Views of Great Tibet.

The fifty plates of this collection, reproducing views of Lhasa and of some other places of interest in Central Tibet, are enlargements from negatives made in 1900 and 1901, on behalf of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, by Mr Ovche Norzunov and Mr Gomboch'jab Tsibikov.

Both gentlemen are Lamaists; Norzunov – a Kalmuk of the Astrakhan horde and Tsibikov – a K'ori Buriat.

Both had hand cameras, called „Self-worker" by P. Jovon in Paris, supplied with Anastigmatic lenses by Goerz Series III, # 00. The size of the original negatives is 9 x 6½ centimeters.

Norzunov [marked further [N.]] used „Lumière" plates, Tsibikov (marked further (T.)) – „Impress" plates of „The Britannia Works".

The explanations of the plates have been given by Mr Tsibikov and by some other Buriats and Kalmuks well acquainted with the sacred sites of Central Tibet.

Most of the Tibetan names are given in the transliteration used in L. Austin Waddell's „Buddhism in Tibet or Lamaism" London 1895 and those not to be found in that book have been transcribed, on the same principles, as nearly as it could be done phonetically as the names were pronounced by the informants.

#1. <u>Lhasa from the East.</u> [N.]

In the background and nearly in the center is the

„Iron mountain" Ch'agpo ri[1] with the Man-ba Ta-ts'an[2], where tibetan medicine is taught.

On the right is the hill Marpo ri with Potala, Dalai Lama's Palace.

To the left of Ch'agpo ri, behind a white building, one has a rather faint view of Lhasa's cathedral, the Jowo-k'an[3].

The buildings in the foreground are those of Banak sho[4], the traders' quarter.

Obs. 1) Chiakpori on A-k's Plan of Lhasa; Chapori and Chakpori Rockhill. Tibet etc. J.R.A.S. 1891; Chagga or Chag-pa hill on Waddell's Plan of Lhasa. G.J. 1904 for March.

2) Vaidurya Ta-tsan of Sarat Chandra Das Journey to Lhasa. London. 1902. p. 195; Chag ri Veidur in Minchjul Khutuktu's Geography of Tibet, russian translation by the late Prof. W. Wassilieff, edited by the Imp. Academy of Sciences of St Petersburg. 1895.

3) Thio on A-k's Plan of Lhasa

4) Banagshio on A-k's Plan; Banashag Rockhill Tibet Plan of Lhasa.

N 2. Lhasa from the North. [N.]

The large dark building behind a white one in the foregrund is the Gah-Dan K'ai-sar[1], up to 1751 palace of the Tibetan kings, mentioned only by Fra Cassiano (Beligatti) da Macerata[2] and Sarat Chandra Das.[3]

Now to the right is the (gilded) roof of Bamo-ch'e

in Chinese style.

Obs. 1) Kang-da Khang Sar on Waddell's Plan of Lhasa

2) Giornale di Fra Cassiano etc. edited by A. Magnaghi in the Rivista Geografica Italiana. Vol. VIII and IX pro 1901 and 1902 where the palace in question is named „Kande Kanzer" (Vol. IX p. 244) and „Kande Kanlar (Vol. IX. p. 314.). See also Note (2) on p. 244 of A. Magnaghi's paper l.c. where the palace in question, on the authority of Orazio Della Penna, is named Kaden Khansar.

3) Sarat Chandra Das l.c. p. 172 spells the name of the palace „Gadan-Khangsar

№ 3. Marpori with the Potala from NE. [N.]

№ 4. Ditto, from a nearer point of view and more from the West. [N.]

№ 5. Potala from the South. [N.]

The large dark (de facto red) building on the top of the hill is the „Phodang Marpo" or the „Red Palace" of Sarat Chandra Das'.

The main southern entrance to the palace is in the white building in the foreground.

To the left (on the picture) of the main entrance and in front of it is an enclosure a dark (de facto yellow) pavilion over a „pei" dating from 1794 and standing on a stone tortoise 2).

To the right of the main entrance is a similar dark (yellow) pavilion over a stone tablet standing on a square stone pedestal, dating from 1721 3)

The (monolith) column seen near the right pavilion bears an illegible inscription in Tibetan.

Inside the walls, to the right (on the picture) of the main entrance is the mint.

Obs. 1) l. c. p. 166

2) Rockhill l. c. p. 264 footnote (1).

3) Rockhill l. c. p. 187 footnote (2) and page 269 footnote (1).

N 6.) Potala from SSW. (Z.)

This view has been taken by Ts'ibikow during the festival he calls „Ts'og Ch'ödʼ[1]) celebrated on the 29-th day of the second moon of the (tibetan) year (18/5 April 1901).

The huge pictures hung on the palace wall beneath the Nam-gyal Ch'ödʼ, the monastery of the palace, represent Śākya Muni (on the right side) and Tārā or Dölma (on the left).

Crowds of people cover the slope of the hill and stand at the foot of the pictures.

