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#### Article

# Exploring the Legacy of Tibetan Mapmaking: Manuscript Maps from the Harrer Collection at the Ethnographic Museum, University of Zurich

### Diana Lange and Yeshi Lhendup | Hamburg and Thimphu

#### **Abstract**

At the 2019 International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC) in Amsterdam, the map historian Peter Barber stated in his ground-breaking keynote speech that 'with a few exceptions, the emphasis in the traditional history of cartography [before 1980s] was on European mapping. In the age of European empires, it was assumed that, on grounds of technological skill as well as cultural superiority, European map making set the standard and that indigenous mapping in other parts of the world, with the partial exceptions of the medieval Arab world and China, was ipso facto inferior and hardly worth consideration.' In recent decades the approach to the study of maps has changed and the field has been transformed. Researchers from different academic backgrounds have discovered the relevance of maps to their disciplines, and the primacy of the essentially European concepts of scale and accuracy as the sole criteria for assessing the quality of maps has been questioned. Finally, non-European indigenous mapping has been brought into the field. This paper makes a significant contribution to this development by presenting an important collection of Tibetan maps, namely those of the Harrer Collection held at the Ethnographic Museum at the University of Zurich, probably the largest corpus of Tibetan geographic regional maps outside of Tibet. For the first time, we show the entire set of maps and describe their cartographic characteristics. We also provide the Tibetan spelling, transliteration and translations for the numerous Tibetan inscriptions and explanations. We have endeavoured to study the maps using a comprehensive approach, and we discuss what we can learn from them in various respects: the human and geographic landscapes they show; their makers; the role they might have played within the historical context and the society in which they were produced; their circulation; and their role as historical sources.

#### **Keywords**

Tibet, Tibetan maps, East-Asian maps, cartography, Heinrich Harrer, Ethnographic Museum at the University of Zurich

#### 1. Introduction: Tibetan mapping and Tibetan maps

Through the study of historical examples of Tibetan maps, it becomes clear that Tibet has a remarkably rich and varied cartographic tradition. Tibetan maps have evolved over many centuries and are found in many forms and for many purposes, either for creating records or for information and knowledge sharing. The majority of the surviving and accessible maps were made on paper or

on textiles (mainly canvas)<sup>1</sup> as manuscript maps.<sup>2</sup> There are also maps in the form of murals, drawn on the walls of monasteries;<sup>3</sup> in contrast to manuscript maps, they are not portable. All these maps were drawn using various inks and colours consisting of different colourants, presumably mainly mineral pigments.<sup>4</sup> Tibetan printed maps – produced using woodblock or copperplate engravings – that were hand-coloured or left uncoloured, did not appear until the twentieth century.<sup>5</sup> All Tibetan maps produced before then were therefore unique. Although woodblock printing has been used to reproduce texts in Tibet for centuries,<sup>6</sup> this technique was apparently not used by the Tibetans to produce maps. For the majority of Tibetan maps, neither the exact date of production nor the name(s) of the mapmaker(s) are known.

In his contribution *Maps of Greater Tibet* in the *History of Cartography* series<sup>7</sup>, the geographer Joseph Schwartzberg distinguished between cosmographic and geographic Tibetan maps. Cosmographic maps include *mandalas*, the *bhavacakra* or wheel of life, lineage fields, the Mount Meru world-system, depictions of portions of the Buddhist universe such as various heavens and hells, and astrological and geomantic charts. Such maps were made for example to support religious education and meditation, as adjuncts to illuminated religious texts or to glorify places of religious importance such as pilgrimage sites. The number of known geographic maps from Tibet appears small in comparison with the cosmographic materials.<sup>8</sup> As to the content of Tibetan geographic maps, there exist different genres such as world maps, regional maps, town maps, monastery maps, route maps and maps of pilgrimage sites. Although Schwartzberg made this basic distinction between cosmographic and geographic mapping, he was aware that such a distinction did not always make sense and that there were maps that could not be assigned exclusively to one of these categories. For example, maps of pilgrimage sites included numerous entirely mythological places.

The rules governing the composition of geographic Tibetan maps appear to be far from uniform. No general rules existed with respect to the 'correct' orientation of maps, and the use of varying 'scales' for different map elements has been common. Numerous Tibetan geographic maps depict towns, monasteries, and other specific localities, namely Lhasa and other important monastic places in central Tibet. It is common for many Tibetan mapmakers to orient features so that they point away from the map reader. In such cases mountain peaks typically point away from the valley

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> One of the most impressive examples is the long route map of the Tsari Valley in south-eastern Tibet drawn on textile, now kept in the British Museum. For a description of the map see Huber 1992.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Following the definition of a manuscript as 'an artefact planned and realised to provide surfaces on which visible signs are applied by hand; it is portable, self-contained, and unique'; see Lorusso 2015.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For an example of a map of Tashilhunpo Monastery drawn on a monastery wall in the Nubra Valley in Ladakh, see Kozicz and Lange 2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Jackson and Jackson 1976 and Lange and Hahn forthcoming.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The earliest Tibetan printed maps were published in the *Tibet Mirror* (yul phyogs so so'i gsar 'gyur me long, published between 1925 and 1963); see Sawerthal 2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> For the history of Tibetan woodblock printing see Helman-Ważny 2014, chap. 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Schwartzberg 1994.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Schwartzberg 1994, 612, 638.

bottom, in opposite directions on its two flanks, as trees, houses, and other features, including inscriptions, might also do. Tibetan mapmakers often adopted an oblique perspective, as if from a perch in space. This practice was possibly influenced by the physical environment of Tibetan landscapes. Over most of Tibet, there are high vantage points from which largely barren expanses of land stretch before the observer like living maps. The use of such an oblique perspective for the production of maps brings us to the Tibetan term for map: *sathra* (*sa khra*), which translates as 'earth-eagle' or, in other words, a 'bird's-(eye-)view of the earth'. While this term clearly refers to the mapmaker's spatial perception of the area represented on the map, the alternative spelling – *sa bkra* – which translates as 'earth-radiant' or 'illuminated', 'variegated', refers to the outer appearance of maps. However, for the majority of Tibetan maps that are provided with a title, the spelling *sa khra* has been used.

#### 2. The Harrer Collection of Tibetan Maps

The extant and accessible portable Tibetan maps that were produced before the mid-twentieth century are scattered across different institutions around the world, in museums, libraries, archives and private collections. There are only very few collections with larger holdings such as the six large panoramic maps from the Wise Collection at the British Library. Another important collection of seventeen Tibetan maps is part of the Harrer Collection held at the Ethnographic Museum at the University of Zurich. The maps were acquired by the museum in 1972. With a few exceptions, they have not been published and none of the maps had been closely examined until recently. The maps from the Harrer Collection are currently being studied in detail in the research project *Maps as Knowledge Resources and Mapmaking as Process: The Case of the Mapping of Tibet*. In this publication they are shown in full for the first time. We will provide a complete description of the maps' cartographic characteristics. Many elements on the maps were provided

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Schwartzberg 1994, 671–73.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The maps cover most of central, southern and western Tibet as well as parts of Ladakh and Zangskar. A detailed study of this collection has been undertaken by Diana Lange, published under the title *An Atlas of the Himalayas by a 19th Century Tibetan Lama*. *A Journey of Discovery* (Lange 2020).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Excerpts of selected maps are published in Martin Brauen's *Heinrich Harrers Impressionen aus Tibet* (1974), in *Der Weg zum Dach der Welt* by Müller and Raunig (1982) and in Joseph Schwartzberg's 'Maps of Greater Tibet'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Schwartzberg briefly inspected the map set in 1987. He described them as made 'on non-Western paper and rendered in ink and various watercolors' and stated that their age was uncertain. and that 'none predates the late nineteenth century or postdates the first quarter of the twentieth' (Schwartzberg 1994, 653–54).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> The project is affiliated with the Cluster of Excellence *Understanding Written Artefacts* at the CSMC (Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures, Universität Hamburg) and led by Diana Lange as Principal Investigator. The core of this research project is to gain a new and more precise understanding of the materiality of maps and the processes of mapmaking using the example of the mapping of Tibet. Applying methods from the material sciences and with art- and cultural-historical as well as cartographical approaches, the proposed research will provide a comprehensive historical and analytical account of maps of Tibet, their production, and their significance. The main outcome of this project is a monograph entitled *Tibet in 108 Maps: A Journey through Different Mapping Practices* (Brill) showing how different cultural, material and cartographical conventions have influenced the formatting of the contents and shape of maps of Tibet.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> All images are published with the permission of the Ethnographic Museum at the University of Zurich according to CC BY 4.0, Attribution: International.

with Tibetan inscriptions and explanations, for which we list the Tibetan spelling, transliteration (in Wylie), <sup>15</sup> phonetic spelling, and (if possible) translations, in tables. We have highlighted likely spelling errors in red and have provided alternative spelling in square brackets. To the best of our knowledge, the maps in the Harrer Collection constitute the largest corpus of Tibetan geographic regional maps outside of Tibet. With this paper we want to make a significant contribution to the knowledge of Tibetan maps and map making.

The Austrian Heinrich Harrer (1912–2006) is well-known for his long stay in Tibet where he fled from a British detention camp in 1944 together with his countryman Peter Aufschnaiter (1899–1973). He left Tibet early in 1951 with an extensive collection of various objects. In the book *Heinrich Harrers Impressionen aus Tibet* (1974) he mentioned that he brought – next to thousands of documentary photographs and diaries – hand-drawn maps and 'art treasures of all kinds' from Tibet. According to his statements, some of the objects were gifts from nobles, others he had purchased in Tibet, and additional pieces he had bought from Tibetan refugees during his later travels in the Himalayas. However, he did not indicate where and under what circumstances he had acquired the Tibetan maps; and this is also not recorded in the museum files.

A first look at the outer appearance of the maps in the Harrer Collection suggests that they were all made of plant-based paper. Although they were most probably made by several different hands, they all show the similarities mentioned above that are very typical of Tibetan maps: no general rules were applied with respect to orientation and scale, an oblique perspective was adopted, and the spelling 'sa khra' was used for 'map' on those maps that are provided with a title.

Although different mapmakers were at work, some maps were most probably made by the same people. This can be seen from the analysis of individual map elements, handwriting and the use of the same colours. For this publication we decided to give the seventeen maps in the collection their own numbers (1–17) because the museum shelfmarks were not suitable for classifying the maps. In this context we divided 15 maps into 2 sets (maps 1–5 and maps 7–16), each of which was probably produced by the same mapmaker and depicts areas in the same regions, namely in the historical province Kham in eastern Tibet and in the south-eastern Tibetan borderlands, including areas in what is now Arunachal Pradesh in north-eastern India. Maps 6 and 17 were probably made by other mapmakers and show areas in Amdo and in south-eastern Tibet (Table 1).

As mentioned above, we argue that the maps in the Harrer Collection can be assigned to the genre of Tibetan geographic maps. Next to natural landscape characteristics such as various kinds of rock and mountain formations, plains and water bodies, they show numerous man-made structures such as settlements and estates, as well as religious edifices such as monasteries, temples and

<sup>15</sup> Wylie 1959.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> For an overview on Aufschnaiter's life, see Brauen 2002 and Mailänder 2019.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Brauen 1974, 7, for a general overview of the Harrer and Aufschnaiter collections in the Ethnographic Museum at the University of Zurich see Powroznik and Wernsdörfer 2018.

<sup>18</sup> Plant fibres are visible on all maps.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> It is not clear which system was followed for the museum shelfmarks. It does not seem that criteria like the same map makers or depicted regions were taken into consideration – at least not for all maps.

Table 1: Overview on the maps from the Harrer Collection.

Map number in this paper	Museum shelfmark (VKM Zürich)	Provided with title	Provided with date
Map Set 1			
Map 1	14481.001	yes	no
Map 2	14482 verso	no	no
Map 3	14481.002	yes	no
Map 4	14494	yes	no
Map 5	14493	no	no
Single Map			
Map 6	14482 recto	no	no
Map Set 2			
Map 7	14483	yes	yes
Map 8	14484	no	no
Map 9	14485	yes	yes
Map 10	14486	no	no
Map 11	14487	no	no
Map 12	14488	yes	yes
Map 13	14489	no	no
Map 14	14490	yes	yes
Map 15	14491	no	no
Map 16	14492	yes	yes
Single Map			
Map 17	14495	no	no

stupas. Settlements are often depicted as stereotypes, usually represented by only a small number of buildings. This is also true for monasteries, for which only the larger compounds are shown in greater detail. Smaller streams usually appear from and then disappear behind mountains, and mountain summits are portrayed as pointing away from an observer on the ground.

Rivers form the vantage points for the map readers on all maps, either as an axis at the map centre or at the map's lower edge. The mapmaker arranged all map elements and the text as if approached from these vantage points. Although no scientific analysis of the paper has been undertaken so far,

it can be seen with the naked eye that all maps were drawn on handmade paper of varying quality and thickness.20 On the majority of the maps, colour was used only for individual elements such as water (blue), paths (red or yellow), monasteries (red) and vegetation (light green). Most of the landscape remained uncoloured.

Inscriptions provide information about most of the features shown on the maps, most of which are written in Tibetan Umé style (dbu med, 'headless') and some in Uchen (dbu can, 'headed') style. Names are given for a range of items of geographical and cultural interest, such as rivers and valleys, peaks and mountain ranges, passes, caves, bridges, settlements and places of religious importance. For each inscription we added a number on the maps, to make it easier for the reader to link them to the Tibetan spelling and transliteration we provide for each map in a table.

Table 2 provides an overview on the most common terms used on the maps, divided into different categories.

Table 2: Overview on the most common terms used on the maps.

Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spellings	English translation
Buildings/places			
गॅ्ट"	grong	drong	settlement
מבין	khang	khang	shelter/house
অ[ঘুম্	mkhar	khar	mansion/large building
र्नोबा र्नोंस म्न.चट.।	dgon/dkor/bla brang	gön/kor/labrang	monastery, temple, religious institution
\$14C.1	sman khang	menkhang	hospital
অক্সকা,বিদ্,	mtshams khang	tsamkhang	hermitage/meditation hut/place
劉	sgo	go	door/gate/entrance
ल.च्री ज.ड्री	lha tho/la rtse	lhato/latsé	mountain pass cairns <sup>21</sup>
वर्केन् हेब्	mchod rten	chörten	stupa
বাৰ্বা	gnas	né	sacred site
वयाःचा वय	zhag pa/zhag	zhakpa/zhak	night/night halt
Cardinal directions/locat	ions		
47	shar	shar	east
र्बे	lho	lho	south
<i>ৰু</i> বা	nub	nup	west
55'	byang	jang	north
<u> ই</u> ল্	phyogs	chok	directions

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> The condition of most of the maps is not very good (they have cracks and holes) which is why most of them have been professionally reinforced with Japanese paper.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Heap of stones or small temple adorned with prayer flags or sometimes with a pitched prayer flag.

