



22. On the roof of the gTsug-lag-khang. The upper part of the Western Glo-'bur or annex temple complex. In the background the Sandal-tree Mountain (Tsan-dan-ri)



23–24. Lessons in Impermanence: Remains of the Western and Eastern Glo-'bur (2001)



25. North-eastern corner of the sGrol-ma lha-khang of the Glo-'bur shar-ma complex. Here, the Bla-ma Zhang reliquary known as bKra-shis 'od-'bar mchod-rten was situated



26. sGrol-ma lha-khang. Southern section



27. Gung-thang village – western part. Here, the highly reputed college of Chos-'khor-gling was located





28. Bodhisattva Maitreya. The (15<sup>th</sup>? century) statue of gilded copper (H: 75cm) is kept in Gung-thang  
Photo (1993) and details: U. von Schröder 2001: 968



29



29–30. Last traces of the Gung-thang College and religious seat of Chos-'khor-gling (2001)



31. The College and monastery of dBus-gling in Tshal  
PKS 2006



33. In Tshal. (Photo: Google Earth 2006)



32b

32a, b. Tshal Yang-dgon (2001 (32a), 2007)



34. The foot-print of Bla-ma Zhang kept in Yang-dgon





35. The ruins of the old Pehar lha-khang in Tshal (2001)



36. The pile of stones are the last remains of the khri dpon palace in Tshal. It is also locally described as the “birth place” of the protector god Pehar (2001)



37. The stone with the knee-print of the young Dar-ma-grags alias Gung-thang Bla-ma Zhang is situated at the entrance of the new Pehar lha-khang in lCags-grong village. Next to it the birth place of Bla-ma Zhang known as [Ngan-lam] Tsha-ba-gru is located (App. 4: Fig. 31)



38–39. 'Gyur-med grva-tshang in Tshal (2001)



40. From the roof of the Yang-dgon towards the south-east. The mountain Srin-mo brag-phug at the entrance to the Sri valley (in the background to the left) traditionally forms the eastern boundary of the Tshal Gung-thang district





**41a.** The Chos-lung dgon-pa in the upper Chos-lung valley (east of Sri) refers to the old Bla-ma Zhang retreat of Za-lung. It is also known as Za-lung mGon-po lha-khang and popularly known as the abode of one of the three mGon-po or Mahā-kāla brothers of sKyid-shod (42) (2002)



**41b.** The bzhugs khri or preaching throne of the Fifth Dalai Lama is situated close to the Chos-lung dgon pa



**42–43.** The statues of mGon-po Phyag-bzhi-pa and Zhang Rin-po-che in Chos-lung dgon-pa (2001)



44. The sMan-chu valley close to Chos-lung (40) with the sMan-chu monastery a.k.a. Lo dgon-pa, originally a foundation of rNgog Blo-lan shes-rab (2002)



45. The village of Lo at the entrance to the sMan-chu valley. Opposite the areas of lower Yer-pa and Glang-ra which in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century formed two of the numerous Tshal-pa estates located along the sKyid-chu



46. From Upper Yer-pa towards the sKyid-chu (1995)





47. The sKyid-chu valley in Upper sKyid-shod. In the background the rDzong-ri twin hills of bDe-chen-rtse situated between the (former Tshal-pa) districts of Glag Ba-lam and 'Brom-stod

48. In Shing-tshang. The valley was part of the Glag Ba-lam district of the Tshal-pa territory and the place where the Tshal-pa monastery of Ro-skam was located

49. The entrance part of the the eastern and western Ba-lam (Ba-lam shar and -nub). The area at the eastern fringe of the lHa-sa Maṅḍala Zone once formed a center of the Bar Tshal school

50. The Maṅi lha-khang, an artistic jewel in Upper Ba-lam shar (2002)



50

49





51b

*51a, b. The valley of lDan (due east of Ba-lam) have some remarkable traces of historical sites, such as the site of rDzong-ri, the main residence of Rva lo tsā ba (App. IV, Fig. 4), the ruins of the (originally Tshal-pa?) monastery of dPal-sdings (51a), or the somewhat ominous site of Bya-glag rdzong (51b) (2003)*



*52a, b. In Lo, Upper sKyid-shod: The monastic complex of the sPyan-snga-ba foundation of Lo-dgon in Upper Lo and the area of lCang-bu at the entrance to the valley (in the background of 52b the tombs of Chum-po). Lo, the Nyen-kar of the imperial period, is registered as one of the Tshal-pa mi sde (see above Map 1b.1) (2007)*







