A Guide to the Use of Chinese Gazetteers* for Amdo
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Note on bibliographic format. Title (bold indicates essential for reference) is given first with original date of publication in brackets in the case of most reprints (If I have not translated the title, see below for general contents). This is followed by author (last name first), year of publication, series in which the work is found, if applicable. The first asterisk (*) marks my notes on particular sources, mostly including page numbers, with important sections in bold for emphasis. When there are limited or no notes, I probably did not view the work but located the reference. The second asterisk (**) indicates where a particular work is held at Harvard if applicable. Entries with no such information are generally drawn from either Tibet outside the TAR or from my own library and that of Sue Costello (owner of a fairly complete collection of modern gazetteers and maps for Qinghai Amdo).**

Note on the translation of Chinese administrative divisions:
Sheng is always translated as province.
Fu is translated as prefecture for the Ming and Qing periods.
Ting (t’ing) is translated as sub-prefecture for the Qing period.
Zhou (chou) is translated as sub-prefecture for the Ming period, department for the Qing period, and prefecture for the Republican and PRC periods.
Xian (hsien) is translated as district or county.

* I have used this term both narrowly and broadly. For the most part, the works listed in “2. Sources” for Amdo are actual Chinese-language gazetteers (zhi) or works very close to this concept which lack only the term in title. Many of the later (especially Republican period) works on Khams, central Tibet, as well as the Western language regional accounts push this category in the direction of travelogues or guidebooks, but much of the information contained in these works is similar to that found in the gazetteers proper. Thus, the categories are not always strictly observed in order to accommodate especially interesting material which did not fit neatly into one particular category. In addition, a few Tibetan language works are mentioned.

** When I first compiled this list, Wade-Giles was still the standard transcription for Chinese at Harvard Yenching Library, where many of these sources are located, and where I was studying at the time. I would be happy to have someone convert all these entries into Pinyin, but in the meantime, provide this list as is, without these conversions, and with a mix of Wade-Giles and Pinyin. Apologies for any confusion.
1. Research Tools

I. Maps (most gazetteers have maps as the first section*)

*Maps detail the areas south of the Yellow River (Rma chu).

*China 2: Northern China 1: 1,500,000.
*Nelles Verlag maps are the best portable topographic maps for Amdo. Place names are often in their pinyin form and river and mountain names, are rare, but the location of the roads and topographic features are generally accurate. The southern edge of this map covers up to Maqên Gangri (Rma chen gangs ri) and Amqog (A mchog) south of Bla brang monastery.

*China 3: Central China 1: 1,500,000.
*Nelles Verlag maps are the best portable topographic maps for Amdo. Place names are often in their pinyin form and river and mountain names, are rare, but the location of the roads and topographic features are generally accurate. The northern edge of this map covers up to Maqên Gangri (Rma chen gangs ri) and Amqog (A mchog) south of Bla brang monastery. The southern edge of this map goes beyond Deqen (Bde chen), so it basically covers all of eastern Khams as well.

*Key in Chinese and English. Eight volume set of historical maps of Chinese empires.
*Vol. 7 covers the Yuan and Ming periods. Vol. 8 the Qing. Includes index.
*(also see below) Harvard-Yenching: Harvard Depository MLC-C Consult Circ. Desk for HY1R4H. Older edition in the reserve room.

*Key in Chinese and English. Eight volume set of historical maps of Chinese empires.
*Vol. 7 covers the Yuan and Ming periods. Vol. 8 the Qing. Despite the problematic nature of these maps which reflect an idealized conception of anachronistic national boundaries and local administrative units, use of these maps is essential for understanding the Chinese perception of territorial boundaries and local administration. Includes index.


As this is the case, only one easily accesible gazetteer with excellent maps is mentioned in this section.
*Preface, notes on the use of the atlas, and table of contents also in English. Includes index. Incredibly detailed maps of the "cultural relics" of Qinghai, including **monasteries, inscriptions, and cave temples** all color-coded to indicate age (key in English). Also has photographs and short essays on some important places, and brief entries on each site in the index.

*Rubel (Fine Arts): A6150 C672 v. 4.

*Marks Tibetan cultural boundary. Place names rendered according to Lhasa pronunciation. Main temples of four Tibetan Buddhist traditions and Bon marked with different symbols. Shows rivers and highest peaks (between 6,000-8,000 meters).
*Lamont Map Room 7890 (Tibet File).

*Gansu sheng ditu [Gansu Province Map]*. Gansu sheng cehuiju. 1985. 1:1,600,000.
*Map of entire province with prefectures clearly delineated with separate colors while district boundaries are marked with a dashed line.

*Gansu sheng jiaotong liyou tu [Communication Touring Map Gansu Province]*. Gansu sheng cehuiju. 1991. 1:1,600,000.
*Roads and distances clearly marked. Temples and stelae marked with symbol and name. Map also shows the protected natural scenery parks in northern Sichuan/Eastern Amdo.

*Original preface dated 1762. Page number references are to 1988 reprint in single volume: Excellent set of bird’s eye view maps of north-eastern Amdo (p.86-104).

*Huangnan Zangzu zizhizhou ditu [Huangnan (Rma lho) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Map]*. Qinghai sheng cehuiju. 1985.1:260,000.
*Very detailed map focused on the district in which Rong bo monastery is located. Clearly indicates district units using borders and different colors. Road quality, forested patches, stream names, mountain range names and peak heights and extremely small settlement names indicated.

*Historical geography to 1634, with maps and indexes.
*Harvard-Yenching: Chinn Ho RR R 3080.8 4234 (index).

*Pien cheng kao [1547]*. Chang Yu and Pei-ching tu shu kuan. 1937. 12 chuan, Kuo li Peiping tu shu kuan shan pen tsung shu. Ti 1 chi; [5-10].
*Completed in 1547. "Maps and description of the administration and the military defence of the northwestern border regions from Ordos to Tibet, and of the relations with the adjacent peoples (W. Franke, 1968 p. 212)." Marks the locations of some temples (Chinese only?).
*Harvard-Yenching: Yin Ming Chia-ching ko pen. 9100 1165 (05-10) 880-05 Library has: 6 v. in case.

**ONC G-8** 1987. 1:1,000,000.
*U.S. government defense map: contour-lined topographic detail with fairly accurate road placement; difficult to use and the place-names are generally unreliable. This map covers from Menyuan to Xining to the first bend of the Rma chu on the east and to just south of Rnga ba.

**ONC G-9** 1988. 1:1,000,000.
*U.S. government defense map: contour-lined topographic detail with fairly accurate road placement; difficult to use and the place-names are generally unreliable. This map covers from Menyuan to Xining to the first bend of the Rma chu on the west and to just south of Sungpan in Sichuan.

**Qinghai sheng ditu [Qinghai Province Map]**. Qinghai sheng cehuiju. 1985. 1:1,250,000.
*Map of entire province with regions marked by heavy border, prefectures clearly delineated with separate colors. Main roads, water drainages, springs, marshy and forested areas marked (also true for parts of Amdo in Gansu and Sichuan)

**TPC G-8C** 1989. 1:500,000.
*U.S. government defense map: contour-lined topographic detail with fairly accurate road placement; difficult to use and the place-names are generally unreliable. This map is a more detailed portion of the south-east corner of ONC G-8. This map covers Rma lho (South of the Rma/Yellow River) from Rong to the first bend of the Rma chu on the east and to just south of Rnga ba.

**TPC G-9A** 1983. 1:500,000.
*U.S. government defense map: contour-lined topographic detail with fairly accurate road placement; difficult to use and the place-names are generally unreliable. This map is a more detailed portion of the north-west corner of ONC G-9. It covers Dpa ris and the lower course of the Tsong chu/Huang shui and south to Hualong (Bayan).