šr.	stod	tö	upper
<u>*</u>	smad	mé	lower
<u></u>		-	
र्गूट.व्य	gong ma	gongma	upper
र्देग्'आ	'og ma	okma 	lower
<u> </u>	brgyud	gyü	range/passes
Waters and water-related			T
<u>@</u>	chu	chu	water/river/stream
क्रु'कीया	chu mig	chumik	spring water/pond
ठाळीं	mtsho	tso	lake
রম'ম্।	zam pa	zampa	bridge
됬'크회	sba zam	bazam	bamboo/cane bridge
मु	gru	dru	boat/ferry
Rock and mountain format	tions		
ধ'র্ব্দ'	pha bong	pabong	giant stone/rock
याट्य.मी व्य	gangs ri/la	gangri/la	peak
- 위도'	sgang	gang	ridge
रे'हें।	ri rtse	ritsé	mountain summit
रे	ri	ri	mountain/hill
হ্রয	brag	drak	cliff
स्वा'र। चवा'स्व	phug pa/brag phug	pukpa/drakpuk	cave
<u> </u>	rdo ring	doring	stone pillar
(Man-made) landscape for	rmations		
बेट'। याबी याबेखा	zhing/gzhi/gzhis	zhing/zhi/zhi	field/land/estate
अ८"	lung	lung	valley
বৰ্হ্য	'brog	drok	nomad, shift grazing
8C.1	thang	tang	plain
-হা	rwa	ra	horn/campus/compound
- 	sgar	gar	tent/shed/make-shift structure
네이 (A)	lam/'phrang	lam/thrang	path/trail
মর্ক্রমন্য	mthsams	tsam	border/demarcation/point
- 원드'(지	spang kha	pangkha	meadow
ब्र.चंटा	pho brang	podrang	palace/mansion
Dates and titles			
শ্ৰ'ভ্ৰ	sa khra	satra	map
'	Sa Killa		
<del>বব'বেগ্রু</del> ⊑'।	rab 'byung	rapjung	60-years cycle of 5 elements × 12 animal years
यक्ष्यय। रत,पंचीट,।		rapjung tsam	60-years cycle of 5 elements × 12 animal years sequence of animals
, i	rab 'byung		, ,

#### 2.1 *Map Set 1 (Maps 1–5)*

Map Set 1 consists of five maps that were possibly made by the same hand. Three of these maps were provided with titles written in the same handwriting on the maps' rear sides. None of them are dated. Although the location of most of the places shown on the maps cannot be identified with certainty, they most probably represent regional maps of areas in the historical province of Kham in eastern Tibet. The mapmaker used colour specifically for individual elements such as water (blue), paths (red), monasteries (red) and vegetation (light green). Most of the landscape remained uncoloured.

#### 2.1.1 Map 1



Fig. 1: VKM Zürich 14481.001, undated manuscript map,  $97.5 \times 87.5$  cm, numbers 1–41.



On this map several rivers were used as axes for different areas depicted on the map. The Dzachu (Tibetan name for the upper Mekong River) represents the main axis on the map's upper part. Since only one bridge is shown, the little boats depicted on the river probably refer to ferry stations. Their shape suggests that they represent the round hide boats that were used for river crossing in that part of Tibet over centuries. Paths on both sides of the river are coloured red. The mapmaker also used red for places of religious significance. Settlements are depicted as stereotypes, represented by small buildings. Nomadic areas are represented by small tents, mountain passes by piles of stones decorated with prayer flags.

This map is probably linked to Map 2 on which a section of this map is shown in detail (Fig. 4). In this section you can clearly see that parts of the map were pasted over and new drawings and notes were added (Fig. 5). The Tibetan notes were written in Uchen style, in contrast to the other Tibetan inscriptions on the map that were written in cursive Umé style. This section shows numerous groups of little tents labelled with Tibetan letters denoting Tibetan army regiments.

The mapmaker also used small pieces of paper on other parts of the map to make corrections.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	<u>इ</u> ॅंडेट:क्रेंख:यात्य	rdo ring rtse a gdug	Doring tsé a duk (settlement)
2	(g/C., Æ, æ)	zhing tsho tsha	Zhingtsotsa
3	क्षेत्रस्थिया पञ्चित् सेंट्रस्थ	rtse rta rdza khog bskyed rdzong rdza chu	Tséta, Dzakhok Dzong, Dza River
4	ॅब्र-'न्- <u>र</u> -'गु-'न्ब्	zhor dar kyang dgon	Zhordarkyang Monastery
5	<b>हे</b> 'दर्गे	rtse 'go	Tségo (settlement)
6	ित्व	khan	Khen (settlement)
7	<u> </u>	dbang brtan rong	Wangtenrong (settlement)
8	र्ग्ट्रायम्	grong mkhar	Drongkhar (settlement)
9	चे.य.ब्रब्ध,श्रावरा	be ru sras mkhar	Béru Sékhar Monastery
10	विग'र्-ग'र्-विंदा	nya rag dgon	Nyara Monastery
11	चया,गर्सूट.।	brag gdong	Drakdong (settlement)
12	<u> </u>	dar dgon	Dar Monastery

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
13	र्ने हुर हें १ [ग्रुम]	sho star lho gsum	Shotar Ihosum
14	चे:उ:प्र्वेबा	be ru dgon	Béru Monastery
15	aट्रेंद्र.लय.श्रम.बिट.ब्रुंचीय.ब्रूंट्.चीटी	'di'i yas mas byang phyogs stod gur	from there on are the upper and lower parts of Jangchok Tögur
16	[यट.र.भ्रीटक.श्रम्	khang ra skyabs mgon	Khangra Kyap Monastery
17	ञ्चट- <u>स</u> े-ट्रॉब-च	sgang rtse dgon pa	Gangtsé Monastery
18	<u> </u>	dkar mdzes dgon pa	Kardzé Monastery
19	र्ट्रेन्.पर्चिया.र्ट्या.क्षेत्र.असूत्र.(यट.)	hor 'brug dgra lha'i mgon khang	gönkhang (protector's temple) of the warrior deity Hor Druk
20	क्रॅग.ड्री	sbog rdzi	Bokdzi (settlement)
21	चया'ञ्रे	phag ne	Pakné (settlement)
22	वेचा.स्.चट.ब्रे.ज्ट.घट.श्री	nyag pho gang nyo long thang skya	Nyakpogang Nyolong plain
23	ट्रैल.बबिट. <mark>उड्ड्बब</mark> .[उड्ड्ब].ट्रा	dril gzhung 'brog pa	Drilzhung nomads
24	ग्लेट.रा	gling ra	Lingra settlement
25	<u> यक्त</u> ्रिं विटा	brgyud li thang	Litang range
26	दचतःह्रेदःम् [म्]	'ba' thin rwa	Bathinra residence
27	ळॅल.इं.र्न्स्ब	chos sde dgon	Chödé Monastery
28	रवा'तर्वे	rag 'go	Rago (settlement)
29	<b>Mと、全立、翌夕、</b> 「Aと、」	yang rtsal sman khang	Yangtsé Hospital
30	2्यं.क्	dug chu	Dhuk River
31	# <del>.</del> 4	tsha shod	Tsashö (settlement)
32	<i>વિ.</i> લી.તા	khu yu la	Khuyu Mountain
33	গদেব শ্রীবাদা	sa ngan srib pa	Sangen Sipa (settlement)
34	왕(현	sga rje	Gajé (settlement)
35	ब्रिंब'घर'प्र्वीबा	khrom thar dgon	Tromtar Monastery
36	र् <sup>क</sup> र:म्	horsho	Horshö (settlement)
37	रदा'कव	rab chag	Rapcha (settlement)
38	इं.र्ग,पहट.क्ष.क्ष.वं.र्ग्य	sde dge 'jing rnam rgyal dgon	Dégéjing Namgyel Monastery
39	क्षेत्र। (त्व्त् : क्षेत्र	stag khog smad	Lower Tagkhok
40	क्षेत्र। (व्यत्। क्षेत्री	stag khog stod	Upper Tagkhok
41	ধ'র্ব্ন'বাহ্লা	pha bong padma	Pabong Péma, giant rock lotus

#### 2.1.2 Map 2



Fig. 3: VKM Zürich 14482 verso, untitled and undated manuscript map,  $68 \times 52$  cm, numbers 1–3.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	<u>५</u> -५-४-५	dar dgon	Dhar Monastery
2	र्भे :क्ष्र-'र्क्षे :पाषुव्रा	sho star lho gsum	Shotar Ihosum
3	कुते'द्वर [क्षर]	rgya'i sgar	Chinese tent camp

This map is the only one in the collection that was drawn on thicker paper – probably one reason why another map was drawn on its rear side (Map 6 in this paper). However, we do not know which of the maps was drawn first. The map has been folded up; traces of numerous folds are still visible. As mentioned above, this map is probably linked to Map 1 since it shows a section of this map in detail (Fig. 4). In this section you can clearly see that parts of the map were pasted over and new drawings and notes were added (Fig. 5). Map 2 shows more details; in particular you can see depictions of soldiers and weapons (pistols). We can therefore assume that Map 2 and the section on Map 1 refer to a military campaign.



Fig. 4: Map 1 with marked section.

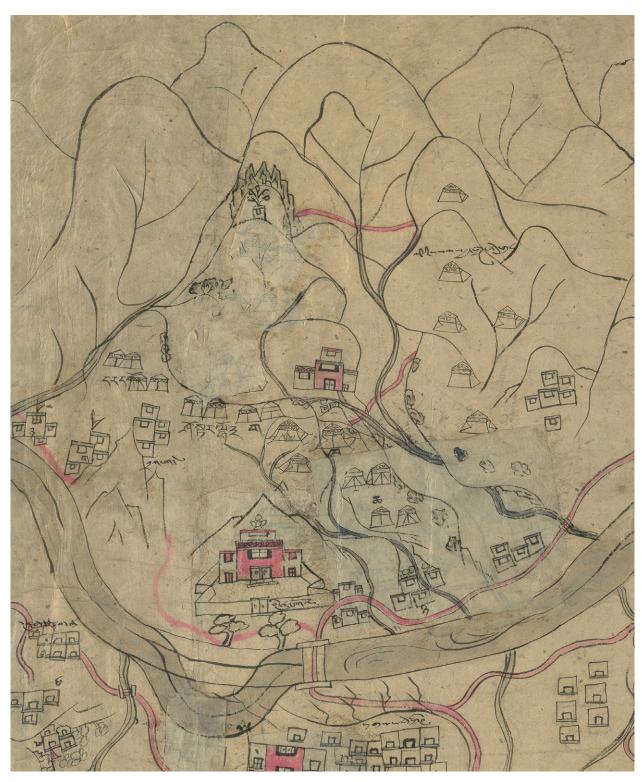


Fig. 5: Map 1 with enlarged section, detail.

#### 2.1.3 Map 3

This map was registered by the museum as the second part of Map 1. However, we were not able to find the matching junction. Since the map is provided with an individual title we assume that it also represents a separate map that was most probably made by the same mapmaker who produced Map 1. The main features on the map are a monastery and a *chörten*, both of which are prominently shown in the centre. Here again, red was used for the monastery and the paths, two mountain passes are marked by stone piles with prayer flags, and the hide boat on the river most probably represents a ferry since it is shown at a place where the paths end (or start) on the river bank. The colours used for tinting the river (blue) and the vegetation (green) are very much faded. The map shows numerous folds.

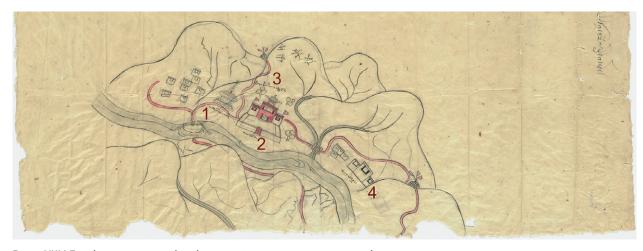


Fig. 6: VKM Zürich 14481.002, undated manuscript map,  $75 \times 54$  cm, numbers 1–4.



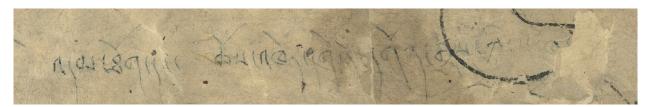
Fig. 7: Map title: অৰ্ক্তৰ বিশ্ব বি

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	बर्के <b>८.<mark>.तक</mark>्रेय.</b> [क्रेब.]८.गार.च्	mchod rten dkar po	White Chörten
2	यः पः प्त्रीं व	la ba dgon	Lawa Monastery
3	वेब वेब विरावित विरावित	nyin zer gling la brjod pa'o	called Nyinzerling Mountain Pass
4	ठ'न्गु'र्स' <u>च</u> न्-'	ca dgu pho brang	Chagu Podrang

#### 2.1.4 Map 4



Fig. 8: VKM Zürich 14494, undated manuscript map,  $68.0 \times 53.8$  cm, numbers 1–12.



On this map an unlabeled river was used as an axis in the centre, while the landscape on both sides is shown with mountain peaks, trees, buildings and inscriptions pointing away from the riverbed, in opposite directions. The mapmaker used red for monasteries and paths, green for vegetation, and blue for water; these colours are much less faded than on the other maps. He also used small pieces of paper to make corrections on this map (close to No. 1 and 6). Some of the smaller buildings are depicted with little square flags, one of which (close to No. 12) represents a Tibetan military flag labelled with the Tibetan letter (dza) denoting a Tibetan army regiment.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	म्बं ग्रॉ प्रयाक्षायम्।	rgan kro ngal lha khang	Gentrongel Temple
2	इंद,क्,र्ट्र्र,ट्र्यूव,च	ldan tsha rdor dgon pa	Dentsador Monastery
3	ह्र'दा'के'र्से	rnga pa mi so	Ngapa Miso (settlement)
4	ब्र.ट्यांट.घट.।	sa dkar thang	Sakartang, 'white earth plain'
5	त्य' <mark>त्व्</mark> वूं,[श्र्वूं,]क्ड्री	la mgo rtse	Lagotsé (settlement)
6	गर्ह्दःत्रगयाः नृर्वोत्।	gtsong 'gag dgon	Tsonggak Monastery
7	वाङ्गट.प्यवावा.ही.प्र्.झी	gtsong 'gag bri kho rtse	Tsonggak Drikhotsé
8	রবর'ঋদুর	'ba' mda'	Bada (settlement)
9	型.xxとな.型xil	bla mda' rgyas	Ladagyé (settlement)
10	र्ह्रवाषाविष्याविषान्त्रास्त्राचिमा	rdzogs khun gnas ri pho brang	Dzokkhün Néri Podrang
11	बे'अम्ब	si mda'	Sidha (settlement)
12	बॅं:र्ह्मण्-द्र्मेंद्र'या	lo thog dgon pa	Lotok Monastery



Fig. 10: VKM Zürich 14493, untitled and undated manuscript map,  $106.0 \times 32.5$  cm, numbers 1–19.

#### 2.1.5 Map 5

On this map an unlabeled river was also used as an axis in the centre, while the landscape on both sides is shown with mountain peaks, buildings and inscriptions pointing away from the river bed coloured in blue. Not all buildings and settlements were provided with captions. In contrast to the other maps, the monasteries are not coloured in red and paths are not shown. However, some buildings are depicted with little square or triangle flags that were originally coloured red but the colour has faded – probably because the map came in contact with water or was kept in a humid climate for a while. The mapmaker also used small pieces of paper to make corrections on this map (close to No. 5). Map 5 is the only one in Map Set 1 on which notes on cardinal directions can be found, added in a handwriting different to that of the other captions on the map.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	र्वेर:कुव:प्रॉय	nor rgyal dkor	Norgyel Monastery
2	회.너스	rgya khang	Gyakhang, 'Chinese houses' (settlement)
3	च्या'र्येष्ट'।	brag gong	Drakgong, 'large rocks' (settlement)
4	द्धःपर्वेर।	chu 'khor	Chukhor, 'water mill' (settlement)
5	ब्रै्व.श.वार्थेथ.विट.।	sgrol ma gsum khang	Drölmasumkhang, 'Three Tara Temple'
6	ल.धेट.झे	a thub rtse	Atuptsé (settlement)



No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
7	ন.বারিথা	la gsum	Lasum, 'three mountains'
8	झेव.याह्या	Ihan mdzes	Lhendzé
9	इव कंय माँग	Ihan tshal dkor	Lhentsel Monastery
10	तुन। झें।	nub/lho	west-south
11	<b>८</b> व्या है।	dbo theg rtse	Wotektsé (settlement)
12	<b></b>	rnga	Nga (settlement)
13	ই্রার্ক-স্থা	bri kho rtse	Drikhotsé
14	<b>₹</b> ,2√2,500 €	sa dkar thang	Sakartang (settlement)
15	बुग	nub	west
16	ञ्च:अन्त:न्गु	bla mda' dgu	Ladagu (settlement)
17	ग्राचिया'म्'।	kom theg bla brang	Komtek Monastery
18	विट.चीब्रज्ञ	khang gsar	Khangsar, 'new houses' (settlement)
19	55  97	byang/shar	north-east

#### 2.2 Map 6

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	বর্মস্থ্রেন্-।	'bo spam pho brang	Bopam Podrang
2	झु'राते'.घट'।	lha pa'i thang	Ihapa's ground <sup>22</sup>
3	व्यतः न्वींबा	lab dgon	Lap Monastery
4	ন্ধ্য'বে <mark>য়</mark> ্বন'[য়ুন']মর্কুন্' <b>দ্</b> র্ব[দ্ব্র]।	bsam grub mchod rten	Samdrup Chörten

This map represents the only un-coloured map in the Harrer Collection. It shows numerous folds, obviously traces of being folding up. An unlabelled river is used as an axis for this map and we find a variety of buildings of which only four are provided with Tibetan inscriptions. Several tributary rivers are shown, none of which were provided with names. A place labelled 'Lap Monastery' in the lower left corner could refer to Lap Monastery (Chinese *Labu si* 拉布寺) north of Yushu in Amdo, a Gelug monastery, founded in the fifteenth century. Directly above the monastery we can see a *lhapatang*, an area that was closely linked to a medium or shaman. The map shows several *chörten*, of which only the one in the centre is provided with an inscription: Samdrup Chörten or 'wish fulfilling Stupa'. The place labelled as 'Bopam Podrang' probably refers to the estate of a former aristocratic family. The little buildings with flags on top shown on three mountain peaks could represent *lhato* for local deities.