Obs. 1) Sung ch'ö Rockhill l. c. p. 8 footnote.

N 7. Potala from the East. [N.]

N 8. Potala from NNE. [N.]

On the roof of Phodang Marpo are seen four shrines with (gilded) roofs in chinese fashion.

Half-way up hill is a low round tower-like building where those coming on horseback to the palace the western way up, dismount and leave their horses or mules.

The entrance to the Palace from this side is, facing the East, in the tower which one sees on the right hand corner (from the spectator) of the Palace.

On A-ki's Plan of Lhasa is a lapsus calami: instead of a north-eastern way up Marpori there ought to be one leading the western slope of the hill up to the north-western corner of the Palace. This way is plainly seen on the next picture.

The dark lines radiating from as many apertures at the base of the walls of the Palace are streamlets of excrements.

#9. Potala from WNW. [N.].

View taken from the road to Depung monastery.

The birds seen on the ground are but cocks, brought thither from all Lhasa. The cocks are useless in great numbers in the household, but, as in the precincts of the ritualistic outer circumambulation road no creature can be put to death, the cocks are carried to this place where they are left to the mercy of passers-by and those making the circumambulations; these feed the birds by throwing them corn.

Obs. May be also that by bringing hither cocks is acted the life saving charity or the „srog sha" rite which on the authority of Sarat Chandra Das (l. c. p. 134) is calculated to ensure life of the donor.

#10. A Lhasa street during the „Ts'og Ch'ö'd." (Z.).

The stripes flying in the wind are prayer flags.

№ 11. Tan-gye-ling" from SE. (Z.)

This is Demu-khutuktu's, or late regent († August 1900) monastic palace.

In the distance are Ch'agpo ri on the left and Potala on the right of the picture.

Tan-gye-ling itself is on the second plan, the flat-roofed building on the foreground being a private house.

On the utmost left is a group of Dar-c'og (prayer-flags).

Obs. Tangin Ling on A-k's Plan of Lhasa, l.c. also Waddell's Buddhism p. 522. Tengye-ling Rockhill l.c. Plan. Ten-gye Ling on Waddell's Plan of Lhasa. G. J. III. 1904.

№ 12. Gäk-Dam K'ansar [N.] See № 2.

№ 13. Yütog zampa" [N.].

This bridge on the way from Lhasa to Potala is covered with glazed blue tiles, but the main means, the turquoise roof bridge.

Obs. Yu-tog zamba Sarat Chandra Das l.c. p. 148; Yutok jampa on A-k's Plan; Rockhill l.c. p. 76 and 258; Bridge Yu-tok on Waddell's Plan l.c.

№ 14. Bar ch'orten. (Z.)

A ch'orten like gate between Ch'agpo ri and Marpo ri. The view is taken on the way from Lhasa. The large two-storied house to the right is a private one.

From the top of the ch'orten wires are stretched to the tops of two smaller ch'ortens standing on both sides of the passage; these wires are furnished with small bells.

One of the smaller ch'ortens is seen to the left through the branches of a tree.

The other small ch'orten (on the slope of Marpo ri) is seen on the view of Potala facing p. 166 Sarat Chandra Das's „Journey etc. l. c. where also can be seen the private house mentioned above.

On the top of the hill to the left (Ch'agpo ri) one can see the Mah-ta Ta-ts'an.

Obs. Bar ch'orten is called „Barkokani" on A-k's Plan l. c. and „Bakokani" on Rockhill's Plan l. c.

On Waddell's Plan of Lhasa l. c. it is called „Gateway of Pargo-kaling

N 15. Ch'agpo ri from SE. [N.]. Comp. N 1.

N 16. Ditto from NW. [N.].

The houses to the left of the Ta-ts'an are occupied by students.

N 17. Kunde-ling from SE. [N.]

This monastic palace, whose abbot was regent (gyal bo) at the time of Sarat Chandra Das's visit to Lhasa (1882), is named Kontia Ling on A-k's Plan l. c. and Kundeling by Sarat Chandra Das. l. c. p. 147

The dark building with the roof in Chinese style is the Chinese shrine called „Balaluga" on A-k's

and „Karlaluga" on the annexed plan of Lhasa in Rockhill's Tibet l.c. On Waddell's Plan the hill whereupon the shrine stands is called Ba-mo (bong-ba).

This shrine stands at the Northwestern corner of Kunde ling and not at the Southeastern one where it is placed on A-K's Plan of Lhasa.

N 18. Norbu lingà from the East. [N.]

The main entrance to the park of third summer palace of Dalai Lama.

Obs. Conf. Rockhill l.c. p. 76 footnote (4) where it is called Nerbuling k'ang. On Waddell's Plan l.c. the palace is called Nor-bu Ling.

N 19. Amban's yamen from the South-East [N.]

The walls on both sides of the gate facing the South are the remnants of Lhasa's old walls pulled down in 1721. Potala in the distance.