**TPC G-9D** 1988. 1:500,000.
*U.S. government defense map: contour-lined topographic detail with fairly accurate road placement; difficult to use and the place-names are generally unreliable. This map is a more detailed portion of the south-west corner of ONC G-9. It covers from Hualong (Bayan) to Rong bo (Tongren) to the first bend of the Rma chu on the west and to just south of Sungpan in Sichuan.

**TPC G-8B** 1989. 1:500,000.
*U.S. government defense map: contour-lined topographic detail with fairly accurate road placement; difficult to use and the place-names are generally unreliable. This map is a more detailed portion of the north-east corner of ONC G-8. This map covers Nan shan in the north, Koko nor and west, Xining, and down to the Rma chu/ Huang he (Yellow River) in the south.
**II. Reference Works for Locating and Using Gazetteers**


**"In the main a revision [sic] of Biot's 'Dictionnaire des villes chinoises'." "Supplemented by a catalogue of the more important minor towns of the Empire" - Pref. Includes index.**

*(see below also) Harvard-Yenching: (W) FW128 Microfilm (negative) 1 reel. Microfilm (negative) \ Harvard-Yenching: (W) DS705.P7 1879 Library also has microfilm (negative) \ Widener: Ch 161.3.25.2.*


**Reprint of the 1910 ed. by Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai. A comparison of areas in the Sino-Tibetan borderlands between these two editions (see above) might be interesting.**

*Widener: Ch 161.3.25.1.*

*Chung-kuo fang chih tzu tien.*

**Glossaries of specialized gazetteer terminology. Lists of gazetteers by province.**

*R 3110 5604.*


Chuan kuo ti fang chih tzu liao kung tso hsieh tso tsu. 1993.

**Lists all editions of PRC gazetteers. Useful for indicating when gazetteers staged a renewed in popularity. Many Tibetan areas were covered by gazetteers for the first time in Chinese history in the 1980's. Includes index.**


*Bibliography of local sources of history, including archives, periodicals, social and historical materials (first-hand accounts), research and essay compilations, etc. Divided by administrative regions. Includes index.
*Harvard-Yenching: Ref (C) Z3108.A5 C497 1989x.


*Union list, cataloguing all gazetteers preserved in PRC; organized by region (within modern provinces). Lists title, author, and date of each gazetteer and the mainland Chinese libraries in which they are located. Includes index.
*Harvard-Yenching: Ref (C) Z3106.C5927 1985. Consult Rare Room Office for c.2. Library has: 2 copies.

*Harvard-Yenching: 3110 4901.5.

*Harvard-Yenching: Chinn Ho RR B 3008 2944.1b.

*Dictionary of gazetteer terminology. Includes index.


*Guide to the use of gazetteers.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3018 4454.

2. Sources

I. China Gazetteers-General

Chia-ching i tung chih piao. 1935.
*China--Historical geography--Administrative and political divisions.
*Harvard-Yenching: Chinn Ho RR R 3028 4012, 1934 printing. Library has: 10 v. in 2 cases.

Ch'ing shih kao [Draft History of the Ch'ing dynasty]. Chao Erh-sun. 1927.
*Commissioned by Yuan Shih-k'ai in 1913. Finished 1927, but not printed right away. Third edition by 1937. Sections on Tibet are a virtual reproduction of Wei Yuan's Sheng Wu Chi: "CSK 522=lieh chuan 309=Fan pu 5 deals with the O-le-t'e of Ch'ing-hai; and CSK 525=lieh chuan 312=Fan Pu 8 deals with Tibet. These chuans are valuable, because the authors have prefaced the chronological narrative with short notices, not readily available elsewhere, on the origin and subsequent ramifications of the tribes in question (See Ahmad 1970, p. 7-9)."

*Harvard-Yenching: Chinn Ho RR B 3034 5687.

*Includes indexes.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3033 7932.

Chung-kuo pien chiang [Chinese Borderlands]. Hua Chi. 1932. Hsin Ya-hsi-ya hsueh hui pien chiang tsung shu; 2.
*Harvard-Yenching: 2489 4581.

Chung-kuo pien chiang shih ti tsung shu [A Summary of Historical Geography of China's Borderlands]. 1969.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 5635 Library has: 12 v.

*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 5631 v. 36-37 Library has: 2 v.

II. Western Regions-General
*Hsi-yu shui tao chi, Hsin-chiang fu, and Han shu Hsi-yu chuan pu chu were printed in 1823, 1824 and 1829 respectively. These three works appeared later under the collective title Hsu Hsing-po hsien sheng chu shu san chung. Facsimile reproduction of Pei-ping lung fu szu wen kuei tang kan pen with original added t.p.: Hsi yu erh chung.

*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 5631 (66).

*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 5631 (63).

*See Ahmad 1970, 4-5. Notes Wei Yuan’s major blunders and bias.
III. Amdo


A. Qinghai

[For Ming, Qing & Republican provincial and sub-provincial administrative unit gazetteers prior to 1928 see “B. Gansu Province”]

*See main entry on Qinghai shiyi jielüe below. The editor and Li Baoyi have annotated Huangzhong zaji. Punctuated, formatted, and simplified characters with added gazetteer-style headings make this resource easy to use. The headings include Establishment of administration; Fortifications; Officials; Military Defense (listing officer ranks and numbers of soldiers in each locality); Mountains and rivers; Monasteries (listing prominent temples, notes often give Tibetan name in Chinese transcription); Qinghai Mongols (treated regionally: South of the Yellow River, and west, north, and south of Koko nor; clan population list); Qinghai Tibetans (fan): clan population list divided into the nineteen uncivilized (shengfan) clans, eight wild (yefan) clans, the twenty-one southern (nanfan) (Tibetans now in the region of Gannan), etc.; the final section is a list of the Xining amban's office positions and financial resources allocated to it, which includes two lama translators and a hefty allocation for matters concerned with Tibetan lamas.

Republic (Qinghai Province was founded in 1928)

*Republican-period gazetteer-style account of Qinghai with chapters on: Borders; Weather; Geography; People: origins, population by density (tables: Tibetan population by county except for Kokonor families which are divided according to tribes p. 49-51), spoken and written languages; History: successive changes in administration, colonization, border affairs; Politics: includes a section on self-rule; Daily living; Education; Religion and monasteries: including a section on Tibetan Buddhism, map of Tibetan Buddhist monasteries (p. 172), chart of prominent incarnation series, their administrative location, and associated monastery (p. 174), summary of information on 12 prominent monasteries (p. 175-180), essay on

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¹Prior to 1928 parts of what is now Qinghai Province were administratively part of Gansu Province. Qinghai as a region was not a province, but was only loosely administered by the Xining amban. Two of these ambans wrote works which treat elements of this pre-provincial administration, as follows.
monastic economy with a list of the numbers of temples and their collective land-holdings in each Chinese administrative district (p. 180-184); Transportation and communication: roads, with a map and itineraries of major routes, rivers, telegraph; Production; Customs: including beliefs.

*Harvard-Yenching: 2201.1 1370 (47).


*This work contains* *translations from Chinese language materials on the local history of the Qinghai area.* The bibliographic note on page 8 indicates that Rock was privy to *Republican government investigation records* (*diaocha ji*) which were compiled in the reorganization of Qinghai from 1928-1930 under the title of *Qinghai ji* (*Records of Qinghai*) [see below for same title]. Of these he draws from the investigation records of the districts of He also seems to draw from *Chinese sources on Bla-brang bkra shis 'khyil* (possibly found in the Xiahe District (Bsang chu rdzong) gazetteer), *Huangnan (Rma lho),* Tongde (between Bla brang and Ra rgya).

Other sources mentioned include: *Taizhou ting zhi* (p. 54), *Chinding Xiyu tungwen zhi* (a gazetteer of the Western regions in six languages) (p. 108-9), *Shui tao ti gang* (p. 109), *Shu Jing* (p. 110), *Jiaching i tong zhi* (p. 111).

*OL 19.30 (12).