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<sup>22</sup> *lhapa*: a medium/oracle/shaman into whom a god enters to speak.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> See on the platform of The Buddhist Digital Archives, provided by the Buddhist Digital Resource Center <a href="https://library.bdrc.io/show/bdr:G2562?uilang=bo">https://library.bdrc.io/show/bdr:G2562?uilang=bo</a> (last accessed 10 July 2024).

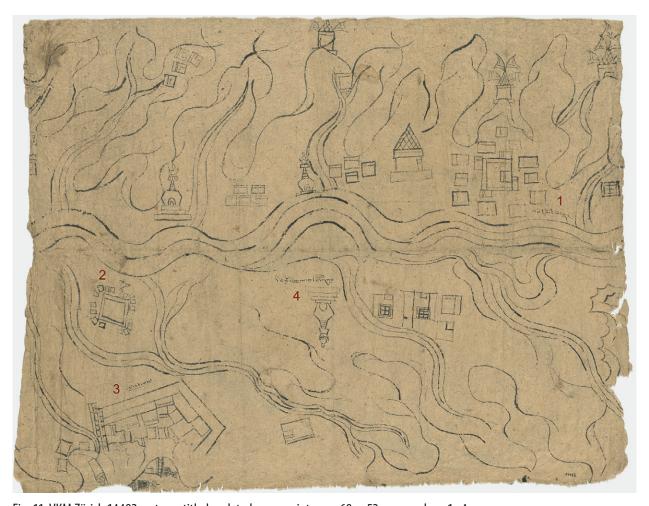


Fig. 11: VKM Zürich 14482 recto, untitled undated manuscript map,  $68 \times 52$  cm, numbers 1–4.

#### 2.3 Map Set 2 (Maps 7–16)

Map Set 2 consists of ten maps that were possibly drawn by the same hand.

Five of these maps were provided with titles and dates, written with two different red inks in two different handwritings on the maps' rear sides. A dark red was used for the dates, a more pinkish red for the titles. The dark red ink was most probably made from cinnabar, the most common red pigment used in Asia that gives a vivid and stable colour. The more pinkish red ink is probably plant-based since the colour has run.

The dates were provided according to the Tibetan calendar using a 60-year cycle, the so-called *rapjung* (rab byung). A *rapjung* has five 'element sequences' (wood, fire, earth, metal, water) combinded with a twelve-year cycle of the zodiac animals (each year is represented by one of the twelve animals), which brings the total to 60 years – a complete cycle according to Tibetan astrology. The *rapjung* were counted by ordinal numbers. For each of the maps that were provided with a date, the numbers of the *rapjung*, the number of the sequences in which the animals have completed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> For a detailed discussion on the Tibetan calendar and astrology, see Cornu 2002.

the elements (mtshams) and the day (tshes) were given. The first year of the first *rapjung* started in 1027 (Gregorian calendar) which corresponds to the first year of the Fire Rabbit in the first *rapjung*, when this Tibetan dating system was instituted by Lotsawa Dawa Özer. Unfortunately only three of the dates are decipherable; converted to the Gregorian calender they would be 1307, 1427 and 1727 – if we have deciphered and converted them correctly. As stated above, we assume that the maps were probably made by the same hand. However, this statement is not supported by three completely different dates that were also probably written by the same hand. At the current state of research, we are unable to explain this discrepancy.

On the majority of the maps, a river on the lower part represents the vantage point, and only on a few maps is a river located as an axis in the map centre. Judging from the house types, the maps cover areas located in south-eastern Tibet and in the Tibetan borderlands in today's Arunachal Pradesh, in northeast India, where houses with pointed roofs and thatched huts are common – in contrast to central Tibet where the houses have flat roofs.

The mapmaker did not use many colours for the maps. Most of the landscape remained uncoloured, and only for the mountain structures and houses were greyish and brownish tones sometimes used. Water bodies were usually coloured in blue, and paths in yellow. Only on very few maps red was used for selected elements such as doors. On all maps we find traces of sketches, probably drawn with a pencil. We can therefore assume that the mapmaker sketched the outlines of the map elements before drawing them with black ink. On some maps we even find traces of pencil sketches for the inscriptions. Corrections on the maps were not made by pasting paper on the respective places but rather by crossing out the mistakes.

#### 2.3.1 Map 7

The title of the map is not completely decipherable, nor is the date. The name of the river on the map's lower edge is not provided – in contrast to the river names of the two tributaries. We can assume that this unnamed river is a large one and known to the potential map readers. Actually, it could even be the Yarlung Tsangpo that meanders through large parts of south-eastern Tibet. The map probably represents a route map since a path leads from one end to the other, parallel to the long river on the bottom. The names are provided for all settlements depicted on the map, as well as the mountain and rock formation.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	ञ्चवा:नव्यःक्टः।	sbag sham tshang	Baksham Tsang
2	ञ्जेषायान्त्र्वा न्त्र्	phyis pa dgun dgu	Chipa Güngu
3	यु.पि.क्.क्ष्य.युटी	si kha chu tshan med	Sikha River
4	क्-'य	rging ga	Gingga

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> There exist several online converters such as the THL-Tibetan to Gregorian calender converter: The Tibetan and Himalayan Library (THL) <a href="https://www.thlib.org/reference/tibcal/index.php">https://www.thlib.org/reference/tibcal/index.php</a> (last accessed 10 July 2024).

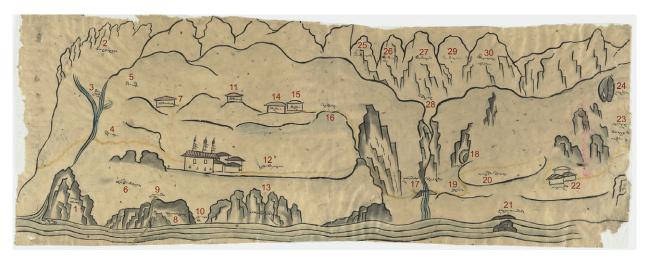


Fig. 12: VKM Zürich 14483, manuscript map,  $89.5 \times 34.1$  cm, numbers 1–30.



Fig. 13: Map title and date on the map's rear side: সহ্বেশাল ক্রুখাল্বাবিশাল্ভী আন্ত্রা – bad pa. . . . . rgyal gnyis kyi sa khra ('Map of Bépa. . . . Rgyal'); সহাবেছুদ্রাল অপ্তর্মাণ ও প্রথা প্র – rab 'byung . . . mtshams 6 tshes 1 ('xx *rapjung*, 6 sequences, 1 day').

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
5	क्षे'[य:र्रे]	li kha ri	Likha Ridge
6	इ.घट.पूर्व.ज्ञ	sba thang 'og ma	Lower Batang
7	चिश्रंथ.त्व.श्रट.।	gsum phag sgang	Sumpakgang (settlement)
8	美·蜀/RC·石ヨ드·	rdo rgya khang bzang	Dogya Khangzang
9	क्री	rgya phi	Gyapi
10	ক্রুঝ'বদ্ব'র্মা	rgya btab so	Gyatapso
11	शृंट.कु.विट.।	ling chi khang	Lingchi House (settlement)
12	मुंद्रिट स्	klu ring spang kha	Luring meadow
13	<b>ॻ</b> ॱ३गॱ२ें र्चे हे'य	rgya nag ri bo rtse Inga	Gyanak Ribotsé nga (same name as the Wutaishan, a five-peaked mountain in China)
14	क्षे:मूॅट ।	si grong	Si settlement
15	क्षे.मूॅट.	si grong	Si settlement
16	चे सेपबा	pi rebs	Pirep
17	च्या.श्रट.योट.क्र्.लेट.क्री	brag seng gang/tse lung chu	Draksenggang/Tsé Valley River
18	स्याया	phug pa	cave

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
19	ञ्च.पीय	bya lug	Jaluk, 'birds and sheep' (settlement)
20	व्यक्ट. घष्ट्र अंद्रेट ।वर्	gsang thams steng khar	Sangtam Tengkhar
21	রুবা-ইথ্য-প্রথ-র্থ-র্থা	brag rus sbal pho mo	Drak rübel pomo, 'the male and female turtle rock'
22	שביניַּיַלַבין	yang pa grong	Yangpa settlement
23	वट.ट.र्सट.बी.शथ.क्रै.कुट. <mark>प.</mark> [ज.]घश.टा	khang pa phrang gi man rgya shing la tham pa	the lower part of Khangpatrang is Gyashing la thampa
24	হ্রদা'র্ক্ল্যু'বা	brag glo ba	Drak Lowa, 'lungs cliff'
25	कें धे झें	tshe yi lha mo	Tséyi Lhamo (Goddess of Longivity)
26	कें धे झें	tshe yi lha mo	Tséyi Lhamo (Goddess of Longivity)
27	कें धे झें	tshe yi lha mo	Tséyi Lhamo (Goddess of Longivity)
28	क्र.जेंट.।	tshe lung	Tsé Valley
29	क्र.तृ.क्रंजू	tshe yi lha mo	Tséyi Lhamo (Goddess of Longivity)
30	क्र.र्टरावा.४८.1 <mark>४ट्टेब</mark> .[ड्टेब.] टावेबाबा	tshe dpag rang byon bzhugs	Self-arisen Tsépak (Amitayus, Buddha of Longivity)

## 2.3.2 Map 8



Fig. 14: VKM Zürich 14484, untitled undated manuscript map drawn on three sheets,  $202.0 \times 33.5$  cm, numbers 1–62.

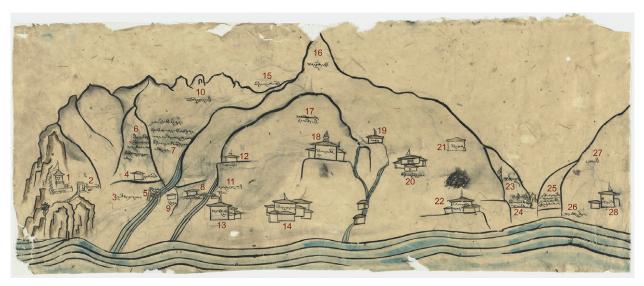


Fig. 15: VKM Zürich 14484.001; 77.0 × 32.3 cm, numbers 1–28.

No title is provided for this long map on which the river on the lower edge presents the vantage point. Like on Map 7, the name of this river is not provided, although the names of the tributaries are. Again, we can assume that this unnamed river is the Yarlung Tsangpo.

No path is indicated on the map. Here too, the names are provided for all settlements – represented by one or more buildings – as well as for the most prominent landscape elements like mountain formations. Several bridges are shown and some of them named, as are a ferry boat and two water mills. The mapmaker provided explanatory texts for some of the depicted elements, as well as comments on the areas bordering the region shown on the map.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	देख'क्ष'म् [म्]	rde'u lha rwa	Deu deity compound
2	<u>दे</u> उ कु र् भी	rde'u rgya sgo	Deu entrance gate
3	र्टे.क्र्वा.इंट.(व	da' tshig spang kha	Datsik meadow
4	<b>夏</b> 丙湯仁'	rgya na steng	Gyanateng (settlement)
5	<u> </u>	rong rgyag zam	Ronggyak Bridge
6	य.पिटयार्ड्स्टवुंब.ता.सेव.वा.श्व.लुंबा इटतक्चिटवस्ट्रेब.ता.सेवकंस्[य].लब.हुंबा.	ring brgyud brten pa rde'u lha ra lan bris pa khang sa rdor zhes pa phugs su yin	This is Khang Sador Cave where Ringgyü Tenpa Deu Lhara wrote response.
7	लट.तपु.भूर.यय.लुव.खी वीक्ट.के.लब.टेट.विश्वय.जेट.के.लब.यट्. बी.व.क्रेट.वी.सु.कैट.केट.पट्ट.वय.वीट्य.सु.	rgya na steng gi ri brgyud steng di nas gangs ri gtsang chu yan dang khams lung chu yan bde yang pa'i skor bab yin zhu	From Gyanateng and Rigyüteng, above Gangri River and Kham Valley River, it falls under the jurisdiction of Déyang.
8	र्देग'ड्ये	'og sde	Okdé (settlement)
9	₹ <b>८</b> '5्य	rong rdug	Rongduk (settlement)
10	र्दे:ब्रेट्'इट'री	'o med spang ri	Omépang Ridge
11	<i>स्</i> ।र्वेयाया:अ.ट.कुंदे:चग्राया	rnga khogs lung chu'i zam pa	Ngakhok Valley River Bridge
12	बर्'री	thad ri	Téri (settlement)
13	वेट.पर्च्चथ्य.[पर्चूच्ते.] बुट.श्व्या	nyang 'brog zhing sum (old spelling of three/sgum)	Nyangdrok Zhingsum (settlement)
14	यट्र'यम्' <mark>स्ट्रावस्</mark> [ट्रस्ट्रावस्]	bde yang dpung mkhar	Déyang Mansion
15	<u> यदे.लट.क्ट.</u>	bde yang cung sgo	Déyang Chunggo
16	श्चन र्सेंग री	sman phrog ri	Mentrok Mountain
17	हार्विषा है।	rnga khog ri	Ngakhok Mountain
18	चट्रे.लाट.अक्ट्.झॅ	bde yang mtsho sna	Déyang Tsona (settlement)
19	<b>켁'ツニ'</b>	ka kyang	Kakyang (settlement)
20	קלישביאביושבין	bde yang ring khang	Déyangring houses
21	रेग्रज:घ्रव	regs thag	Rektak (settlement)
22	नर्-प्यटःस्-वटःग्रह्म	bde yang pho brang gsar	Déyang new mansion
23	क्ंक्'तस्ट'	tshwa tshwa 'phrang	tsatsa <sup>26</sup> path

<sup>26</sup> tsatsa: miniature conical figures moulded in clay and used as offerings.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
24	र्ट्-श्वेट-ग्राश्वेट-रहुंब-यने'यन्'रहट-र्क्न्- <mark>त्यस्य</mark> '	rdo ling kra ling tshun bde lad tshang rgod phebs lam	road leading towards Délé Tsangö until Doling Traling [area]
25	क्ष्य[प्रक्ष्यप्रा.],टिवा.क्र्या क्षे.त्रभ.वा.वे.त्रभ.वा.वे.स्वेव क्षे.भूर.स्र.	rgya bam ga na bam ga na phug/rgya skor sa tsham dug tshal	Chinese border garden/park
26	दिनं.क्याय.क्ष्या	khud chags tshul	Khü Chaktsül
27	(ST: 7)	khud ri	Khü Ridge
28	(명두'	khud grong	Khü settlement

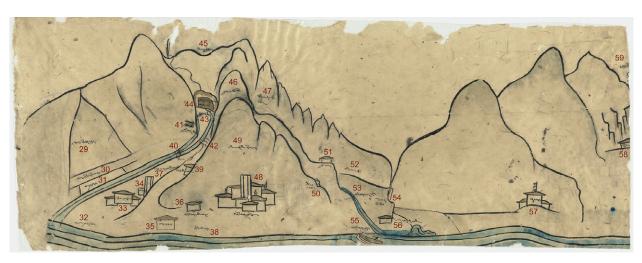


Fig. 16: VKM Zürich 14484.002;  $85.5 \times 33.5$  cm, numbers 29–59.



