

UC Merced

UC Merced Previously Published Works

Title

A Historical Atlas of Tibet

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/87d8v7qj>

Author

Ryavec, Karl

Publication Date

2015

Copyright Information

This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives License, available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

Peer reviewed



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

Table of Contents

Introduction

Map 1: Tibet and The Tibetan Culture Region

Map 2: Tibet and Surrounding Civilizations

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

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

Map 5: The Tibetic Languages

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

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

Part 1: The Prehistorical and Ancient Periods, c. 20,000 – 600 B.C.E.

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

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

- Forts and royal residences listed in Bonpo literary sources.
- Ancient principalities (rGyal phran) according to c. 9th cen. Dunhuang documents.

Part 2: The Imperial Period, c. 600- 900

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

- Territories of the Administrative Chiefs (mKhos dpon).
- Garrisons (Khrom chen po).
- The Thousand-Household Districts (sTong sde) of Upper Zhangzhung, Lower Zhangzhung, and Sumpa Horn.
- The Horn (Ru), Border Subduing (mTha' 'dul), and Frontier (Yang 'dul) Temples.

Central Tibet:

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

- The 18 Shares of Power (dBang ris bco bgyad).
- The 4 Horns of Tibet (Bod ru bzhi).
- The Thousand-Household Districts (sTong sde) and Administrative Districts (Yul dpon tshan / yul sde) of Central Horn, Right Horn, Left Horn, and Branch Horn.

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

- Lhasa Town Plan
- The 37 Holy/Assembly Places of the Bonpo

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).
- Chronology of the Tibetan Emperors (bTsan po).

Ngari: (no detail map for this period)

Amdo: (no detail map for this period)

Kham: (no detail map for this period)

Part 3: The Period of Disunion, c. 900 - 1642

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.

Central Tibet:

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

-Lhasa Valley Plan

-Lhasa Town Plan

-The Regional Principalities (rJe dpon tshan)

Ngari:

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 Zanpo

-Chronology of the Kings of Guge (Part 1).

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

Amdo:

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

Kham: (no detail map for this period)

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

-Mongol Administrative System for Tibet

Central Tibet:

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: The Ten-Thousand Household Districts (Khri skor / *Wanhu*).

-

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

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

Kham: (no detail map for this period)

China and Mongolia:

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

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

-Chinese Ming Dynasty Titles Bestowed on Important Tibetan Religious Hierarchs..

-Birthplaces of the 1st thru 5th Dalai Lamas.

-Birthplaces of the 1st thru 4th Panchen Lamas.

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

-Lhasa Valley Plan

-Lhasa Town Plan

-Fortresses (rDzong) established c. 1350-1360 by the Pakmodrupa

-Principal Fiefs and Estates of the Pakmodrupa, c. 1300s.

Ngari:

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

-Tsaparang Fort Plan

-Toling Monastery Plan

-Chronology of the Kings of Guge (Part 2).

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

Kham: (no detail map for this period)

Part 4: The Ganden Podrang (Kingdom of The Dalai Lamas) Period

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

-Territorial Administration System of the Ganden Podrang Government, c. 1912-1951: Fortresses (rDzong) and Estates (gZhis ka) staffed by Lay and/or Ecclesiastic Governors.

-Boundaries of the Simla Convention signed by Great Britain and Tibet in 1914.

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

- Fortresses (rDzong) and Estates (gZhis ka) staffed by Lay and/or Ecclesiastic Governors.

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

-Main Annual Tibetan Trade Fairs
-Birthplaces of the 6th thru 14th Dalai Lamas.
-Birthplaces of the 5th thru 11th Panchen Lamas.

Central Tibet:

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

-Lhasa Valley Plan
-Lhasa Town Plan
-Fortresses (rDzong) of the Ganden Podrang Government's Territorial Administrative System c. 1830.
-Fortresses and Estates supervised by the Tashi Lhunpo Monastic Corporation (bLa brang) until 1923.

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

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

Kham:

Map 38. Kham c. 1642-1911: The Khampa Polities in Relation to Central Tibet and China.

-Main Polities of Eastern Kham and Gyarong
-The 39 Hor Tribes

Map 39. The Derge Kingdom: Territorial Administration System, c. 1630-1950

-Forts/Palaces of the Derge Kingdom

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

-The One-Hundred Household Units (Be hu / *Baihu*)
-The 25 Tribes of Yushu
-Major Annual Trade Fairs Frequented by Long-Distance Traders

China and Mongolia:

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

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.

Conclusion

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

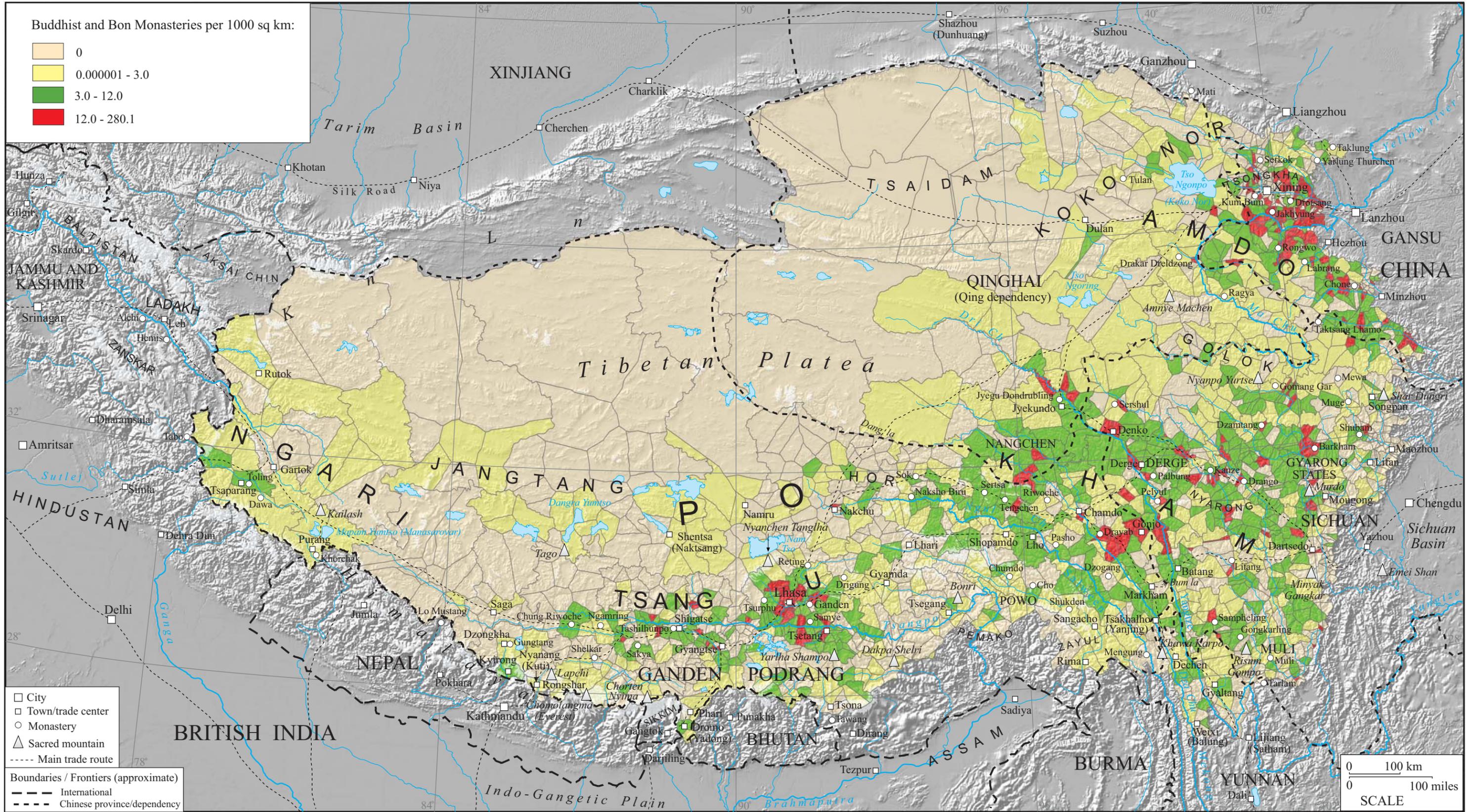
Map 1. Tibet and the Tibetan Culture Region