*Sections on Mongol and Tibetan tribes, population, forests, mountains, rivers, roads, *temples listed with number of inhabitants* (p. 105-147), and the strengths and weaknesses of Mongolians and Tibetans. Appears to be essentially the same text as *Qinghai zhi* of the same series (see below).

*Harvard-Yenching: 3282 0358.5.*


*Sections on Mongol and Tibetan tribes, population, forests, mountains, rivers, roads, *temples listed with number of inhabitants* (p. 111-149), and the strengths and weaknesses of Mongolians and Tibetans. Appears to be essentially the same text as *Qinghai ji* of the same series (see above).

*Harvard-Yenching: 3282 0358.

*Ching-hai chih lueh [Abbreviated Gazetteer of Qinghai].* Hsu Chung-hao. 1943.

*Harvard-Yenching: 3079.5 0423.*


*Two parts. Part 1. Account of travels in 1927 from Lanzhou to Xining to Koko nor and from Xining to Xunhua to Labrang to Lanzhou. Part 2. Republican-period gazetteer-style account of Qinghai with chapters on: Successive changes in the "barbarian"
population arranged by Chinese dynasties; Geography: boundaries, topography;
Peoples: section on Tibetans divided into Yul shul 25 clans, Koko nor 8 clans, Mgo log clans, Sgo me clans, and the Tibetans of each district; Politics: establishment of provincial government; establishment of and situation in each of the districts, self-rule, finances, education; Economy; Society: Religion, including a section on Tibetan Buddhism (lama jiao) (p. 219), list of over 2,100 monasteries names giving location and number of inhabitants (p. 220-235); Customs.

*Harvard-Yenching: 2201.1 1370 (46).

PRC

*Modern gazetteer of Qinghai. Includes bibliographical references.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3282 0.95 Library has: 6, 12-13, 21, 29, 33, 41. Harvard-Yenching: DS793.T7 C46 1993x Library has: v.11, 18, 34, 40.

*Preface, notes on the use of the atlas, and table of contents also in English. Includes index. Incredibly detailed maps of the "cultural relics" of Qinghai, including monasteries, inscriptions, and cave temples all color-coded to indicate age (key in English). Also has photographs and short essays on some important places, and brief entries on each site in the index.
*Rubel (Fine Arts): A6150 C672 v. 4.

Kan Ching Tsang chuan fo chiao ssu yuan [Tibetan Buddhist Monasteries in Kansu and Qinghai]. Pu Wen-cheng. 1990.
*Table of contents, which is organized according to Chinese administrative units, also in Tibetan. Short entries (less than a page) on almost 1,000 Tibetan Buddhist temples in Gansu and Qinghai (northern Amdo and northwestern Khams).
*Harvard-Yenching: (C) BQ6344.K36 1990x.

Qinghai zangchuan fojiao siyuan ming jian [The clear Mirror of Tibetan Buddhist Temples of Qinghai]. Nian Zhihai and Bai Zhengdeng. 1993.
*Table of contents: temple names in Chinese and Tibetan. Over 750 monasteries are described in this work. Entries are usually under a page but are occasionally longer. Organized first by Buddhist sect (including sub-sects for the Bka' brgyud and the Jonang sect) and then by administrative unit. Appendix covers Bon and "partially Tibetan" temples. The first thirty pages of this work are general essays on the situation of Tibetan Buddhist temples in the various administrative regions.
*Not yet on Hollis at Yen-ching.

Local Gazetteers (sub-provincial units)

*Gazetteer for the region north of the city of Xining.
*Harvard-Yenching: (C) DS796.H795 C44 1996x.


*Frontmatter: Map of subdivisions, topography, and county seat; photos of Guanghui si (Btsan po dgon dga' ldan dam chos gling). Preface gives some bibliographical references (p. 1-2); chronology from 111 BCE-1642 (p.9-11), Qing period from 1645-1905 (p. 11-14), Republican period from 1913-1949 (p. 14-18); PRC from 1949-1985 (p. 18-46); historical borders (p. 47-48); successive changes in territorial administration from 111 BCE to 1949 (p. 49-50); brief military history from 1584-1744 (p. 463); cultural antiquities: listing of stelae (civil and religious—see below for transcription) and ancient sites includes one stupa from the Qing period (p. 551-552); Han, Hui, Mongour, Tibetan, and Mongolian ethnicities and their relations (p. 613-616); Tibetan Buddhism from 1647 to 1981 (p.621); treatise on Guanghui si (Btsan po dgon dga' ldan dam chos gling) a Dge lugs monastery established in 1650: brief history, management system, monastic education, biography of founder and two other important figures associated with the monastery, five clans associated with the temple, and details on the local myriach who led them from 1736, monastic economy, construction (description of buildings) (p. 624-632); biographies only include one Tibetan (p. 662-663); extracts from older gazetteers (p. 717-723); transcription of stelae listed above including one from Guanghui si (Btsan po dgon dga' ldan dam chos gling) (p. 723-725); passages relevant to Datong extracted from Xining fu xinzhi (p. 728-733).


*Frontmatter: Map of district (temples marked). Chronology from 111 BCE-1908 (p. 11-15), of the Republic (p. 15-17), of the PRC (p. 17-46); successive changes of the territorial divisions from 4 CE to 1949 (p. 51-52); under “Society” heading: Tibetans, broken down by clan with chart listing name in Chinese transcription, leader, households, population and locations (p. 469-472), Mongolians, with history (p.473-474); Tibetan Buddhism, chart of important monasteries listing name in Chinese transcription, abbot, composition and numbers of inhabitants, location and year of foundation (p.478-481); biographies of Tibetans and Mongolians from this century (p. 515-528). Includes bibliographical references (p. 539-542) and list of important places in Chinese transcription (p. 558-568).
*Harvard-Yenching: (C) DS3284 4826.95.


*Map of district. Section on religion (p. 81-84).

*Map of district. Photo of Baifo si (White Buddha Monastery, Tibetan Buddhist) and incarnate lama. Section on the party's religious policy with elements of Tibetan Buddhist (and Bon) history in this area (p. 51-57). Chronology from 4 CE to 1980 (p. 139-143).


*Map of prefecture. Brief history (p.2-4); chronology up to founding of PRC (p.13-27), 1949+ (p. 28-70). The remainder of this first volume is devoted to the geography of Haixi.


*Map of district. Photos of surviving seals from the Qing period. Sections on Mongolians and Tibetans (p. 27-31); religious belief and temples (38-42); historical relics—seals (p. 112-114); chronological table (p. 117-125); table of the leaders of the Four [Mongolian] Banners of the Qing period (p. 126); two family genealogies (p. 127-128).

Henan xianzhi [Gazetteer of Henan District (Yul rgan rdzong)] Henan Mengguzu zizhixian fangzhi bianzuan weiyuanhui. 1996. 2. Chinghai sheng difangzhi congshu.

*Vol. I Frontmatter: Maps of subdivisions and county seat. Historical summary from 1253-1952 (p. 3-4), 1952-1995 (p. 4-14); chronology from 5th c. BCE-1949 (p.17-26), 1949-1990 (p. 27-58); map of the Four [Mongolian] Banners of the Qing period (within the second bend of the Yellow River) in the Yongzheng period of the Qing Dynasty (1723-1736); succesive changes in territorial administration from 1253-1952 (p. 69-74).

Vol. II Frontmatter: Photos of Qing seals, Tibetan Buddhist temples. Political history from 1723-1949 (p. 631-644); under Society heading: ethnic history (p. 833-854), religion (p. 855-881) including two appendices on relations between Tibetan temples such as Labrang Monastery and Mongols in this area. Tibetan language, education, medicine, and biographies of prominent men also covered.

Appendices: Texts of important historical documents from the Qing and Republican periods:—letters from the governor-general of Shaanxi and Gansu and the Xining Amban, etc. (p. 984-1008); Social investigations (shehui diaocha) material dealing with the Mongol tribes of this area (p.1009-1032).

