rTsān yul and Yan lag gsum pahi ru
By Zuïhō Yamaguchi

The land of rTsān/sTsān frequently mentioned in the Tun-huang documents is not the same as the present-day gTsān in Western Tibet, but a region partly overlapping Yan lag gsum pahi ru/Sum ru, one of the wings (ru) organized after the death of King Sroṅ brstan sgam po. The account of Sum ru’s boundaries in Ho brag chos khyen enables us to determine its eastern end to be in the upper reaches of the Chin-sha River. Also location of mThoṅ, Khyab and rGya, indicated in other sources as tribes bounding on Sum ru, leads us to the same conclusion. Sun-po pö show, which is said in Chinese sources to be a new name for the Su-pi 協毗, seems to transcribe gSum pa occurring in the name Yan lag gsum pahi ru. Further it is possible that Su-pi comes from Sehū Phyvbah/Sö bya/Sö byi, an amalgamation of the tribes Sehū of rGod and Phyvbah of rTsān. This rGod, which later becomes one of the main tribes forming Hsi-hsia 西夏 (Mi āg), appears to have moved eastward from Central Tibet into that region around the time when the Ancient Tibetan Kingdom was founded.

The appellation rTsān chen suggests to us existence of a region generally called rTsān extending to the north of Yan lag gsum pahi ru. The headwaters of the Huang-ho, referred to as the place where Princess Wen-ch’eng arrived at in her journey to meet the royal husband, was adjacent to this rTsān yul.

The ‘Documentation Phase’ in the History of Japanese-Korean Relations
By Masanori Osa

The author proves that the period from the late seventeenth century to