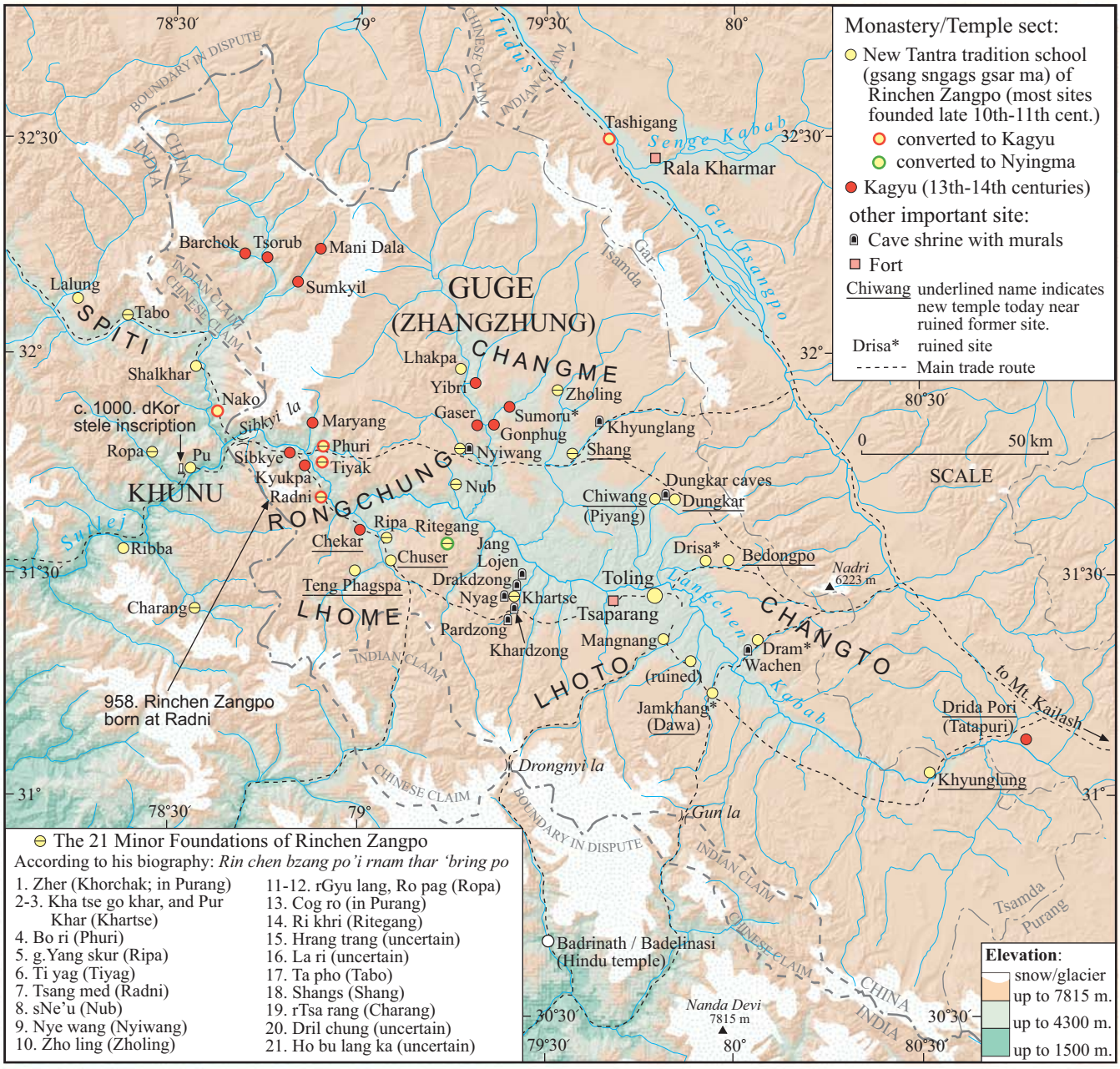
Map 15. Central Tibet c. 900-1240: Aftermath of Empire and Religious Sites Founded during the Second Diffusion of Buddhism



Map 16. Ngari c. 900-1100: The Kingdoms of Ngari Khorsum



Map 17. Religious and Cultural Sites Founded in the Core Region of the Guge Kingdom, c. 10th-14th Centuries



The 21 Minor Foundations of Rinchen Zangpo

According to his biography: *Rin chen bzang po'i rnam thar 'bring po*

1. Zher (Khorchak; in Purang)
2-3. Kha tse go khar, and Pur Khar (Khartse)
4. Bo ri (Phuri)
5. g.Yang skur (Ripa)
6. Ti yag (Tiyag)
7. Tsang med (Radni)
8. sNe'u (Nub)
9. Nye wang (Nyiwang)
10. Zho ling (Zholing)
11-12. rGyu lang, Ro pag (Ropa)
13. Cog ro (in Purang)
14. Ri khri (Ritegang)
15. Hrang trang (uncertain)
16. La ri (uncertain)
17. Ta pho (Tabo)
18. Shangs (Shang)
19. rTsa rang (Charang)
20. Dril chung (uncertain)
21. Ho bu lang ka (uncertain)

Chronology of the Kings of Guge (Part 1). According to: *mNga' ris rgyal rabs* (*Royal Lineages of Ngari*), c. 1450.

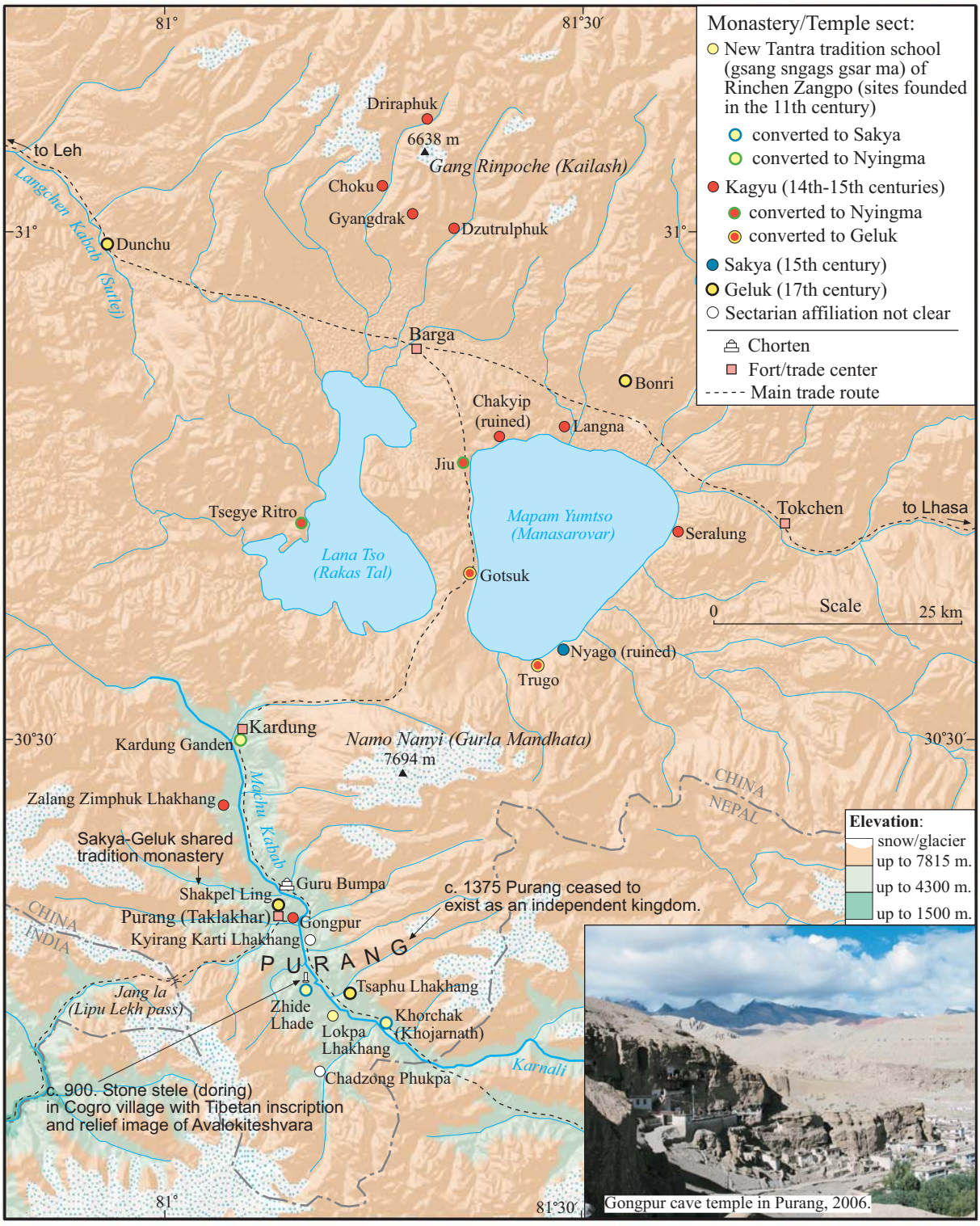
Name — Estimated birth year. *Specific year(s) if known — Notes

Songne. 925. Purang king Tashigon's son, abdicated to become a monk in 988 and changed name to Yeshe Od.
Khore. *947-1024. King of Purang and brother of Songne, assumed control over Guge when Songne abdicated to become a monk.
Changchub Od. *984-1078. Son of Purang King Lhade. Assumed religious throne in 1026 and became a monk-ruler of Guge and Purang.

1. Tsede. 1025. Son of Purang king Ode (995-1037). Became the first king of an independent Guge kingdom c. 1072.
2. Wangde. 1050.
3. Sonamtse. 1075.
4. Tashitse. 1100. His brother Jowo Gyalpo served as regent after Tashitse was killed during Garlok invasion. Founded Khunu royal lineage:
   Khunu Kings: 1. Jowo Gyalpo 2. Chungde 3. Shongde 4. Jo Lama (last recorded Tibetan king of Khunu)
5. Tsebartsan. 1125. Had 2 queens, each supported a rival lineage.
6. Chidestan. 1150. Of northern lineage at Dungkar. Southern lineage at Toling omitted in mNga' ris rgyal rabs.
7. Tashi Namgyalde Destan. 1170.
8. Nyimade. 1190.
9. Gebum. 1210.
10. Laga. 1230.
11. Chogyal Drakpa. 1250.
12. Drakpade. 1270. Reunified Guge, conquered Purang and Yatse.

c. 1277-1372. Period of Sakyapa influence. No kings of Guge recorded in sources.