*Updated reprint of supplement (1883) to Hsi-ning fu hsin chih with a new introduction. The establishment of local administrative units (p. 71-102); Temples, organized by administrative regions (p. 135-142); "barbarian" population (p. 145); "aboriginal" soldiers and barbarians—Tibetans, Hui, Salar (p. 202-216); officials, including the Amban and tusi (p. 243-251).

*Harvard-Yenching: (C) DS793.H64 H77 1985.


*Map of district. Section on successive changes of territorial divisions, i.e. the establishment and maintenance of Chinese political control (appendix on the tusi system) (p.2-10); administration of the area prior to PRC (p.10-12); ethnicity and population prior to PRC (p. 17-19); district seat and villages prior to PRC (p. 19-20); historical up-risings against outside control: Tibet empire, the Ming, and Qing empires (p. 26-44); archeaological sites including temples and monasteries (p. 176-182); Buddhism and Bon (p. 198-199); Tibetan customs (p. 203-206); chronological table (p. 207-213).


*Frontmatter: Maps of subdivisions and topography. Brief history and description of Tibetans as the original inhabitants of the now-Muslim autonomous district (p. 1-2).Chronology from 475 BCE-1949 (p. 9-21), from 1949-1985 (p. 21-42). Section the successive changes of territorial divisions, i.e. the establishment and maintenance of Chinese political control , i.e. the establishment and maintenance of Chinese political control (p. 45-52). Chapter on the history of the establishment of towns and villages (p. 309-324); under “Society” heading: Tibetan ethnic group (p. 665-668), religion (p. 855-881) including Islam, Buddhism (Tibetan: sects, temples: histories and present numbers of monks, and religious regulations p. 680-689), as well as other religions (Bon p. 690). Tibetan language, education, medicine, and the biographies of prominent men (including the infamous Sangge of the Yuan period, who was apparently a native of this area p. 721-722, as well as a number of other Tibetans) also covered. Includes bibliographical references (p. 771-773).


*Map of district. Successive historical changes: ethnicities, religious belief, uniting of political and religious rule, hardships of the peoples in the old societies (p. 15-39); ethnic art: religious thanka painting and statute making (p. 133-142); description of historic sites such as Rong po monastery and artifacts such as stelae and seals, with transcriptions of the Chinese inscriptions.


*Frontmatter: Maps of subdivisions and photos of Sku 'bum. Chronology from 111 BCE-1643 (p. 7-9), of the Qing period from 1645-1911 (p.10-11), of the Republic (p. 11-13), of the PRC (p. 13-30); topographic and weather maps (between p. 32-33); succesive changes of the territorial divisions from 111 BCE to 1949 (p. 34-35); under “Society” heading: Tibetan, Mongolian, Mongour ethnic groups (p. 358-359); Tibetan Buddhism (p.360); treatise on Sku 'bum monastery (Taer si), including general history; history of the temple's buildings and stupas; incarnate lamas; the six clans associated with the monastery; administrative system with charts of the religious and adminstrative organization; monastic education, from entrance into the monastery, course of instruction, academic degrees conferred, and rules; monastic economy, including landholdings, donations, money-lending, business enterprises, sutra-chanting, and family support; dharma assemblies: the year's calendar of religious celebrations' origins and natures are described; religious art, butter sculpture, etc.; the protection and opening up (kaifang) of the temple; an appendix of the monastery's abbots (in Chinese transcription) from 1612 to 1903 after which the list of names continues without dates; a table of important figures and groups associated with the monastery from the third Dalai Lama in 1584 to a French filming crew in 1985 (360-408). Three biographies of religious men (p. 411-412). Includes bibliographical references (p. 466-467).

*Harvard-Yenching: (C) DS3284 3150.95.


*This district's seat is the home of the Lcang-skya and Thu'u-bkwan reincarnation series, so Dgong-lung monastery should figure prominently in this gazetteer.


*Harvard-Yenching: (C) DS793.K578 K84 1995x.


*Front-matter: Maps of subdivisions and topography, photos of Ming period Tibetan temple. Historical summary from 111 BCE to 1972 (p. 1-2); chronology from 111 BCE to 1907 (p. 3-11), 1913-1949 (p. 11-13), 1950-1985 (p. 13-32). Details on Tibetan
groups in chart form: traditional name, households, population, current administrative division, occupation (farmer, nomad, etc.) (p. 496-497). Brief mention of religiously important personages of the Yuan and Ming periods (p. 569-570).

Appendix 1: #1 Punctuated reprinting in simplified characters of Kangxi Nianbo suo zhi [Nianbo (chiliarchy) garrison gazetteer of the Kangxi period (1662-1723)] with sections on Tibetan temples, tusi, and Tibetan tribes (p. 585-598). #2 Research investigations conducted in 1935.

Appendix 2: Transcriptions of inscriptions (three from Ming period Tibetan temple) (p. 604-616).

*Front-matter: maps of subdivisions and county seat. Brief history (p. 3-4). Chronology: from 178 BCE to 1907 (p. 13-17); 1912-1949 (p. 17-21); 1949-1989 (p. 21-48). Qing guard (wei) administration of this area (p. 406). Qing military activity in this area (p. 449). Ethnicity (ancient, modern, and relations) (p. 556-576); Tibetan Buddhism (p. 581-584); Tibetan, Mongour and Mongol customs (p. 603-615). Tibetan dialect (p. 656). Three Tibetans included in the biographies of modern important personages (p. 671-675). Appendices: three Qing texts (p. 699-702); annotated essay on Menyuan's history from gazetteers and dynastic histories (p. 726-738); transcription of Qing inscription (p. 743).

Ping'an xian zhi [Ping'an District (Tsong kha mkhar) Gazetteer]. Qinghai sheng Ping'an xian zhi pianzuan weiyuanhui. 1996. Ching-hai sheng ti fang chih tsung shu.
*Front-matter: maps of subdivisions and topography. Chronology from 111 BCE to 1903 (p. 13-17); from 1912-1949 (p. 17-20); 1949-1990 (p. 20-38). Section on Tibetan Buddhism and its temples (p. 611-613). Transcription of a text from a Tibetan man of the Qing period, from a Tibetan temple, and essays on the history of the area—including a historical map (p. 731-755).
*Harvard-Yenching: (C) DS793.P5147 P56 1996x.

Taer si gaikuang [Brief Account of Sku 'bum Monastery]. Qinghai sheng shehui kexueyuan and Taer si Zangzu lishi wenxian yanjiu suo. 1987. Taer si congshu.
*Proper names or special terms occasionally given in Tibetan script. Table of Contents: Prologue; History of Sku 'bum Monastery; Sku 'bum Monastery's most important architectural and cultural relics; Monastic organization; Monks and the system for studying the scriptures; Important religious activities; Important incarnation series (brief histories of the incarnations of eighteen series are described); Brief account of monastic economics; Appendices: lists of Sku 'bum's abbots, as well as the leaders of the colleges of Tantra, medicine, and Kâlachakra; chronology of important events; bibliography; Epilogue.

*Ta-jih=Chi-mai District in Mgo log Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture.
*Harvard-Yenching: (C) DS793.T247 T35 1993x.

*Tianjun=Xinyuan, west of Qinghai Lake.
*Harvard-Yenching: (C) DS793.T46 T44 1995x.

Tongren [reb gong] xian zhi. 2001

**Xunhua Sala zizhi xian gaikuang [Brief Account of the Xunhua (Ya rdzi) Salar Autonomous Prefecture] 1983?** *Chung-kuo shao shu min tsu tsu chih ti fang kai kuang tsung shu.*
*Map of district which includes the hometowns of both the last Panchen Lama (10th) and Rdo bis dge bshes Shes rab rgya mtsho. Section on Tibetans (history, religion, two nunneries and Bon in the area) (p. 45-52). Epilogue dated 1983.