Map 2: Tibet and Surrounding Civilizations



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



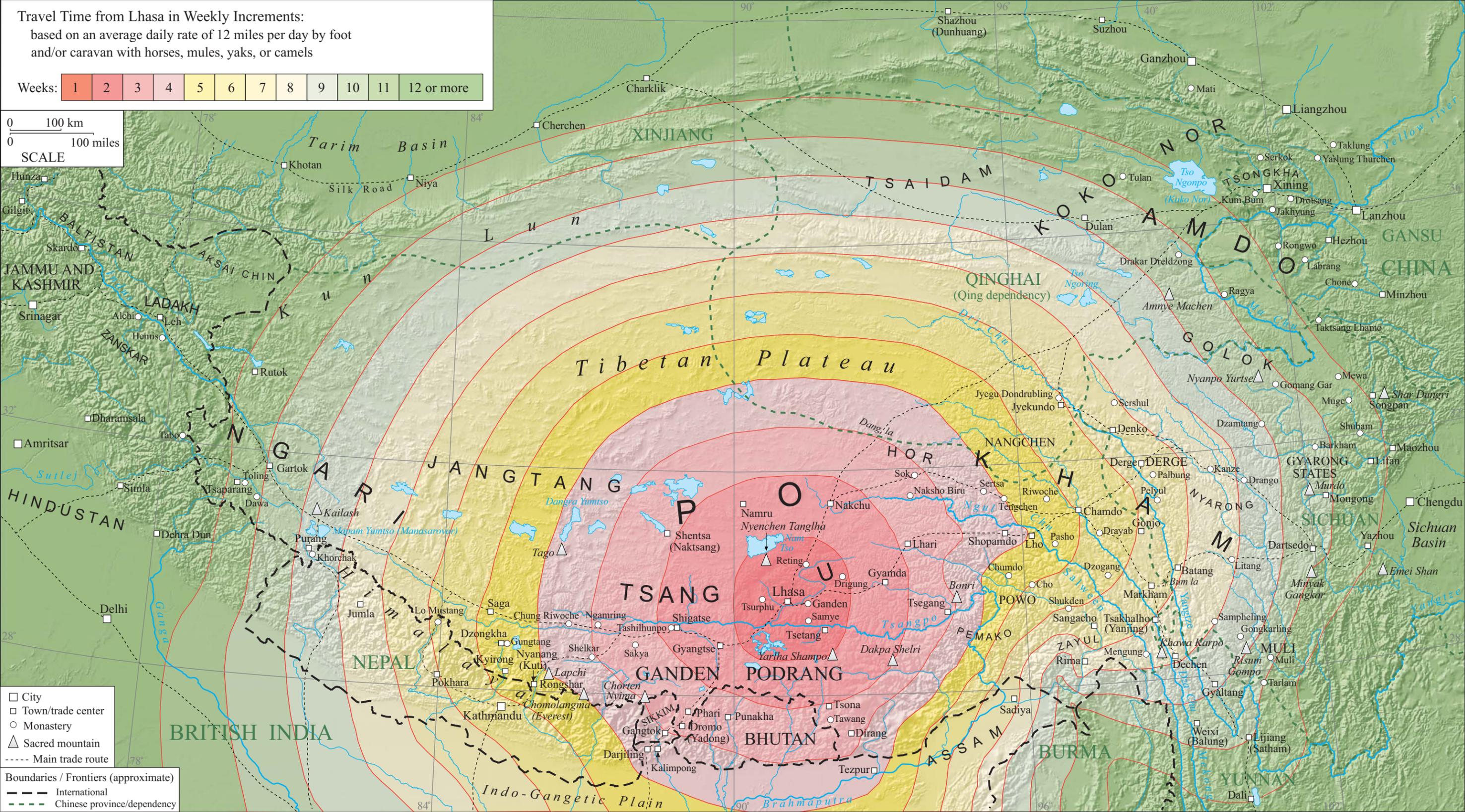
Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec

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

0 100 km
 0 100 miles
 SCALE

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



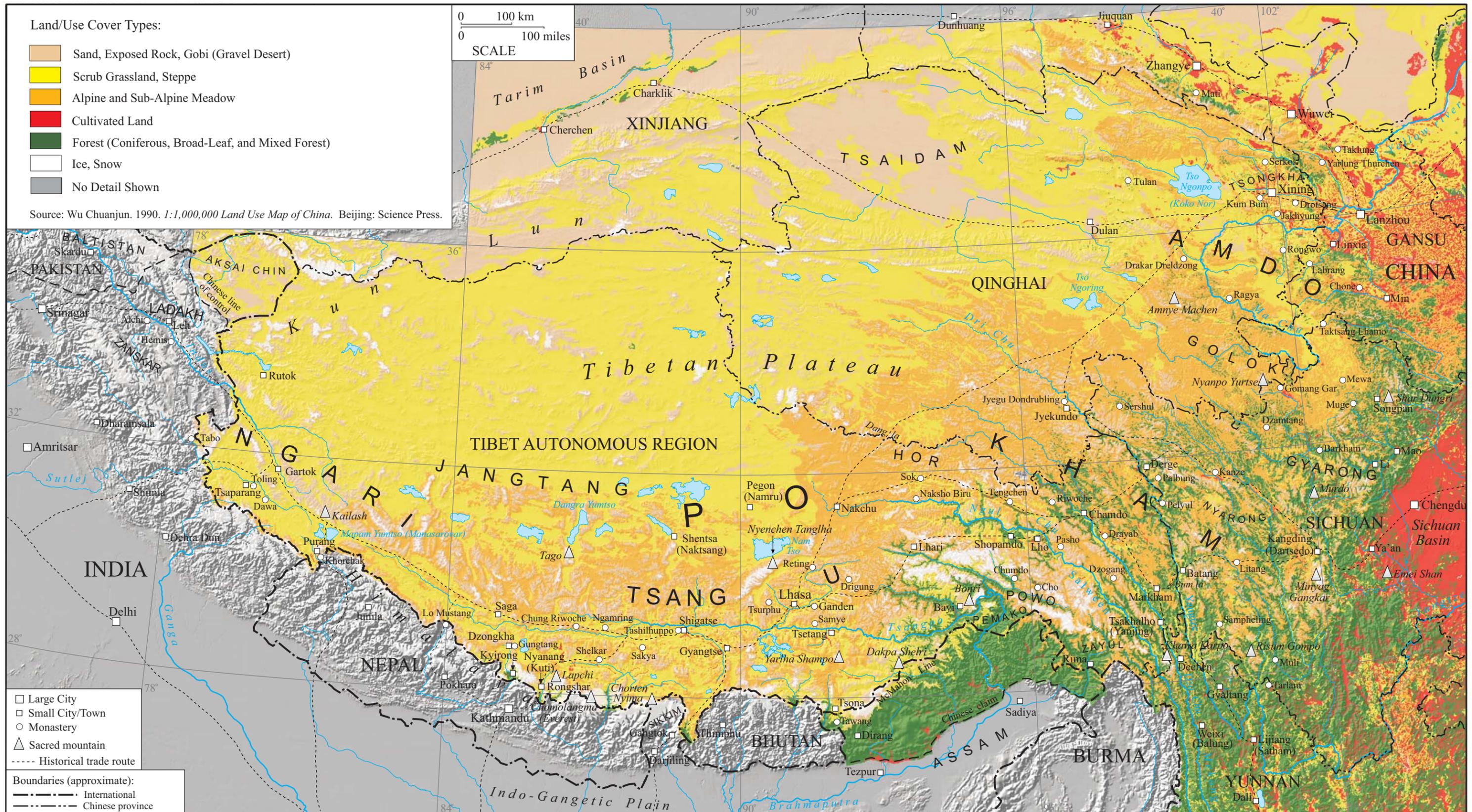
- City
- Town/trade center
- Monastery
- △ Sacred mountain
- Main trade route

- Boundaries / Frontiers (approximate)
- International
 - Chinese province/dependency