Map 18. Religious and Cultural Sites Founded in Purang and the Kailash Region, c. 10th - 17th Centuries



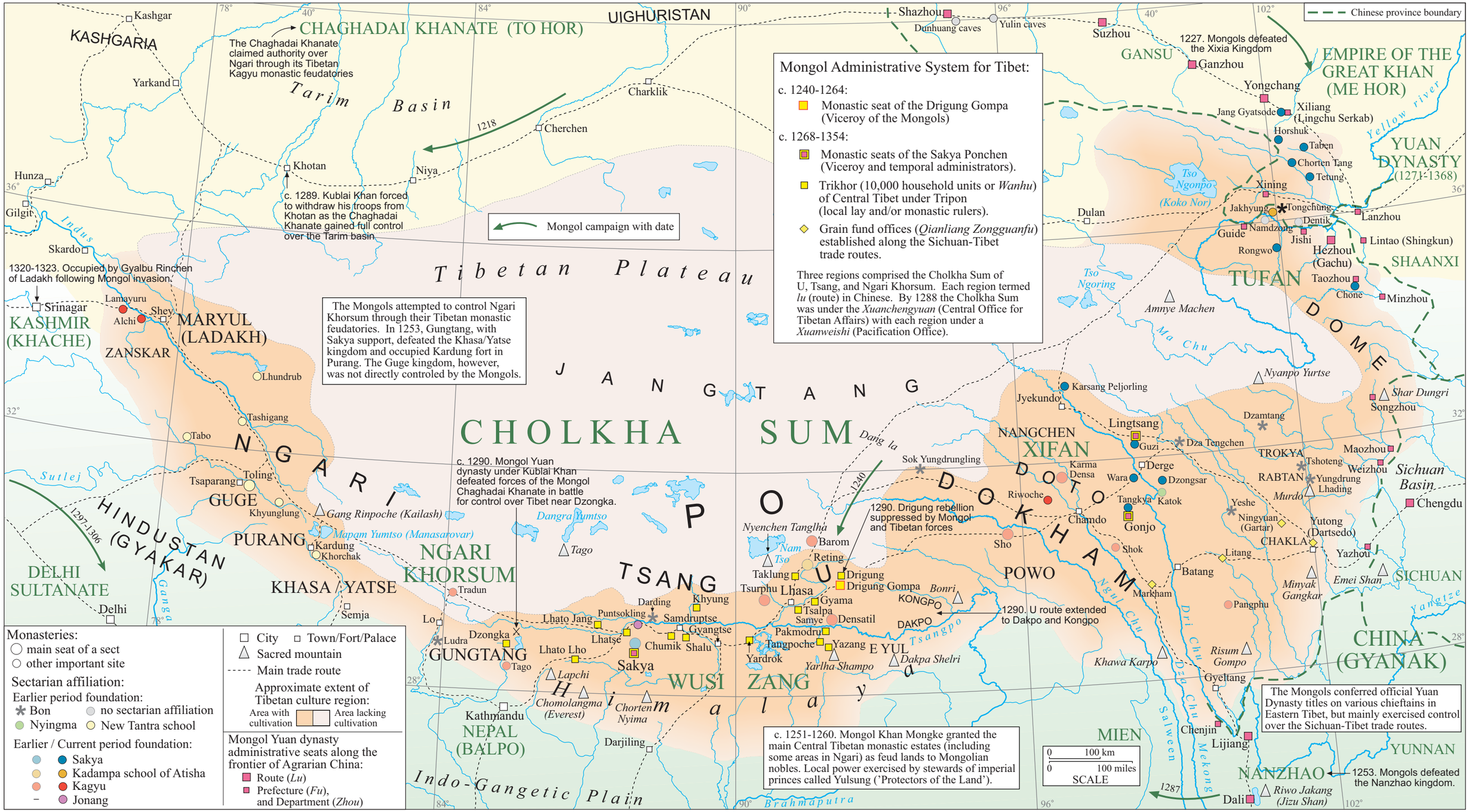
Map 19. Ngari c. 1100-1250: Guge Divided and the Rise of Yatse



Map 20. Amdo c. 900-1240: The Tsongkha Kingdom, and Religious Sites Founded During the Second Diffusion of Buddhism



Map 21. Major Polities and Important Religious Sites of the Mongol Empire Period, c. 1240 - 1354



Mongol Administrative System for Tibet:

c. 1240-1264:

- Monastic seat of the Drigung Gompa (Viceroy of the Mongols)

c. 1268-1354:

- Monastic seats of the Sakya Ponchen (Viceroy and temporal administrators).
- Trikhor (10,000 household units or *Wanhu*) of Central Tibet under Tripon (local lay and/or monastic rulers).
- Grain fund offices (*Qianliang Zongguanfu*) established along the Sichuan-Tibet trade routes.

Three regions comprised the Cholkha Sum of U, Tsang, and Ngari Khorsum. Each region termed *lu* (route) in Chinese. By 1288 the Cholkha Sum was under the *Xuanchengyuan* (Central Office for Tibetan Affairs) with each region under a *Xuanweishi* (Pacification Office).

Monasteries:
- main seat of a sect
- other important site

Sectarian affiliation:

Earlier period foundation:
- Bon
- Nyingma
- no sectarian affiliation
- New Tantra school

Earlier / Current period foundation:
- Sakya
- Kadampa school of Atisha
- Kagyu
- Jonang

- City
- Town/Fort/Palace
- Sacred mountain
- Main trade route

Approximate extent of Tibetan culture region:
- Area with cultivation
- Area lacking cultivation

Mongol Yuan dynasty administrative seats along the frontier of Agrarian China:
- Route (*Lu*)
- Prefecture (*Fu*), and Department (*Zhou*)

Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec

Map 22 . Central Tibet c. 1240-1354: Symbolic Sakya Rule and Religious Sites Founded during the Mongol Empire Period

Mongol Local Level Administrative System for Central Tibet:

SHALU c. 1268-1354. Ten-Thousand Household District (Khri skor / *Wanhu*)

(sources listed at lower right)	a. *rGya bod*	b. *gNas rnying*	c. *Ngor pa'i*	d. *5th Dalai*	e. *Klong rdol*
in Tsang (gTsang): 1. Dzongka (in Gungtang)	mNa' ris	(idem)	-	-	-
2. Lhato Lho	La stod lho	Lho	Lho	Lho la stod	La stod lho pa
3. Lhato Jang	La stod byang	Byang	Byang	Byang la stod	La stod byang pa
4. Chumik	Chu mig	(idem)	Chu	Chu mig	(idem)
5. Shalu	Zha lu	(idem)	Zha	Zha lu	(idem)
6. Khyung	Byang 'brog	Khyung	Shangs	(idem)	'Byang 'brog
7. Gurmo (uncertain)	-	-	-	Gur mo	-
8. Yardrok	Yar 'brog	sBra ber	Yar 'brog	(idem)	(idem)
9. Lhatse	-	-	Lha	-	-
in U (dBus): 10. Drigung	'Bri gung	(idem)	'Bri	'Bri gung	(idem)
11. Pakmodru	Phag mo gru	(idem)	Phag	Phag gru	Phag mo gru
12. Yazang	gYa' bzang	(idem)	gYa'	gYa' bzang	(idem)
13. Tsalpa	Tshal pa	(idem)	Tshal	Tshal pa	(idem)
14. Gyama	Bya yul	(idem)	rGya	rGya ma	(idem)
15. Lhodrok (uncertain)	Lho 'brog	(idem)	-	-	-
16. Thangpoche	-	-	-	Thang po che	-
17. Taklung	-	-	sTag	-	sTag lung

c. 1240-1264: Monastic seat of the Drigung Gompa (Viceroy of the Mongols)

c. 1251-1260: Mongol Khan Mongke granted the main Central Tibetan monastic estates (including some areas in Ngari) as feud lands to Mongolian nobles. Local power was exercised by stewards of imperial princes called Yulsung ('Protectors of the Land').

c. 1268-1354: Monastic seat of the Sakya Ponchen (Viceroy and temporal administrator).

1290. Drigung rebellion suppressed by Mongol and Tibetan forces

note: religious sites east of the present-day Lhasa-Linzhi TAR regional boundary are not included on this map.

Number key:
1. Jowo Bumpa
2. Drak Yangdzong
3. Dzong Kumbum
4. Trabuling
5. Nedong Tse Chokpa
6. Gontang Bumpa

Monasteries
- main seat of a sect
- branch or independent site

Sectarian affiliation:
Earlier / Current period foundation:
- Nyingma
- Kadampa
- Kagyu
- Sakya
- Shalu (considered by some a Sakya sub-sect)
- Jonang (" ")
- Bodong
- Cho
- no affiliation or sect not clear
- Bon

Main trade route
Town/fort
Cave shrine
Kumbum (multi-storied chorten)
phyi dar period Kumbum

0 25 km
0 25 miles
SCALE

Elevation:
snow/glacier
up to 8848 m.
up to 4400 m.
up to 2750 m.

Ten-Thousand Household administrative districts according to:

a. *rGya bod yig tshang* (*Records of China and Tibet*), 1434.
b. *gNas rnying chos 'byung* (*Ecclesiastic History of Nenying*), compiled c. 1500.
c. *Ngor pa'i chos 'byung* (*Ecclesiastic History of Ngor*), c. 1550.
d. *Rgyal rabs dpyid kyi rgyal mo'i glu dbyangs* (*5th Dalai Lama's History of Tibet*), 1643.
e. *Bstan 'dzin gyi skyes bu rgya bod du byon pa'i ming gi rnam grangs* (*Enumeration of the Names of the Beings Who Supported the Buddhist Teachings in China and Tibet*).
Written by: Klong rdol (bla ma) ngag dbang blo bzang c. 1750.