Fig. 17: VKM Zürich 14484.003;  $45.3 \times 30.5$  cm, numbers 60-62.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
29	गुट.ट्र.घ.वाश्रुया	gung ri tha gsum	Gungri Tasum
30	गुप्तः दे: दे: <mark>[यूर</mark> ] [अ[यूर]]	gung ri ri mkhar	Gungri Rikhar
31	্পৃথ	shag	Shak
32	게'여'젊드'[집]	ka la spang kha	Kala meadow
33	美(四月)	rdo khang zhing	Dokhangzhing (settlement)
34	আবস	mkhar	mansion
35	বৰ-দুশামা	ban dkar	Benkar (settlement)
36	गर्नेट:श्चेब:क्रे:पिटः।	gdong sman chi khang	Dongmenchi House (settlement)
37	र्ट्, विट्, विट, विट, क्रु, विट, क्रे	rdo khang khu'i lung chu gang che	Dokhangkhu Valley River
38	<u> 美</u> ८.오.노 <mark>[</mark> 노]]	rdzong rtsa rwa	Dzongtsara
39	वरःहेंद्रःद्वांबा	nyang stod dgon	Nyangtö Monastery
40	র <b>অ</b> 'ম্।	zam pa	bridge
41	<u> </u>	gling khu chu	Lingkhu River
42	व्वित.र्थत.थ.छी	khog dug nya chu	Khoduknya River
43	मूं र्स्र क्य	klo so tshal	Loso Tsel (garden)
44	र्म्में :चया :दया :बया :या	klo drag phug zhag pa	Lo cave, night halt
45	<u></u> <del> </del> <del> -</del> <u></u>	rdo khang klo	Dokhanglo
46	5.105.2.3	dra khang ri rtse	summit of Drakhang Ridge
47	हुँन्'रियर'री'स्री	stod khar ri rtse	summit of Tökhar Ridge
48	गर्नेट:श्रुव:गुॅट:चा	gdong smad grong pa	Dongmé settlement
49	री.पट्य.ड्रेट.पिय	pi 'jam steng khag	Pijam Tengkhak
50	षष.र.प्रचेच	sam ra 'beb	Samrabep
51	59'RE'	grab khang	Drapkhang (settlement)
52	ग्रीम् (षर से।	kyid khar ri	Kikhar Ridge
53	ग्रीन् (वर ख़ीन ख़ी	kyid khar lung chu	Kyikhar Valley River
54	ロビ、ロエ・美・光ビ、1	khang khar rdo ring	Kyikhar stone pillar
55	गर्नेट म्बर ग्रा	gtong rgan dru	Tonggen ferry
56	<b>लेट.घट.</b> ळी.श्रुव	lung thang chu mig	Lungtang spring
57	역'편	zhwa Inga	Zhanga (settlement)
58	<b>美</b> 'ななた'	rdo 'phang	Dopang (settlement)
59	ह्मु'ल्' <sup>ल</sup> 'र्झे	klu zhwa la sgo	Luzha Pass
60	स्यायाबी	klu gzhi	Luzhi (settlement)
61	עבע.שאומב.ו	'ja' shes khang	Jashé House (settlement)
62	श्र-ङ्र-पाशुम।	si rtse gsum	Sitsésum

#### 2.3.3 Map 9



Fig. 18: VKM Zürich 14485, manuscript map, drawn on two sheets,  $101 \times 33$  cm, numbers 1–53.

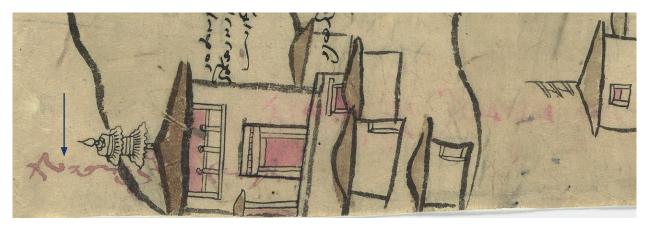


Fig. 19: Map title and date on the map's rear side (see blue arrow).

Neither the title nor the date on the map's rear side are decipherable. Like on the two maps described above, the river on the lower edge represents the vantage point on this map. Although its name is not provided, we can be quite sure here again that it is the Yarlung Tsangpo. This is because the sharp peak on the map's left upper edge (No. 18 in the list) represents the Namchakbarwa, the highest peak in the Namchakbarwa Himal Range located in the so-called 'Great Bend' of the Yarlung Tsangpo River in the region of Pemakö in south-eastern Tibet, in today's Nyingchi Prefecture.

No path is indicated on the map, but more than fifty names are given for numerous settlements, a very few places of religious importance, and the most prominent landscape elements. Two bridges and a ferry boat are shown, and the bridges are provided with names. On this map the mapmaker also provided explanatory texts for some of the depicted elements, as along with comments on the area bordering the region shown on the map, as well as borders of areas within the map.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	ર્સ.ત.સંત.ત્ત્વય. ક્રી.પ્રવ તુ.ત. <mark>જાજૂત</mark> . [જૂત.] નજા	Inga pa phrang yan sri khang si pa tshong lam	from Ngapa Trang, this is the trading path towards Sikhang Sipa
2	ग्धु'र्हे'र्ने८"	g.yu rdo ring	Turquise Stone Pillar
3	इ'लीट'दर्शेबा	rta ling dgon	Taling Monastery
4	<u>इ</u> '।वट'र्ब्च्	dri khang grong	Drikhang settlement
5	জবা.ড়্প৶.[অঞ্পর্ম.]বেশ.	ag mtshams khang	Ag hermitage
6	र्श्ट-ख्रिट-त्यवर।	tsang phrong 'thab	Tsangtrongtap
7	है 'विक्वे 'विट्"	ti kha chi khang	Tikhachi House/settlement
8	व्यर्गे द्या सं चूट ।	mgo nag pho brang	Gonak Podrang
9		dbyin ji zhag pa khul tsam lha rwa	English Zhakpa Khültsam (deity) chapel
10	स् (विया यिवे ।यम् ।	Inga khug gzhi khang	Ngakhuk farm house
11	ह्रव,[य:कु: <mark>र्जूञ</mark> [श्रेय]	rtan kha chu mig	Tenkha spring pond
12	हेट [हेट]	steng lha	Tenglha
13	<del>हे</del> ट:[ब्रेट:]वॅ्र: वॅं!वट:	steng shor kho khang	Tengshorkho House/settlement
14	<u> </u>	gangs brgyud ri mkhar	Ganggyü Rikhar
15	इंट.यं.क्ष	breng ga lha	Drenggalha
16	थ्र.ऱ्य.ज्ञट.।	mi rog spang	Mirokpang
17	<u> र्</u> द्र-:रुब:सॅं' <u>च</u> ्द्र-'	dong can pho brang	Dongchen Podrang
18	य व्रक्ष:क्ष्मेवादायर:च	gnam lcags 'bar ba	Namchakbarwa
19	वाब्रुब्राश्चवाब्रायच्यः चित्रे । तृब्या	gnam lcags 'bar ba'i tam	Namchakbarwa tam, 'three head spear'
20	इ.स.स.स.स.	dharma ra rtsa ri	Dharma Ratsari
21	ट्रे'खुट'त्रम्	dri lung zam pa	Drilung Bridge
22	र्गेट-र्ह्नु-दे-[चर्ड्न-दे-]बॅदि-र्ख-इट-।	kong btsan de mo'i pho brang	Kongtsen Démo Podrang
23	गुन्'[भ्रुन्']रे'श्रेन्'षर'र्जेन्'	skyid ri steng khar grong	Kyiri Tengkhar settlement
24	युग'कु'कु'त <sup>ॉर्व</sup> र	klug chu chu 'khor	Luk River water mill
25	ळच-८ग-४-ऱे	chab dkar ri	Chapkar Mountain
26	ञ्च-ब्र-विवाक्तः अर्द्धवः अर्दा	mi nad nag chu mtshan med	Minénak River
27	श्च.जिंट. चंद्रा.ता	sna lung zam pa	Nalung Bridge
28	वर्षेट रेट रेट (वर [अवर]	gshong ring ring mkhar	Shongring Ringkhar
29	खे.(व.(वर.(वर)[ञ्रावर:]मूँटः।	nya kha mkhar grong	Nyakhakhar settlement

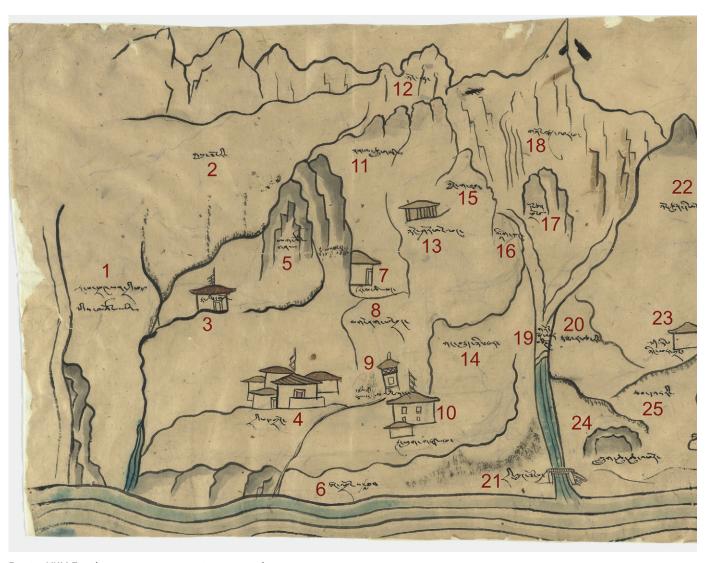
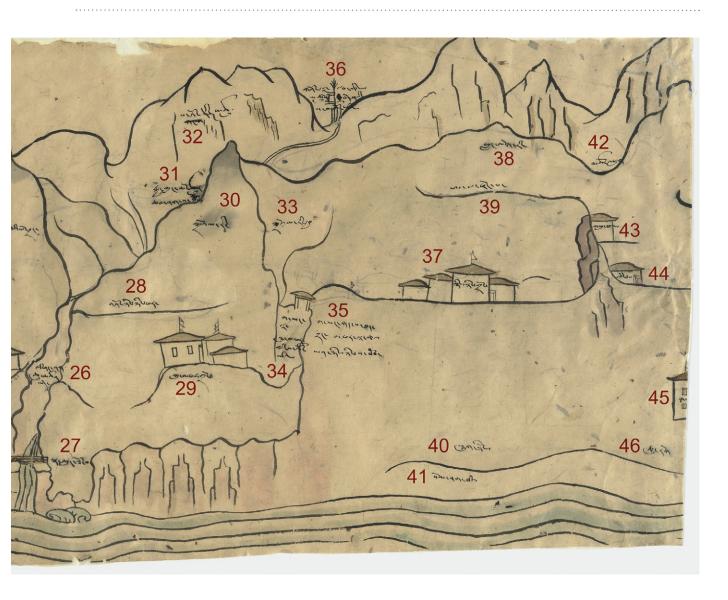


Fig. 20: VKM Zürich 14485.001;  $85.5 \times 33.0$  cm, numbers 1–46.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
30	र्गेर'य'दे्ह'	klong la dwing	Longlading
31	<b>ग्र</b> .लिट.ब्र्.क्ष्य.कटा.चया.ल.च्र्	rgya lung mo tshun chab nag la tho	Chapnak lato [pass] area until Gyalung mo
32	4. 美七馬七 <mark>範</mark> [열]	sa rong rdzing chu	Sarong Pond
33	র্শুর-অ-ই-ক্রুবা	kror la ri rgyab	Trorla Rigyap, 'behind the Trorla'
34	ગો.તાદસી.પી.ઝાંહરદી.તા <mark>.જ્</mark> યા.[જજ્ઞ્યત].તાલી	ka lang sga ku mkhar gyi sa mtshams yin	this is the boundary of Kalang Gaku Mansion
35	घष्ट्रयान्यान्यान्याः स्टास्यायम् स्त्राः [या] सः प्यत्रः हें स्टाः	ka lang gad pa thang prang mkhar la rtsa yan rdo ring thams cad	land above Kalang Gépa Tangtrangkhar Mountain Pass including the stone pillars
36	र्वार्च्रट,जेट.चट.डु.क्षेत्र,जूट,विश्वय,य.श्रञ्च,लुत्री	gshong lung bang tsi tshun bod khams sa mtsho yin·	Land of Tibet/Kham? until Shonglung Bangtsi



No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
37	इं हेट सॅट	lhi steng grong	Lhiteng settlement
38	म्चट कॅवा दे।	glang mog ri	Langmok Ridge
39	জ'ম'র্ন্বিঘা'ঘা	a sa zhog pa	Asa Zhokpa
40	गुण-र्से८'।	kug sgong	Kukgong
41	ন্যমন'ব্যান্থা	sems nag thi	Semnakti
42	অস্ক্র্'বেইন [অইন]	mtsho mjug	lake outlet
43	विशावटः।	g.yu khang	Yü (turquoise) House/settlement
44	ম্ব্যু	sir pa	Sirpa (settlement)
45	बशित्र.बूंट.।	gsum grong	Sum settlement
46	हु'रेग	chu reg	Churek



Fig. 21: VKM Zürich 14485.002; 17.2  $\times$  30.5 cm, numbers 47–54.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
(45)	ग्रुअ:गॅ्ट'	gsum grong	Sum settlement
47	<u> </u>	dram rdo ring	Dram stone pillar
48	इट्राव क्रेट्रा <mark>वर</mark> [श्रावर.]	spang kha steng mkhar	Pangkha Tengkhar
49	(बे.चेय.कटा.चेतो.टा. <mark>अक्थ</mark> ा[अक्थया.]€्त्रोद्या	zhi nas chab nag pa mtshams rdzogs	border end of Zhiné Chapnak
50	कृ.व्यावर:बूट:विट:	rta mkhar grong khang	Takhar settlement houses
51	इट र्विया यिव गा	drang khog gzhi ka	Drangkho farm house
52	ર્મેદ- <mark>ર્શ્ફુવ</mark> -[વર્લ્ઠ4]દ્વે-સ્રૅલિ-ર્સ્વ-(	kong btsan de mo'i pho brang	Kongtsen Démo Podrang
53	इट:स्ट्रव	drang 'bag	Drangbak (settlement)
54	कु.व्यावस.स्व.क्री	rta mkhar rab che	Takhar Rapché

## 2.3.4 Map 10

On this map we find an unnamed river in the centre, running through a valley or gorge with rocks and caves. Names are provided for the caves, a bridge and a prominent waterfall. The notes on the map's right edge include information about the end of the valley and two paths.