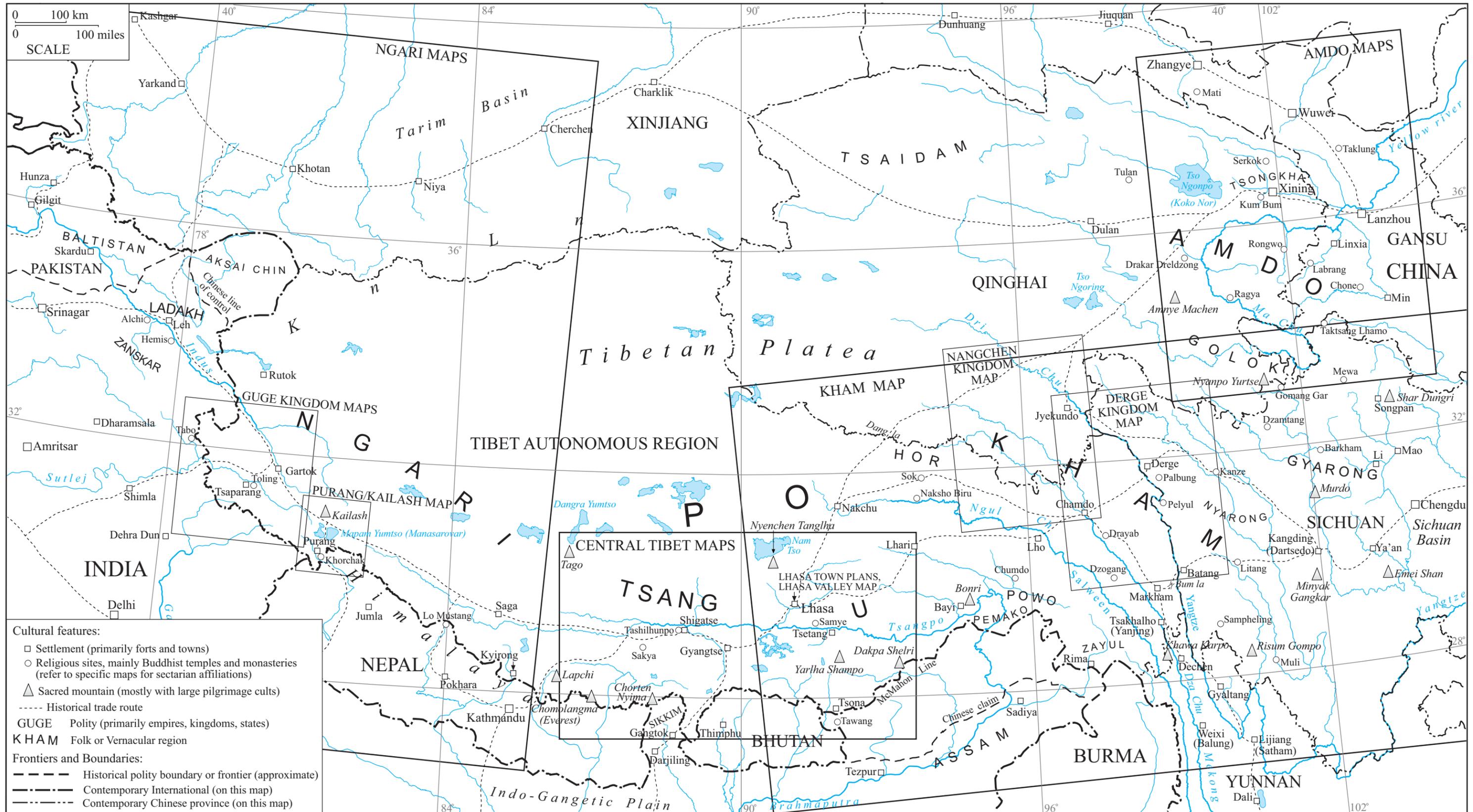
Map 5. The Tibetic Languages



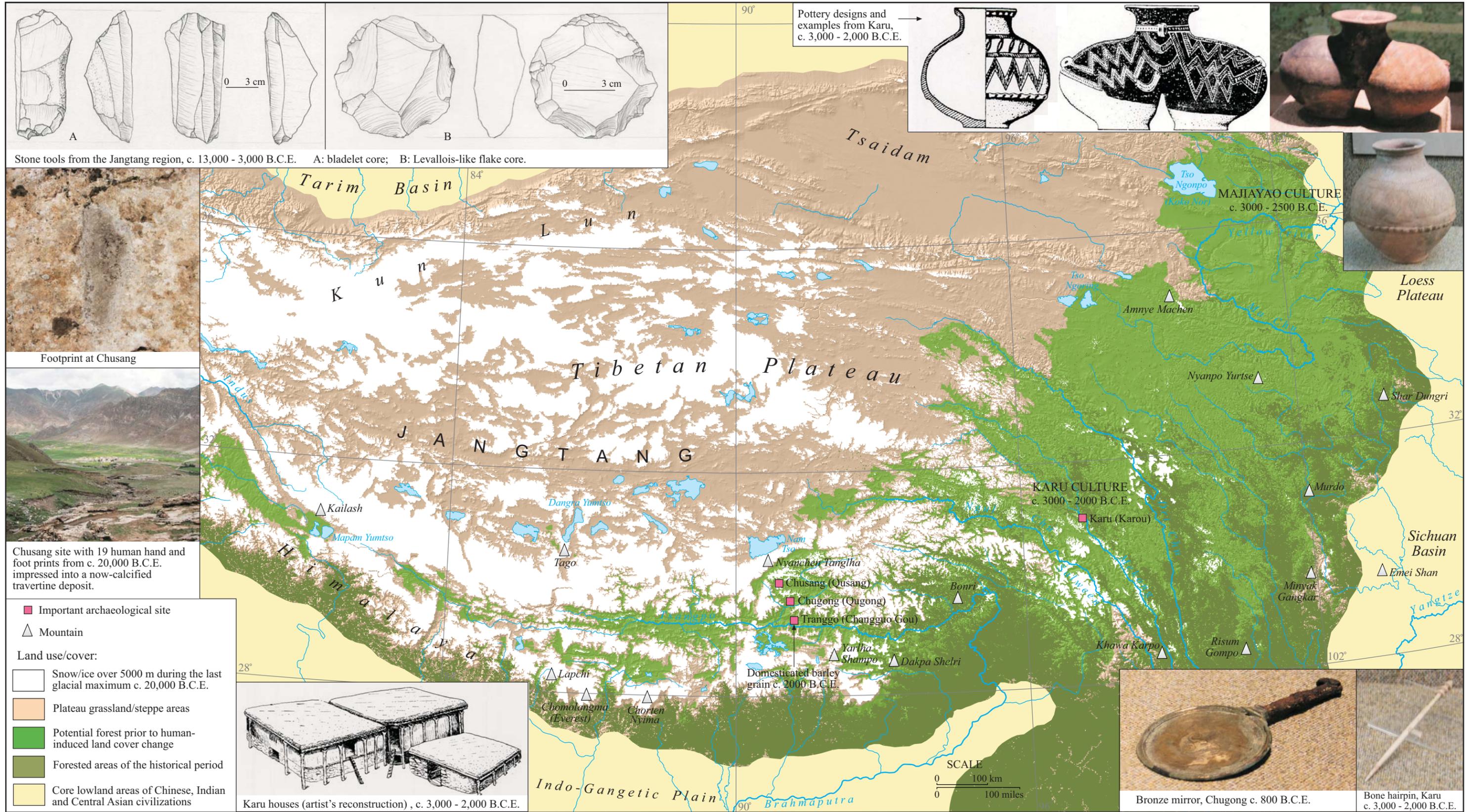
Map 6. Main Land Cover Patterns of the Tibetan Plateau, c. 2000



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

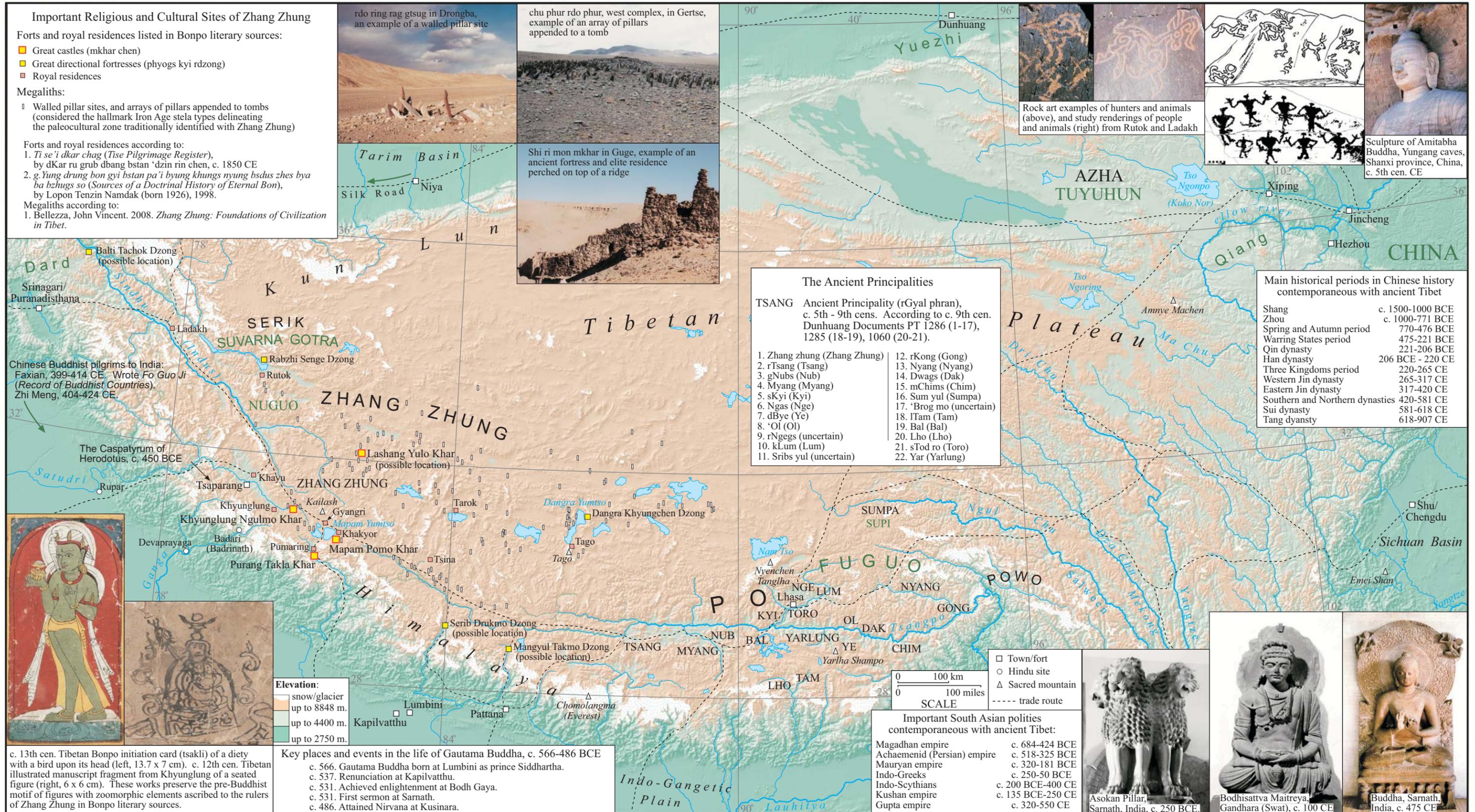


Map 8. Paleolithic and Neolithic Cultures on the Tibetan Plateau, c. 30,000 - 2000 B.C.E.



Map Maker: Karl E. Ryavec

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



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



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 bryad). 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):

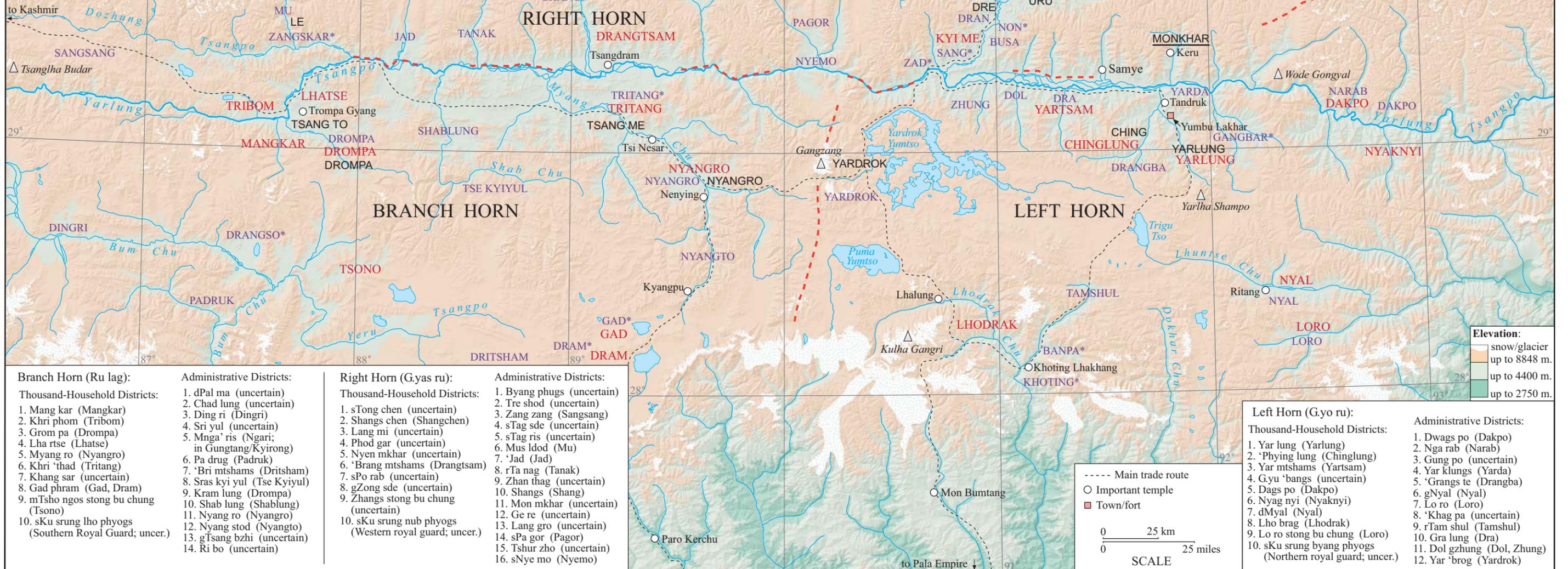
COMPA Thousand-Household Districts (sTong sde):