Map 23. Ngari c. 1250-1365: Yatse - Gungtang Rivalry during the Mongol Empire Period



Map 24. Amdo c. 1240-1368: The Mongol Conquest, and Religious Sites Founded During the Mongol Empire Period



Map 25. Important Tibeto-Mongol Buddhist Monasteries Founded during the 12th to 16th Centuries



Mongol name (*Chinese name*)

1. Ar juu (*Houzhao miao, Shanfu si*). Built 1109.

Yuan period sites (founded c. 1250-1350):

2. (*Huayan si*)
3. (*Qianyuan si*)
4. Aryavalin agui (*Longquan si*)
5. Arjaiin agui (*Baiyanyao shiku*)
6. (*Longxing si*)
7. Banchin juu (*Banchan zhao, Fayou si*)

Ming period sites (founded c. 1500-1640):

8. Khayangirwa sum (*Mawang miao, Guangyi si*)
9. (*Fengzhou si*)
10. Uushin juu (*Wushen zhao*)
11. Maidarin juu (*Lingjue si, Meidai zhao, Shouling si*)
12. Chakhar Lam juu (*Qingyuan si*)
13. Sharligin juu (*Shaerlige miao, Ruiyun si*)
14. Rashi Choiling sum
15. Olon sum
16. Shireetu Lamin khuree (*Kulun si, Xingyuan si*)
17. Chagaan suvraga
18. (*Baicheng*)
19. Vangin Goolin juu (*Wang'ai zhao, Guanghui si*)
20. Jungar juu (*Zhungeer zhao, Baozang si, Baotang si*)
21. Lamin agui (*Lamadong si, Dong Guanghua si*)
22. Bayan Khoshuuni khiid (*Bayin Heshuo miao, Xiafu si*)
23. Ganjuur sum (*Ganzhuer miao, Shouning si*)
24. Erdene juu
25. Chabichiyal (*Yanghua si*)

in city of Khokhe Khota (Hohhot):

Ikh juu (*Dazhao si, Hongci si, Wuliang si*).
Well preserved.
Shireetu juu (*Xilitu zhao, Yanshou si*).
Well preserved.
Baga juu (*Xiao zhao, Chongfu si*).
No remains.

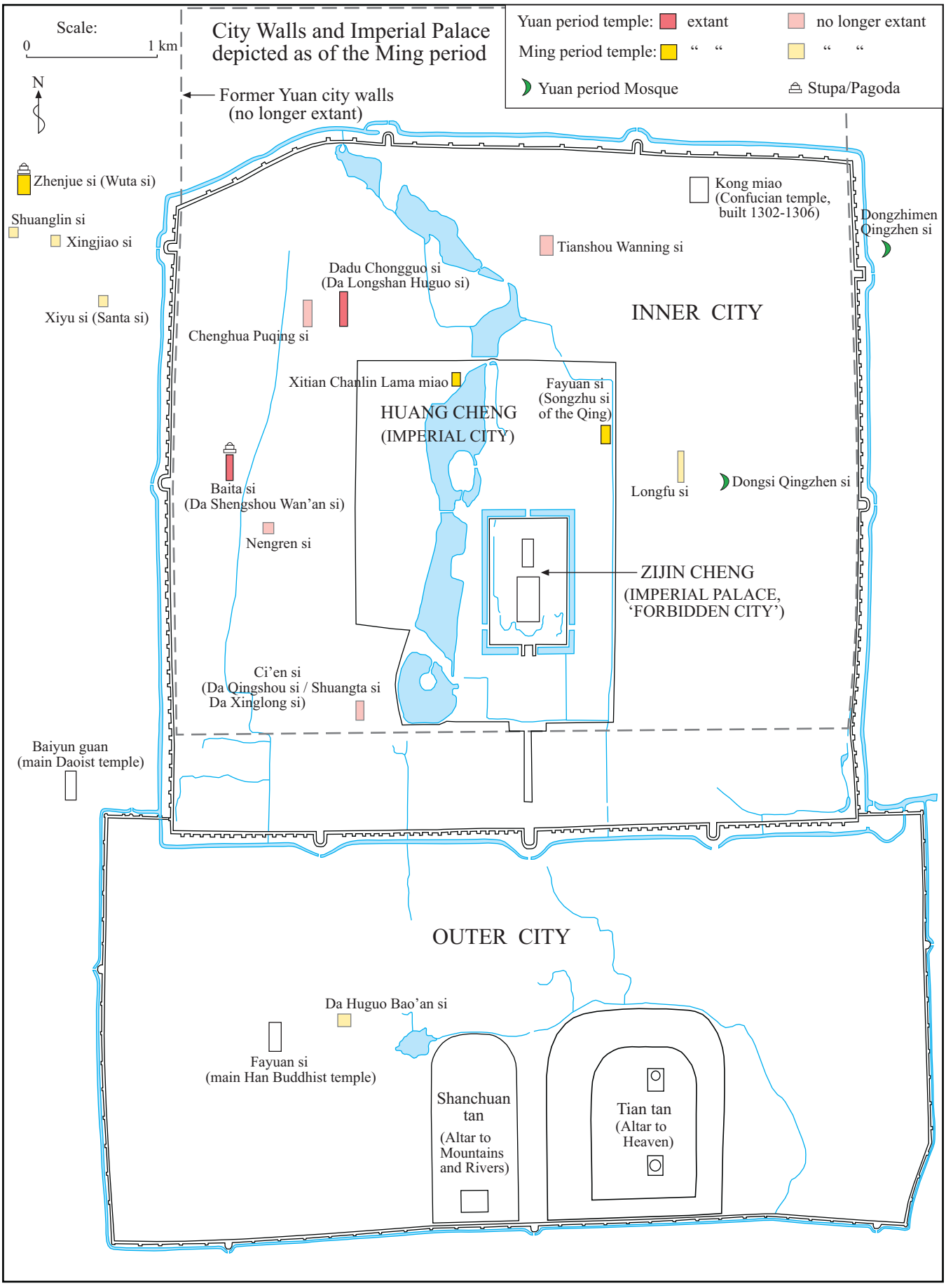
Monasteries/temples according to: Charleux, Isabelle. 2006. *Temples et Monastères de Mongolie-Intérieure*. Paris: Institut National D'Histoire de L'Art.

Heritage status:

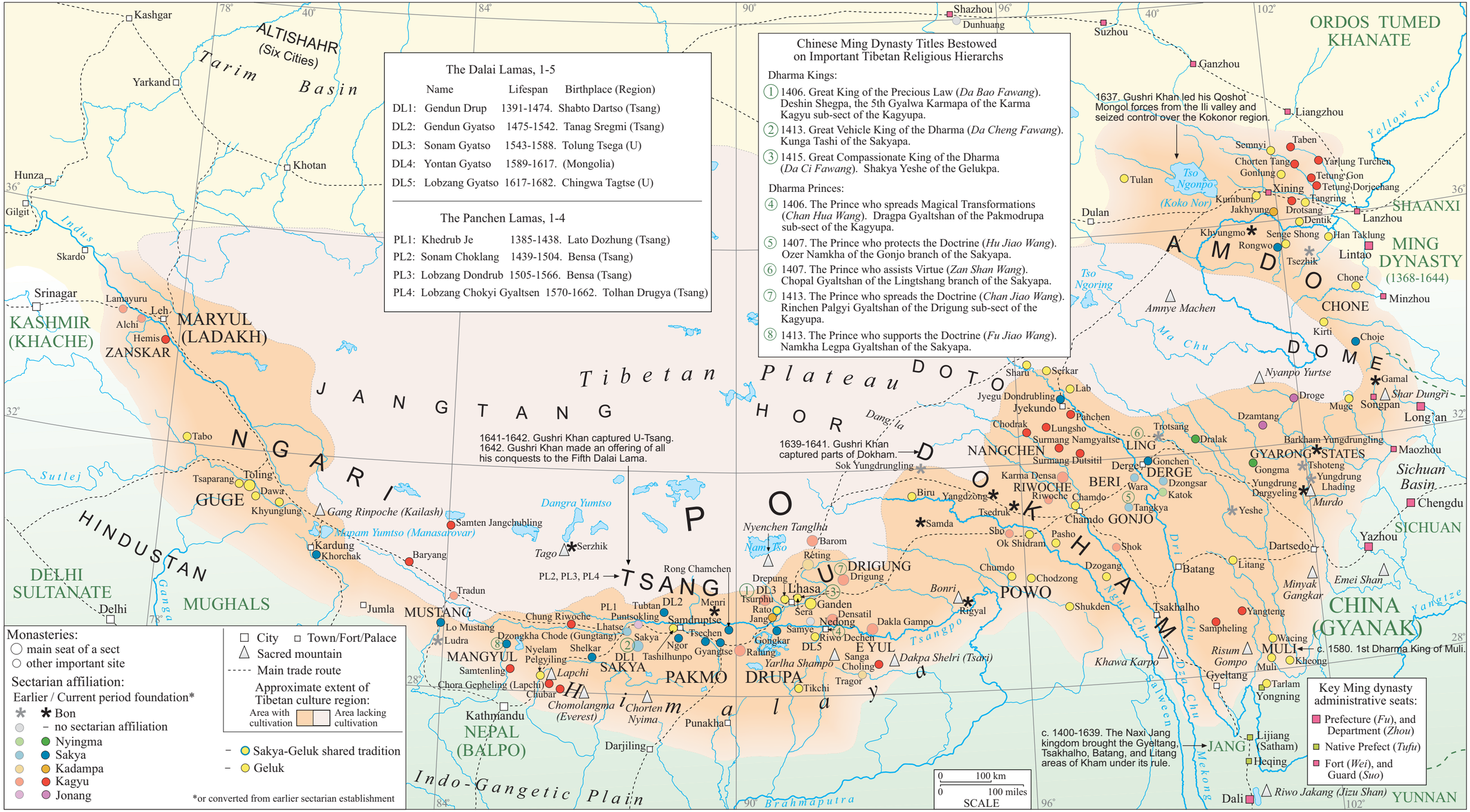
Yuan period:
- partial remains
- no remains

Ming period:
- well preserved
- partial remains
- no remains

Map 26. Important Tibetan Buddhist Monasteries of Beijing Founded during the Yuan and Ming Periods, c. 13th-16th Centuries