Fig. 22: VKM Zürich 14486, untitled undated manuscript map,  $52.5 \times 32.5$  cm, numbers 1–8.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	美(rac-漢'ng'[ar] 動口	rdo khang klo la rgyab	behind the mountain pass of Dokhanglo
2	ભુ'[બ']₹'લુવ '૨૫'લવ '૨૫	la rtsa phug pa zhag pa	mountain pass cave, night halt
3	美(四 <b>८.<sup>1</sup>,3,1</b> [ज.] <b>2</b> ,2.6	rdo khang la rgyab chu	river behind Dokhang Mountain
4	र्से चग्राच	klo zam pa	Lo Bridge
5	विययः ह्याःस्याः यवाःया	zhabs rjes phug pa zhag pa	Zhapjé ('foot print') Cave, night halt
6	অবিমে মূর্বি বাধান : ক্রবা	mkha' 'groʻi gsang chab	Khandrö Sangchap, 'Dakini's urine'
7	<u> र्यटः क्रेत्रः स्वाःयः । व्याःया</u>	dbang chen phug pa zhag pa	Wangchen Cave, night halt
8	વ્યુવ્ય-પ્રિલ-1ુલુયા વક્ષ્યાન્ય:જ્વ-પાઢે વિલ્વો-જ્વ-જ્વ-જ્વ-જ્વ-જ્વ-જ્વ-જ્વ-જ્વ-જ્વ-જ્વ	'di nas lung mjug di yang lha'i zhag pa/ lung chu phug pa chu bzhi sdom pa nas lam dang zhag pa gcig yin/ngar ma phug/se spang grong shing rang btsal yin zhu	Yanglha night halt, this is the end of the valley, the path from Lungchu Pukpa Zhidom is one night, from Ngarma Puk and Sépang Drongshing one has to search oneself

#### 2.3.5 Map 11



Fig. 23: VKM Zürich 14487, untitled and undated manuscript map, drawn on two sheets,  $91 \times 48$  cm, numbers 1–30.

On this map we can find two vantage points: the unnamed river on the lower edge – shown with turbulent water (curled waves) – as well as the tributary that functions as an axis on the upper part. Yellow paths running throughout the map suggest that this is a route map. Since most of the settlements shown are explicitly labelled 'Lo settlement', we can assume that the map shows an area in the southern Tibetan borderland in today's Arunachal Pradesh in northeastern India.

The style of the houses – brownish thatched wooden huts – supports this statement.<sup>27</sup> Next to the buildings that represent settlements we see several night halts in the form of huts (all provided with names) and caves in greyish/violet colours. Different kinds of bridges are shown: three of them are labelled as bamboo bridges, while the other ones in the upper areas are probably wooden bridges. The mountain pass on the map's upper edge is depicted with sticks of prayer flags, for different mountain formations the mapmaker used different styles.

Surprisingly – for reasons unknown to us – the mapmaker used two different Tibetan scripts for the Tibetan inscriptions; he clearly started labelling the first two elements in Uchen but continued with Umé.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	ने केंग	shi mog	Shimog (settlement)
2	चुत्र'र्द्र'तत्तुत्र'श्चे	byam po 'bum sde	Jampo Bumdé (settlement)



Fig. 24: VKM Zürich 14487.001;  $30.8 \times 21.0$  cm, numbers 1–2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Very similar buildings are shown on a scroll map of Lhoka and the southeastern Himalayan border lands of Tibet discussed by Huber 1992, 10.



Fig. 25: VKM Zürich 14487.002; 63  $\times$  48 cm, numbers 3–30.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
3	ब्र:विट:र्स्स् चॅ्टा	mu shing klo grong	Lo settlement of Mushing
4	젊.크如	sba zam	bamboo bridge
5	के'मी'र्ख्ये'र्से'='	si gi klo grong	Lo settlement of Sigi
6	च्या'स्याला [स्या]	brag phug	cave
7	গ্র'শ্রম'স্থ্রসা	si krar sba zam	Sitrar bamboo bridge
8	ৰেবা-হা	zhag Inga	Zhaknga, 'five nights' (night-halt)
9	회원다.최.크제	se shing sba zam	Séshing bamboo bridge
10	च'त्रवॅ 'र्त्वे 'र्चे द्	ba 'go klo grong	Lo settlement of Bago
11	क्षट'ची'र्स्से'र्सेट'।	ling gi klo grong klu har pho nya	Lo settlement of Linggi, Luhar male fish
12	र्देण देट क्षें जॅट ।	rdog ring klo grong klu har pho gsar	Lo settlement of Dokring, Luhar male stranger
13	[전화성.등]	khams Inga	Khamnga, 'five elements'

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
14	된다 <mark>. 현대</mark> [ [ 년 대 ]	brag phug	cave
15	ৰেশ্ৰ.জা	zhag Inga	Zhagnga, 'five nights'
16	젊.크如	sba zam	bamboo bridge
17	<u> </u>	yang ri chu	Yangri River
18	च्या <mark>.सेबा</mark> या [सेबा]	brag phug	cave
19	ৰুবা,জ্ <del>ল</del>	zhag Inga	Zhagnga, 'five nights'
20	द्य <mark>ा,दिया</mark> ,[दिया.]ख्या.ता	brag phug zhag pa	a night halt cave
21	द्यव <mark>.स्वा</mark> य[स्वय]	brag phug	cave
22	द्यव <mark>,स्वा</mark> य[स्वय]	brag phug	cave
23	र्क्.क्रे.टीय <mark>ो.सेय</mark> य[सेयो]	tshwa chu brag phug zhag pa	hot spring cave, night halt
24	[म्रॅच.]त्रो पर्चट.ब्रू.क्र.पट्टी.ल <u>ज</u> ो.[बेब्बो]ज्ञ <mark>.ज</mark> ्ञंबो.	'brang mo che 'di zhag Inga sleb pa	one arrives at Drangmoché on the 5th night
25	<u>भू.लट.</u> इ.क्	klo lung rdze lnga	Lolungdzénga, 'five Lolungdzé'
26	इ.या.जय.[ज.]मू	blha ga la sgo	Bhaga Mountain Pass
27	<u> </u>	gu 'bung rtse	Gubung Summit
28	<b>ા</b> ઢા ર્સે :ત્રું 'વાઢા	bam ro klo lam	Lo path to Bamro
29	. વસ 'ર્ત્સ 'વસ	sham klo lam	Lo path to Sham
30	ঘষ' <b>শ</b> [মৃ]	bam ra	Bam compound (written on the rear side)

# 2.3.6 Map 12



Fig. 26: VKM Zürich 14488, manuscript map drawn on four sheets,  $196.5 \times 32.0$  cm, numbers 1-44.



Fig. 27: Map title and date on the map's rear side: আধ্যাবাল্যাবা

As on the map discussed above, the mapmaker used rivers as axes on this route map. We see uncoloured paths running across the entire map. The style of the settlements suggests that this map also shows an area in the southern Tibetan borderland in today's Arunachal Pradesh in northeastern India. The map title written on the rear is: 'Map of Payül Khalo Zhating' and 1427<sup>28</sup> is indicated as the year of production. In the central part of the map we see two animals: one can easily be identified as a horse (the Tibetan word for horse – rta – is written on the animal), while the other one with spotted fur may represent a snow leopard. At some places we see wooden ladders used to climb up steep slopes.

Different kinds of bridges are shown, and mountain passes are also depicted with sticks of prayer flags. For different mountain formations the mapmaker used different styles.



Fig. 28: VKM Zürich 14488.001; 91.5  $\times$  32.0 cm, numbers 1–25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> This date can be converted as follows: 6 *rapjung* of 60 years each= 360 years; 8 sequences of 5 elements = 40 years; *rapjung* starting year 1027+400 years = 1427 ce.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	ક્રું.બું.ર્ટ્અ.[ज.પટ્યુંઅ.]અજ્ઞા	lho la dral lam	connecting trail to Lo
2	च्या'र्गार'या <mark>बी</mark> [अर्ळि]]	brag dkar mtsho	Drakar Lake
3	चॅन्'र्ज्ञु'य <mark>ा'त्र</mark> ्कॅट्:[कर्कें]	bod klo la mtsho	Tibetan Lopa Lake
4	चि.धूर.तिट.की	bya mor lung chu	Jamor Valley River
5	चु'र्केर'चब'य	bya mor zam pa	Jamor Bridge
6	मूं.सूंट.के.अहेव	klo grong chu mjug	'river mouth of Lodrong'
7	इ'र्स्से'र्स्	pra klo grong	Tralo settlement
8	प्रवा.वार.ह्या <mark>.ह्याला</mark> [ह्या]	'og gar brag phug	Okgar cave
9	ণ্ডশ'ৰী	lug byi	Lukji (settlement)
10	ञ्चे 'कुँचा' खा के।	mi nyog a rnye	Minyok Anyé
11	<u>3</u> :7:95:8	byi ri lung chu	Jiri River
12	चु.धु.चन्ना	byi nyi zam pa	Jini Bridge
13	म् अया से।	dmag ri	Makri (settlement)
14	चवादिवाचूटा	brag phug grong	Drakpuk settlement
15	कुषार्त्रवा वापति:ञ्चातर्दे वाप्त्रवा द्वे क्रांत्रवा वापति:ञ्चातर्वे	la kha'i sga'di la dmag rtsi rong 'tshang rgyal 'og	the mountain structure is under Lamaktsi Rongtsang Gyel area
16	हे: <del>र्</del> र्स्ट:कुल:वा <mark>र</mark> ुवा	nyi rong rgyal gcig	Nyirong Gyelchik (settlement)
17	ন:र्र:শ্ৰ্ব <mark>'এই</mark>  [এই ]	ba ro rgan mdo	Baro Gendo (settlement)
18	इ:ग्वी	lha gzhi	Lhazhi (settlement)
19	हो.प.लीट.चूंट.श्रङ्ग.की.टु.ब्रैजा.चूंच	pra kha lung grong mtsho lnga ri rgyal 'og	under Trakha Lungdrong Ngari Gyel area
20	\$ '\az\ [&\az\]	rnyi mkhar	Nyikhar (settlement)
21	<b>८</b> ८४.पक्ट्.मेल.पूर्व	dam 'tsho rgal 'og	under Damtso Gel
22	धट: <del>ट</del> .चथ.त	spang ri zam pa	Pangri Bridge
23	श्रन्द्र-द्रन्त्र्यक्षं मुख्यं	spang ri rong 'tsho rgyal 'og	under Pangri Rongtso
24	५.५.मूंट.५्ट.पक्ष.मेल.पूर्व	ha ri grong rong 'tsho rgal 'og	under Haridrong Rongtso Gel area
25	ड्रं. <mark>ट्याय.श्र</mark> ुपु.[क्रयाय.ग्री.]पर्च्र.जन	lho chags kyi 'dro lam	path to Lho settlements



Fig. 29: VKM Zürich 14488.002; 91.5  $\times$  31.8 cm, numbers 26–39.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
26		kong ri mkhar	Kongrikhar
27	र्वेर'पात्र'र्वेट'।	lor yan grong	Loryen settlement
28	बेट यो यात्रवादर्कें दी	seng ge gnam 'tsho ri	Senggé Namtso Mountain
29	र्रंड्वी [र्रट:ही]	rong tsi	Rongtsi (settlement)
30	ই'শ্বুযা	ri phug	Ripuk (settlement)
31	<b>ट्रॅ.</b> प्वते.क्जा	rdo kha'i tshal	Dokhétsel (settlement)
32	ल.र्संर.धं.रसंर.।	la dpung bu dpung	Lapung Bupung (settlement)
33	अ'स' <b>ह</b> ग	a pha rtag	Apatak
34	হ্ৰদা'ৰ্নি	brag do	Drakdo
35	4.2xl	bu dum	Budum (settlement)
36	ज्या.ध्रेम	log nyar	Loknyar (settlement)
37	लश्रालय। द्याः ह्या	lam lag drag sgo	Lamlak check point
38	र्च.लेख.शक्ष्यवा	bu lus mtshams	border of Bulü
39	र्-जिट.क्रीय.ध्री	ri lung rgyab sgo	entrance to Rilunggyap

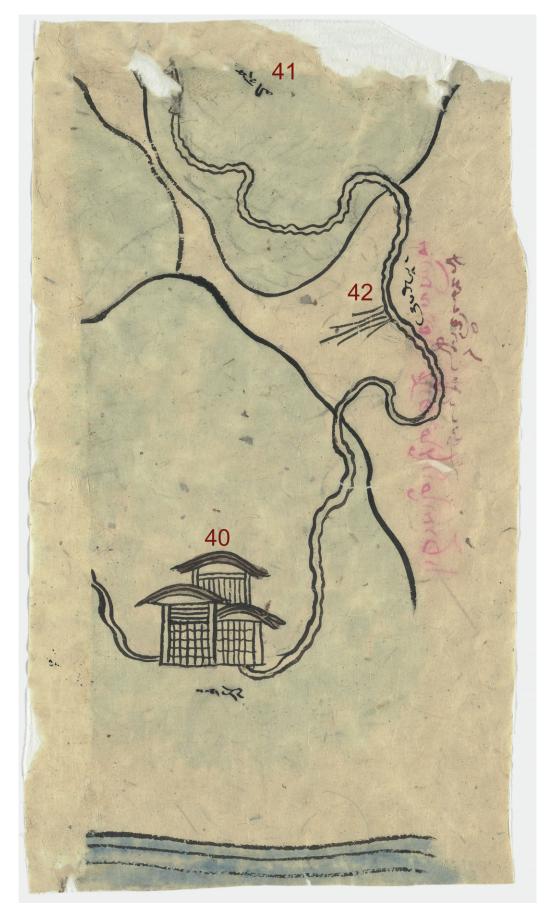


Fig. 30: VKM Zürich 14488.003;  $17.8 \times 31.3$  cm, numbers 40-42.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
40	यव,ऱ्ट.।	sag rong	Sakrong (settlement)
41	बे वेंग	mi nyog	Minyok
42	2 al	ru la	Ru Mountain

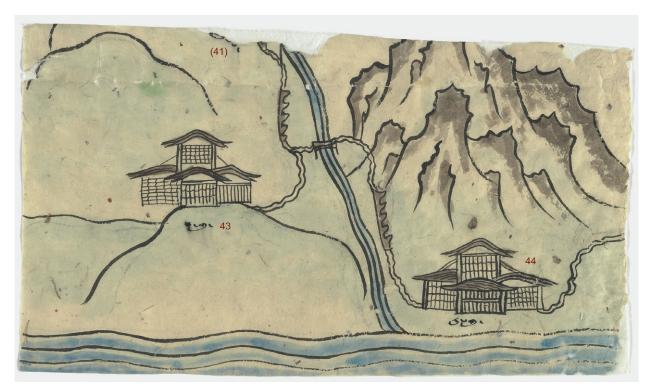


Fig. 31: VKM Zürich 14488.004;  $31.3 \times 18.0$  cm, numbers 43-44.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
(41)	सुर-पा	lung pa	valley/settlements
43	च'गु	ba ku	Baku (settlement)
44	<b>ड</b> 'गु	ru ku	Ruku (settlement)

## 2.3.7 Map 13

A river labelled Drichu with curly waves represents the axis on this map. It seems to be a tributary of the larger river on the map's right edges, called Yarchap Tsangpam, also shown with curled waves, suggesting turbulent water. Next to some wooden bridges we see two rope suspension bridges that were often used to cross turbulent waters such as the lower course of the Drichu, represented with waves. The style of most of the settlements suggests that this map also shows



Fig. 32: VKM Zürich 14489, untitled undated manuscript map,  $71.5 \times 31.4$  cm, numbers 1–40.

an area in south-eastern Tibet or in the southern Tibetan borderland. According to the text on the mountain pass on the map's upper left corner, the region depicted on the map borders directly on the Lopa area. This is also a route map as an uncoloured path runs from one end of the map to the other. Only two stone buildings are shown, representing temples. Like on all the other maps, the names of the geographical features and settlements are provided, including the caves that are depicted very prominently. For different mountain formations the mapmaker also used different styles, in particular for the mountains on the right side, where he used black hatchings, possibly representing forested areas or tufted vegetation.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	याव्यः द्वाटः याट्या	gnam sgang gangs	Namgang Mountain
2	गःर्ज्ञे'यदी'सन्'र्ज्ञे'पदी'गःक	sa sgo 'di phan klo pa'i sa cha	the area of Lopa starts from this pass
3	<b>६.ह्य.</b> .ह्य.	chu phyar brag phu	Chuchar Cave
4	<u> නි. යිඨ</u> [සි <u>ූ</u> ]	chu phyar	Chuchar Fall
5	षाचॅट अर्षेत् चेति क्लें र या	a bong mgon pa'i skor sa	surrounding area of Abong Monastery
6	कृ'अग्रीव,'र्वे'ज्ञट'।	rta mgrin pho brang	Tamdrin (Skt. Hayagriva) Podrang
7	<mark>ब्र</mark> ्ह्मि]'र्स्डिग्रय'र्ग्न्ट'ब्ग्ग'या	glo phyogs gong zhag pa	Lochokgong night halt
8	র্ম্ম'রের্বগ্নম'র্মেগ্	klo 'bogs 'og ma	Lower Lobok
9	বেদ্বর বের্লুরি 'স্ত্র'র্ন্ন	mkha' 'gro'i bla rdo	Dakini life stone
10	<u>ૡ</u> ૢૼૹૻ <sup>ૢ</sup> [ૢૼૹૻ <sup>ૢ</sup> ૢૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ	dzam bha la	a mountain resembling Dzambhala (Skt. Kubera, god of wealth)
11	र्द्रम्'व्या'श्रम्'या	hor nag lung pa	Hornak Valley
12	र्हेन्र'व्या'र्ग्नेन्यो'र्ख्य	Hor nag grong gi chu	Hornak settlement River
13	बार के मित्र स्वास्य	ma ra ti ka'i brag phug	Maratika Cave