1. Phyug mtshams (Chuksam)
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. 'Breg (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 rmams (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 lod (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):

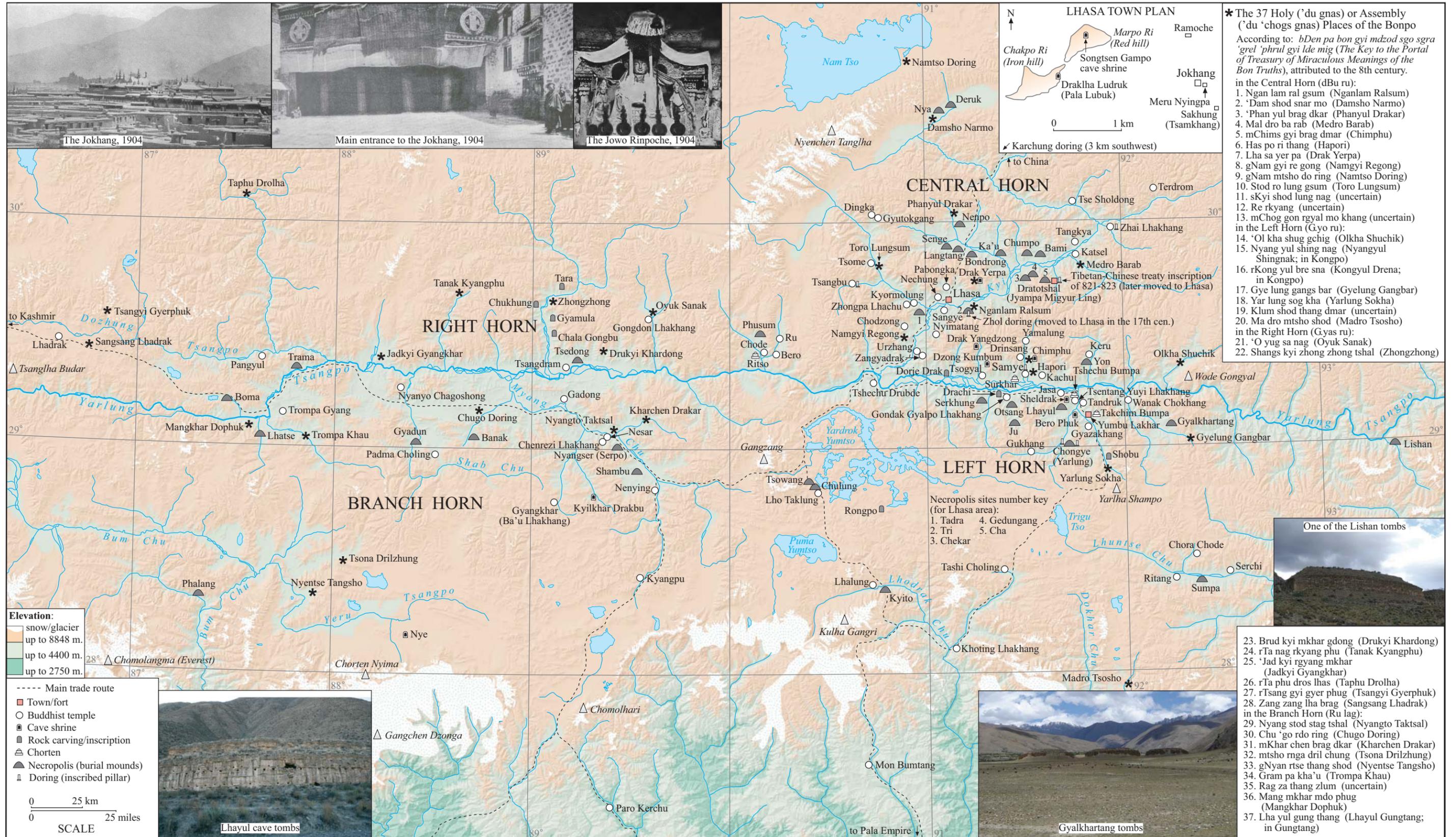
Thousand-Household Districts:

1. Yar lung (Yarlung)
2. 'Phyng 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)

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



- * 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 (Gyo 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 Tsocho) in the Right Horn (Gyas ru):
 21. 'O yug sa nag (Oyuk Sanak)
 22. Shangs kyi zhong zhong tshal (Zhongzhong)



23. Brud kyi mkhar gdong (Druknyi 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 Gyerphug)
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 nga dril chung (Tsona Drilzhung)
33. gNyam rse thang shod (Nyentse Tangsho)
34. Gram pa kha'u (Trompa Khau)
35. Rag za thang zlum (uncertain)
36. Mang mkhar mdo phug (Mangkharchen Doring)
37. Lha yul gung thang (Lhayul Gungtang; in Gungtang)



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*

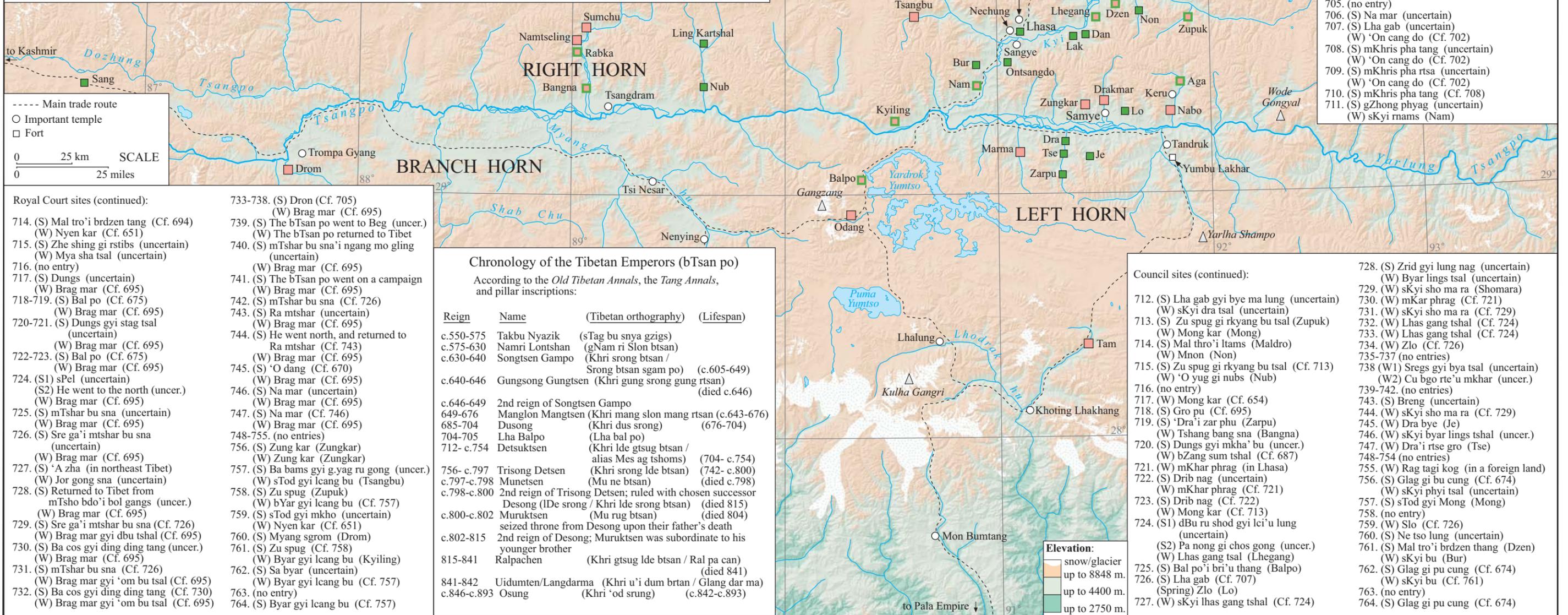
Legend:
■ Royal Court
■ Council
■ combined site
 Abbreviations:
 S Summer
 W Winter
 note: most site locations approximate

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) ITam gyi ra ngon (uncertain)
 (W) Nya mangs tshal (uncertain)
 672. (S) Shangs gyi sum chu bo (Sumchu)
 (W) Nam tse gling (Namseling)
 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) ITam (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)



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 mkha' (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	Detsuksen	(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	Muruksen	(Mu rug btsan)	(died 804)
c.802-815 2nd reign of Desong; Muruksen 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:
 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) sKy'i bra ma tang (Cf. 686)
 692. (S) Shong sna (Cf. 686)
 (W) sKy'i gling rings tsal (Kyiling)
 693. (S) sKy'i 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) gZhang phyag (uncertain)
 (W) sKy'i rnam (Nam)

712. (S) Lha gab gyi bye ma lung (uncertain)
 (W) sKy'i dra tsal (uncertain)
 713. (S) Zu spug gi rkyang bu tsal (Zupuk)
 (W) Mong kar (Mong)
 714. (S) Mal thro'i Itams (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) sKy'i lhas gang tshal (Cf. 724)