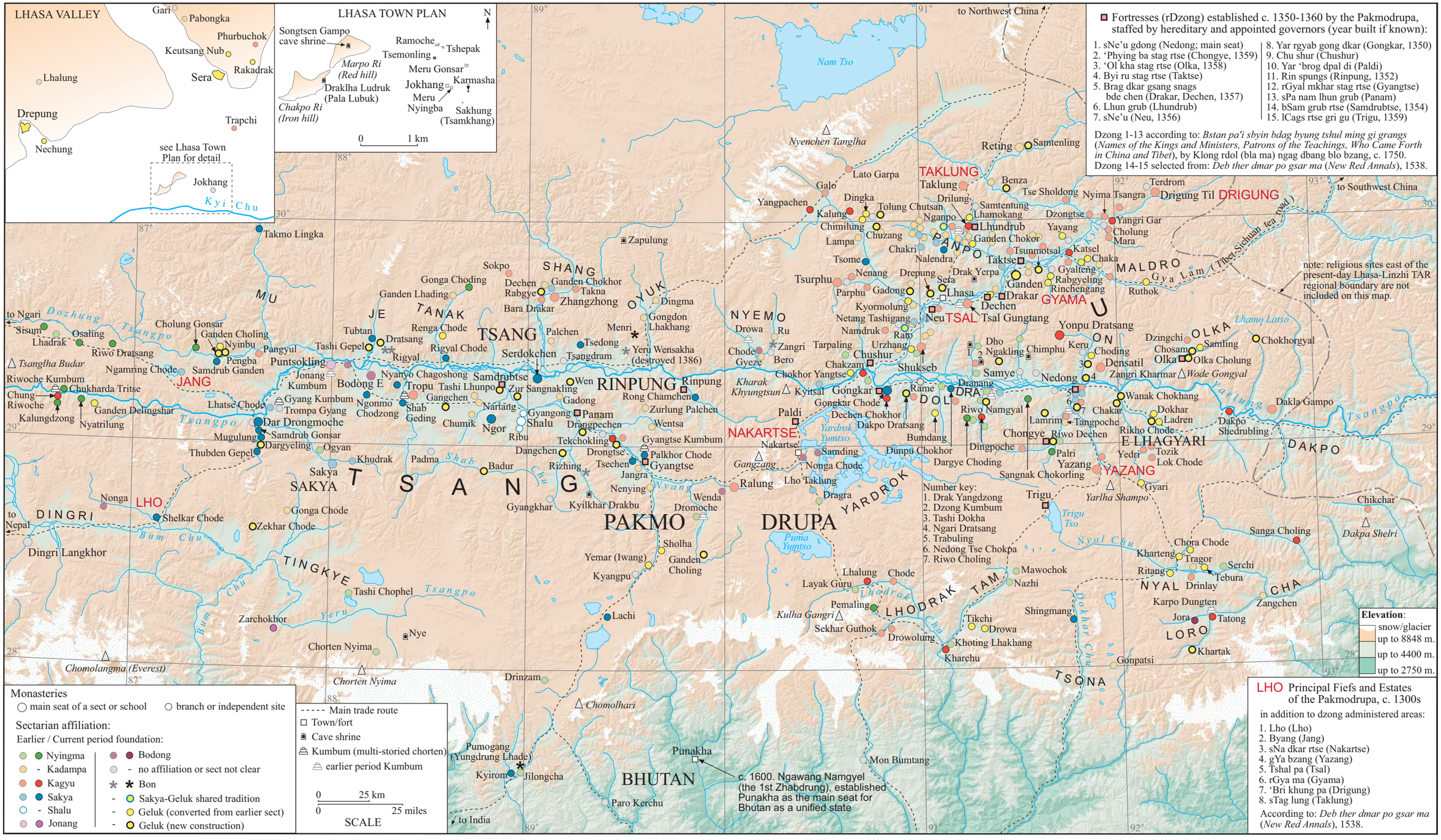


Map 27. Major Polities and Important Religious Sites of the Pakmodrupa Period, c. 1354 - 1642



Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec

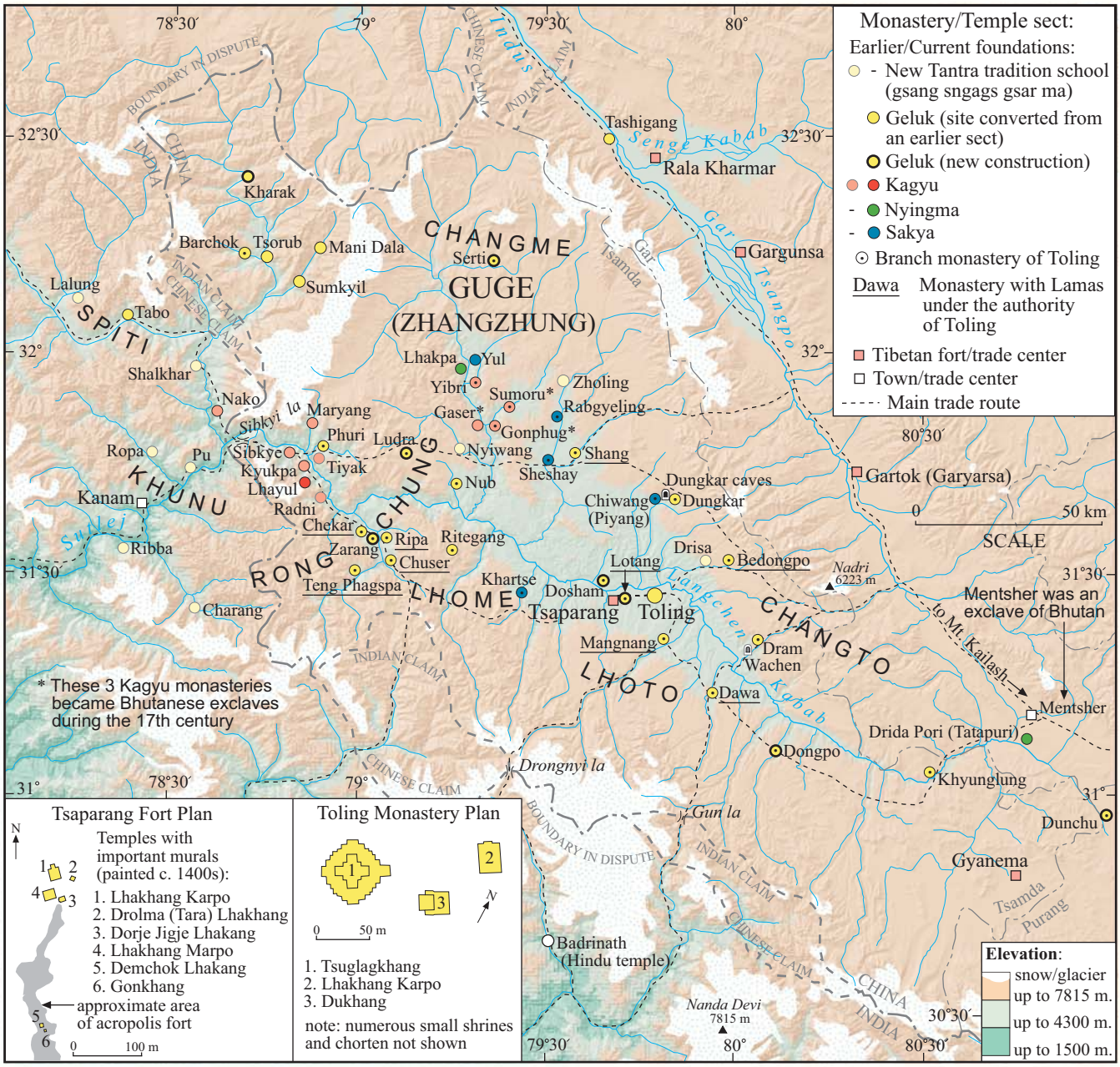
Map 28. Central Tibet c. 1354-1642: Rival Powers and Religious Sites Founded during the Pakmodrupa Period



Map 29. Ngari c. 1365-1630: The Resurgence of Guge



Map 30. Religious and Cultural Sites in the Core Region of the Guge Kingdom, c. 15th-17th Centuries



Chronology of the Kings of Guge (Part 2).

Kings 14-17 according to: *mNga'ris rgyal rabs* (*Royal Lineages of Ngari*), c. 1450.
Kings 18-24 according to: *bai DUr ser po* (*History of Ganden,* or *The Golden Annals*), 1698.

Name Estimated birth year. *Specific year(s) if known. Notes

13. Namgyalde. *1372-1439.
14. Phuntshokde. *1409-1480. Crowned in 1424.
15. Sangyade. 1430.
16. Lobzang Rabtan. *1458.
17. Phakpalha. 1475. Last king listed in *mNga'ris rgyal rabs*.
18. Shakya Rinchen. 1495.
19. Wangchukde. 1515.
20. Nagi Wangchuk. 1535.
21. Namkha Wangchuk. 1555.
22. Nyima Wangchuk. 1575.
23. Drakpa Wangchukde. 1595.
24. Drakpa Zangpode. 1615. Removed from power by King Senge Namgyal of Ladakh c. 1630.

Map 31. Amdo c. 1368-1644: Local Monastic Powers in Relation to China's Ming Dynasty



Map 32. Major Polities of the Ganden Podrang (Kingdom of the Dalai Lamas) Period, c. 1642 - 1951

Major Events in Tibet:

1642. 5th Dalai Lama assumed religious and secular control over Tibet with support of the Khoshot Mongols.
1717. Zunghar Mongols sacked Lhasa.
1720. Manchu (Qing) forces drove Zunghars out of Tibet.
1723. Civil war followed withdrawal of Manchus from Lhasa.
1728. Manchu representatives called Ambans established at Lhasa.
1788-1792. Nepalese invasions defeated by Manchu forces in 1792. Key towns garrisoned by the Qing dynasty.
1841. Dogra campaigns in Western Tibet repulsed.
1903-1904. British military-diplomatic mission reached Lhasa by force.
1910. Chinese military takeover of Tibet.
1912. Tibet regained independence.
1912-1932. Frequent fighting between Tibetan and Chinese forces along shifting lines of control in Eastern Tibet.
1950. China invaded Tibet.
1959. Failed Lhasa uprising against Chinese rule, 14th Dalai Lama fled to India. Tibetan diaspora began.