**B. Gansu**

Gansu collection in Zhongguo xibei wenxian congshu 中国西北文献丛书, edited by Zhongguo Xibei Wenxian Congshu Weiyuanhui, Lanzhou, Gansu 1991. (Paul Nietupski used this)

Provincial Gazetteers

**Ming**

**Bian zheng gao [1547].** Zhang Yu and Beijing tushuguan. 1937. 12 chuan, *Kuo li Pei- ping tu shu kuan shan pen tsung shu. Ti 1 chi; [5-10].*
*Completed in 1547. "Maps and description of the administration and the military defence of the northwestern border regions from Ordos to Tibet, and of the relations with the adjacent peoples (W. Franke, 1968 p. 212)."
*Harvard-Yenching: Yin Ming Chia-ching ko pen. 9100 1165 (05-10) 880-05 Library has: 6 v. in case.

**Qing**

**Gansu tong zhi [Encyclopedia of Gansu (1736)].** Xu Rong and Shen Yunlong. 1966. 50 chuan, chuan shou, *Chung-kuo pien chiang tsung shu. ti 2 chi; 26.*
*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 5631 (71-76) Library has: 6 v.

PRC


Local Gazetteers (sub-provincial units)

Ming

Xining wei zhi [Gazetteer of the Xining Guard (1595)]. Liu Minguan (jin shih) and Long Ying. 1993. Ching-hai shao shu min tsu ku chi tsung shu.

*Punctuated and annotated version of a Ming gazetteer in simplified characters with an introduction by Wang Chi-kuang. Written in 1595, during the Wanli era, this is the earliest extant gazetteer of this region. Chapters on geography (borders, mountains and rivers, ancient sites, and walled cities), military defense (including a section on tribal clans—fanzu), and chronology of the Ming period. Appendices: short biographies of Liu Min-kuan and Lung Ying.

Qing


*Punctuated and annotated by Wang Yu and Ma Chung, this Qing gazetteer is rendered in simplified characters; introduction by Wang Yu. The gazetteer was completed in 1657 (in the Shunzhi era of the Qing dynasty). This version includes the reproduction of three original maps. Seven chapters: Geography (including local customs, products, and ancient sites), establishments (including schools and temples—p. 152-159), officials (including tusi—"aboriginal" chiefs), military defense, yearly accounts (census, land under cultivation), important personages, and art & literature (extracts from previous works, texts of inscriptions, and poetry).


*Original preface dated 1762. Page number references are to 1988 reprint in single volume: Excellent set of bird’s eye view maps of north-eastern Amdo (p.86-104); administrative geography (p. 111-125); geography (p. 127-221); ancient sites (p. 223-247); customs (p. 249-253); products (p.253-259); local units of government (p. 249-
Tibetan Buddhist temples, giving distance from Xining and sometimes sub-unit in which they are located and date of foundation (p. 372-386); "barbarian" population (p. 412); military aspects of "barbarians" (p. 469-507); essay on the history of Qinghai region (p. 519-534); essay on Tibet (p. 535-560); appendix on the road to Tibet (p. 560-566); historical inscriptions (p. 851-855).
*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 5631 (68-70) Library has: 3 v.

Xining fu zu zhi [Supplement Gazetteer of Xining Prefecture (1937 from 1883)]. Deng Zhengwei and Lai Weili (jin shih). 1985. *Updated reprint of supplement (1883) to Hsi-ning fu hsin chih with a new introduction. The establishment of local administrative units (p. 71-102); Temples, organized by administrative regions (p. 135-142); "barbarian" population (p. 145); "aboriginal" soldiers and barbarians—Tibetans, Hui, Salar (p. 202-216); officials, including the Amban and tusi (p. 243-251). *Harvard-Yenching: (C) DS793.H64 H77 1985.

Xunhua ting zhi [Xunhua (Yul rdzi) Sub-prefecture gazetteer (1844 from 1792)]. Li Benyuan and Gong Jinghan. 1968. 8 chuan. Chung-kuo fang chih tsung shu. Hsi pu ti fang; ti 25 hao. *Compiled in 1792, reprinted in 1844. Sections on geography, the local peoples (Hui, Tibetans) villages, leaders (tusi), temples, customs, etc. *Harvard-Yenching: 3284 2621.85.


?Liangzhou fosi zhi [Gazetteer of Liangzhou’s Buddhist Temples] Wangqian Duanzhi. 1988. Zhongguo Zangxue. *Liangzhou [*lang ju] gdan rabs (monastery chronicle) written in 1844 by Bhik shu ma sho wa ti si rya and translated into Chinese in this article. The Tibetan text was apparently printed by the Kalachakra College of Sku ‘bum Monastery (no date). *Did not view this item, as it was only referred to in another article, see Saban yu Liangzhou sida fosi in secondary sources below.


Qinghai shiyi jielüe [Abbreviated matters concerned with Qinghai]. Zhangbai Wenfu. 1993. Edited by Wei Mingzhang. Qinghai shaoshu minzu guji congshu. *The main title of this book refers to a work written by Zhangbai Wenfu, a Xining amban (Xining banshi dachen), which deals with Qinghai, focusing on Tibetan and Mongolian affairs, from the formation of the Qinghai amanship from 1725 up to the time of its
composition (prior to 1822). Appended to this work is another by the same author, *Huangzhong zaji* [Miscellaneous notes on Huangzhong (Rushar)] and *Qinghai yamenjilüe* [Brief notes on the Qinghai yamen] by Suna who was a Qinghai amban during the Jiaqing and Daoguang reign periods. This latter work covers from 1723 to 1776. Wei Mingzhang annotated each of these works and Li Baoyi also provided annotations for *Huangzhong zaji*. As *Huangzhong zaji* is the most like a gazetteer of all of these works, see separate entry.


*This gazetteer, reproduced from manuscript copy of the 1835 ed., might provide some information on the Tibetan imperial period or the Sa skya temples in the area during the Yuan period. (Ganzhou fu)*


*Harvard-Yenching: 3160 7634.88 Library has: 2 v.

**Republican (prior to 1928)**

**Datong xian zhi** [Datong District (Gser khok rdzong) gazetteer (1919)]. Liao Xisu and Liu Yunxin. 1970. 6 pu. *Chung-kuo fang chih tsung shu. Hsi pu ti fang; ti 24 hao.*


**PRC**

Linxia shi minzu zongjiao zhuanji [Specific compilation: Linxia City's Ethnic Religions].
*Linxia is presently a largely Muslim (Hui) city, but has historically been occupied by various ethnic groups through the centuries, including Tibetans. This work recognizes this fact to some degree: Tibetans are mentioned under the heading "ancient ethnicities" which covers, in this case, the years 676 to 1371 (p. 14-16); under the religion heading Chinese and Tibetan Buddhism (p. 142) are discussed separately and two Tibetan Buddhist temples are described (p. 145-148).

*Map of district.
Sections on Tibetan Buddhist Temples (p. 28-36); Tibetan population (p. 38-55);
Mongour population (p. 56-60); entry on Rab rgyas dgon nam pra sti rab rgyas dgon pa/ Huazang si (="Transform Tibetans Temple") (p. 26-27); photo of Mchod rten thang bkra shis dar rgyas gling/ Tiantang si (a Tibetan temple) (b/t p. 136-137).
*Harvard-Yenching: 2222.6 1340.

*Table of contents and synopsis also in Tibetan and English. English title: Labulengsi monastery [sic].
*Harvard-Yenching: (C) BQ6345.2.L3 L3 1989x.