728. (S) Zrid gyi lung nag (uncertain)
 (W) Byar lings tsal (uncertain)
 729. (W) sKy'i sho ma ra (Shomara)
 730. (W) mKar phrag (Cf. 721)
 731. (W) sKy'i 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. (S) Gro pu (Cf. 695)
 745. (W) sKy'i sho ma ra (Cf. 729)
 746. (W) sKy'i 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) sKy'i 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) sKy'i bu (Bur)
 762. (S) Glag gi pu cung (Cf. 674)
 (W) sKy'i bu (Cf. 761)
 763. (no entry)
 764. (S) Glag gi pu cung (Cf. 674)

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

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



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



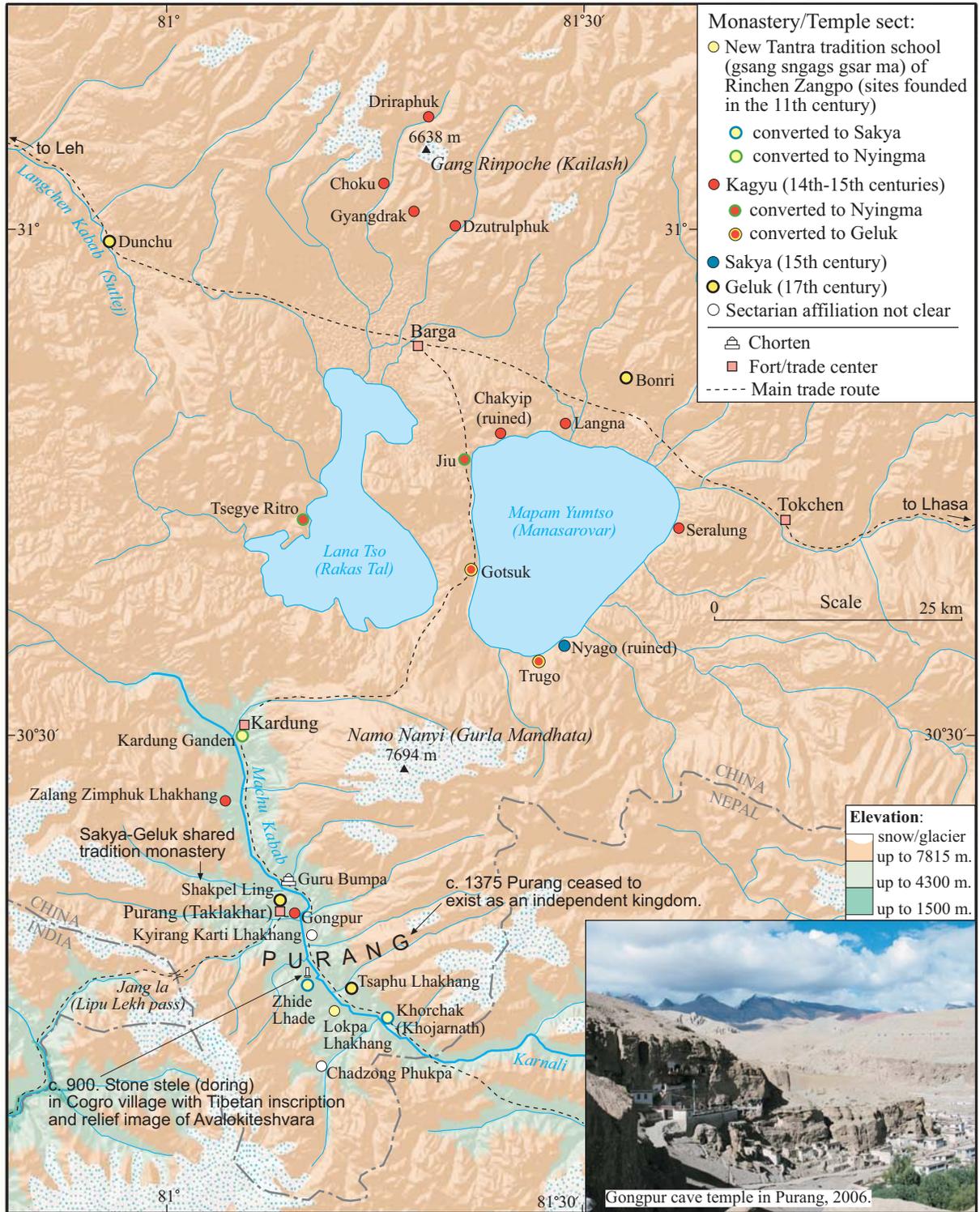
Chronology of the Kings of Guge (Part 1). According to: *mNga' ris rgyal rabs (Royal Lineages of Ngari)*, c. 1450.

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. Tsebartan. 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 Namgyaldestan. 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



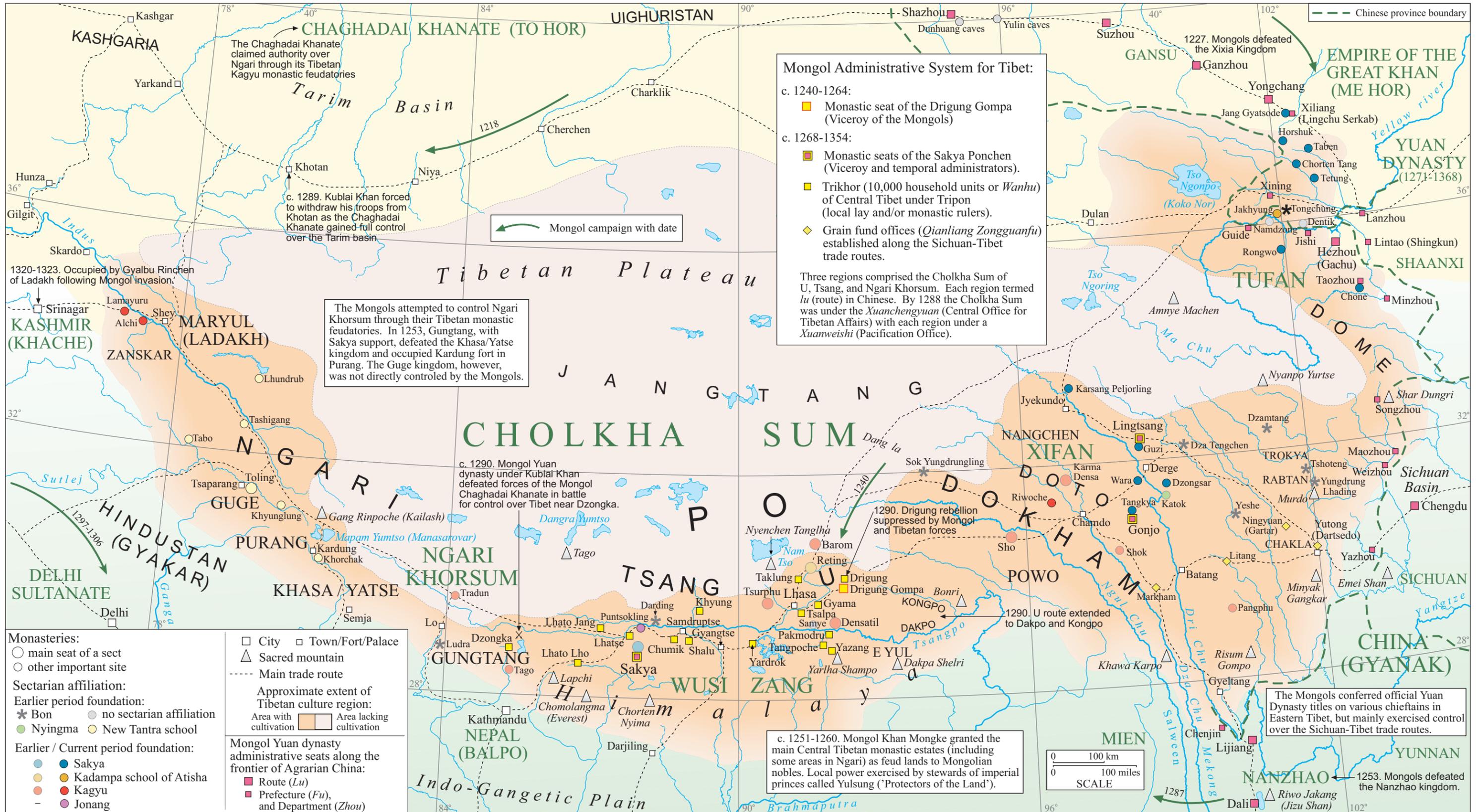
Map 19. Ngari c. 1100-1250: Guge Divided and the Rise of Yatse