Territorial Administration System of the Ganden Podrang Government, c. 1912-1951

- Administrative center of the Ganden Podrang government in the Potala palace in Lhasa
- DOME Province under governor (spyi khyab)

Fortresses (rDzong) and estates (gZhis ka) staffed by lay and/or ecclesiastic governors (refer to Central Tibet map for detail in this region):

- 1 monk official
- 1 lay official
- 2 lay officials
- 1 monk and 1 lay official (there were no districts where 2 monk officials were posted)
- other important fortress/estate; status uncertain

Boundaries of the Simla Convention signed by Great Britain and Tibet on July 3, 1914:

- Frontier of Tibet
- Boundary between Inner and Outer Tibet

other boundaries/frontiers:

- c. 1727-1950 de facto boundaries between Tibet and China (approximate)
- Frontiers as of c. 1800-1959, undemarcated
- International boundaries as of 1914-1937, demarcated
- c. 1950 de facto India - Pakistan boundary
- Historical Chinese province/dependency boundary
- Xikang province boundary 1939-1955 (part west of Yangtze 1950-1955), and new Qinghai province boundary sections of 1928

Elevation:
snow/glacier
up to 8848 m.
up to 4400 m.
up to 2750 m.

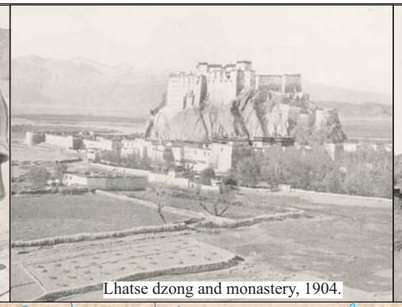
- City
- Town
- Monastery
- Sacred mountain
- Main trade route

0 100 km
0 100 miles
SCALE

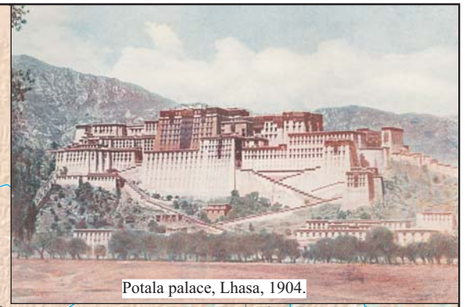
XINJIANG (after 1884)
Tarim Basin
CHINA
QING DYNASTY 1644-1911
REPUBLICAN PERIOD 1912-1949
PEOPLES' REPUBLIC 1949-
QINGHAI (Qing dependency) (1928 made a province)
TSAIDAM
KOKONOR
TSONGKHA
AMDO
GANSU
Tibetan Plateau
OUTER TIBET
INNER TIBET
GOLOK
NANGCHEN
HORKHAM
DERGE
NYARONG (c. 1865-1932 under Ganden Podrang)
GYARONG STATES
SICHUAN
Sichuan Basin
XIKANG (1939-1955)
MULI
BAYANKHONGGOR
JANGTANG
TSANG
TSANG
GANDEN
PODRANG
DROMO
KONGPO
POWO
DOME
NGARI
TOPRANG
HIMALAYA
ASSAM
DUARS
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
1866. British protectorate est.
NEPAL
BURMA (1937 detached from India)
YUNNAN
SIKH KINGDOM
MUGHALS (until 1707)
HINDUSTAN
BRITISH INDIA (after c. 1800)
(1947. India independent)
WEST PAKISTAN (after 1947)
BALTISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LADAKH
ZANSKAR
AKSAI CHIN
claimed by China in 1914, not administered 'till 1950
1914. Northeast frontier region assigned to India by Simla Convention.
1890. British protectorate established over Sikkim
Shazhou (Dunhuang)
Suzhou (Jiuquan)
Ganzhou (Zhangye)
Liangzhou (Wuwei)
Lanzhou
Xining
Hezhou
Minzhou
Labrang
Taklung
Yarlung Thurchen
Serkhok
Kumbum
Drotsang
Jakhyung
Tulan
Dulan
Drakar Dreldzong
Rongwo
Chone
Ragya
Taktsang Lhamo
Mewa
Gomang Gar
Shar Dungri
Songpan
Muge
Shubam
Barkham
Maozhou
Lifan
Mougong
Chengdu
Yazhou
Dartsedo
Litang
Batang
Minyak Gangkar
Emei Shan
Yangtze
Yellow river
Mekong
Salween
Mekong
Tso Ngonpo (Koko Nor)
Tso Ngoring
Amnye Machen
Nyanpo Yurtse
Jyegu Dondrubling
Jyekundo
Sershul
Danma
Dzamtang
Derge
Palbung
Kanze
Drango
Pelyul
Riwoche
Chamdo
Gonjo
Drayab
Sanan
Markham
Tsakhalho (Yanjing)
Mongung
Dechen
Gyeltang
Tarlam
Weixi (Balung)
Lijiang (Satham)
Dali
Riwo Jakang (Jizu Shan)
Shigatse
Gyangtse
Tashilhunpo
Sakya
Shelkar
Gungtang
Dzongkha
Chung Riwoche
Ngamring
Saga
Drongpa
Jumla
Lo Mustang
Khorchak
Purang
Gyanema
Dawa
Tsaparang
Toling
Gartok
Rutok
Leh
Alchi
Hemis
Srinagar
Skardo
Gilgit
Hunza
Khotan
Niya
Silk Road
Cherchen
Charklik
Namru
Nyenchen Tangla
Nam Tso
Reting
Yardza Besok
Sok
Drachen
Naksho Biru
Sertsa
Nakchu
Tengchen
Riwoche
Chamdo
Shopando
Lho
Dzito
Pasho
Lhari
Tar
Yigrong (Pome)
Chumdo (Poto)
Dzogang
Gyamda
Zhokha
Drigung
Bonri
Jomo
Cho
Lhasa
Ganden
Tsurphu
Samye
Tsegang
Shukden
Sangacho
Nedong
Yarlha Shampo
Dakpa Shelri
Tsona
Tawang
Dirang
Senge
Tezpur
Sadiya
Punakha
Phari
Dromo (Yadong)
Gangtok
Darjeeling
Kalimpong
Kathmandu
Pokhara
Rongshar
Kyirong
Nyanang (Kuti)
Lapchi
Chomolangma (Everest)
Gangchen Dzonga
Chorten Nyima
Tago
Shentsa (Naktsang)
Dangra Yumtso
Gang Rinpoche (Kailash)
Mapam Yumtso (Manasarovar)
Dehra Dun
Delhi
Dharamsala
Amritsar
Tabo
Simla
Sutlej
Ganga
Brahmaputra
Dang la
Dri Chu
Ma Chu
Yangtze
Chinese claim
McMahon Line
Rima
Khawa Karpo
Bum la
Risum Gompo
Namru

Map 33. Central Tibet c. 1912-1951: Territorial Administration System of the Ganden Podrang (Kingdom of the Dalai Lamas) Government


A Governor (Dzongpon) of Gyangtse (seated), 1904.


Lhatse dzong and monastery, 1904.


Shigatse dzong, 1904.


Potala palace, Lhasa, 1904.

GANDEN PODRANG
DRIGUNG
MALDRO GUNGKAR
YONPU DRATSANG
OLKA
CHOKHORGYAL
NYEMO
SHANG
LHUNTSE
TANAK
TASHI LHUNPO
MU
JE
OYUK
LINGKAR
MARKYANG
GYATSO
NAMLING
ZHANGZHONG
LHABU
MENRI
YUNGDRUNGLING
RINPUNG
RONG CHAMCHEN
SHIGATSE
LHUNRAB
TANAK RINCHENTSE
SERDOKCHEN
SHETONGMON
TUBTAN
PUNTSOKLING
NGAMRING CHODE
NGAMRING
JONANG KUMBUM
BODONG E
TROPU
TASHI LHUNPO
LHATSE
GYANG KUMBUM
LHATSE CHODE
DAR DRONGMOCHE
NGONMO CHODZONG
NARTANG
NGOR
PANAM
SHALU
DUCHUNG
KUMBUM
PALKHOR KHANPO
GYANGTSE
TSECHEN
WANGDAN
SAI RINCHENTSE
SAKYA
SHELKAR
SHELKAR CHODE
DINGRI
DINGRI LANGKHOR
CIBLUNG
TINGKYE
TINGKYE
TASHI CHOPHEL
GAMPA
RONGBU
KHARTA
CHORTEN NYIMA
YEMAR (IWANG)
KYANGPU
NENYING
RALUNG
NAKARTSE
SAMDING
GANGZANG
LHO TAKLUNG
TALUNG
LING
YARDROK
PUMA YUMTSO
YARDROK YUMTSO
NAM TSO
NYENCHEN TANGLHA
DAM
BATSHANG
DAM
RETING
PODO
TAKLUNG
YANGPACHEN
TOLUNG DECHEN
GYAL
ZALHA
LHUNDRUB
KHARTSE
NALENDRA
PANPO
LANGTANG
TAKTSE
KATSEL
GAHOR
TERDROM
ZE
DRIGUNG DZONGSAR
YANGRI GAR
ZHAI LHAKHANG
DRIGUNG TIL
KYI CHU
TIBET-SICHUAN TEA ROAD
GYAMDA
NENANG
TSURPHU
DREPUNG
SERA
LANGRU
DROMTO
GANDEN
DRAZHI
RINCHENGANG
MALDRO GUNGKAR
GYA LAM
DONGKAR
LHASA
POTALA
TSAL
DECHEN
CHOLUNG
NETANG
NAMGANG
NAM
SHUKSEB
JANG
RANGO
SHELDRONG
LECHUNG
DRAK
CHUSHUR
CHAKZAM
LUMPA
GONGKAR
CEDEZHOL
DRANANG
DRACHI
MINDROLING
JAMPALING
GONGKAR CHODE
DAKPO DRATSANG
PALDE
YARDROK YUMTSO
CHONGYE
RIWO DECHEN
NEDONG
TANGPOCHE
SAMYE
KERU
ON
DENSATIL
ZANGRI
DZINGCHI
OLKA
CHOKHORGYAL
LHAMO LATSO
WODE GONGYAL
YARLUNG TSANGPO
LHAGYARI
DAKLA GAMPO
LHASOL
DAKPO SHEDRUBLING
RETING KHRUNGKHANG
NANG
KUNAM
KYEMTONG
DAKPO
YARTO
YAZANG
YARLHA SHAMPO
TRIGU
TRIGU TSO
NYAL CHU
SANGA CHOLING
TRAGOR
TEBURA
LHUNTSE
CHAYUL
CHAYUL
CHIKCHAR
TSARI
DAKPA SHELRI
MAWOCHOK
LHALUNG
LAYAK GURU
DOWA
LHODRAK TAM
LHODRAK
SENGE
DARMA
TIKEHI
KULHA GANGRI
SEKHAR GUTHOK
LHAKHANG
KHARCHU
DOKHAR
DOKHAR CHU
TSONA
TSONA
JORA
LORO
TAWANG
MON BUMTANG
PUNAKHA
PHARI
DROMO
DROMO TSHONGCHI
DROMO (YADONG)
DROMO KAGYU
NATO LA
CHUMBI VALLEY
PARO KERCHU
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
GANGTOK
RUMTEK
TO INDIA
GANGCHEN DZONGA
CHOMOLHARI
CHOMOLANGMA (EVEREST)
CHORTEN NYIMA
KHARAK KHYUNGTSUN
TSANGLHA BUDAR
RIWOCHE KUMBUM
CHUNG RIWOCHE
KALUNGDZONG
TO NGARI
TO NEPAL
TO NORTHWEST CHINA
TO SOUTHWEST CHINA
DOZHUNG TSANGPO
TSANGPO
SHAB CHU
NYANG CHU
BUM CHU
YERU TSANGPO

