







The painting of the White Palace in the 17th century, the forties.

scene of princess Wencheng's journey from Tang to Tibet. On the opposite wall there is an inscription of the Rules of the monks and the great 5th Dalai's decree nominating Sangye Gyatso as regent, the inscription was sealed with both hands of the 5th Dalai.

#### The Eastern Sunshine Apartment.

Apartment was enlarged by the 13th Dalai Lama later in his life, since then the Apartment has been used as a study room for the lineage of the His Holiness, as well as an office for the state officers.

As you enter, the painting on the left wall tells the story of pure land Shambhala. On the right wall you can see China's Five peaks Mountain, also there are several statues such as the 13th Dalai Lama, Indian Varjapani and so forth.

#### Brightening Room. "Surchong Rapsal".

The room was used primarily whenever His Holiness was hosting VIP'S from other countries. Currently there are three Families of Darkinee displayed, namely, the Lion Face, Tiger Face and the Bear Face Darkinee.

#### Chapel of Six Armed Avalokiteshvara.

The primary image in this chapel is the wrathful form of Six Armed Avalokiteshvara and Neichung Oracle, etc.

#### Victory Over Death Room. "Chimig Namgyal".

This was the sleeping quarter and study room for His Holiness, the primary images here are of the three Longevity Deity.  
(Red Palace)

The famous ancient building of the Potala Palace began in 7th century A.D under the Tibetan 33rd king Songtsan Gampo. He instructed that the Palace be built on a red hill (Centre of Lhasa city) During that time there was a large, wide wall surrounding the red hill, the Red Palace was built such that it was surrounded by three concentric walls. The name 'Potala' comes from the Sanskrit language which means 'Mythical mountain'. The Potala Palace has been left behind by Tibetan people's collective wisdom, it is located 3,700 metres above sea level and its main building has 13 floors on 115 metres high, the construction covers a floor space of 130,000 square metres. The Potala Palace is consisting of the Red Palace & the White Palace. It was lined the protective Unit of the National Important Cultural Relics in 1961, and recorded in the book of World Cultural Heritage by the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization in 1994.



The painting of the Potala Palace and the Queen's palace in the 7th century.

#### The Eastern Courtyard. "Dheyangshar".

The eastern side of the White Palace towering seven floors above. The peak of room contains the incarnate lineage of His Holiness, the Dalai Lamas' observation room for watching traditional Tibetan operas.

Above the gate of the Eastern Courtyard there was a famous Potala School.

#### The Entrance of the White Palace.

As one climbs the left set of stairs he will find various different paintings on the right side. For instance there is a scene of Potala Palace as it was being built in the 7th century, the former Red Palace, as well as a





The Golden Stupa Tomb of the 5th great Dalai Lama.

### The chapel of the 5th Great Dalai Lama's Golden Stupa Tomb "Serdhong Lhakang" .

The stupa, 12.6 metre tall, is gilded with 3,721 Kg of gold and is elaborately inlaid with over 15,000 pearls and gems. Nearby are the tombs of the 12th Dalai and the 10th Dalai as well as the Eight Stupas of Sugata.

### The chapel of the Sacred Succession.

The primary statues in this chapel include a golden representation of Shakyamuni Buddha and a silver representation of the 5th Dalai. On their left side there are Avalokiteshvara, King Songtsan Gampo, Drom Dhondup, and from the 1st Dalai to the 4th Dalai. On their right side there



The western hall of the Red Palace.

### The Western Audience Hall.

Over the central Dharma throne of Dalai Lama hangs a tablet inscribed with the Chinese emperor Qianlong's calligraphic representation of the Chinese phrase, "The source of lotus flowers". Inside four walls of the hall are depicted with the like story of the 5th great Dalai Lama. One of the more important scenes depicts the 5th Dalai Lama's audience with the Chinese emperor Shunzhi in Beijing in 1652.



The 5th Dalai's audience with the Chinese emperor Shunzhi

### The chapel of the Great Gradual Path "Lamrim Lhakang" .

This chapel contains important images such as the silver statue of the head master Tsongkhapa. On his right side is the founder of the Lineage of Extensive Deeds, and on his left side is the founder of the Lineage of Profound View and four Bodhisattva stupas.

### The chapel of True Word, "Rigzin Lhakang" .

The main images in the chapel are the silver statue of Badma Sambhava with his two secret mothers. On the eastern and western side by those of eight different manifestations of Badma Sambhava and the eight great teachers of Badma Sambhava.





The Mandala of Chakra Samvara.