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
14	म्, छ	gri chu	Drichu, Dri River
15	ग्रॅट.पर्ह्या.संया.ता	grong 'jug phug pa	Drongjuk Cave
16	ब्र'र्र'फ़्रे'ग	ma ra ti ka	Maratika
17	ব্যুত্ব'র্'ব্	dam can rwa bar	Damchen Rabar, 'between the Horns of Damchen (deity)'
18	याधाःमङ्ग	g.yu mtsho	Turquoise Lake
19	अड् <u>र</u> ेता.श्लूश.क्र्य.।यट.।	man da la sgom chos khang	Mandala meditation temple
20	र्देल-र्दे:स्व	rdol rdo phug	Döldo Cave
21	[RE"]	khang	house
22	[NE"	khang	house
23	स्त्र कॅंग्रायाञ्चाट स्वाच्याच्या	phun tshogs gling chu zam pa	Püntsokling River Bridge
24	위'독계국'퓮'ᄏམ'덕	sha dkar chu zam pa	Shakar River Bridge
25	<u>√5.4</u> €.4.7€.	pad ma shing ri dbu rtse	Pémashing Peak
26	श. <u>र</u> गार वाटबारी	sha dkar gangs ri	Shakar Mountain
27	<u> </u>	sha dkar	Shakar
28	શું સું સું વા 'લવા' ધા	klu phu phug zhag pa	Luphu Cave, night halt
29	ञःमूर्यात्राच्याचा	bya rgod khang zhag pa	Jagö ('vulture') house, night halt
30	g:前午'碧午'	bya rgod lding	'flying vulture'
31	चट <mark>'वैष</mark> [वि]दे।	bang gi ri	Bang Ridge
32	पट में 'मूं' मूं ट'	bang gi klo grong	Bang Lopa settlement
33	3: <del>1</del> 47.95.1	bya rgod lung	Jagö ('vulture') Valley
34	भ्र-हॅ-ख्य	mi rdo phug	Mido Cave
35	स्र-पःर्रटःक्वॅं:सॅटः।	phur pa rong klo grong	Purparong Lo settlement
36	र्ग्राम्थ्र	gong gi sdem	Gonggidem
37	र्वे। ५८ : १८ वेट	go dang 'beng	Godangbeng
38	र्वोट.ट.विवा.चा	gong nga zhag pa	Gongnga, night halt
39	દાંશુરાલ	bu gur zha	Bugurzha
40	<u> </u>	yar chab gtsang pam	Yarchap Tsangpam (River)

#### 2.3.8 Map 14



Fig. 33: VKM Zürich 14490, manuscript map drawn on two sheets, 153.5  $\times$  31.7 cm, numbers 1–42.

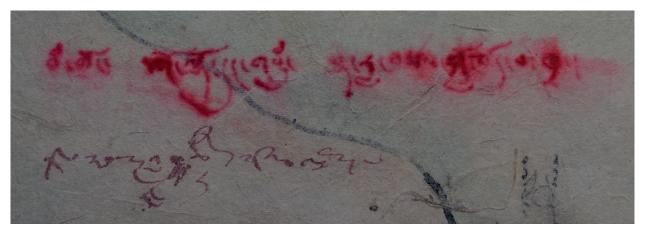


Fig. 34: Map title and date on the map's rear side: অমার্শ্রমান্ত্র বিশ্ব বিশ

No name is provided for the river on the lower edge of this long map. It was probably known to the potential map readers. According to the title this map is a 'Lobö map of the three settlements Sha, Lho and Dung, as well as Lhala' and the date is 1307.<sup>29</sup>

This map is also a route map with a path leading from one end to the other, parallel to the long river at the bottom. The names are provided for all settlements depicted on the map, as well as for the mountain and rock formations. In addition to a bridge (No. 20), two boats are shown moored at the river bank (No. 28) – probably representing a ferry station. Striking features are four water mills on the tributary rivers in the valleys (for example No. 27), comparably large lakes up in the mountains, as well as *lhato* for the local mountain deity (No. 7), and a large heap of stones on the map's left edge (No. 1), obviously representing the entrance to the valley. Several notes refer to the location of named areas and borders.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> This date can be converted as follows: 4 *rapjung* of 60 years each = 240 years; 8 cycles of 5 elements = 40 years; *rapjung* starting year 1027+280 years = 1307 ce.

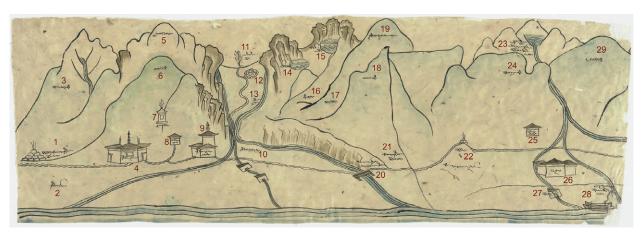


Fig. 35: VKM Zürich 14490.001; 116.5  $\times$  31.7 cm, numbers 1–29.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	र्दे तस्य पदी पात्र नियाय में पार्य	rdo 'bum 'di yan sham kha sgo bdag	from this <i>dobum</i> <sup>30</sup> check-point is Shamkha Godak
2	નિયાત.જ્જા	sham kha tshal	Shamkha garden/park
3	रवश्र'न्ग्रर'री	rabs dkar ri	Rapkar Ridge
4	নপ্স,দ,র্মুন,না	sham kha grong pa	Shamkha settlement
5	ञ्च'अर्दे'गृद'[गृद्य ]	rla mdo gangs	Lado Mountain
6	ग्व्यान्त्री	gnas ri	Néri, 'sacred ridge'
7	হ্রনা'বর্হবা	brag btsan	mountain deity
8	অৰ্ক্তম্বাগ্ৰদ্ৰ'	mtshams khang	hermitage
9	নপ্র, বি, শ্রবা, প্রবা	sham kha brag phug	Shamkha Drakpuk
10	નુશ્રાપ્યાસું જી	sham kha phu chu	Shamkha Ridge River
11	ଊୖ'ଘି'ଷ'ର୍ଶ୍ୱା	Ai li sa sgo	Aili area
12	ã'₹'ҳ'ᠺ٩८'	klu rdo 'bang	stone fencing reserved for sheep
13	নুঝ'মে'শ্ৰু	sham kha phu	Shamka Ridge
14	ब्रक्षं'र्गे 'र	mtsho ko ra	Kora Lake
15	์ จ๊าซ์าฆฮ์	bi tsha mtsho	Bitsa Lake
16	रे'व्य	ri nag	Rinak, 'Black Mountain'
17	क्ष्रवादिवा	stag ngog	Takngok
18	ष्यप्रान्ते।	a la ri	Ala Mountain

 $<sup>30\</sup> dobum$ : 'hundred thousand stones', a heap of stones with mani carvings.

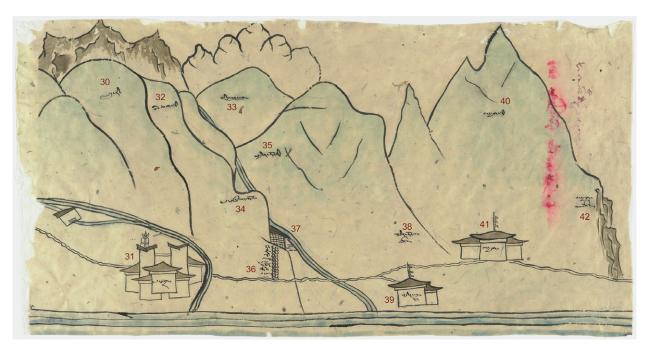


Fig. 36: VKM Zürich 14490.002; 60.7  $\times$  31.2 cm, numbers 30–42.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
19	.श्र <mark>वर</mark> [अवर.]श्वारवाया	sham mkhar shag pags	Shamkhar Shakpak
20	রম'ঝ'রর'র্ম্ভর'ক্রম'র্ম'ব'ঝঝমা	zam pa man tshun chas 'o kha pa thams	until the bridge is Okhapa tam area
21	दर्ने : व्यतः व्यापः क्षें नित्व	di yan sham kha sgo bdag	after this is Shamkha Godak area
22	त्दे'त्त्रव्याव्याः व्दे'त्या	'o byi la 'di yan kha lus grong tshal khongs	Oji Mountain, after this is Khalü Drongtsel area
23	व्यर्गेद्र'र्द्य'ङ्ग्र'व्यर्क्ष'खुंच्ये'खुंच्यंत्र्यं स्व	mgon po bla mtsho chu yi tshu 'o kha sgo bdag	Other side of Gönpo Latso ('Mahakala Lake') is Okha area
24	ॅ.प.क्रिय:ट्री	'o kha rgyab ri	Okha Gyapri, 'behind the Okha mountain'
25	र्दे प्यामि	'o kha gzhi	Okha mansion
26	र्ष:स्ट्र	'o grong	Okha settlement
27	पू.(व.क्.प्रांक्र)	'o kha chu 'khor	Okha watermill
28	जी.च.क्.अथ.पू.च.झू.चर्च	lu kha chu man 'o kha sgo bdag	below the Lukha River is also under Okha area
29	55° <b>5</b> ° 5° 5	dung rdo ri	Dungdo Ridge

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
30	<i>શુ:</i> ત્રી	su ri	Su Ridge
31	<u> </u>	dung grong	Dung settlement
32	चे'क्रण'री	bi chag ri	Bichak Ridge
33	इ.प्यं.स	rdzi 'bu phu	Dzibu Ridge
34	<i>५५:कुव:न्वॅ</i> म	dung hul dgor	Dunghülgor
35	<b>डेब</b> हैं है।	phyin rdo ri	Chindo Mountain
36	र्हेन्द्रे-[दिट]वी'प्यब्र'ह्ट-अक्टं-ब्लें'राट्व	rdo ring gi yan dung mtsho sgo bdag	above the <i>doring</i> (stone pillar) is Dungtsho area
37	र्से.[य]	klo kha	Lokha (settlement)
38	ह्येत.स्.य.त्राक्त्यया	phyin rdo sa mtshams	Chindo border
39	<b>ઇ</b> 'હ'ર્ <u>ન</u>	phyi khu rdo	Chikhudo (settlement)
40	리드'퐈리' 차	bang rgyag ri	Banggyak Mountain
41	यट.क्रिय	bang rgyag	Banggyak (settlement)
42	यट.क्विया.स.अक्ष्यता	bang rgyag sa mtshams	Banggyak border

# 2.3.9 Map 15

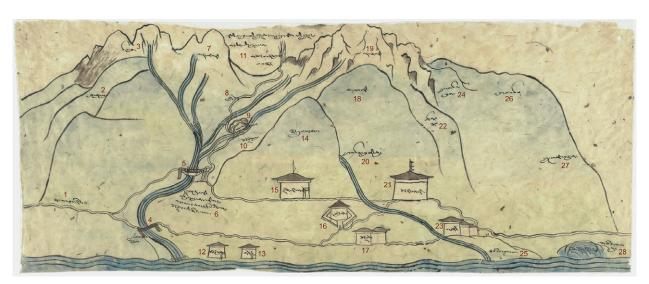


Fig. 37: VKM Zürich 14491, untitled and undated manuscript map,  $78.0 \times 31.5$  cm, numbers 1–28.

This map most probably represents an area at the border between southern Tibet and Bhutan. The most prominent feature is a line of mountain summits on the upper edge. The vantage point of this map is the river on the lower edge, while paths running across the map suggest another route map. The names are provided for all buildings, bridges and geographical features.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	म्'र्गर'घट'र्झे	rga dkar thang sgo	entrance to Gakar plains
2	গু'শু'ধ্ৰ	gu gu phu	Gugu Ridge
3	क्,बीट.।	tsha lung	Tsa Valley
4	मूट अर्देते :चर्या	glang mdo'i zam pa	Langdo Bridge
5	हुग'र्कट'चर्याय	blhug tshang zam pa	Bugtshang Bridge
6	बीब्स्.। जिस्.क्.वर्म्,अक्स्.से.वेस्.म्.तग्या,शस्य,क्रय.	lung chu 'di mtshur phu nyang ri las mda' chab gtsang zam yan bo gre pa'i sgor	above the Lung River, Tsurpu Nyang mountain and Dachab River Bridge is Bodré [Bhutan] area
7	ब्रम:वें 'हें	mar nye rtse	Marnyé Summit
8	<b>क्षं</b> ची	klo po	Lopo
9	८८.(ब्रॅट.चेबदिब	ngar zhong brag phug	Ngarzhong Cave
10	र्च मुंख	bo gre phu	Bodré Ridge
11	देतःबाङ्गाःचरःकुःसःचाःवःवाङ्गाःसः व्यटःबाङ्गाःचरःकुःसःचाःवःवाङ्गाःसः	de'i la rgyab kyi klo dre la gsum rla gnyis kyi klo grong gcig pa'i lung 'dug gso pa sgo gu lung sgo	behind that mountain, there is similar landsetting of the settlements of Lodré Lasum and Lanyi; entrance of Sopa Gogulung
12	यार्ने:द्वया	gdo rug	Doruk (settlement)
13	यार्ने	gdo	Do (settlement)
14	র্ম্ন'ন্যুগ	sgo dus 'gyag	Godügyak
15	द्रेग'र्र'गविषा	dreg ri gnyis	Drekrinyi (settlement)
16	र्ह्म यो	klo ge	Lodré (settlement)
17	र्च म्	bo gre	Bodré (settlement)
18	₹'८ब'२	rtsa ngan ri	Tsangen Mountain
19	٦٣:٣ <sup>-</sup> ٢	bar sga ri	Barga Mountain
20	क्यैजा,श्रक्ष्यं स्वता,म्री.क्षी	rgyal mtshan phug gi chu	Gyeltsen Cave River
21	चे दे 'ग हें	be ri ga rtse	Béri Gatsé
22	নৰ্ভব্-শ্ৰ	btsan sga	Tsenga
23	<u> </u>	bang rtsi	Bangtsi (settlement)
24	क्यैजा,श्राक्ष्य .संवा	rgyal mtshan phug	Gyeltsen Cave
25	<u>₹</u> ⊏.[ब/द्ट.]र्ट्.श्न.!बट.!	gtsang po spa khang	Tsangpo Pakhang
26	गु'द <mark>ा'दळ्</mark> बा[ळ्बा]	gu pa tshal	Gupatsel
27	ग्रयावायाः विवा	klags pa zhi mjug	Lakpa Zhijuk
28	શ્च-દ્વેત્ર-પ્યત્ય-જી	sga phib yal chu	Gapipyel River

### 2.3.10 Map 16

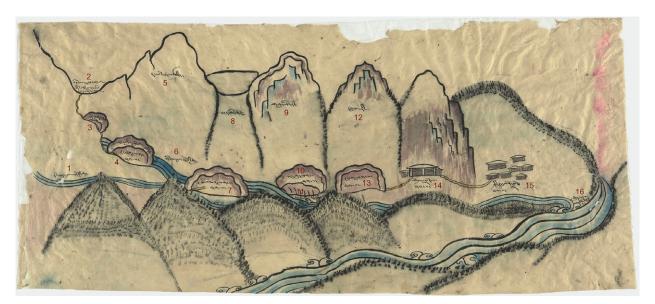


Fig. 38: VKM Zürich 14492, manuscript map,  $69.8 \times 31.4$  cm, numbers 1–16.