20 N 19. Ch'ja shi tsi [N.]

Fortified camp of the Chinese garrison of Lhasa in the vicinity of that town. „Dabchi" on A-K's plan of Lhasa

Obs. The name means „the valley where the enemy has been defeated" vide p. 27 Minchi' jul khutukhtu l.c.

21 N 20. Sera [N.]

General view of this monastery from the South.

№ 22. Sérà (Z.).

The principal shrines of the monastery viewed from the East.

№ 23. P'urbá-Ch'og from south-east. (Z.)

A monastery to the North of Séra. General view.

№ 24. Ditto from a nearer point of view. [N.]

№ 25. G'ech'en-zitod. [N.]

A hermitage to the North of Sera.

№ 26. Slab of stone whereupon the corpses of the dead are cut to pieces at P'aboi-k'a-zitod[1] (Z.)

The hermitage is about two English miles to the North-West of Séra.

Obs. 1) The name is spelt Phabongka in Sarat Chandra Das's Journey p. 254.

№ 27. De-pung. (Z.)

General view of that the most populous monastery in Tibet called in Rockhill's Tibet, p. 265, footnote (2) Dräbung or Däbung, also Brebung on the Plan of Lhasa.

To the right is the mountain Gäpäl ri.

№ 28. De-pung. (Z.)

From the East and a nearer point of view.

№ 29. Nä-ch'un. [N.]

The residence of the state sorcerer. On the left side of the picture is De-pung.

№ 30. Ōbo. [N.]

That „Ōbo" measuring some 20 feet in height is on the road from Lhasa to De-pung and nearer to this latter.

№ 31. The river Ki ch'u west of Lhasa. [N.]

№ 32. The same in its lower course [N.]

№ 33. Ruins of the Doikar-jong castle. (Z.)

Doikar is a village on the route from Lhasa to Tashi-lhunpo, about five miles to the West of Lhasa.

№ 34. Yamdok Ts'o or lake Palti from K'amba la pass. (Z.)

The snow peak in the distance is the „Nui-jin-kang-sang" or „Nao-kang-sang" of the map representing „Parts of Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan" on the sheet № 6 of North Eastern Frontier" Scale 8 miles = 1 inch Dehra Dun. December 1888.

№ 35. Gyantse jong. (Z.)

General view of the town.

№ 36. Gyantse jong. (Z.)

Ch'orten Gomar of the Palk'or Ch'oide in Gyantse. For description vide Sarat Chandra Das l. c. p. 88.

№ 37. Tashi-lhunpo from the South. [N.]

On the extreme right end of the picture is the „Jong" or citadel of Shigatse.

Inside the walls of the monastery stand in a line five tombs of the deceased Pan-ch'en Rin-po-ch'e with roofs in Chinese style.

The dark (red defacto) low building standing in advance of the tombs between the second and the third is the grand congregation hall „Ñagk'an" or „Ñag-pa Ta-ts'an.

The huge „Kiku Tamba" described and figured by Turner in his „Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Tibet." London. 1806. is on the right end of the monastery.

N 38. Tashi-lhunpo. (Z.)

The (gilded) roof over the tomb of the fourth Pan-ch'en (seen in infancy by Turner) viewed from behind. This tomb is that marked „b" on the plate representing „The grand Monastery of Tashi-lhunpo" facing p. 50 of Sarat Chandra Das's Journey l. c.

N 39. Yarba ritod. (Z.)

This hermitage is on the way from Lhasa to Gah-Dan monastery. Here is a cave where the famous Padma-Sambava is said to have lived for a while.

N 40. Ruins of the De-ch'en jong castle on the way from Lhasa to the Gah-Dan monastery.

N 41. Gah-Dan. [N.]

A panoramic view of the monastery. The mountain to the right of the spectator is the Brog ri and that to the left — the Wah-kur-ri.

Tson-k'apa, the founder of the monastery as well as of the now dominant lamaist sect „Ge-lug-pa" or „the virtous order" is buried in the shrine standing to the left of the principal temple or Tsug-la-~~khan~~ k'an, to whose main entrance a double flight of steps lead.

The house where Tson-k'apa lived and died is to the right of Tsug-la-k'an.

№ 42. Monument (Z.) erected by the living (thirteenth) Dalai Lama near Gah-Dan monastery on the spot where he is supposed to have deposited some relics of Tsoi-k'apa

№ 43. Sam-yè or Sam-yäd (Z.)

General view of this oldest Tibetan monastery from the South.

№ 44. Sam-yè. (Z.).

In the center, inside the walls, which are furnished with small ch'ortens, is the Tsug-la-k'an.

№ 45. Sam-yè. (Z.).

The Tsug-la-k'an from a nearer point of view.

№ 46. Tsetan or Chetan from the West. (Z.)

№ 47. Tibetan manor near the Ch'ag la pass. (Z.)

№ 48. Tibetan women of the lower class. [N.].

№ 49. Tibetan women of the better class in "Sunday" array (Z.)

№ 50. Domesticated yaks on pasture. [N.].

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April 1904.