53. The entrance of the Zhogs valley as seen from dGa'-ldan dgon pa. Zhogs formerly was part of Tshal-pa



54. From Zhogs-mda' towards dGa'-ldan and the mountain range of dBang-bskur-ri



55. dGa'-ldan, the heart of the dGe-lugs-pa school in Upper sKyid-shod (2002)

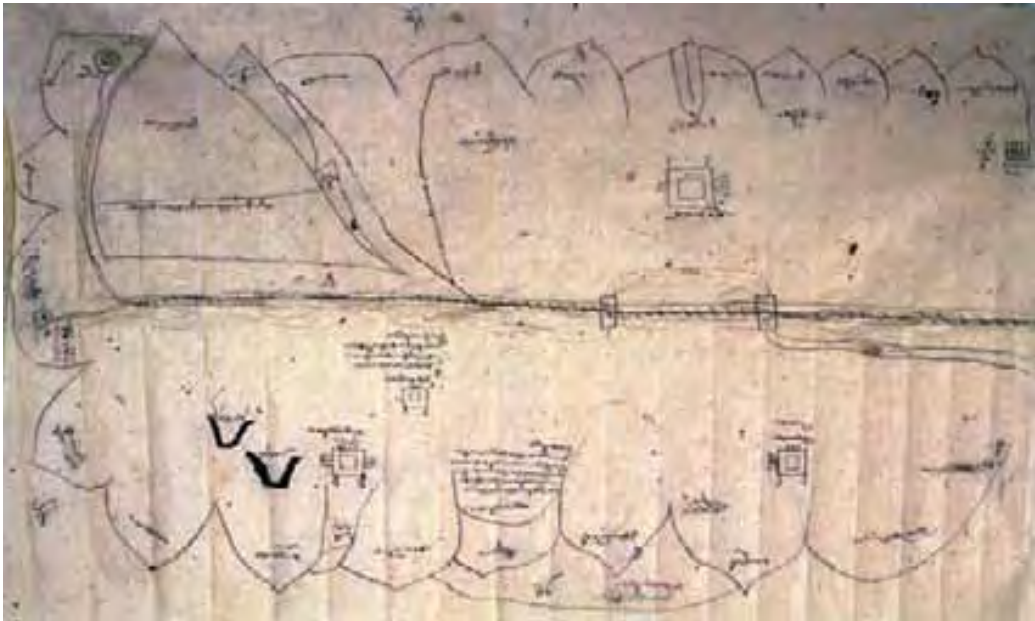


56. *dGa'-ldan dgon-pa*, *bTsong-kha-pa*'s main seat on the 'Brog-ri, the north-western spur of the *dBang-bskur* mountain ridge. Below the *sKyid-chu* side-valley of *Cha* (~ *Phya lung*) which is listed among the early *Tshal-pa* estates  
Photo: Google Earth 2006



57. "Aerial Archaeology". Satellite photographs of high resolution occasionally allow an insight below the surface and are able to make visible the contours of deserted settlements or historical sites of the remote past. The photo gives the section of the small valley due east of *Cha* (Fig. 56) where the *bKa'-gdams-pa* seat of *dGe-'dun-sgang* was located (above Map 1b). The ruins marked by the smaller circle are the remains of an ancient *stūpa*, whereas the contours within the greater circle may point to tomb structures as they frequently can be found in the area along the *sKyid-chu* (see e.g. Fig. 52b)  
Photo: Google Earth 2006





58. In the later period several territories in sKyid-shod were distributed to the great dGe-lugs-pa seats as monastic estates, in Upper sKyid-shod especially to 'Bras-spungs, dGa'-Idan or, later (from the late 18<sup>th</sup> cent.), also to lHa-sa Kun-bde-gling. The present drawing (a copy from a lHa-sa archive) is a cartographical registration of the tax-yielding units of the rGya-bza'-sgang and lHas-phu gzhi kha which were under Kun-bde-gling



59. The monastic seat of bKra-shis-ljongs in Brag-dkar-zhol belonged to lHa-sa Kun-bde-gling. In the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century, Brag-dkar-zhol and a considerable part of Upper sKyid-shod were the domain of the Phag-mo gru-pa governors of Brag-dkar-pa