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



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



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

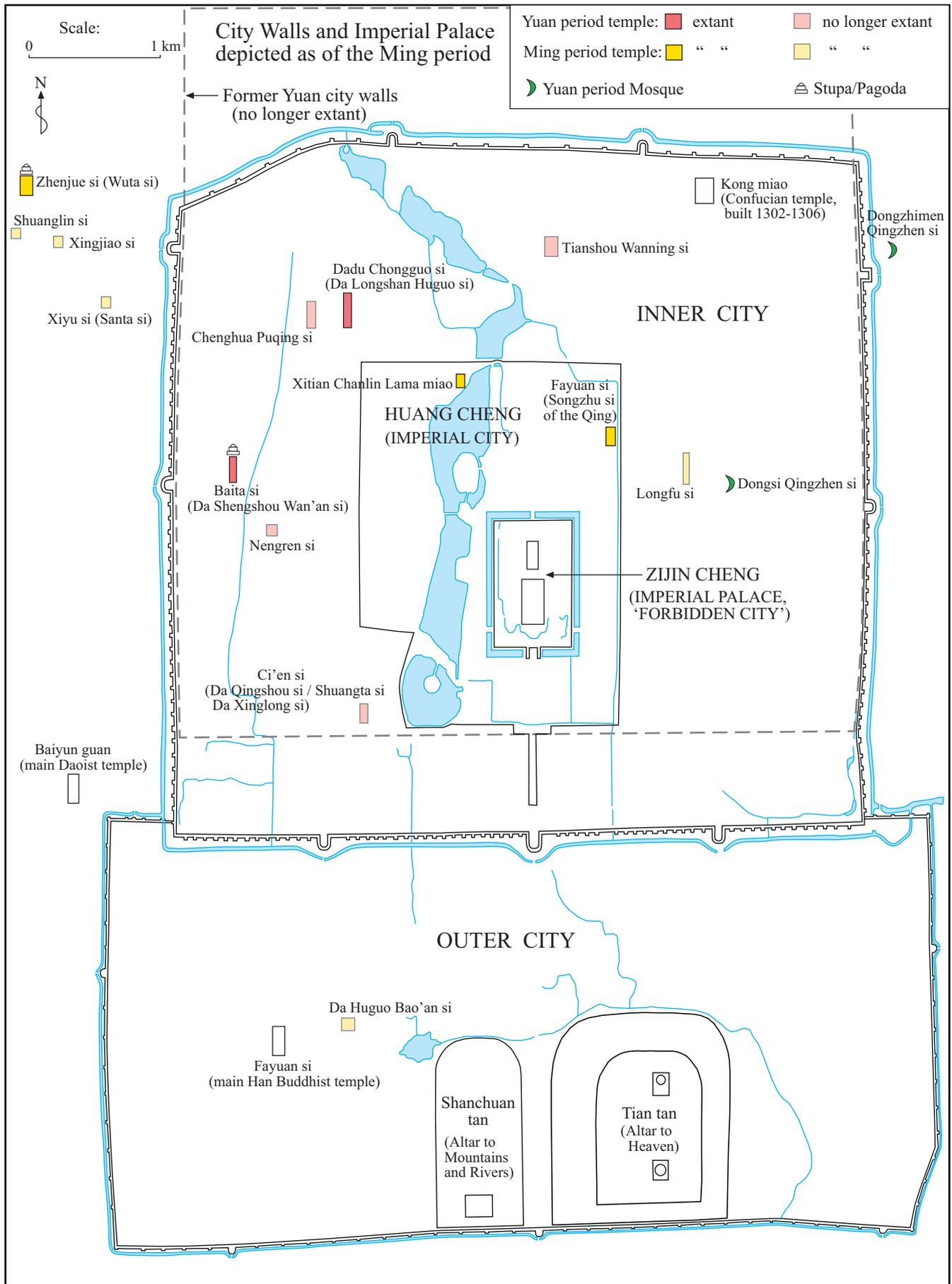
15. Olun sum
 16. Shireetu Lamin khuree (*Kulun si, Xingyuan si*)
 17. Chagaan suvraga
 18. (*Baicheng*)
 19. Vangin Goolin juu (*Wang'ai zhao, Guanghui si*)
 20. Jungar juu (*Zhungeer zhao, Baozang si, Baotang si*)
 21. Lamin agui (*Lamadong si, Dong Guanghua si*)
 22. Bayan Khoshuuni khiid (*Bayin 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.

Heritage status:

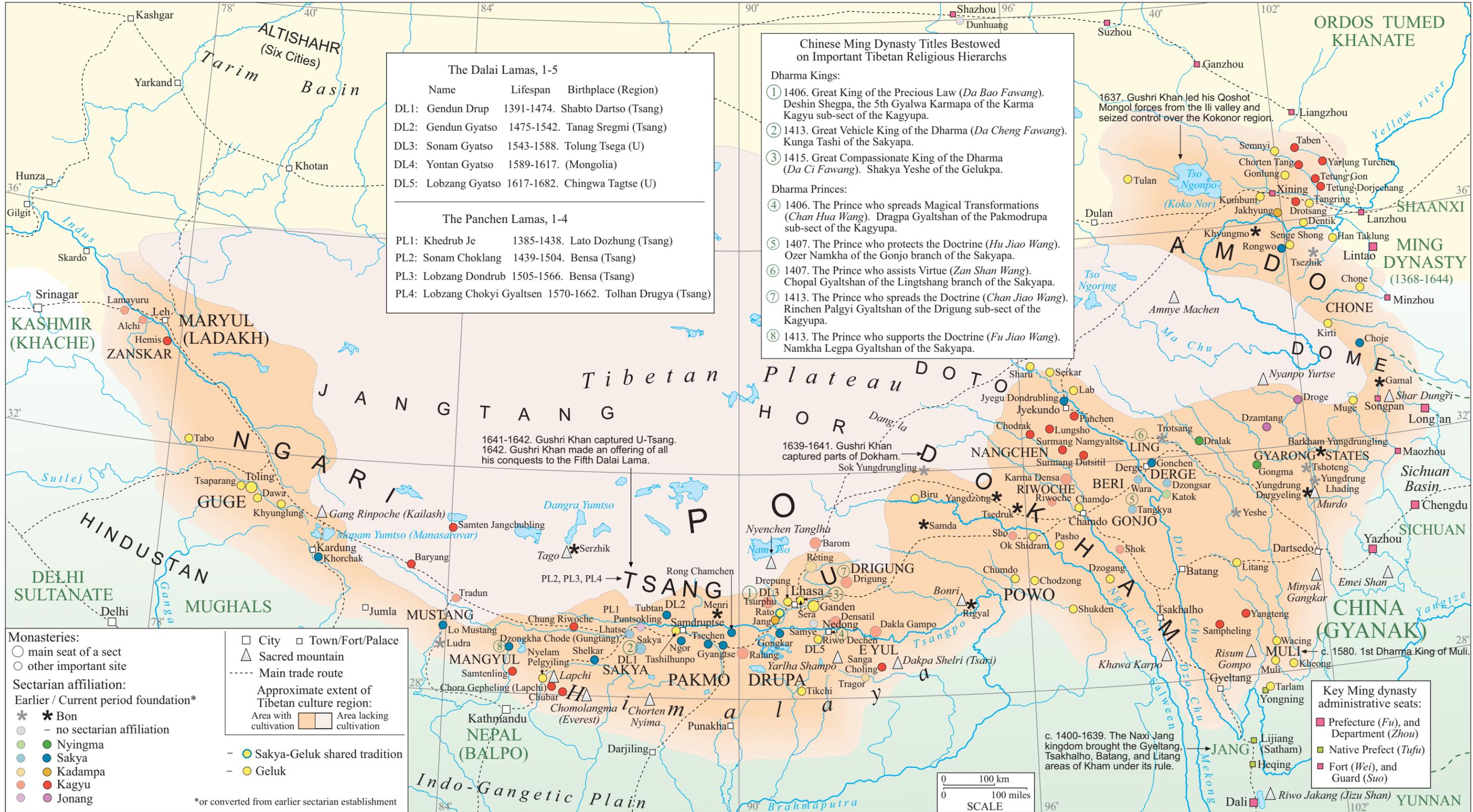
- Yuan period:
- partial remains
 - no remains
- Ming period:
- well preserved
 - partial remains
 - no remains

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

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



- Fortresses (rdzong) established c. 1350-1360 by the Pakmodrupa, staffed by hereditary and appointed governors (year built if known):
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. sNe'u gdong (Nedong; main seat) | 8. Yar rgyab gong dkar (Gongkar, 1350) |
| 2. 'Phying ba stag rtse (Chongye, 1359) | 9. Chu shur (Chushur) |
| 3. 'Ol kha stag rtse (Olka, 1358) | 10. Yar 'brog dpal di (Paldi) |
| 4. Byi ru stag rtse (Taktse) | 11. Rin spungs (Rinpung, 1352) |
| 5. Brag dkar gsang snags bde chen (Drakar, Dechen, 1357) | 12. rGyal mkhar stag rtse (Gyangtse) |
| 6. Lhun grub (Lhundrub) | 13. sPa nam lhun grub (Panam) |
| 7. sNe'u (Neu, 1356) | 14. bSam grub rtse (Samdrubtse, 1354) |
| | 15. ICags rtse gri gu (Trigu, 1359) |
- Dzong 1-13 according to: *Bstan pa'i sbyin bdag byung tshul ming gi grangs (Names of the Kings and Ministers, Patrons of the Teachings, Who Came Forth in China and Tibet)*, by Klong rdol (bla ma) ngag dbang blo bzang, c. 1750.
 Dzong 14-15 selected from: *Deb ther dmar po gsar ma (New Red Annals)*, 1538.

- Monasteries
- main seat of a sect or school
 - branch or independent site
- Sectarian affiliation:
- Earlier / Current period foundation:
- | | |
|-------------|---|
| ● Nyingma | ● Bodong |
| ● - Kadampa | ● - no affiliation or sect not clear |
| ● Kagyu | ● * |
| ● Sakya | ● * * Bon |
| ● - Shalu | ● - Sakya-Geluk shared tradition |
| ● Jonang | ● - Geluk (converted from earlier sect) |
| | ● - Geluk (new construction) |

- Main trade route
 - Town/fort
 - Cave shrine
 - ⊞ Kumbum (multi-storied chorten)
 - ⊞ earlier period Kumbum
- 0 25 km
0 25 miles
- SCALE

- Number key:
1. Drak Yangdzong
 2. Dzong Kumbum
 3. Tashi Dokha
 4. Ngari Dratsang
 5. Trabuling
 6. Nedong Tse Chokpa
 7. Riwo Choling

- LHO** Principal Fiefs and Estates of the Pakmodrupa, c. 1300s
- in addition to dzong administered areas:
1. Lho (Lho)
 2. Byang (Jang)
 3. sNa dkar rtse (Nakartse)
 4. gYa bzang (Yazang)
 5. Tshal pa (Tsal)
 6. rGya ma (Gyama)
 7. 'Bri khung pa (Drigung)
 8. sTag lung (Taklung)
- According to: *Deb ther dmar po gsar ma (New Red Annals)*, 1538.