*Terms, proper names, and documents often printed in Tibetan script. Photos, including one of seals (illegible). Table of contents: Brief account: geographic placement and development; Construction and dimensions (including a sections on the monastery's printery and forests); Organizational situation (with four charts of structure); Six great colleges and the system of monastic education; Assembly and memorial days; Culture and arts; Cultural Relics including: a Qing patent given to the fourth 'Jam dbyangs incarnation, a Republican document of appointment given to the fifth 'Jam dbyangs incarnation and another prominent monk, both in Chinese and Tibetan; printings of the seals of the first 'Jam dbyangs incarnation (in 'Phags pa script), the third 'Jam dbyangs incarnation (in Manchu and Tibetan), the fourth 'Jam dbyangs incarnation (given by Yuan Shi-kai), the fifth 'Jam dbyangs incarnation (given by the Republican government)—these last two in Tibetan, Chinese, and Manchu; Economic situation; Affiliated monasteries and tribes (with two tables giving monastery name in Chinese and Tibetan, its location, and the officials sent to govern, charts of the administrative structure); Monk's lives and customs; System of incarnations and the origins of
Blabrang Monastery's incarnations and other eminent monks; Structure and development of Blabrang Monastery's united system of politics and religion; **Brief biographies of the 'Jam dbyangs incarnations;** Blabrang Monastery's Scholars and other workers; Appendixes: lists of 1) the 'Jam dbyangs incarnations with dates 2) the abbots 3) the princes of the Qoshot Mongols associated with Blabrang 4) important events, etc.

*Proper names given in Tibetan transcription. Table of contents: Historical overview of Blabrang Monastery; Formation of the system of 'Jam dbyangs incarnation system; the fifth 'Jam dbyangs incarnation's tree-planting and outstanding achievements at Blabrang Monastery; Qinghai's Qoshot Mongol Prince, the main dānapati (donor) of Blabrang Monastery; Relations between 'Jam dbyangs and the Henan (South of the Yellow River) Prince; Relations between 'Jam dbyangs and the central government (i.e. the Manchu court); Blabrang Monastery's Gser khri rnam bzhi (four great gold throneholders), table of all the incarnation series listing monastic rank, Chinese and Tibetan transcription, and notes on status and influence; Record of 300 years of important events organized by Tibetan year (with Gregorian and Chinese dates in parenthesis); Appendix: **Letter from the fifth 'Jam dbyangs incarnation to his Tibetan and Mongolian compatriots concerning the war between China and Japan (1932) in Chinese and Tibetan transcription**.

*Photos. From the English translation of the abstract: this book's contents include "the history of the Labrang Monastery from 1709 [including a list of all associated monasteries giving location, number of monks, and the tribe or village which they controlled (p. 29-33)]. . . to the present and its socio-economic background . . . the book collections in the Labrang Monastery  (p. 80-93; for a chronological reproduction of official documents from 1945-1990 concerned with the restoration (zhong xiu) of the Great Hall of the Scriptures, see p. 208-243), the life all Jamyangs, the generations of all Gser-khri[khri]-rnam-pbzhi [sic] of the Labrang monastery, the culture and education system, the Buddhist meeting and commemoration days the Buddhist music, the Tibetan medicine, astronomy and calendar, architectural arts, Tibetan calligraphical arts and the economy and commerce, etc." The chapters in this book are essays written by various Tibetan and Han scholars on the topics described above. Note that "the book stresses the contributions to the Labrang Monastery of Mr. Huang Zhengqing and his family which actively responded to the Communist's party's policy towards the minority nationalities." Included in this substantial portion of the book are the records of an interview and the reminiscences of Huang Zhengqing as well as shorter essays on the patriotism, etc. of other family members.

**C. Sichuan**

* Provincial Gazetteers
*Harvard-Yenching: 9100 61 (0559-0561) Library has: 3 v.
Also: Another version, Ex Libris: J. F. Rock.
Harvard-Yenching: 3178 6122.82 Library has: 49 v. in 7 cases \Harvard-Yenching: Mic FC-M4265 Microfilm. 3 microfilm reels : negative ; 35 mm. Microfilm Library has: 49 v. in 7 cases.

Sichuan tong zhi [Encyclopedia of Sichuan (1812)]. Li Luan-hsuan. 1812. 204 chuan.
*Chung hsii kan pen. Double leaves, oriental style, in case.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3178 6122.84 Library has: 120 v. in 19 cases \Harvard-Yenching: Mic FC-M4266 Microfilm. 10 microfilm reels : negative ; 35 mm. Microfilm Library has: 120 v. in 19 cases.

Local Gazetteers (sub-provincial units)

Mao zhou zhi (1831). Liu Fuding. 1831. 4 chuan, chuan shou 1 chuan.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3180 4532.85 Library has: 4 v. in 1 case \Harvard-Yenching: Mic FC-M4409 Microfilm. 1 microfilm reel : negative ; 35 mm. Microfilm Library has: 4 v. in 1 case.

Songpan xian zhi [Songpan District (Zung chu rdzong) Gazetteer (1924)]. Xu Xiang. 1924. 8 chuan, chuan shou 1 chuan.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3180 4336.9 Library has: 8 v. in 1 case. Another version: Harvard-Yenching: 3180 4336.9b Library has: 3 v.

PRC


*Chronology: from 316 BCE to 1911 (p. 17-42), from 1912 to 1949 (p. 43-66), from 1950 to 1990 (p. 66-123). Local government under Chinese rule from the Qin & Han to the PRC (p. 208-260). Many more details on local government (treated by rdzongs=xian?), education (including in the monasteries), and photos of Rgyal rong houses.


IV. Khams
Qing

Dpal Sa-skyon Sde-dge chos kyi rgyal po rim byon gyi rnam thar dge legs nor bui phren ba dod dgu rab phel = A brief history in verse of the Sde-dge principality and its rulers [sic]. Tshe-dban-ro-je-rig-dzin Prince of Sde-dge. 1994.
*History of Tehko (Sde-dge), a town in North Sikang province of Tibet [sic]. Language note: In Tibetan. "Reproduced from a clear print from the Sde-dge Dgon-chen blocks."
*Widener: Tibetan Collection I-Tib-95906029.

Republic

*Chien shu. Hsu Chien shu. Reprint of three works: the 1st of a hand copied ed. with caption and running title: Yu-shu tiao cha chi; the 2nd and 3rd of the eds. issued in series: Yueh Ya tang tsung shu. "Chu Kuo li Tai-wan ta hsueh tu shu kuan tsang shou chao pen ying yin." An annotated version of this text was published in China in 1986, see below.
*Harvard-Yenching: 2455 5405 (43).

Yu-shu hsien chih kao [Draft gazetteer of Yushu (Yul shul) district]: 10 chuan1968.
Chung-kuo fang chih tsung shu. Hsi pu ti fang; ti 26 hao.
*Map of Qinghai tribal groupings; map of territories of the 25 tribes of Yushu (Kham);
"chapters" on tribes (buluo), geography, government, religion, customs, etc.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3284 1144.9.

PRC

Edited by J. Wu.
*This is an annotated reprinting (in pinyin with all proper names underlined) of the Republican period investigations published under the title Ching-hai Yu-shu tiao cha chi.

V. Central Tibet (many sources missing here, see

Qing

*Petech (1972, p. 7) says that this work was written shortly after 1737 by a Chinese who had taken part in the 1720 Qing expedition to Lhasa.
*Reprint of Kuang-hsu chia wu (1894) edition. Description and travel.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 5631 v. 58.

*Maps of central Tibet.

Tibet: A Geographical, Ethnographical, and Historical Sketch, derived from Chinese Sources (with 6 maps and plans). Rockhill W. Woodville. 1891.
*Extracted from the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Two maps based on Hsi-chao t'u lueh. Some other sources are mentioned in the bibliographic note p. 3-4. In addition, the Wei-ts'ang t'u chih (p. 21-97) is, in large part, translated. The itinerary from Xining to Lhasa is also translated from the Xining fu xin zhi (p. 97-101), as is the reverse journey from the Hsi-chao t'u lueh (p. 102-106).

*First printed in 1896.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 5631 v. 56-57 Library has: 2 v.