60. A 'Brog-pa or nomadic family in Upper lHas (lHas-phu). The area corresponds to the Kyi lHas, one of the numerous "Kyi places" registered in the Old Tibetan Annals as sites of the residence of the emperor and/or the council



**61.** The village of *sTag-rtse* at the eastern entrance to Zhogs (53) goes back to the *Bye-ri sTag-rtse-rdzong*, one of the *Phag-gru* outposts established in *sKyid-shod* in the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century (see *App. V: Fig. 74, 75*) (2001)



**62a, b.** The old *rdzong* of *Chu-shul* (at the southern entrance to the *sKyid-chu* region) and of *lHun-grub*, situated south of *sPras* (Fig. 85a) in 'Phan-yul (see also *App. V: Fig. 63–76*)

Photo: Spencer Chapman (62a), 1936

Charles Bell, ca. 1920

Courtesy Pitt Rivers Museum (Oxford)





63. The area of the ancient 'Bud-sde district in sKyid-smad (today part of the Tshal-sna local district)



64. The ancient site of 'U-shang-rdo ('On-cang-do) in the south of the 'Bud-sde / Tshal-sna district in sKyid-smad (TG 1997)



65. From Ra-stod / Bur towards the sKyid-chu and the opposite area of Thang-stod (PKS 2004)



66. *The gSang-phu valley in sKyid-smad*



67. *Remains of an ancient stūpa complex close to sNe'u in sKyid-smad. See App. V: Fig. 63*  
Photo: Ted Katsargiris 2001





68. The old Tshal-pa domain of sNon in sKyid-smad



69a–c. 'Brug Nyams-nang dgon-pa in gNam of sKyid-smad. The monastery was founded as a first branch of the 'Brug-pa dgon 'Brug Se-ba Byang-chub-gling in gNam-stod (69c). In the same area the old Bla-ma Zhang retreat of mGar-grong was located. gNam constituted together with the neighbouring Gye-re (seat of the Gye-re lHa-pa; Part II: Table V.7) the core area of the Tshal-pa mi sde of lHa-'Brug (2007; Fig. 69c after Chos-'phel 2004)





*70a. In Ram-pa of Lower sTod-lung. It was the original territory of the mGar branch-lineage where the dpon chen of Tshal-pa hailed from. The stones in the foreground are considered the remains of the house where blon chen mGar was born. In the background the hill “Kye-dori” with ancient ruins of a not further specified religious seat – possibly the old Ram-pa lHa-sdings (see Table V.8) (2007)*



*70b. At the western entrance to the lHa-sa valley as seen from sKyor-mo-lung in lower sTod-lung (2002)*



*71a. From the Potala or lHa-sa dMar-po-ri towards the east and the adjacent district of Tshal Gung-thang  
Photograph from the Younghusband expedition 1904*





*71b. From lHa-sa dMar-po-ri towards the south-west. In the background the district of sNe'u-rdzong*  
Photograph from the Younghusband expedition 1904



*72a. In Se-ra Theg-chen-gling. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the monastery founded by Byams-chen Śākya ye-she, a native from Tshal, took over the responsibility of parts of the Tshal Gung-thang complex*  
Photograph from the Younghusband expedition 1904

*72b. The mountain lHa-sa dBu-rtse as seen from Upper Nyang-bran*





73



74



75



76



77

73–78a, b. Several of the many retreat sites and minor *dgon pa* to be found in Nyang-bran and Dog-sde, the northern part of the lHa-sa valley (Fig. 83), were closely related to Bla-ma Zhang and the early Tshal-pa, such as Phur-bo-lcog (73), Ke'u-tshang (77), Ne'u-chung (76) or lHa-lung ri-khrod

74. Ga-ri-dgon in Upper Nyang-bran  
78a, b. Pha-bong-kha of Nyang-bran  
Fig. 73–77 after Chos-'phel 2004



78a

78b



79a. The mGar land of Grib south of lHa-sa (see App. IV)  
Photo: Google Earth 2006



79b. In Upper Grib  
Photo: H. Richardson 1940's





**80a.** The holy mountain of Jo-mo Kha-rag (the snowy peak in the background) is known to mark the traditional border of dBus and gTsang. In the 13–14<sup>th</sup> century, Kha-rag-pa also constituted the western border of the Tshal-pa territory of Central Tibet