Fig. 39: Map title on the map's rear side: স্ত্রাপা প্রদাপের ক্রিলা বিশ্বাপার ক্রিলা বিশ্র

According to the title on the map's rear side it represents a 'Map of Luzha, Lhazhen, Lhokha and seven Deyapa'; the date is 1727.<sup>31</sup> Several caves located in a river valley and shown at the map's centre are all provided with names, as are the mountain summits shown on the map's upper part. The caves were coloured in violet/reddish shades, the same colouring the mapmaker used for some of the mountain formations, in addition to a bit of blue. Like on Map 13, the mapmaker used hatchings for the illustration of the mountains on the lower and right part of the map. All rivers are shown with curly waves in blue.

<sup>31</sup> This date can be converted as follows: 11 *rapjung* of 60 years each = 660 years; 8 sequences of 5 elements = 40 years; *rapjung* starting year 1027+700 years = 1727 ce.

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	<u> </u> द्रे.त्तर.ज.धुपु	rdo phang la sgo'i chu	'river of the summit of Dopang mountain'
2	यट्रे.लट.सं.झट्थ.धूर.पट्टे.तव.यट्रे.लट.धूर.	bde yang phu sgangs sgor 'di phan bde yang skor mda'	the area of Déyang Pugang is until the Déyang Kor Valley
3	क्ट्रं च्या स्वा	Lho brag phug	Lo Cave
4	वदी:ब्ह्रब:ब्रॉचिंद्र-अर्द्र-अद्वा सःब्र्बःस्वा ब्वा वा	'di tshun klo bod mdo mda'/ rnga zhon phug zhag sa	until this area is Lo and Tibetan Valley/Ngazhön Cave
5	नृ <sup>-</sup> र्ल्, स्नि.]क्र्य	rta pho sga tshig	Tapo Gatsik
6	नि'.याट.ज.धूपु	bde yang la sgo'i chu	Déyang Mountain River
7	ધિ.શ્રાવય .લિવો.ના.લેવો.નો	khu mkhan phug pa zhag pa	Khukhen Cave, night halt
8	अ×:अं'या <u>शु</u> अ:र्सेयाया	mar me gsum sogs	Marmé Sumsok
9	क्.[क्.]क.झ.ऱ	tshwa chu rtsi ri	Tsachutsi Mountain
10	अट.क्.स्वा <u>.</u> टा.ख्या.टा	lung chu phu pa zhag pa	Lungchu Cave, night halt
11	<b>ૹુ</b> .ધ.ક્ષ.જાદ્ધું.ચજા.તો	chu kha sga mdo'i zam pa	Chukha Gado Bridge
12	<u> </u>	Ngar ma ri	Ngarma Mountain
13	टर:अ:स्वा'रा'ववा'रा	Ngar ma phug pa zhag sa	Ngarma Cave, night halt
14	यु.झट.चूट.त.षवी.त	so spang grong pa zhag pa	Sopang settlement, night halt
15	वेट.ट्ट.ब्र्य.ब्र्य.वियाचा	shing dang mon grong zhag pa	Shing and Mön settlements, night halt
16	कु'सह्या'र्ह्ट'[यार्ह्ट']र्देति'त्रस'य	chu mjug gtsang po'i zam pa	Chujuk Tsangpo Bridge

# 2.4 Map 17

This map represents the most colourful map in the Harrer Collection and shows the most details, with more than eighty inscriptions. Although the map is not provided with a title, the region it depicts is easy to identify: the great bend of the Yarlung Tsangpo River in south-eastern Tibet. With its source in western Tibet, the river flows for hundreds of kilometres continuously eastwards, until it makes a sharp bend to flow southwards to India as the Brahmaputra. The area surrounded by the deep Yarlung Tsangpo gorges belongs to one of the most important 'hidden valleys' (Tib. *beyül*, sbas yul) in Tibetan culture: Pemakö. Countless sites of religious importance can be found there and many of them are shown and named on the map. As on all the other maps, the river represents the vantage point and all features point away from it. The yellow path on the map represents a pilgrimage route and starts in the upper left corner, going clockwise.

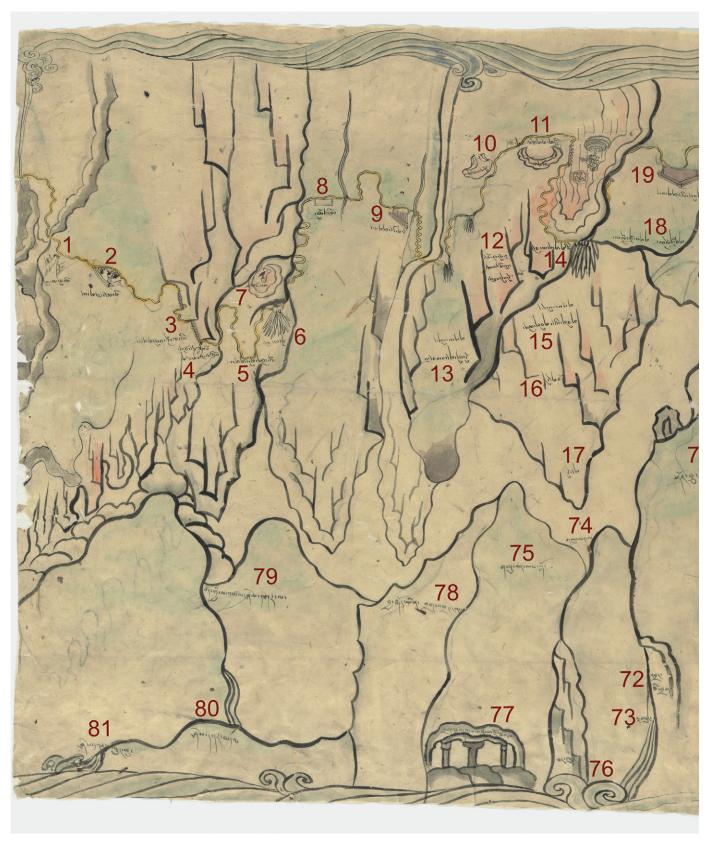
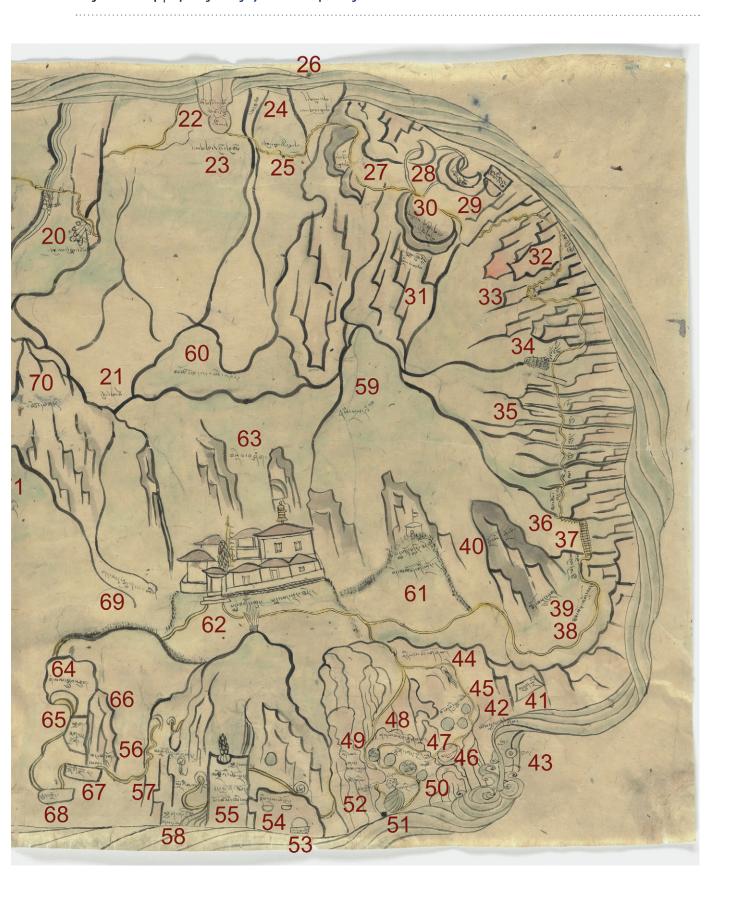


Fig. 40: VKM Zürich 14495, untitled and undated manuscript map,  $71 \times 51$  cm, numbers 1–81.



Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
<i>ह्य</i> चे प्याचे स्	mu zi la zer	called Muzi Mountain
गु.श्रट.(वया.चा	gu mang zhag pa	Gumang night halt
હ્યુ'સ <mark>'ह</mark> े'[दे']चत्रे'ग द्रवा	u ma de ba'i gnas	sacred site of Uma Dewa (a consort of Shiva)
<i>च</i> र्ब्ड्ब.ब्र्.ब्राम्ब.संब्रा-स्ट.ब्र्ड्ब	btsun mo gdan brag rang byon	'self-arisen Tsünmo Dendrak'
झ'ळेत <mark>'ग</mark> ेता'[ग्रीं]गात्रवा	Lha chen gyi gnas	sacred site of Lachen (a form of Shiva)
गे'ल'र्झेर	Ge la zor	Gela spine
<u> </u>	dbang phyug pa	Wang Chukpa (follower of Shiva), phallus
ন্ৰুশ্'[ন্ৰুগ্ৰম']খ্ৰী	bzhugs khri	throne
. हुब,-हुन्दः (बया) स्प	tun dung zhag pa	Tündung night halt
र्वे रुष सुवा या	sho ras phug pa	Shoré Cave
ख्याऱ्या श्चितायाद्यम् :स्वास्त्रमाञ्चरा	zhag pa/smyug gsang brag phug zer	night halt, called Nyuksang Cave
=====================================	brag ri 'di btsan ye shud dmar po'i pho brang	this mountain and ridge is the podrang of the mountain deity Yéshü Marpo
रे'यर्'ग्राट'रा'राज्ञट' <mark>र्स</mark> '[र्सिते']ग्राव्यव'धीव	ri 'di gang ba bzang po'i gnas yin	this is the sacred site of Gangwa Zangpo (deity)
श्चुवा'वाषाद'त्य'त्रेर।	smyug gsang la zer	called Nyuksang Mountain
य्चिया'खुट्र'य्चचिया'क्रेत्र'यात्र्रह्म'धीत्रा	gzig lung gzig chen gnas yin	sacred sites of Ziklung and Zikchen places
ञ्जारी	brag ri	cliff and ridge
गृह्'[गृह्या]दी	gangs ri	snow mountain
य द्याःक्षुं:हेळ  य द्याःक्षुं:हेळ	gnas sgo ldem, gnas sgo ldem	entrance gate of Dhem
यञ्जिय।'खेट','वय।'र।	gzig lung zhag pa	Leopard Valley night halt
वह्नदःस्ट्रांवाचेरा	'brang tsong la zer	called Drangtsong Mountain
≝'ग <mark>्र⊏</mark> .[ग्रट्या]री	dza gangs ri	Dza Mountain
[झैल,स्रे,याञ्चयाया] इ.स.स्रे,स्रेच्यया:स्या.स्रेल,यी.याञ्चय	rnga pa sgra sgrogs brag sprul sku gzugs	body imprint of Ngapa Dradrok
<mark>तच्चेग</mark> ्'[तह्माबा]च्चेन्'म्बब्बा	'jigs byed gnas	sacred site of Jikjé (a deity of death)
गा.ब्.बंट.[बंटब]।	ka tsa gangs	Katsa Mountain
শা <b>.হ</b> .র্ছনাধা,গেপ্স.শ্রস	ka tsa sngags lam zer	called Katsa mantra path
শা.হ্.ড্রেন.অ. <mark>ন'</mark> [নাল্ফা]লূপু	ka tsa 'og ma gangs yin	it is the Katsa Lower Mountain
제 <mark>·옥</mark> [중]·원제·디	ka tsa phug pa	Katsa Cave
ष्रायतः तर्चेति :स्य	mkha' 'groʻi phug	dakini cave
यी.२.टार्चियाय.[त्री	gu ru'i bzhugs khri	Guru Padmasambava's throne
तर्भः मो <u>र्</u> ह्म् द्वास्यास्य प्राध्या	'di ge rdzong zhag phug pa yin	it is the Digé Dzong Cave
[क्र्यंयः]धट्.। श्रायपः,पत्र्यं,पधिशः क्रीं, <b>क्र्यं</b> .	mkha' ʻgro 'bum gyi tshogs khang	Khandro bum gyi Tsokkhang, 'offering hall of one hundred thousand dakinis'
	थावरः प्रज्ञुं प्रचित्र ग्रीक्ष्यं भावरः प्रज्ञुं प्रचित्र ग्रीक्ष्यं भावरः प्रज्ञुं प्रच्या स्वापः प्रच्या भावरः प्रज्ञुं प्रच्या स्वापः प्रच्या भावरः प्रज्ञुं प्रच्या स्वापः प्रच्या भावरः प्रज्ञुं प्रच्या स्वापः स्वाप	सुनेश्वरस्त्रम् ण्राया la zer  गुज्यर स्वापा प्राप्त प्रकार प्रमुख्य प्रमु

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
32	ี่ มี รั่น เพ	gri ring ma	Driringma, 'sword'
33	र्क:म्याःव्य	tsha dag la	Tsadak Mountain
34	ॲ'र <b>ः</b> भेट हा	o rang shing rta	Orang chairot
35	લાદ્વાહ્યુદ:દ્વાં ક્રેમ	la dgu lung dgu zer	called Lagu Lunggu, 'nine mountains and nine valleys'
36	ସପ.ପଞୂଁ. <mark>ଯା⊏</mark> .[ଯୁଁ⊏.].ജା	thab bsngo gong ma	Upper Tapngo
37	र्ह्ने'यदे'सेस'तस्य	blo bde mes zam pa	Lodémé Bridge
38	<u> ঘন:নষ্ট্ৰ:ধ্ৰুবা;মুন্</u>	thab bsngo 'og mar	Lower Tapngo
39	बू.चब्रैट.[बैट.]चेव	sgo srung brag	Gosungdrak, 'gatekeeper cliff'
40	質剃質筍	khro bo/khro mo	Trowo/Tromo, 'wrathful male and wrathful female' (mountain gods)
41	বৰুশ্'[বৰুগৰ্ণ]ট্ৰি	bzhugs khri	throne
42	ळॅब'कुव'सेब'८२ॅद <u>ा</u>	chos rgyal mes dngos	Chögyel Méngö, 'The Original Great grand- father Dharma King'
43	위 5명 월제	sna/dbu/spyan	nose/forehead/eye
44	<b>ब</b> द्दे त्य कें ग्रह्म	'di la mo gnas	sacred site of Lamo
45	<mark>द</mark> .[¥.]त/शिंश. <sup>भ</sup> .शक्र्	rtsa gsum bla mtsho	Tsasum Latso, 'three roots spirit lake'
46	র <b>্</b> ট্র্যুঝ	zad rgya ma	Zéygama
47	ૹ૾ૢૼ૱ૢઌૣઌૺૺૄૺૹ૾ૢૼૡૺૢઌૣઌૺ૱ૢૺૹ૾ૼ૱ૹૹૢૼૺ	sgrol dkar sngon bla mtsho	Drölkarngön Latso, 'White and Green Tara spirit lake'
48	वायक्ष,न्नेष्ट्रेयं,[न्यमेषः]न्यः,विवा,वायका	gnas brtan bcu drug gnas	sacred sites of 16 arhats
49	దక్రు.కి.బళ్లు కి.బి.కి.కి.బి.కి.బి.కి.బి.కి.బి.కి.బి.కి.బి.కి.బి.కి.బి.కి.బి.కి.బి.కి.బి	dzam lha tshang	Dzamlha (Skt. Kubera) place
50	ळॅ:८्यग	tshe dpag	Tsépak (Skt. Amitayus)
51	य्र'हे'कॅव्	ma ni mon	Mani reciter
52	षट्री:बाट्याद:चड्टा:बटवा:कुबा:ब्रॉवाव:स्ट:ड्वेबा	'di la dga' bzang sangs rgyas sogs rang byon	here is a self-arisen Gazang Sanggyé (deity) and others
53	<mark>ଅବିଶ୍</mark> ୟା (ଅବିଶ୍ୟର ମୁଖି	bzhugs khri	throne
54	ক্ষাগ্ৰম'ৰ্ম'ন্নদ"	rnam sras pho brang	Namsé (Skt. Vaisravana) Podrang
55	चवा,श्रांचर,श्रांवर,प्रज्ञेषु,त्र्,चंट.,प्रट.ड्र्चे,ज्रांचेत्र.	brag mkhar mkha' ʻgroʻi pho brang rang byon sogs bsam mi khyab	on the cliff there are numerous self-arisen Dakini body imprints
56	ष्रावतः'त्रसूर्यः'भुं'विवाषा	mkha' 'groʻi sku khogs	Dakini's body
57	মান্ত্রে, বের্নু, বি, বাধান, নেসা	mkha' 'gro'i gsang lam	Dakini's secret path
58	न्निया.च.मू.हेतु.याबाट.कया	phyag na rdo rje'i gsang chab	Chakna Dorjé's (Skt. Vajrapani) urine
59	इवाज्यप्रे	rnam sras ri	Namsé (Skt. Vaisravana) Mountain
60	अर्क्षे'(य'य'से'त्यम्	tsho kha la me ye 'bar	Tsokhala Méyébar