18 forts/estates controlled the greater Lhasa valley under the jurisdiction of the Potala's Zhol administration*

1642. First Dharma-King of Sikkim, Phuntsok Namgyal, was enthroned.

c. 1600. Ngawang Namgyel (the 1st Zhabdrung), established Punakha as the main seat for Bhutan as a unified state

Administrative center of the Ganden Podrang government in the Potala palace in Lhasa

Fortresses (rDzong) and estates (gZhis ka), staffed by lay and/or ecclesiastic governors:
- 1 monk official
- 1 lay official
- 2 lay officials
- 1 monk and 1 lay official (there were no districts where 2 monk officials were posted)

Lhatse underlined name indicates fortress/estate supervised by Tashi Lhunpo monastery until 1923

other important fortress/estate; status uncertain

Main trade route
Town
Kumbum (multi-storied chorten)

Monasteries/temples:
- main seat of a sect
- other important site

* locations of the Zhol dzong 'Bras bu gling, and lHo mos, are uncertain.

Elevation:
- snow/glacier
- up to 8848 m.
- up to 4400 m.
- up to 2750 m.

0 25 km
0 25 miles
SCALE

Map 34. Important Religious and Cultural Sites of the Ganden Podrang (Kingdom of the Dalai Lamas) Period, c. 1642 - 1951

The Dalai Lamas, 6-14			
	Name	Lifespan	Birthplace (Region)
DL6:	Tsangyang Gyatso	1683-1706/1746	Tawang (Mon)
DL7:	Kelsang Gyatso	1708-1757	Litang (Kham)
DL8:	Jampal Gyatso	1758-1804	Thobgyal (Tsang)
DL9:	Lungtok Gyatso	1805-1815	Dan Chokhor (Kham)
DL10:	Tsultrim Gyatso	1816-1837	Litang (Kham)
DL11:	Kedrub Gyasto	1838-1855	Gatar (Kham)
DL12:	Trinle Gyasto	1856-1875	Olka Dzingchi (U)
DL13:	Tubten Gyasto	1876-1933	Dakpo Langdun (U)
DL14:	Tenzin Gyasto	b. 1935	Taktser (Amdo)

The Panchen Lamas, 5-11			
PL5:	Lobsang Yeshe	1663-1737	Thobgyal (Tsang)
PL6:	Palden Yeshe	1738-1780	Shang (Tsang)
PL7:	Tenpai Nyima	1782-1853	Sanam (Tsang)
PL8:	Tenpai Wangchug	1854-1882	Thobgyal (Tsang)
PL9:	Tubten Chokyi	1883-1937	Dakpo (U)
PL10:	Chokyi Gyaltsen	1938-1989	Bindo (Amdo)
PL11:	Gedun Choekyi Nyima b. 1989 -recognized by the 14th Dalai Lama in 1995. Gyaltsen Norbu b. 1990 -recognized by the Chinese government in 1995.		Lhari (Kham)

Saga Main annual Tibetan trade fairs

Monasteries:
- main seat of a sect
- other important site

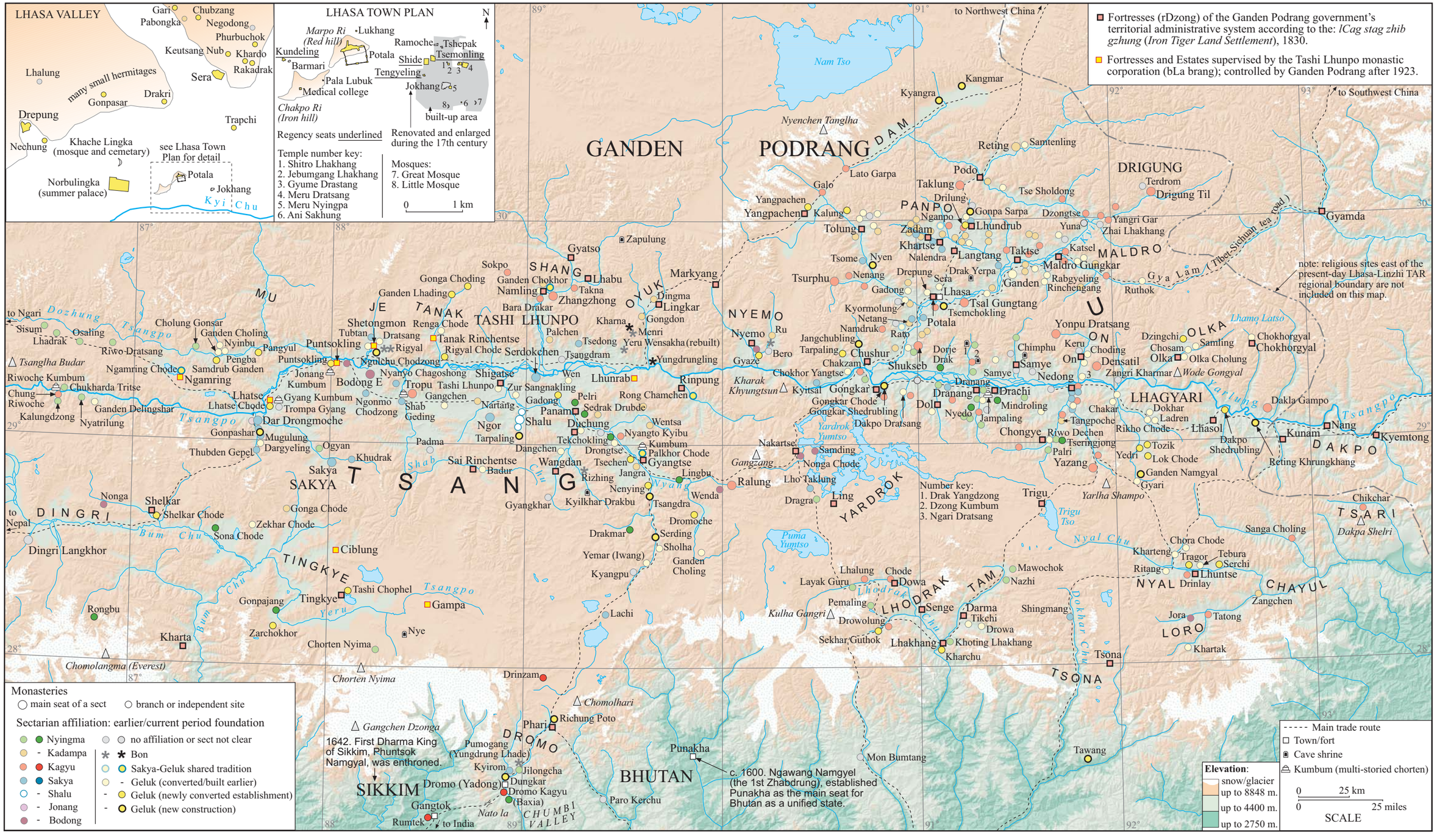
Sectarian affiliation:
Earlier / Current period foundation*
- Bon
- no sect or sect not clear
- Nyingma
- Sakya
- Kadampa
- Kagyu
- Jonang

- City
- Town/fort/trade center
- Sacred mountain
- Main trade route
- Approximate extent of Tibetan culture region:
  - Area with cultivation
  - Area lacking cultivation
- Sakya-Geluk shared tradition
- Geluk

* or converted from earlier sectarian establishment

0 100 km
0 100 miles
SCALE

Map 35. Central Tibet c. 1642-1951: Religious and Cultural Sites of the Ganden Podrang (Kingdom of the Dalai Lamas) Period



Map 36. Ngari c. 1630-1959: Incorporation into Tibet's Ganden Podrang Administrative System



Map 37. Amdo c. 1644-1911: Local Monastic Powers in Relation to China's Qing Dynasty



Map 38. Kham c. 1644-1911: The Khampa Polities in Relation to Central Tibet and China

The 39 Hor Tribes:

BIRU Hereditary leader with 5th rank (*Baihu*) in the Qing empire

DOBA Hereditary leader with 6th rank (*Baizhang*)

SCALE 0 100 km / 0 100 miles

Qing dyanasty administrative seats along the Tibet-China frontier

- Prefecture (*Fu*)
- Sub-Prefecture (*Ting*), Department (*Zhou*), County (*Xian*)
- Colony (*Dun*), founded 1753-1779 (not all shown)

(1732) date of new administrative division established by the Qing dynasty

Manchu garrison on Tibet-China route

Major Wars:

1718-1720. Qing forces drove Zunghar Mongols out of Central Tibet.

1747-1776. Qing conducted Jinchuan wars to increase control over Gyarong region. 1st Jinchuan war 1747-1749. 2nd Jinchuan war 1771-1776.

1863-1865. Tibetan forces defeated the Khampa ruler Gonpo Namgyal (dpon of Nyake) who had taken control of central Kham. Tibet administered his home region of Nyarong until 1932.