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

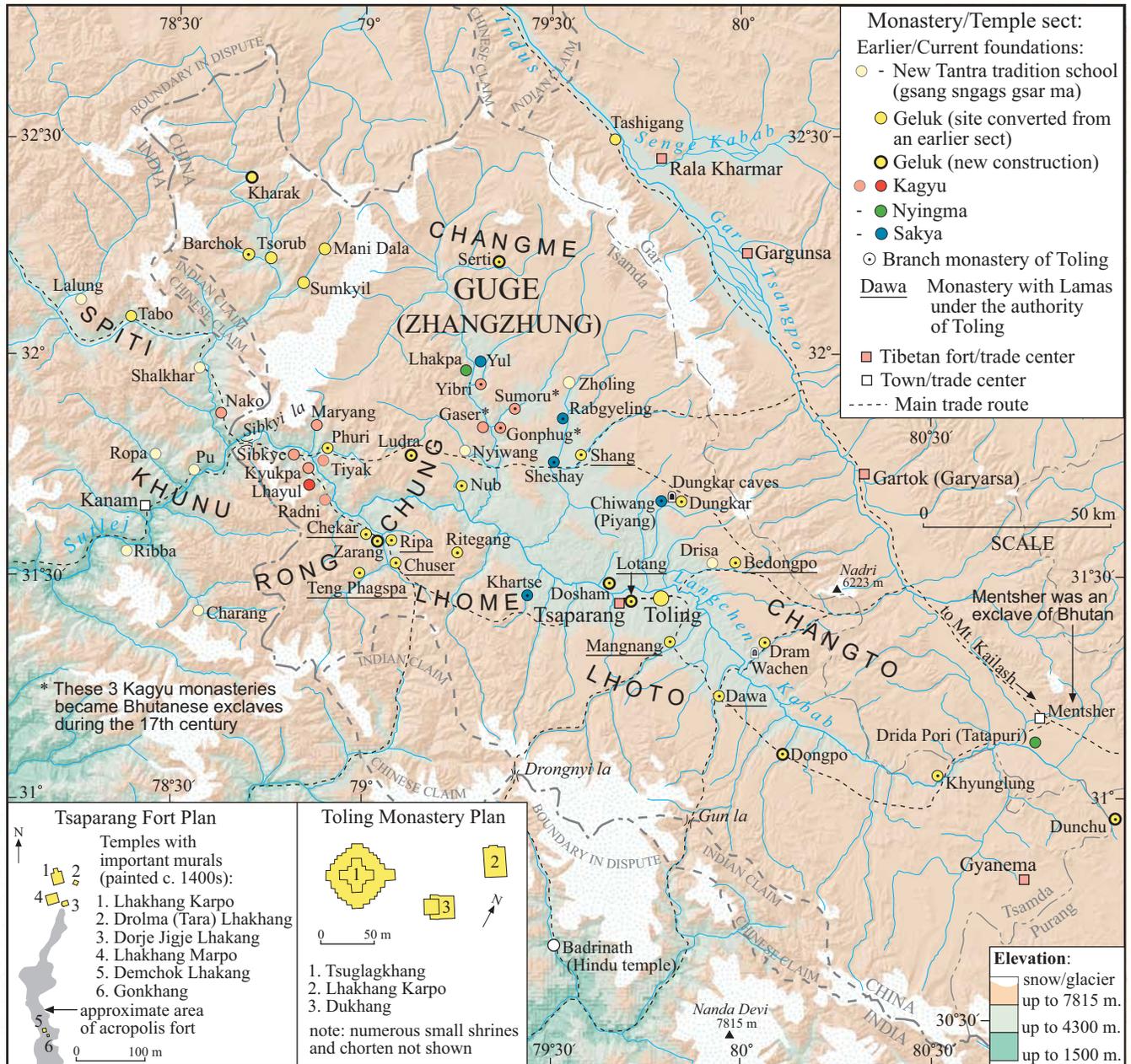
c. 1600. Ngawang Namgyel (the 1st Zhabdrung), established Punakha as the main seat for Bhutan as a unified state

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

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. Phunshokde.	*1409-1480. Crowned in 1424.	
15. Sangyade.	1430.	
16. Lobzang Rabtan.	*1458.	
17. Phakpalha.	1475. Last king listed in <i>mNga' ris rgyal rabs</i> .	
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.



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



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



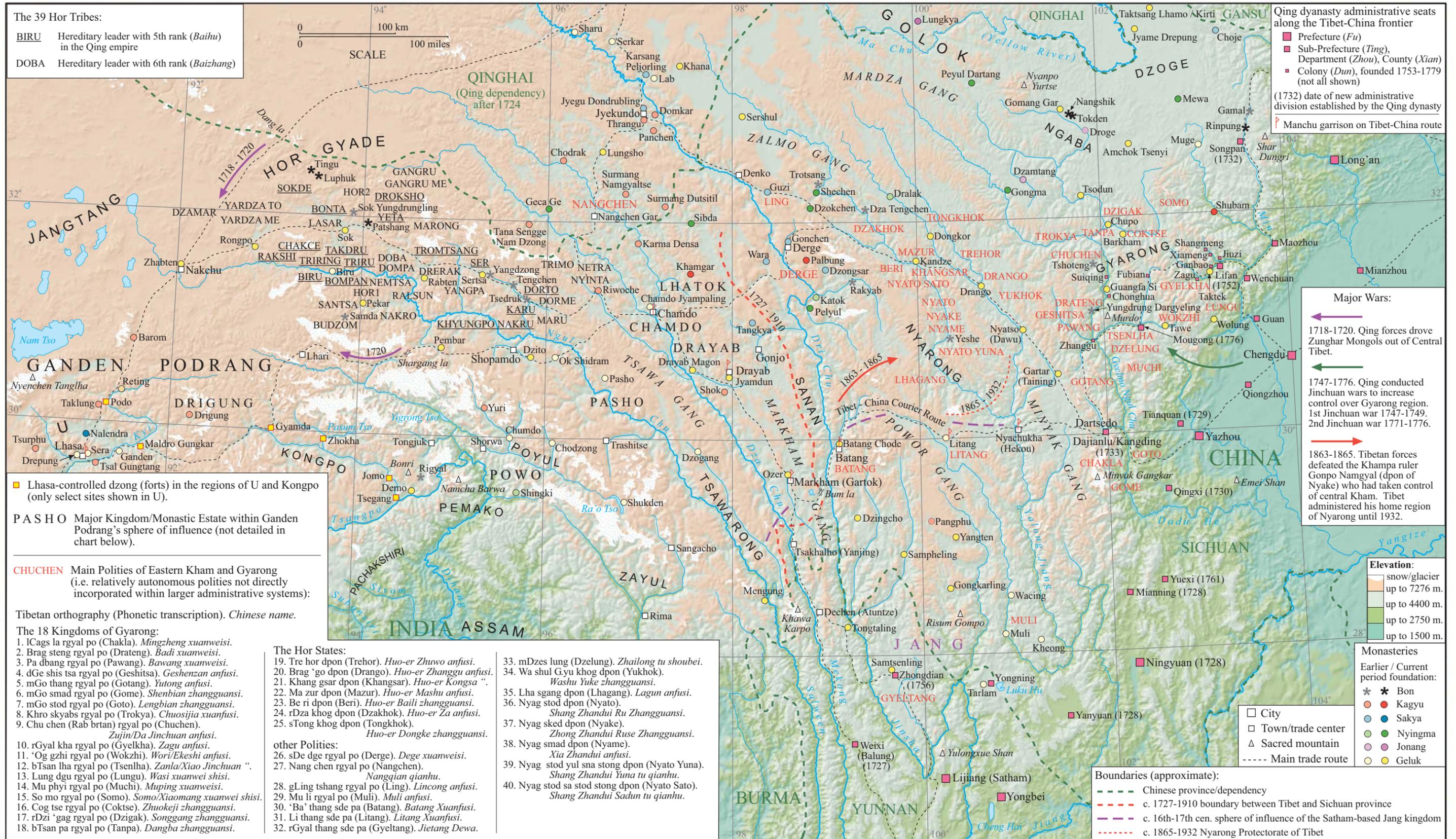
Map 36. Ngari c. 1630-1959: Incorporation into Tibet's Ganden Podrang Administrative System



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



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).