Republic

Hsien tai Hsi-tang [Contemporary Tibet]. Fa-tsun. 1943.
*Contains introduction which places Fazun in the history of Sino-Tibetan relations; section on Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama relations; Appendix: “The Author’s Experiences upon Entering Tibet” which starts with a discussion of his purpose for going to Tibet.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3079.7 384b.

VI. Western Language Regional Accounts

Qing

Du Halde. Geographie. 2. 1736.
*vol II, p. 385-388 refers to Regis time (1708) in Xining, from Desideri p.398, n. 40). vol IV, (1736 ed) p. 39-70: Father Gerbillon’s account of the Mongols, including the Jungars (p. 47-50), Qinghai Oirats (p. 50-51), Tibet (51-53), and Khalkha Mongols (54-63). Supplemented by the later Travels of Father Gerbillon (p. 103-528) in the same volume.

*Includes bibliographical references, index, map of route and supplementary notes and tables such as "Foreign tribes of Kan-su (translation of an extract from the *Huang Ch'ing chih-kung-t'u," "Political Geography of Eastern Tibet," etc.
*Harvard-Yenching: (W) DS785.R68 1891x \ Museum Comp Zoology: T-IA-R \Tozzer: AS. R 591 L \Widener: Ch 294.11.

*The amount of historical material on Amdo available in this work is impressive. Excellent bibliography, indexes (including place-names), and maps. Shabkar—Tsogdruk Rangdrol lived from 1781 to 1851.

*Miscellaneous papers including articles on Tibet and Mongolia.* Rockhill William Woodville.
*Volume three consists of articles from various popular magazines on travel in Amdo and Khams. Includes map of author's route.
*Widener: Ch 10.15 Library has: 3 v.

*Mongolia, the Tangut country, and the solitudes of northern Tibet, being a narrative of three years' travel in eastern high Asia.* Przheval'skii Nikolai Mikhailovich, Morgan E. Delmar tr and Yule Henry Sir. 1876.
*Museum Comp Zoology: T-IA-P \ Widener: Ch 274.3 Library has: 2 v.

*Reisen in Tibet und am oberen Lauf des Gelben Flusses in den jahren 1879 bis 1880.* Przheval'skii von, Morgan E. Delmar tr and Yule Henry Sir. 1884.
*Widener: CH 294.6.

*Translation of Souvenirs d'un voyage dans la Tartarie, le Thibet, et la Chine. At head of title: Huc and Gabet. Joseph Gabet was Huc's companion on the journey to Tibet. Includes detailed table of contents, index, and map.
*Harvard-Yenching: (W) DS709.H85 1928x Library has: 2 v. \ Lamont: DS709.H85 1928 Library has: v. 1-2 \ Widener: Ch 294.3.3 Library has: 2 v.
*Botany Arnold (Cambr.): Ve H86 t Library has: 2 v.

*Republic*

*China's inner Asian frontier: photographs of the Wulsin expedition to northwest China in 1923: from the archives of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, and the National Geographic Society.* Wulsin Frederick Roelker, Alonso M. E., Fletcher Joseph, Pacific


*Incredibly detailed treatment of many aspects of daily life in Amdo. Index, bibliography and excellent maps.

*Tozzer: AS. H 426 n \ Widener: Harvard Depository KF 20643 Consult Circ. desk for HWXIKS.


*2 maps folded in pocket. Includes index.

*Botany Arnold (Cambr.): Ve T23 38500. \ Widener: CH 296.50. \ Widener: Ch 200.18.

PRC


*This guide-book is unique in its coverage of Amdo (Far-east Tibet pp. 553-656). Though the maps of this region are fairly crowded, they provide one of the best overviews of modern Amdo. Though historical coverage is generally sparse, the text and local maps often provide helpful guides for locating monasteries.

Even better, same author's Footprint Tibet.


*CD-ROM. Huge work on Tibetan inhabited areas outside the TAR. Organized much like the new PRC gazetteers from which an enormous amount of material has been drawn, there are provincial and prefectural overviews, then detailed treatments of various districts. These are generally divided into a brief description, historical background, demography, control/administration, economy, education/medicine, culture, religion, history. The lists of names of the various administrative regions in Tibetan and in Chinese characters with transcription is especially useful (p. 2433-2450). Excellent maps. Detailed index and search function.

3. Secondary Studies

1. Chinese language

A. Journals

*China--Historical geography--Periodicals--Indexes. Includes bibliographies.

*China--Historical geography.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3020 5083.5 Began with 1995, see DS706.5 .C472 \Harvard-Yenching: (C) DS706.5.C472 Library currently subscribes to this title.

_Tsang hsueh yen chiu lun tsung [Tibetology research: collected treatises].
*Some issues have English contents pages and abstracts. Many articles of interest, for example: "The Survey of Sa-skya Group's Propagation [sic] in Amdo" by Cairang [Tshe ring] and "The early stage history of Rong Wn [Wu] Temple" by Qin Shijing in the fifth issue and "Qinghai Taer si diaocha [Qinghai's Sku 'bum Monastery Investigations] by Chen Qingying in the sixth issue.
*Harvard-Yenching: (C) DS785.A1 T75 Library currently subscribes to this title.

B. Articles and Books

_An to Tsang tsu shih lueh [Short History of the Tibetans of Amdo]._ Li Tsung-hua and Li Yen-kai. 1992.
*History of Amdo within the framework of Marxist historiography (Origins, Slave Society, Feudal Society). Includes bibliographical references.

*Harvard-Yenching: 3079.5 5392.

_Ching-hai fang chih tzu liao lei pien [Qinghai Gazetteer Materials compiled according to categories]_ Wang Yu, Ching-hai sheng she hui ko hsueh yuan and Ching-hai sheng ti fang chih pien tsuan wei yuan hui. 1987.
*Contents page is very useful for outlining the transformations of administrative units of various localities; the first sub-section deals with the borders of these localities over time. The third section describes the historical development of the administration of these units.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3282 1161 Library has: v. 1.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3079.5 5394.

*Qinghai folklore.
*Harvard-Yenching: 5769 7903 (39).

*Deals with ethnic problems in Qinghai Province.
*Harvard-Yenching: 4337 5398.

*Ethnic relations.
*Harvard-Yenching: 2225.8 5392.

*Bibliography: p. 143-144.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3110 5640 (20).

*Arranged in three sections: first, by Chinese administrative regions of Qinghai—Huangnan, Guoluo, Yushu, Hainan, Haixi, and Haibei; second, by out-of-province Tibetan regions—Xizang, Sichuan (Ganze), and Gansu (Southern Gansu); specific cases for certain crimes, such as intentional murder. Appendices: terminological glossary with Tibetan translation of terms and a transcription of a sixty-six point Qing document. Includes bibliographical references.
*Harvard-Yenching: (C) KNN140.C46 1993 \Law School: Ordered--received.

*Qinghai Tibetans—Social life and customs.
*Harvard-Yenching: 2217.4 2124.

*Amad Tibetan proverbs in Chinese translation. Includes bibliographical references.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 7231.

*Includes bibliographies.

*Harvard-Yenching: 2218 7266.

*Harvard-Yenching: 2213 7289 Library has: 2 v.

*Includes bibliographical references (p. 266-267).
*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 8126.

*Includes bibliographical references.

Chung-kuo tu ssu chih tu = the Chinese system of racial relationship with aboriginal tribes[sic]. She I. tse. 1947. Chung-kuo pien chiang hsueh hui tsung shu; ti 1 chi.
*Harvard-Yenching: 4716 8963 Another copy: [1944]. Library has: 2 copies \Harvard-Yenching: Mic FC-M937 Microfilm. 1 microfilm reel : negative ; 35 mm. Microfilm Another copy: [1944].