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
61	यज्ञ्'दॅन्'ब्रीन्'बेर' चन्'अळॅग'यी'र्थ'च्न'	pad ma 'od gling zer/bde mchog gi pho brang	Called Pémaöling, Déchokgi (Skt. Chakra- samvara) Podrang
62	राज्ञ'चर्गोत्'ख्रत्'  राज्ज'यात' <mark>ख्</mark> रत' [हॅस्ट']बेस्	pad ma bkod chung, pad ma yang rdzong zer	Pémaköchung, called Pémayang Dzong
63	पर् <mark>चेश्चरम्य [क्</mark> ष्यःभ्य]	sgom shag	meditation shelter
64	गे'प्रथ'[द्ये'द्रथ"]श्चुर'स्य	dge dpal sgrub phug	Gépel meditation cave
65	ૄુવા <mark>'ફવ</mark> '[ફ']ૠ્ટુંક્	phyag rta rang byon	self-arisen Chakna Dorjé (Skt. Vajrapani) and Tamdrin (Skt. Hayagriva) deities <sup>32</sup>
66	<u> </u>	zangs mdog dpal ri	Zangdok Pelri, 'Copper Coloured Mountain'
67	ন্ব্'হ্'ম্[ম্]	grib bro rwa	Dripdrora
68	53.1851	dur khrod	burial ground
69	ग्रह्मुयादाधित्।	gang mar rgyug pa yin	this is a mountain slope
70	क्रॅ-द्रम्य-द्री	tshe dpag ri	Tsépak (Skt. Amitayus) Ridge
71	<b>बॅ</b> र'सु'री	nor bu ri	Norbu Ridge
72	पर्यट. द्र. र्यं	'brang rtsi brag	Drangtsi Cliff
73	595"	rta lung	Ta Valley
74	ग्यु'अ८'वा	g.yu mang la	Yumang Peak
75	વાલી.જા⊏. <mark>ાજ</mark> ા.[હા.]શ્રુી	g.yu mang la sgo	Yumang Peak gate
76	<u> </u>	zad lung	Zé Valley
77	चवास्वागापायासुकायाः क्षेष्टेवाका	brag phug ka ba gsum pa sgo theg cha	Drakpuk Kawasum, 'three stone pillars cave'
78	[म्रिट.क्रीटब.]ब्रा श्चेस्ट.लुबा संबाद <mark>न्न</mark> ट. <mark>र्टब</mark> .	bya rgod yin/brag sgrang gdan sa	vultures; Drakdrang residence
79	ર્વેट्-ग्री'स'त्रळ्ळ'[अळ्ळरा]मेवा'ट्गार'वा	bod kyi sa mtshams shel dkar la	Shelkar Mountain, Tibetan border
80	वेष'न्गर'व्यन्त्।	shel dkar mda'	Shelkar Valley
81	वेव'न्गर'सुन'ह्य	shel dkar lung chu	Shelkarchu/Shelkar River

#### 2.5 Excursus – Map 18 of the Harrer Collection

In 2022 the Zentralbibliothek Zürich (Central Library Zurich) purchased a Tibetan map from Martin Brauen, former curator at the Ethnographic Museum in Zurich. According to Brauen, this map was given by Heinrich Harrer to Annelies Sutter, Münchwillen, who bequeathed it to him. The map's outer appearance suggests that the map was made by the same person who produced the maps that we labelled in this paper as Map Set 1. The map was obviously glued to a pasteboard and mounted in a frame, in addition to which its

<sup>32</sup> phyag = phyag na rdo rje, rta = rta mgrin.

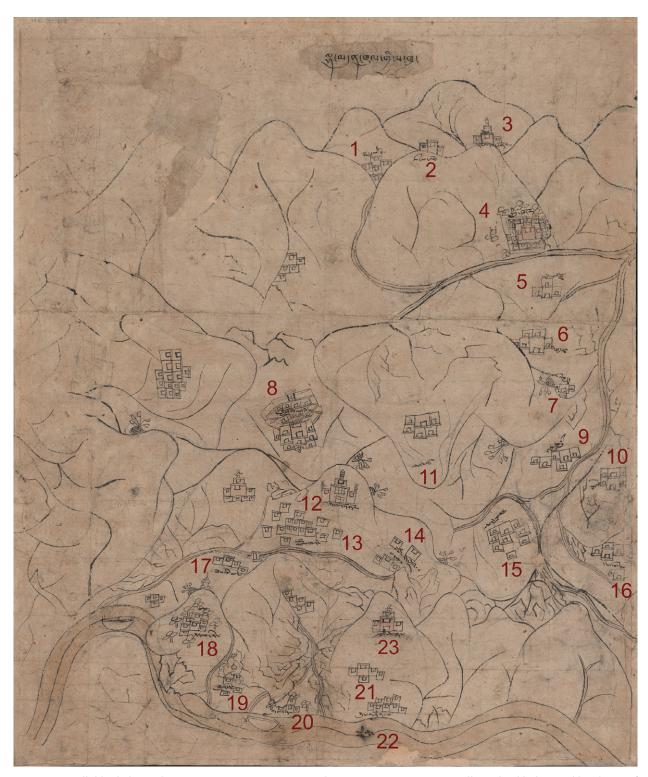


Fig. 41: Zentralbibliothek Zürich, MK 3063,  $60.8 \times 50.7$  cm, numbers 1–23.  $\text{Res}_{\text{total}} = 1$  lha mdun khul gyi sa khra ('Map of Lhadun district').



Fig. 42: Rear side of the picture frame, photography by Martin Brauen.

surface was varnished. Several notes can be found on the rear side, and on the frame we read 'Pilgerkarte 150–200 Jahre alt, Yangtsekiang-Fluss, Dri-tschu Tibetisch, weiblicher Yak Fluss' ('pilgrimage map 150–200 years old, Yangtsekiang River, Dri-tschu Tibetan, Female Yak River'). On the pasteboard we find the following statement: 'Eigentum [property of] Heinrich Harrer, Kitzbühel, Tirol' (written with a black pen) and a pencil note 'Für [for] Annelies und Alfred Sutter, März [March] 1973', signed by Heinrich Harrer.<sup>33</sup>

The map is provided with the title 'Map of Lhadun district' written on the upper edge. Taking a closer look at this title, it becomes clear that it has been pasted onto the map. Since all the other titles were usually written on the maps' rear sides, we can assume that this was also the case with this map. The title was clearly cut out and pasted on the front side when the map was framed. The map was probably also trimmed to fit into the frame.

Lhadun is located east of the Drichu or Yangtse River in the historical Tibetan province Kham, in Markham (smar khams) county in the very east of today's Tibetan Autonomous Region. The mapmaker provided the map with 23 Tibetan inscriptions. In addition, we find two pencil notes that were probably written by Harrer: 'Bumla' (next to No. 14, referring to the Bum Mountain pass) and 'Hladün' (No. 16, referring to Lhadun).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> After the map was purchased by the library it was taken out of the frame and digitized: <a href="https://www.e-manuscripta.ch/zuzneb/doi/10.7891/e-manuscripta-137965">https://www.e-manuscripta.ch/zuzneb/doi/10.7891/e-manuscripta-137965</a> (last accessed 10 July 2024).

No.	Tibetan	Wylie transliteration	Phonetic spelling/English translation
1	<u>ब</u> ट.फ़ु.स्	ljang khi ri	Jangkhi Mountain
2	ক্র.বি.বার্থীপ্রা	tsha kha gsum	Tsakhasum (settlement)
3	वश्चित्रःस्यःस्यस्यस्य	gsum ngal dbang dgon	Sumngel Wang Monastery
4	ब्र.चु:८्वॅ्ड्	si gu dgon	Sigu Monastery
5	<b>EM</b> .[GEM\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	'jam/byams gdan	Jamden (Maitreya Monastery)
6	হা-ব্যঞ	pi sam	Pisam (settlement)
7	यु.र्.यायीका.विट.।	si ro gsum khang	Sirosum Khang (house)
8	वट:प्यर:प्र्वाव।	nang dmar dgon	Nangmar Monastery
9	<b>事</b>	rgya sgo ri	Gyago Mountain
10	<u> </u>	rtang ra	Tangra (settlement)
11	मुद्र'विट'	rkun khang	Künkhang
12	वट 'दर्गे' र्न्गेव।	nang 'go dgon	Nanggo Monastery
13	বর্নুম:স্কুনা	'bom rtsal	Bomtsel (settlement)
14	वर्त्रअः दें 'कॅ्ट' प'र्स्ट'	'bom ro grong pa tsang	Bomro Drongpa Tsang (settlement)
15	वर्त्वअन्देखा	'bom de la	Bomdela (settlement)
16	झ.बर्2बी	lha mdun	Lhadun (monastery)
17	(व्यः है।'यट'।	khos rtsi khang	Khötsikhang
18	<b>ず</b> ス[ねぞ]	rtar kha ri	Tarkha Mountain
19	ন্যুব'ব∣	rkun ra	Künra (settlement)
20	শ্ল-শেন্ৰা	glang gdan	Langden (settlement)
21	শুল, না. কু.শ্লী.বো	rkus ka chi gla kha	Küka Chilakha (settlement)
22	य <u>ट्</u> यं. <u>क्</u>	'bri chu	Dri River (Tibetan name for the Yangtse River)
23	भू-ते <u>-</u> त्रु-न्नुम्-।	shi se sgang	Shisegang ridge

#### 3. Conclusion

The aim of this publication was to show the maps in the Harrer Collection at the Ethnographic Museum at the University of Zurich in full for the first time, to describe their cartographic characteristics, and to provide the Tibetan spelling, transliteration, phonetic spelling and translations of the map inscriptions.

What can we learn from these maps that show diverse human and geographic landscapes? Without exception, the mapmakers who produced them followed the Tibetan practice of map

making: they did not orient their maps in a specific cardinal direction, they used no fixed scale, and they did not draw their maps based on precise mathematical measurements. Instead, they used geographical features, namely rivers, as vantage points for orientation. From these points, mountain peaks, buildings and all other features, including inscriptions, typically point away. All maps were made in a pictorial style, no abstract signs were used, and thus no legend was provided for the map readers. However, the mapmakers used stereotypes to represent specific elements, such as settlements and monasteries. For the majority of the maps, they made sporadic use of colour. The landscape was usually left uncoloured, although in some cases rock formations or caves were coloured in brownish, greyish and bluish tones. Paths were marked in red or yellow or kept uncoloured. Depending on their architecture, buildings were coloured in brownish tones or left uncoloured. Only a few maps show vegetation coloured in light green. Water bodies such as rivers were usually tinted in blue, and some of them were shown with curled waves which mapmakers used not as decoration but rather to call attention to the rivers' strong or even torrential flow. Two essential features of these maps are that rivers were used as vantage points, and that the mapmakers adopted an oblique perspective for their maps, providing a bird-eye-view on the landscape.

What do the maps tell us about their makers? It is not yet known in what form mapping knowledge was passed on in Tibet. It is also not known if there was a professional group specialized in map production. This is unlikely. We can assume that different kinds of people participated in drawing maps in Tibet, such as officials, painters, and architects. Based on the precision of the details on the maps, we can assume that the places shown were most probably well known to the mapmakers and that they had first-hand knowledge of those areas or worked with reliable second-hand information.

What do the maps tell us about their purpose and circulation? It is hard to say what exact purpose the maps fulfilled originally without knowing the circumstances in which they were drawn. We can only speculate about the motivations of all the individuals involved in the mapping process. Most of the maps show little concern with religion and were rather related to travel and questions of administrative (political and fiscal) and topographic intelligence. No information can be found on the maps about exact distances, only about borders and travel times, as numerous boundary markers were used. We therefore cannot exclude that some of these maps were originally used as a record of territorial boundaries. We do not know where and under what circumstances Heinrich Harrer obtained the maps. If the maps were made in the areas they depict and Harrer acquired them in Lhasa, we can assume that maps circulated in Tibet within local and regional administrative systems and in the hands of individuals. Circulation of maps always opens the possibility of loss, theft, displacement, and damage. It probably never occurred to the mapmakers that their maps would end up in a museum in Switzerland after their 'first life' and after they had fulfilled the needs for which they were intended.

What role do these maps play as historical sources? Many maps served as visual evidence in the use or defence of the land and spatial boundaries. However, people also used them in different contexts, sometimes as historical records, as objects of admiration, or as mnemonic devices. In this sense, maps represent rich and reliable historical sources. For example, all maps include a great number of local place names. The fact that these maps are probably the only surviving pretwentieth century cartographic records of these regions makes them a unique source. The content

of each of the maps should be thoroughly studied and analysed. However, identifying all places on the maps would go beyond the scope of this paper and would not be readily possible in most cases since it would require comprehensive knowledge about the areas shown on the maps. Modern maps and atlases of Tibet published in China usually offer only Chinese place names and many places have changed their names over time.<sup>34</sup> Ideally, comprehensive fieldwork in the respective regions shown on the maps should be undertaken.

We hope to encourage further and in-depth research about this unique material. In particular, cross-disciplinary research could be very beneficial and the natural sciences and humanities could complement each other when it comes to re-tracing the maps' production. A detailed examination and scientific analysis of the paper and the inks and colourants used for the production of maps has not been possible so far, but it could give important hints as to their production places and times. In particular, a scientific confirmation of the early dates that were provided for two of the maps (1307 and 1427) would make them the oldest known surviving Tibetan maps.

Although the Harrer Collection is probably the largest collection of Tibetan regional maps outside of Tibet, we assume that this collection represents only the tip of the iceberg of all the regional maps that have ever been produced by Tibetans. We very much hope that more maps come to light, in particular maps that may be locked away and hidden in local archives in Tibet. Having the chance to examine a more comprehensive corpus of Tibetan maps would afford us the opportunity to trace the legacy of the Tibetan praxis of map making in the depth it deserves.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> To the best of our knowledge, only one map of the Tibetan Autonomous Region offering Tibetan place names has been published so far. It was published in 1981 in China, under the title *Bod rang skyong ljongs srid 'dzin sa khul gyi sa kra* ('Map of the Administrative Districts of the Tibet Autonomous Region'). However, the map does focus only on the Tibetan Autonomous Region and does not include all place names; in particular, many names of monasteries are missing. A publication like Wu Zhenhua's *Place Names of the Xizang Autonomous Region* offers both Chinese and Tibetan place names but does not include maps, and the list of names is also not complete.

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