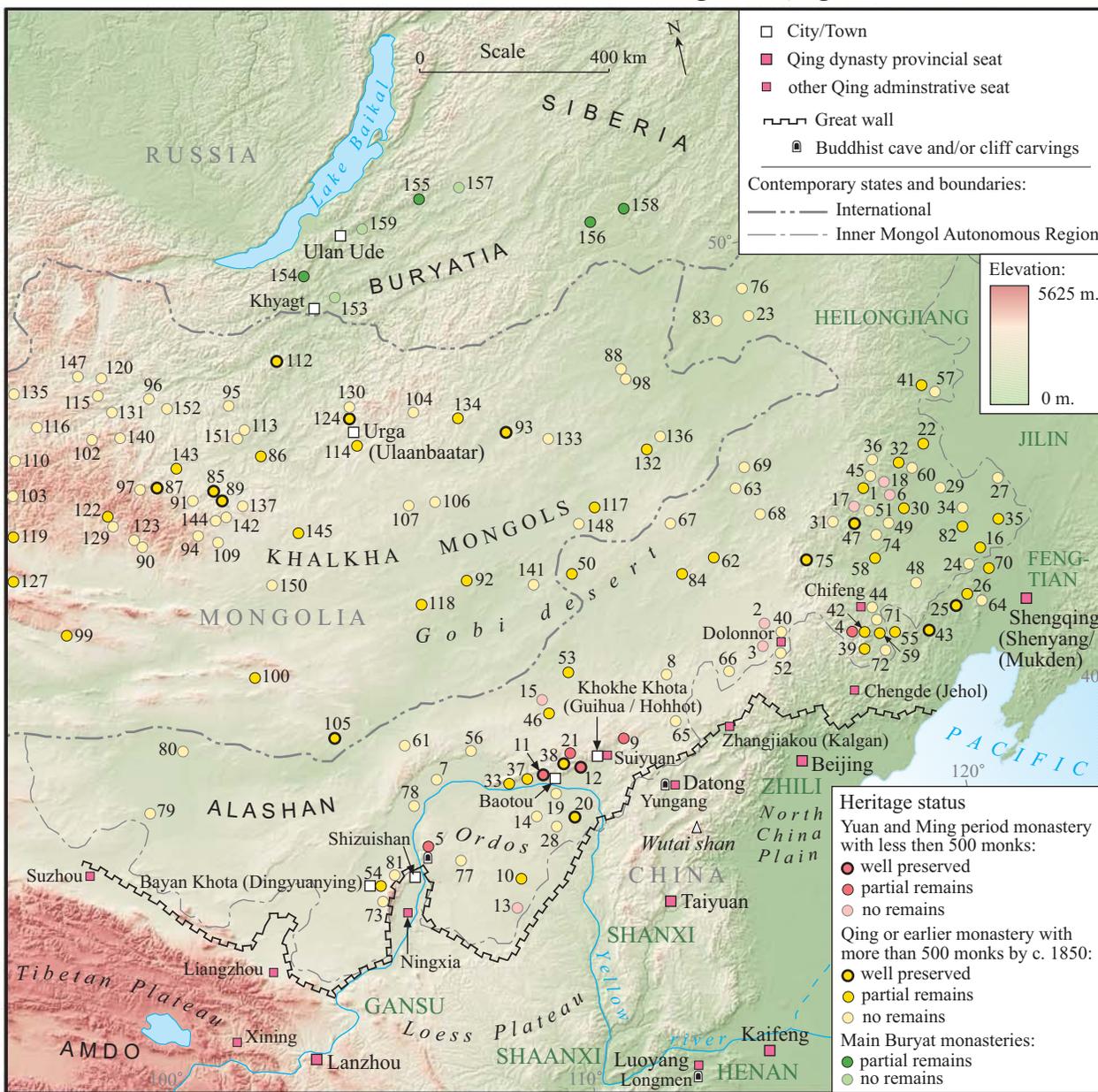
DOMPA Be hu (*Baihu*: Commander of one hundred households), directly subordinate to the Nangchen king.

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 Tsoerjiin 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 (Tsuogolsky datsan).
- 159. Gandan Darzhaling (Atsagatsky, Chelotski, Kurbinski datsan).

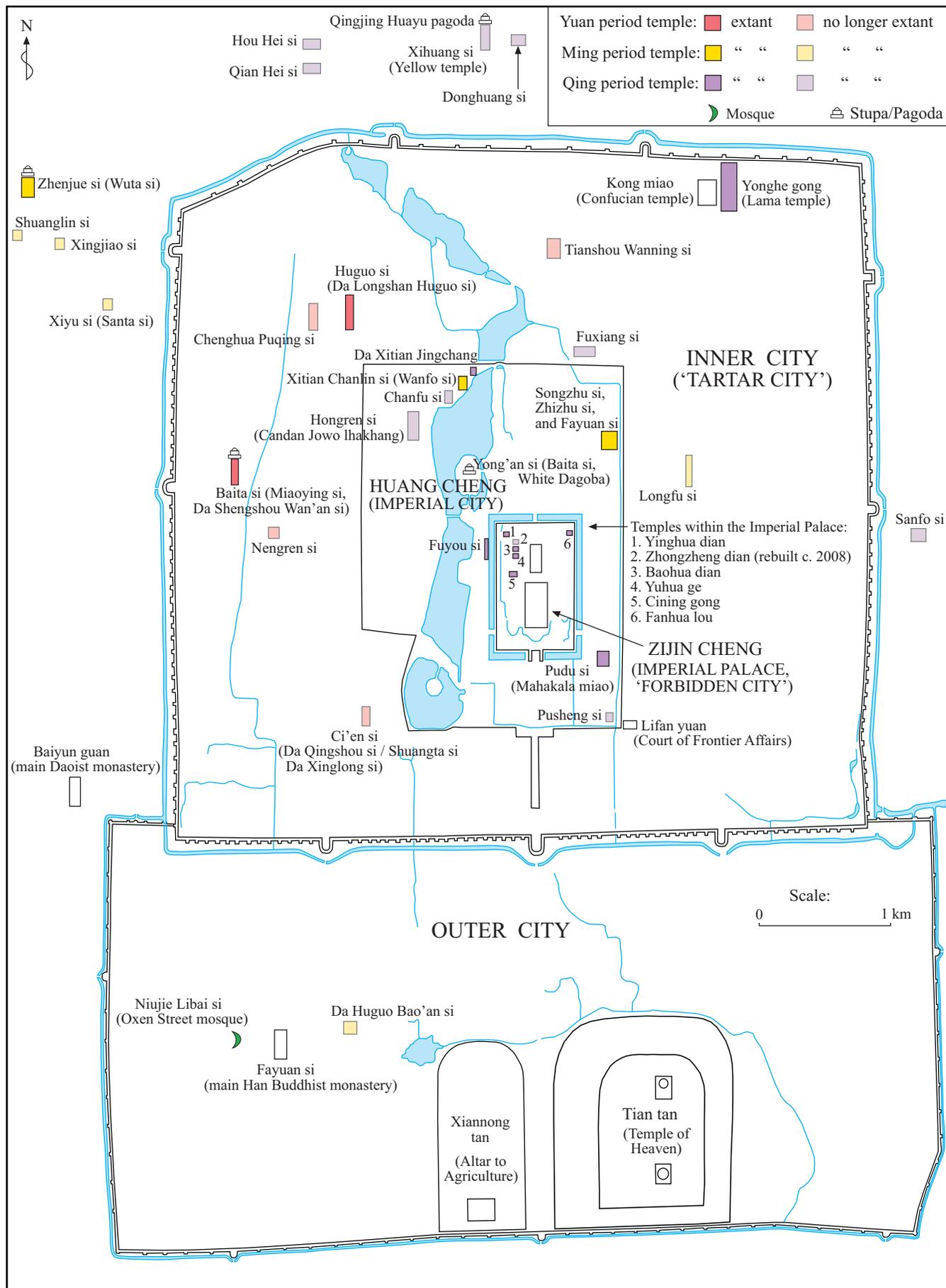
In city of Urga (Ikh khuree, Daa khuree): monastic camp founded in 1639, settled at present location in 1855):

- 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.

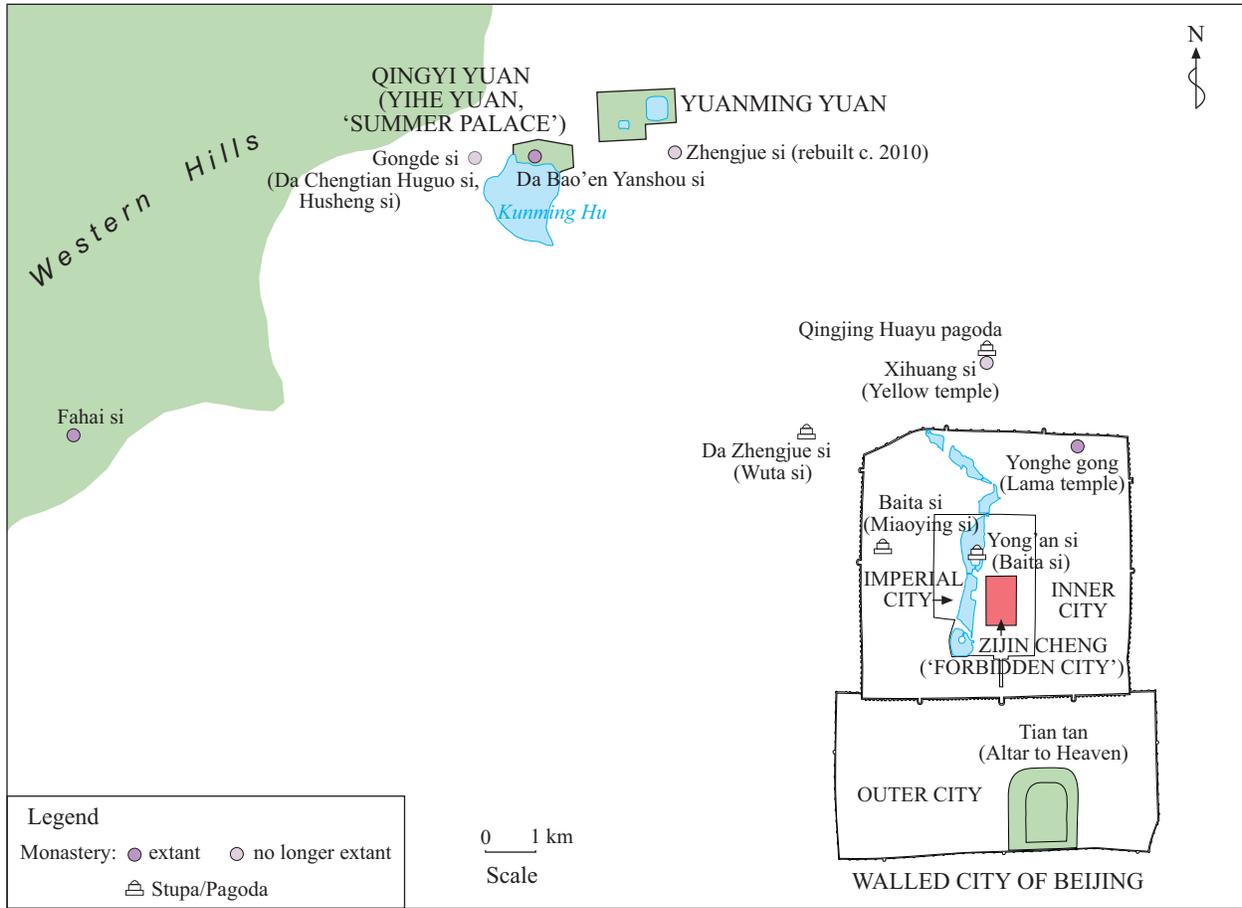
Sources:

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. *Buryatsky 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