*A subtitle indicates that this work uses both Chinese and Tibetan scripts; this is especially true for proper names but is also used for special terms. This work has chapters on the physical environment of the region; the history, origin, and
development of the Mgo log; traditional economic system; tribal organization, military situation, and laws and rules; family life; religion; daily life, culture, and entertainment. Appendices include a list in Tibetan and Chinese of important tribe, temple, and place names (pp. 235-241), and an index of entries concerning Mgo log in the Qing shi lu (pp. 242-250). Includes bibliography of Chinese and Tibetan works consulted.

*Hexi lishi dilixue yanjiu [Geographical research on the local history of Hexi (the region west of the Yellow River)]. Qiantianzhengming (Japanese). 1993. Translated by Chen Junmou. Xizangxue cankao congshu, di er ji zhi.

*Translation from the Japanese of research on the region west of the Yellow River (mainly areas within the Qing province of Gansu, i.e. the Gansu corridor, the area around Qinghai, and some parts north) from the seventh to the eleventh century. Of special interest: section on Tibet in the late eighth century (p. 75-81); Tibetan incursions to the north and east, and Tibetan control of the Hexi region (p. 175-192); the six Tibetan tribes associated with Liangzhou in the tenth and eleventh centuries (p. 311-355); Xixia control of Hexi region (p.494-514); Qingtang (the center of the Tsongkha polity) (p. 539-550); the areas east and west of Qingtang (p. 563-606).


*Reprint of essays published in various journals during the Republican period. Divided into categories such as ethnic divisions, political institutions, social structure, religious belief, economic activity, culture and education, biographies.


*Reprint of essays published in various journals during the Republican period. Divided into categories such as historical geography, ethnic divisions, political and military matters, ethnic research (general, ancient, Tibetan tribes), religious belief and practice, culture and education, biographies.


*Periodical which gives statistics for Gansu province.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3061 4587. Library currently subscribes to this title.

*Includes bibliographical references.
*Harvard-Yenching: 2222.6 7210.

*Proceedings of the International Conference on China Border Area Studies. Sponsored by the Pacific Cultural Foundation. Articles in English and Chinese. Includes bibliographies.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 6756.

*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 4842.


*History of Qinghai Tibetans organized according to the traditional Chinese dynastic chronology. Annotations indicate that the author used dynastic histories, gazetteers, and modern historical works as his sources.

*Written by a Tibetan in Chinese, with Tibetan terms and proper names in parenthesis.

*Published in Taipei. Based on mostly on Chinese dynastic histories; also uses Liangzhou gdan rabs (monastery chronicle) written in 1844 by Bhi kshu ma sho wa ti si rya and translated in Chinese as Liangzhou fosi zhi in Zongguo Zangxue 1988 (4) p. 109-116.


Tsang chuan fo chiao ssu yuan kao ku [Archaeological studies of Tibetan Buddhist monasteries]. Su Pai. 1996.

*Table of contents also in English.

Harvard-Yenching: (C) NA6046.T5 S8 1996x.


*Specific Tibetan clan (tribal) names and general names for social divisions given in Tibetan with Chinese equivalent. This article is useful for using the two works edited by Chen Qingying on Tibetan tribes.


**B. Western language**


*This work contains translations from Chinese language materials on the local history of the Qinghai area. The bibliographic note on page 8 indicates that Rock was privy to Republican government investigation records (diaocha ji) which were compiled in the reorganization of Qinghai from 1928-1930 under the title of Qinghai ji (Records of Qinghai). Of these he draws from the investigation records of the districts of Ledu (Gro tshang), Weiyan (presently Menyuan, Sems nyi rdzong), Gonghe (Chab cha), Yushu (Kher dgun mdo), Huzhu (Dgong lung), Guide (Khri ka), Minhe (Bka ma log), Xining (Ziling). He also seems to draw from Chinese sources on Bla-brang bkra shis 'khyil (possibly found in the Xiahe District (Bsang chu rdzong) gazetteer), Huangnan (Rma lho). Includes information on Rga rgya dgon pa and its printery. Other sources mentioned include: Taozhou ting zhi (p. 54), Chinding Xiyu tungwen zhi (a gazetteer of the Western regions in six languages) (p. 108-9), Shui tao ti gang (p. 109), Shu Jing (p. 110), Jiaching i tong zhi (p. 111). Maps detail the areas south of the Yellow River (Rma chu).

*OL 19.30 (12).


*This bibliography of Western language works on Tibetan topics lists many scientific articles under headings from geology to zoology; short sections on languages and arts; and regionally divided sections which include Tibet and Chinghai (and therefore Amdo) in one section, while Kam (Khams) is covered in another. Entries from this
bibliography have generally not been included in the present work to eliminate redundancy.

*Yen-ching stacks: Ref DS785.A3 H78 1958x c.2
Reserve room: Ref DS786.H78 1958x.


*Three legends of the lake's origin and transcribed Tibetan text (no translation).


_The early spreading of Tibetan Buddhist sects in Qinghai and their conversion to Gelugpa_. Wencheng Pu. 1991. _Tibet studies_.


_Ethnographische Beitrage aus der Ch’inghai Provinz, China_. Frick Johann, Society of the Divine Word and Fu jen ta hsueh . Jen lei hsueh po wu kuan. 1952. _Folklore studies: Supplement; no. 1._


*Discusses place-names (some in Amdo) and important personages (Chinese and Tibetan) of the imperial period.


_The Ho Clan of Ho-Chou: A Tibetan Family in Service to the Yuan and Ming Dynasties_. Sperling Elliot. 1990. _Indo-sino-tibetica: studi in onore di Luciano Petech_.

*Based largely on the Ho-chou gazetteer and other Chinese documents.

*Proceedings of the International Conference on China Border Area Studies. Sponsored by the Pacific Cultural Foundation. Articles in English and Chinese. Includes bibliographies.
*Harvard-Yenching: 3034 6756.

*Includes bibliographical references: (p. i-xxv (2nd group))

*Bibliography p. IX.
*Widener: Ch 10.6 vol.58.

*Harvard-Yenching: (W) DS793.K2 S813 1958 \Tozzer: AS. St 94 mE.

*Harvard-Yenching: (W) DS731.M65 S34 1954x \Tozzer: L.SOC.120.21.2 (n.s. 44:1, 47:1, 51:3) See AEL6049 for circulation information for v. 1. See AWR8860 for circulation information for v. 2. See AFP4828 for circulation information for v. 3. Library has: 3 v. \Widener: LSoc 4685.100 n.s. vol.44.

*Excellent example of the kind of research that can be done combining limited Tibetan language resources with the more copious Chinese language resources.

*Geneologies of the Jungar and Qoshot Mongols. Translations of Qianlong period documents on the Jungar and Qinghai Mongols (p. 8-21), see Ahmad 1970, 56.
*Describes "the imperial princes of Chen-hsi Wu-ching, residing at Ho-chou (then the capital of Chinese Amdo), [who] were entrusted with the representation of imperial authority in Tibet in the form of occasional inspections and of interventions in times of crisis."

*Concerned with the death of Khri 'du srong brstan Mang po rje who was campaigning on the Sino-Tibetan frontiers from 700 until his death in 704. Discusses the consolidation of the "horn" of Sum pa country as part of the Tibetan empire (in Amdo). Compares Tun-huang Annals and Chinese sources.

*Useful descriptions of the kind of administrative structures in place on the Sino-Tibetan borders from the Yuan to the Qing periods.

*Ethnology of Qinghai (Folklore, funeral rites, social life and customs). Includes bibliographical references.

Tibetan Sources

Extremely knowledgeable guide and professional company. Brian cares about and believes in what he is doing. He is very knowledgeable about Chinese history. We wanted to explore the culture and life among the Amdo Tibetan. We had a great experience being personally led on a three day trek by Brian. Our three days included a tour of Songpan, with lodging at the quaint Amdo Coffee House. There were two other guides that were knowledgeable in the culture and in Songpan as a whole. Brian and his team took us through the Ridge Route, which was for beginners/intermediates. The view was spectacular and the guides were friendly and eager to help. Highly recommend Adventure Access. Date of experience: October 2016.