

GENERAL REMARKS

ABBREVIATIONS

app.	approximate
c.	circa (used for dates; e.g. c. 19 th century)

Institutions:

ACDH / ÖAW	Austrian Centre for Digital Humanities
ASI	Archaeological Survey of India
FWF	Austrian Science Fund
GBA	Geologische Bundesanstalt in Vienna
IAG / BOKU	Institute of Applied Geology / University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna
IKGA / ÖAW	Institute for Cultural and Intellectual History of Asia / Austrian Academy of Sciences
IPM / BOKU	Institute of Physics and Materials Science / University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna
ISA / ÖAW	Institute for Social Anthropology / Austrian Academy of Sciences
ÖFG	Österreichische Forschungsgemeinschaft
TASS	Tibetan Academy of Social Sciences in Lhasa
TUW	Vienna University of Technology

Abbreviations used in Chapter III:

AB	Adobe brick
BMA	Bulk mineral analysis
BMD	Bulk mineral distribution
CMA	Clay mineral analysis
EP	Exterior plaster
FG	Fine gravel
GSD	Grain size distribution
IP	Interior plaster
IRS	Infrared spectroscopy
RM	Raw material
STA	Simultaneous thermal analysis

Abbreviations used in BMA tables, in alphabetical order:

Amph	Amphiboles
Calc	Calcite
Dol	Dolomite
Goeth	Goethite
Gyps	Gypsum

Hem	Hematite
K-fsp	K-feldspar
Phy	Phyllo silicate
Quar	Quartz
Plagio	Plagioclase
Pyr	Pyrite
7Å	7Å mineral

Abbreviations for languages:

Ger.	German language
Gr.	Greek language
Kash.	Kashmiri language
Kt.	Kati language (Nuristan)
Nep.	Nepali language
Pash.	Pashto language
Tib.	Tibetan language
Skt.	Sanskrit
Turk.	Turkish language
Wg.	Waigal language (Nuristan)

FIELD RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS

Field research in the Himalayas, conducted by the author, started about twenty years ago. First financial support was given by a scholarship from the University of Technology in Graz in 2002. Field research in Iran was conducted in 2003. From June 2005 until December 2006, field research was conducted in the Indian Himalayas, also in Pakistan and Nepal. In March and April 2010, field research to Central and West Tibet, Xinjiang, Qinghai and Gansu was undertaken as part of an Austrian Science Fund (FWF) project P21806-G19 “Society, Power and Religion in Pre-Modern Western Tibet: Interaction, Conflict and Integration”. In July and August 2011, field research to Kashmir and Ladakh was conducted as part of the same project P21806-G19, which was also sponsored by the Österreichische Forschungsgesellschaft (ÖFG). In December 2011 / January 2012, field research was conducted to Ankara and Safranbolu region in Turkey. In June 2014 and also in November and December 2015, field research enabled studies in Central Tibet, both expeditions being part of the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) project P 25066 “The Burial Mounds of Central Tibet”. In December 2014 / December 2015, field research was conducted to Bulgaria. From September 2014 until February 2015, the project “Clay mineral analysis” under the leadership of the author was granted by the Institute of Social Anthropology at the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna (ÖAW) and The Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG) in cooperation with the Institute of Applied Geology at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna (IAG / BOKU). In November 2015, field research was undertaken to Albania. In July and August 2018, the author conducted field research in the Indian Himalayas within the project “Materiality and Material Culture in Tibet” funded by the ÖAW-Innovation Fund “Research, Science and Society”. In May 2019, field research was undertaken to Central Tibet as part of an Austrian Science Fund (FWF) project P30393.

METHODS OF SURVEY

In the context of a field survey, common tools utilised for on-site architectural survey include measuring, taking pictures, and oral documentation by conducting interviews. Building research within a scientific scope is heavily based on field research, which relies on the documentation of three-dimensional objects. This also includes objects no longer or only partially existing and having to be reconstructed.

Working with vernacular architecture often leads to remote locations. In an article on field documentation (cf. Feiglstorfer 2008), the author attempted to touch upon a topic, with which he is continuously being confronted: How to act in remote areas, partially as a single surveying researcher, and possibly also with restrictions in applying highly technical equipment. Such circumstances make it particularly challenging to establish methods of survey capable of being conducted by a single person (ibid. 96). In the amount and size of portable equipment we can distinguish between a survey conducted within a survey team and a survey conducted by one's self as an individual (if necessary, with local support). Besides simple equipment such as a hand laser measuring tool, a measuring tape, a bubble level, and a plumb, digital methods for processing image data are helpful. Examples include photogrammetry or Image Based Modeling (IBM) also known as Structure from Motion (SfM), for which in the field primarily digital equipment of

photography is required. In Feiglstorfer (2008), the author applied photogrammetry for several surveys. Survey techniques are continuously improving, and the former photogrammetric method shown in Feiglstorfer (2008: 99–111) was expanded with SfM. This enables the generation of three-dimensional models out of two-dimensional overlapping pictures. It is one of the methods that can in the field easily be conducted by one person with the use of a digital camera. In the case of using a drone or kite, a second person is needed to assist. Within the study on burial mounds in the FWF project “The Burial Mounds of Central Tibet” (P 25066), this technique was used, for example, for smaller artefacts like a seal with a diameter of about 12 mm. Also, for further analysis of constructions in a three-dimensional view, this method was suitable. GPS is another important tool that is frequently used within this research (ibid. 98). In order to generate maps, GPS data are merged with GIS data. This method can be seen, for example, in a map of historical Western Tibet and Purang (cf. Feiglstorfer 2012b).

CONVENTIONS

Common local terms are presented in phonetic transcription. Their transliteration is given in brackets when first noted. Tibetan terms have been transliterated according to the system of Turrel V. Wylie (1959).

Source references in the text are placed directly following the text passage concerned before the following punctuation character. In case the given source refers to more than one successive sentence, the source reference is given after the punctuation character of the last sentence concerned.