Lhasa-controlled dzong (forts) in the regions of U and Kongpo (only select sites shown in U).

PASHO Major Kingdom/Monastic Estate within Ganden Podrang's sphere of influence (not detailed in chart below).

CHUCHEN Main Polities of Eastern Kham and Gyarong (i.e. relatively autonomous polities not directly incorporated within larger administrative systems):

Tibetan orthography (Phonetic transcription). *Chinese name.*

The 18 Kingdoms of Gyarong:

1. lCags la rgyal po (Chakla). *Mingzheng xuanweisi.*
2. Brag steng rgyal po (Drateng). *Badi xuanweisi.*
3. Pa dbang rgyal po (Pawang). *Bawang xuanweisi.*
4. dGe shis tsa rgyal po (Geshitsa). *Geshenzan anfusi.*
5. mGo thang rgyal po (Gotang). *Yutong anfusi.*
6. mGo smad rgyal po (Gome). *Shenbian zhangguansi.*
7. mGo stod rgyal po (Goto). *Lengbian zhangguansi.*
8. Khro skyabs rgyal po (Trokya). *Chuosijia xuanfusi.*
9. Chu chen (Rab brtan) rgyal po (Chuchen). *Zujin/Da Jinchuan anfusi.*
10. rGyal kha rgyal po (Gyelkha). *Zagu anfusi.*
11. 'Og gzhi rgyal po (Wokzhi). *Wori/Ekeshi anfusi.*
12. bTsan lha rgyal po (Tsenlha). *Zanla/Xiao Jinchuan ".*
13. Lung dgu rgyal po (Lungu). *Wasi xuanwei shisi.*
14. Mu phyi rgyal po (Muchi). *Muping xuanweisi.*
15. So mo rgyal po (Somo). *Somo/Xiaomang xuanwei shisi.*
16. Cog tse rgyal po (Coktse). *Zhuokeji zhangguansi.*
17. rDzi 'gag rgyal po (Dzigak). *Songgang zhangguansi.*
18. bTsan pa rgyal po (Tanpa). *Dangba zhangguansi.*

The Hor States:

19. Tre hor dpon (Trehor). *Huo-er Zhuwo anfusi.*
20. Brag 'go dpon (Drango). *Huo-er Zhanggu anfusi.*
21. Khang gsar dpon (Khangsar). *Huo-er Kongsa ".*
22. Ma zur dpon (Mazur). *Huo-er Mashu anfusi.*
23. Be ri dpon (Beri). *Huo-er Baili zhangguansi.*
24. rDza khog dpon (Dzakhok). *Huo-er Za anfusi.*
25. sTong khog dpon (Tongkhok). *Huo-er Dongke zhangguansi.*

other Polities:

26. sDe dge rgyal po (Derge). *Dege xuanweisi.*
27. Nang chen rgyal po (Nangchen). *Nangqian qianhu.*
28. gLing tshang rgyal po (Ling). *Lincong anfusi.*
29. Mu li rgyal po (Muli). *Muli anfusi.*
30. 'Ba' thang sde pa (Batang). *Batang Xuanfusi.*
31. Li thang sde pa (Litang). *Litang Xuanfusi.*
32. rGyal thang sde pa (Gyeltang). *Jietang Dewa.*
33. mDzes lung (Dzelung). *Zhailong tu shoubei.*
34. Wa shul G.yu khog dpon (Yukhok). *Washu Yuke zhangguansi.*
35. Lha sgang dpon (Lhagang). *Lagun anfusi.*
36. Nyag stod dpon (Nyato). *Shang Zhandui Ru Zhangguansi.*
37. Nyag sked dpon (Nyake). *Zhong Zhandui Ruse Zhangguansi.*
38. Nyag smad dpon (Nyame). *Xia Zhandui anfusi.*
39. Nyag stod yul sna stong dpon (Nyato Yuna). *Shang Zhandui Yuna tu qianhu.*
40. Nyag stod sa stod stong dpon (Nyato Sato). *Shang Zhandui Sadun tu qianhu.*

Elevation: snow/glacier; up to 7276 m.; up to 4400 m.; up to 2750 m.; up to 1500 m.

Monasteries

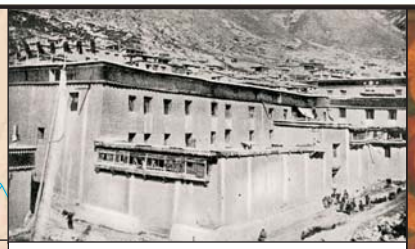
Earlier / Current period foundation: Bon, Kagyu, Sakya, Nyingma, Jonang, Geluk

City; Town/trade center; Sacred mountain; Main trade route

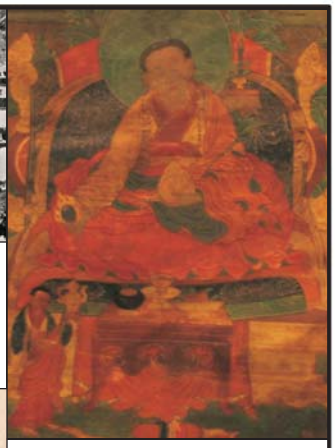
Boundaries (approximate):

- Chinese province/dependency
- c. 1727-1910 boundary between Tibet and Sichuan province
- c. 16th-17th cen. sphere of influence of the Satham-based Jang kingdom
- c. 1865-1932 Nyarong Protectorate of Tibet

Map 39. The Derge Kingdom: Territorial Administration System, c. 1630-1909

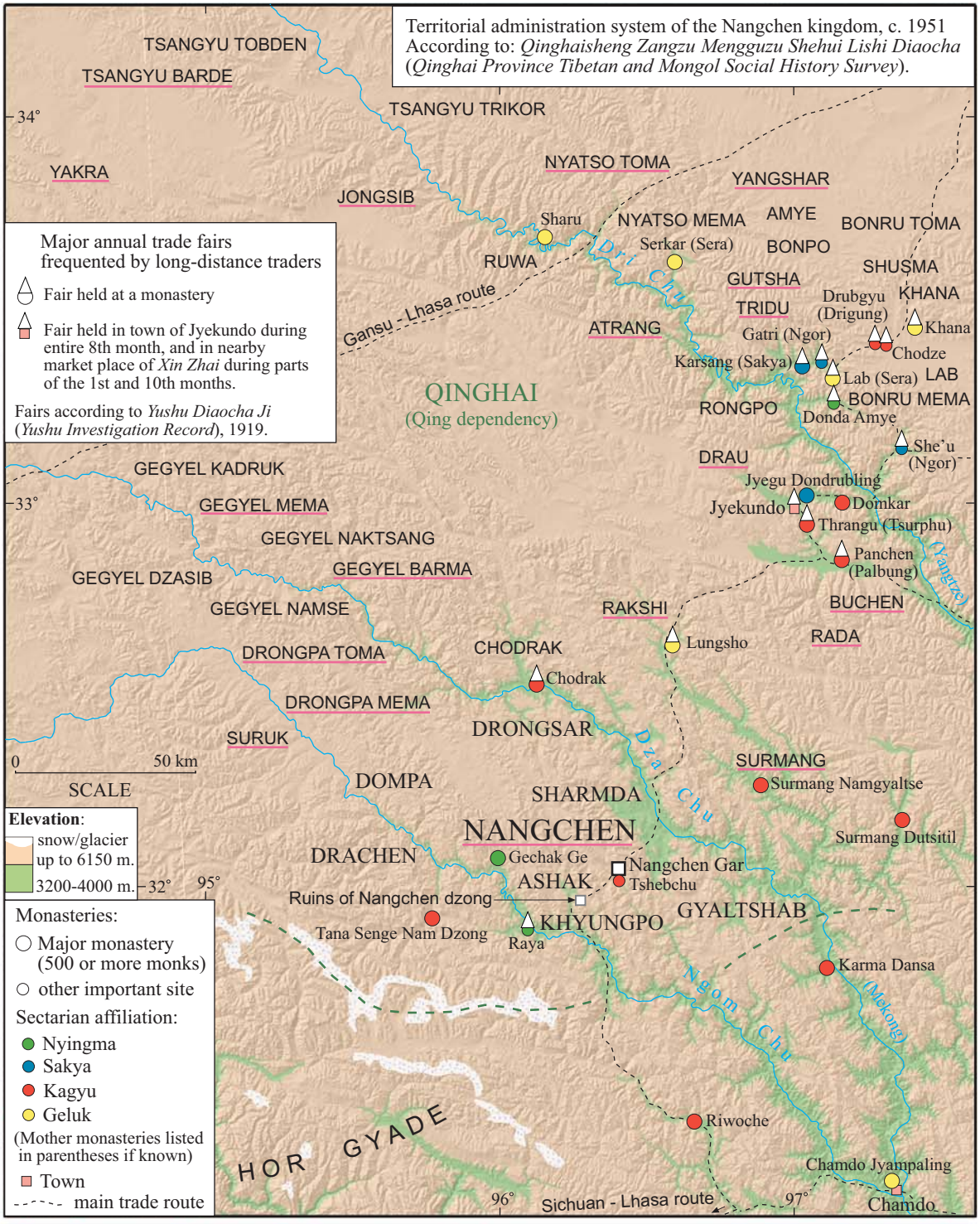


Monastic palace of the Derge kingdom: Samdrup Tongdrol Chenmo (consecrated in 1616), 1918. The kings of Derge became the throne holders of this important religious center starting with the 37th king Lachen Jampa Puntsok.



The 43rd king of Derge, Jampa Kunga Sangye Tsanpa Gyaltsan (b. 1786), author of the *Genealogy of the Kings of Derge* (1828). Detail from a 19th cen. thangka.

Map 40. The Nangchen Kingdom: Territorial Administration System, c. 1725-1951



□ Administrative seat of the Nangchen rGyal po (King, *Qianhu:* commander of one thousand households) in fort/palace of Nangchen Gar and adjacent monastery of Tshebchu (after c. 1830).

DOMPA Be hu (*Baihu*: Commander of one hundred households), directly subordinate to the Nangchen king.

SURMANG Be hu indirectly subordinate to the Nangchen king.