### The Mandala Room, "Lolang Kang" .

There are three Mandalas,namely,the Mandala of Guhya Samaja,the Mandala of Chakra Samvara and the Mandala of Yamantaka.These three were founded by the 7th Dalai Lama.



Long life Tablet of Chinese Emperor



The Palm Scripture in Sanskrit.

### The Best of the three realms, "Sasum Namgyal" .

The main statue of the Eleven Faces of Avalokiteshvara,which was constructed in 1903, by the 13th Dalailama.Here an image of the Chinese emperor Qianlong hangs over a tablet inscribed with a prayer in four different languages.Its meaning is literally, "Long,long, live the present emperor" , also you can see the Gangyur in Manchurian letters.



The future Buddha Maitriya.

### The Chapel of Maitriya Buddha.

The main image here is of the Buddhist Saint Maitriya which was founded in 1800.There are also many Kangyur and Dhanyur Scripture drafted in golden , silver , copper and metal letters.





The images of King Songtsan Gampo and princess Wencheng.

### The Cave of Dharmaking, "Chogyal Drupup".

This chapel stands on top of the Red hill. It dates back to the 7th century, statues here represent among others, the king Songtsan Gampo himself, his consort princess Wencheng and Tridsun, his wife Mongse Trijam as well as his ministers, Lonpogar Dhongtsan, Thonm Sambhodra, his prince, Khongri Khongtsan and so on.

### The chapel of Samanta Bhadra, "Kundhu Sangpo".

In this chapel besides the main image Shakamuni Buddha, there are 234 cultural relics such as statues of Buddhas and stupas and so forth, which were dedicated by Sichuan Ganzi Tibetan Dhanpa Thargye in 1995.

### The Bell-metal Buddha's chapel.

There are more than three thousand statues of Buddhas and stupas in different colors which were built in India, Benaras, Nepal and Tibet, etc.



The statues of Avalokiteshvara.

### The Chapel of the 8th Dalai's Stupa Tomb.

It was established in 1805, it has 9.4 metres high and within 174 kg of gold. The stupa is ornamented with numerous precious stones.

### The chapel of the 9th Dalai's Stupa Tomb.

It was built in 1815, it has 7 metres high. There is also contained here an extensive library of Buddhist sacred writings.

### The chapel of Kala Chakra. "Wheel of Time".

This gilded bronze Mandala was invited by Desi Sangye Gyatso from Puntsockling monastery in 1680. Inside of the Mandala there are 734 statues, around the mandala there are many statues such as Tibetan calendar makers, a golden Budhisattva stupa and so forth.

### The chapel of Shakamuni of Loving Kindness. "Thupwang Lhakang".

The main image was built in 1799. This chapel was dedicated to the 7th Dalai's living room. The image of Shakamuni Buddha is flanked on both sides by images of his eight prominent disciples. The chapel also houses a collection of Gangyur manuscripts (115 manuscript books) which were commissioned by the 8th Dalai Lama.

### The chapel of Amitayus. "Tsepack Lhakang".

The main images in this chapel are of the nine Amitayus which were built in 1783, it was the 8th Dalai's living room, the four sides of the statues are filled with images of Buddhas, Deities, Budhisattvas and the cultural relics of central Tibet.





The Golden Roofs of the Stupa Tombs of the Red palace.



The Great Entrance of the White Palace.

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### The Hall of Kadham Kyil.

The chapel was living quarter of the 6th Dalai Lama. In here you can see the images such as the 35 Devas of the Confession of Moral Faults, one thousand images of Amitabha, protector Ega Dsa Dhi (one tooth) of the Nyingmapa Sect, most of them were founded by the 8th Dalai Lama.



The statue of the 6th Dalai Lama.

### The Prominent Master's chapel, "Lama Lhakang".

There are many images of wise, well known people in this chapel, such as the Head Master Tsongkhapa, the 6th Dalai Lama, this image was depicted as he was 8 years old, also clay statues of 7th Dalai to 12th Dalai and a statue of White Tara, as well as the kings and sages of Thoban Dynasty.

### The chapel of the 7th Dalai's Golden Tomb

It was founded in 1757, it has 9.36 metres high and within 498 kg of gold. Also contained here are his Lotus position statue, plus shrines and shelves for sacred writings.

### The chapel of Avalokiteshvara. "Phakpa Lhakang".

This chapel was built for king Songtsan Gampo's main deity, Avalokiteshvara. A decorated tablet bearing the Chinese phrase "Field of Blessedness and Wonderful Fruit", written by the emperor Longzhi himself hangs over the entrance to the chapel. Except the sandalwood statue of Avalokiteshvara, there are many special cultural relics from different times of Tibet History.