**80b.** Kha-rag. The area registered as one of the Tshal-pa mi sde was the home of the Kha-rag-pa, a branch of the Bar Tshal school (2007)



**81.** The fortress of Gong-dkar in the 1940's. The rdzong originally founded as one of the outposts and governor seats of the Phag-mo gru-pa in the late 14<sup>th</sup> century is situated at the border between the two main zones of Central dBus, sKyid-shod and Ngam-shod  
Photograph: Hugh Richardson



82–83. The IHa-sa mountain range protecting the IHa-sa valley from the north. (In the foreground of Fig. 82: the yul lha shrine of Glang-thang in 'Phan-yul)



84. View from the Chag-la towards 'Phan-yul





85a



**85a, b.** *The Seng-ge valley in northern 'Phan-yul corresponds to the ancient sPras district which is listed as one of the Tshal-pa estates. The area is known as the birthplace of the prominent 11<sup>th</sup> century bKa'-gdams-pa Po-to-ba Rin-chen-gsal, who founded here his main seat, Po-to-dgon (85b) (2003)*

**86.** *The entrance area to the valley of the Dar-phu-chu formed the core of the imperial Ngan-lam territory. In the 8<sup>th</sup> century (or even earlier) a branch of the Ngan-lam-pa also settled in the area of later Tshal Gung-thang*



86



*87a. The central part of Dol. The area with a number of important religious sites (yellow circle) was a “war zone” during Bla-ma Zhang’s time and is registered as part of the Tshal-pa myriarchy. To the east the sites of lHa-rtse (Dol lHun-grub lHa-rtse rdzong, seat of the Yar-rgyab ruler) and Khul-phu; the latter may be related to the ancient site and Tshal-pa estate of sKul ’Ching-ru*  
Photo: Google earth 2006



*87b. The dGe-lugs-pa seat of gSung-rab-gling (see 87a)*

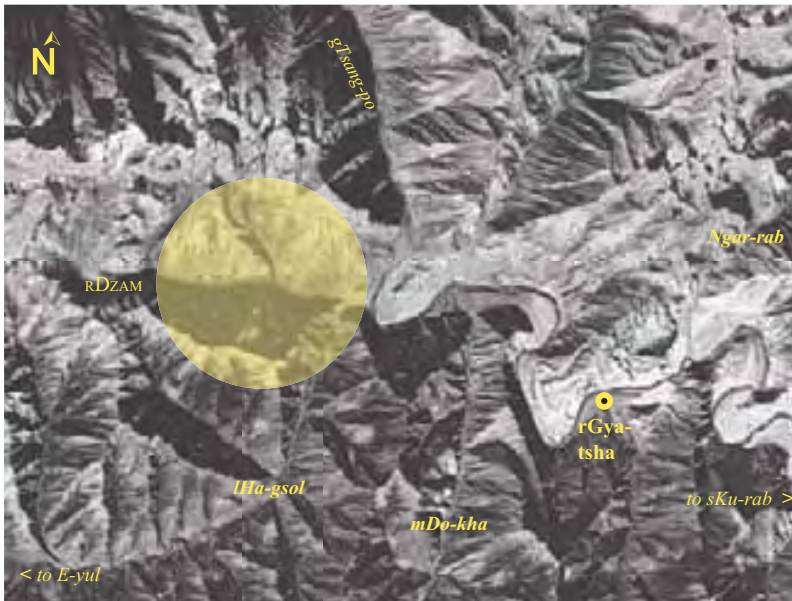


*88. rDo-phud chos-'khor (cf. 87a) (2005)*



*89. Tshal-min sNyag-dbon bSod-nams bzang-po, the founder of the Tshal-min monastery in Dol (see above fn. 423)*





90, 91. The rDzam area in western Dvags-po is to be counted among the domains of early Tshal. Here, a dsiciple of Bla-ma Zhang founded the rDzam-dgon (no more extant). It was situated behind the rDzong lha-kha (90), the hill with ruins of one of the four ancient watch-tower sites in the upper or western Dvags-po



92. The monastic complex of Dvags-lha sgam-po in Dvags-po. It was the the mother seat of the Dvags-po bKa'-bryud-pa – the tradition which was brought to sKyid-shod and transmitted to Bla-ma Zhang by Dvags-po sGom-tshul and other masters of the 12<sup>th</sup> century

Photo: Ngodrop Tsering 2006