——— name underlined in red indicates one of the '25 Tribes of Yushu' according to Qing period sources (6 of the 25 tribes are not shown on this map because they were not included in the 1951 survey).

note: Be cang (*Baizhang*) local leaders subordinate to the Be hu are not shown.

Map 41. Important Tibeto-Mongol Buddhist Monasteries Founded during the Qing Period, 1644 - 1911



143. Luu Gungiin khuree. 1846.
144. Akhai Beiliin khuree. 1846.
145. Ugtaal Sangiin Dalai khiid. 1853.
146. Tegshiin khuree, Khorol Tsorjiin khuree (off map to west). 1854.
147. Jalkhanz Khutagtiin khuree. 1872.
148. Narangiin khuree. 1873.
149. Dejeelin khuree (off map to west). 1875.
150. Khoshuu khuree, Tusheet Vangiin khuree. c. 1750
151. Erdene Khambiin khuree. c. 1850.
152. Khanuin khuree, Saruul Gungiin khuree. na.

Buryat sites:

Mongol name (Russian name)

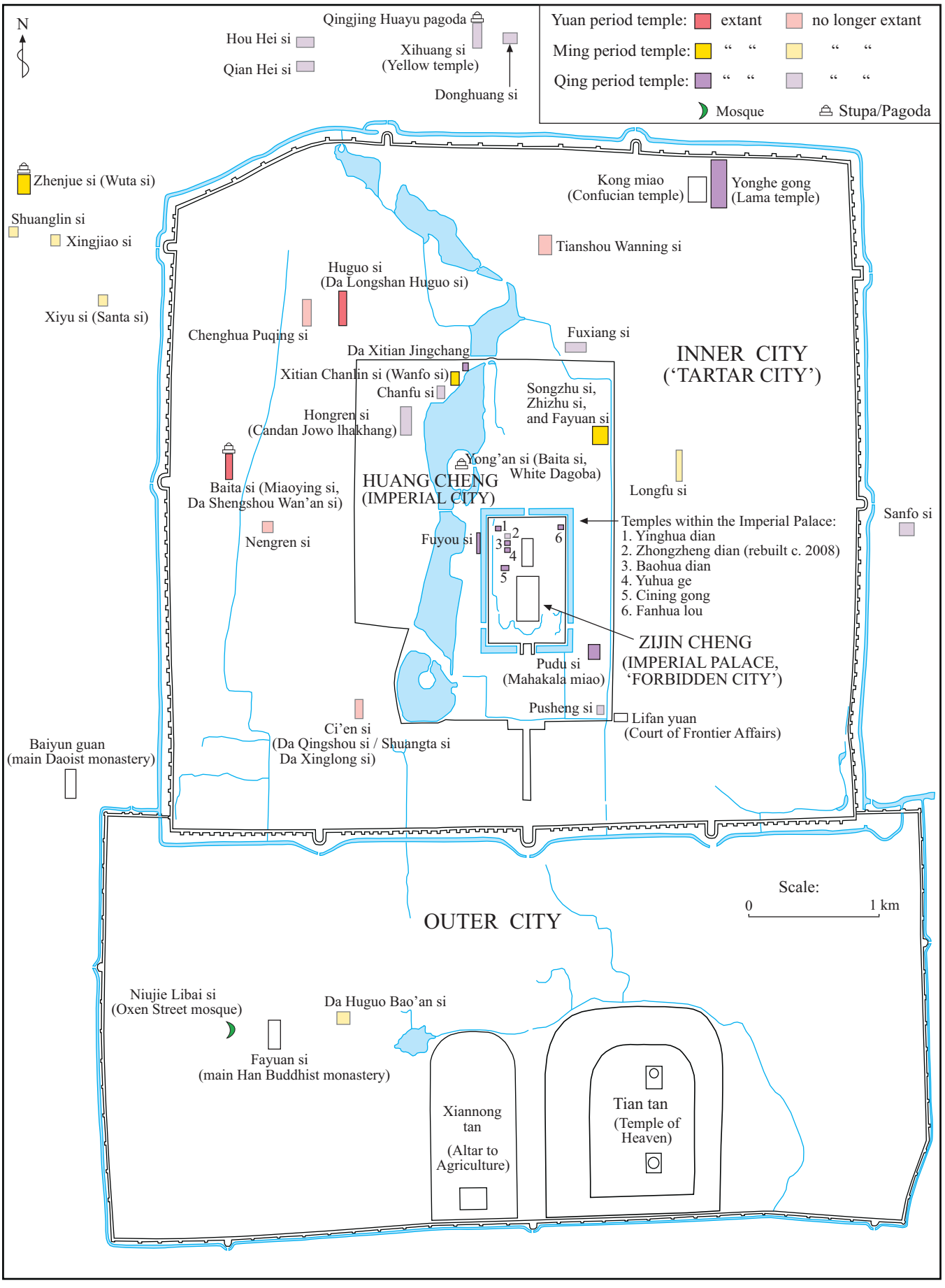
153. Baldan Braibun (Tsongolsky datsan).
154. Kambain Khuren (Tamchinsky, Gusinoozerski datsan; residence of the chief Buryat monk).
155. Gandan Shidubling (Aninsky datsan).
156. Dashi Lhundubling (Aginsky datsan).
157. (Egitsky, Egituevskoi datsan).
158. Dashi Choinpolling (Tsugolsky datsan).
159. Gandan Darzhaling (Atsagatsky, Chelotski, Kurbinski datsan).

In city of Urga (Ikh khuree, Daa khuree): monastic camp founded in 1639, settled at present location in 1855):

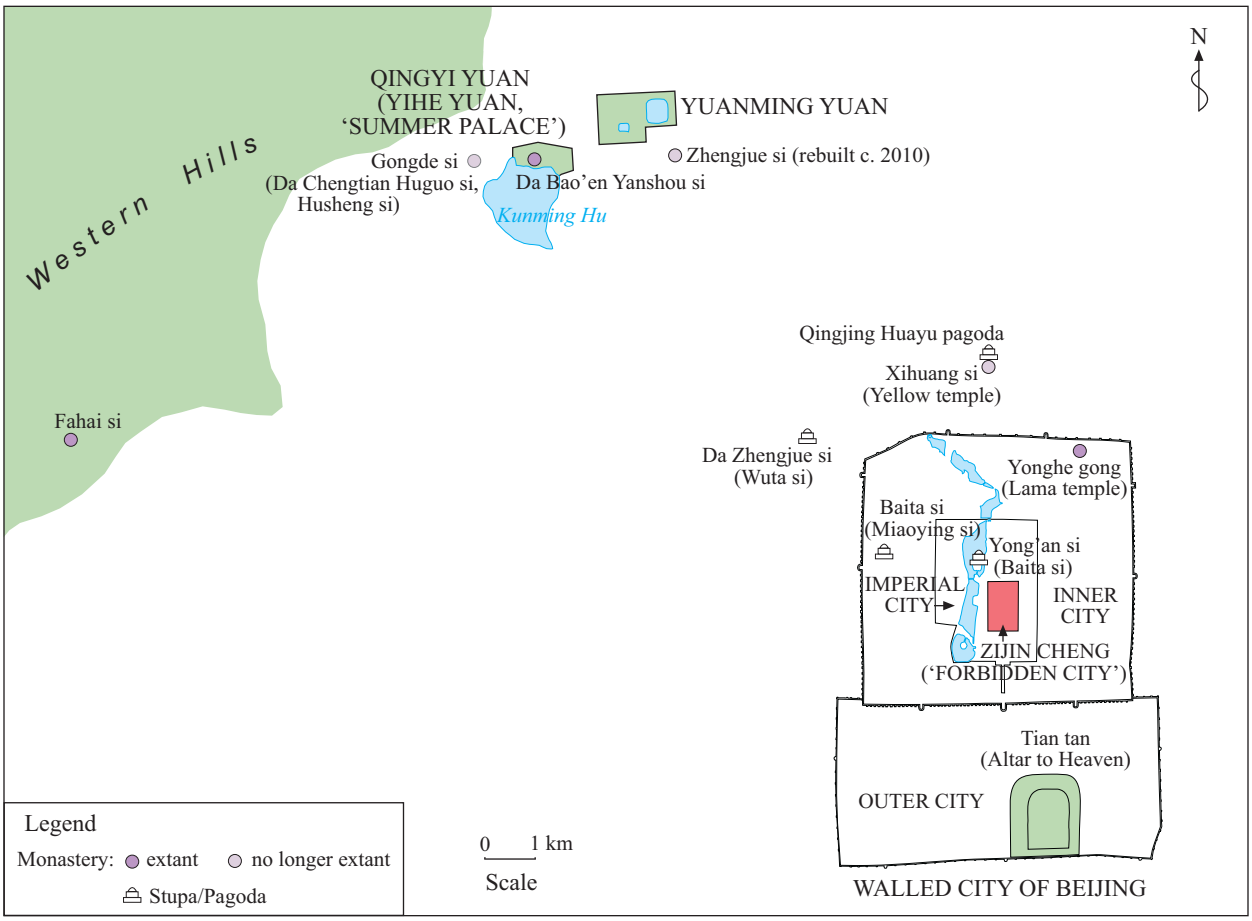
A. Eastern monastery or Zuun khuree (ri bo dge rgyas dga' ldan bshad sgrub gling) with the main assembly hall in its center. Partially preserved. c. 1654.
B. Western monastery or Baruun khuree (Gandan khiid: dga' ldan theg chen gling). Preserved. 1839.

Sources:
1. Outer Mongolia: Zsuzsa Majer and Krisztina Teleki: personal communication. GPS readings taken by them or by the documentation of Mongolian monasteries project of the Arts Council of Mongolia (2007).
2. Inner Mongolia: Charleux, Isabelle. 2006. *Temples et Monastères de Mongolie-intérieure* (*Temples and Monasteries of Inner Mongolia*).
3. Buryatia: Belka, Lubos. 2000. *Burjatsky Buddhismus: Tradice A Soucasnost* (*Buryat Buddhism: Tradition and Presence*).

Map 42. Important Tibetan Buddhist Monasteries of Beijing during the Qing Period, 1644-1911



Map 43. Important Tibetan Buddhist Monasteries of the Greater Beijing Area during the Qing Period, 1644-1911



Map 44. Tibet in the People's Republic of China, c. 2000: The Territorial Administration System



Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec