



世界文化遺產

# 永陵 福陵 昭陵

The Yongling Tomb The Fuling Tomb  
The Zhaoling Tomb

[中英文对照]



张晓风 何荣伟 著

辽宁民族出版社

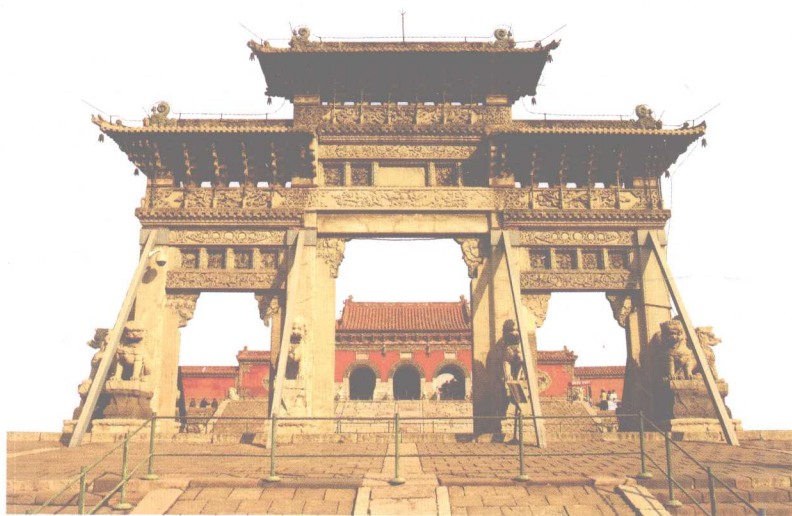


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# P R E F A C E

## 前言

■ 清代帝王陵寝，除了位于河北省遵化的清东陵和易县的清西陵外，在山海关关外还有三座，分别为清永陵、清福陵、清昭陵。清永陵位于辽宁省新宾满族自治县境内，为清皇室祖陵，是清太祖努尔哈赤的远祖、曾祖、祖父和父亲的陵寝，建于1598年。清福陵位于沈阳旧城东，又称东陵，是清朝开国皇帝努尔哈赤及皇后叶赫那拉氏的陵寝，建于1629年。清昭陵位于沈阳旧城北，也称北陵，是清太宗皇太极和孝端文皇后博尔济吉特氏的陵寝，建于1643年，也是关外三陵中规模最大的一座。因此，这三座陵寝也被称为“关外三陵”。

■ 有清一代，关外三陵备受尊崇，一直按皇家礼制进行祭祀。辛亥革命后，地方政府接管了三陵，并在清福陵和清昭陵分别建立了东陵公园和北陵公园。新中国成立后，加强了对历史文化遗产的保护，1963年，三陵被列为省级重点文物保护单位。2004年7月，三陵又一同被列入《世界遗产名录》。



■ There are three emperors' tombs beyond the Shanhaiguan Pass, except the Dongling Tomb and the Xiling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty. They are the Yongling Tomb, the Fuling Tomb and the Zhaoling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty. The Yongling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty is located within the territory of Xinbin Manchu Nationality Autonomous County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province. It is the tomb of Taizu Nu'erhachi's ancestors, and was constructed in 1598. The Fuling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty is located in the east of the old Shenyang City, so it is also called the East Tomb. It is the imperial tomb of Nu'erhachi and his empress, Yehenala, and was constructed in 1629. The Zhaoling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty is located in the north of the old Shenyang City, and is also called North Tomb. It is the tomb of Huangtaiji and his empress Bo'erjijite, and was constructed in 1643. Besides, the Zhaoling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty has the largest scale among three imperial tombs beyond the pass. Therefore, these three tombs are called "Three Imperial Tombs Beyond the Pass".

■ In the Qing Dynasty, Three Imperial Tombs Beyond the Pass were respected and the sacrifices were held here according to royal institution. After the Xinhai Revolution, local government administrated three imperial tombs, and the Dongling Park and the Beiling Park were established. After the People's Republic of China was established, the government strengthened the protection of historical cultural heritages. In 1963, three imperial tombs were included in the list of the key units protected as provincial cultural relics. In July, 2004, three imperial tombs were inscribed onto the World Heritage List.

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# 永陵



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The Yongling Tomb



# 永陵概观

## Overview of the Yongling Tomb

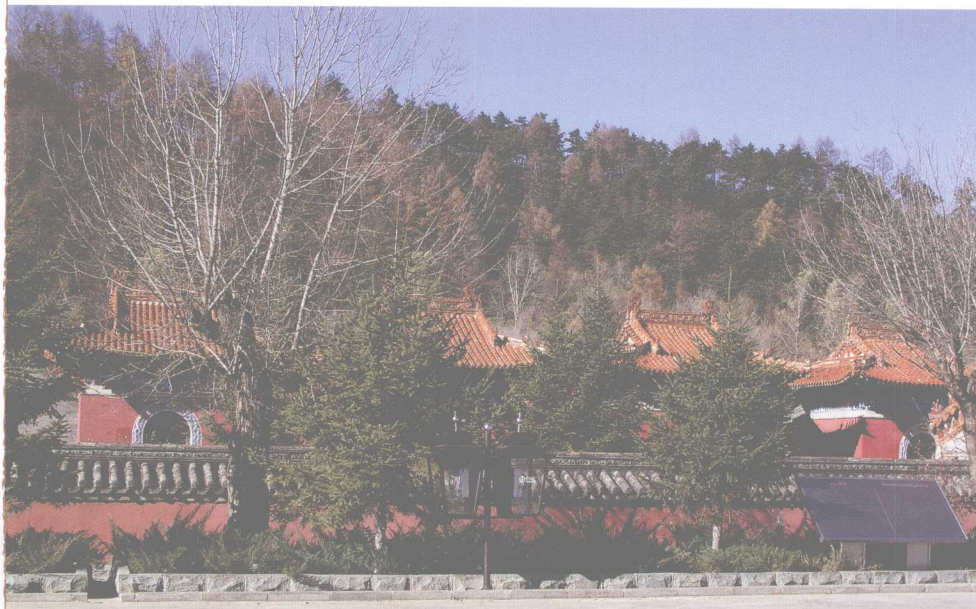
### 称谓众多的祖陵

Ancestor's Tomb with Many Names

■ 永陵坐落于辽宁省新宾满族自治县永陵镇，为清代皇室的祖陵。历经变故，称谓众多，有兴京陵、二祖陵、四祖陵、永陵等多种称谓，当地人也称老陵。

■ The Yongling Tomb is located in the Yongling Town of Xinbin Manchu Nationality Autonomous County, Fushun City, Liaoning Province. It is royal ancestors' tomb of the Qing Dynasty. It was ever called Xingjing Tomb, Two Ancestors' Tomb, Four Ancestors' Tomb, Yongling Tomb, etc. Local people call it Old Tomb.

清永陵外景 Outside view of the Yongling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty



■ 1598年，时任明朝建州左卫都督的努尔哈赤，在赫图阿拉城西北的桥山山脚为其祖辈修建了一座陵寝，埋葬了他的曾祖福满的遗体 and 六世祖孟特穆的衣冠，并以“兴京”二字为陵寝命名，寓意满族兴旺强盛。

■ In 1598, Nu'erhachi was the commander-in-chief Zuowei of Jianzhou of the Ming Dynasty. He constructed a tomb for his ancestors at the foot of the Qiao Mountain in the northwest of HetuAla Town, burying the remains of his great grandfather Fuman and clothes and hat of his Meng Temu, the sixth-generation ancestor. Xingjing, the name of this tomb meant that the Manchu would be thriving, rich and powerful.



东京陵远景 Prospect of the Dongjing Tomb



东京陵标示碑 Name tablet of the Dongjing Tomb

■ 后来，努尔哈赤以“七大恨”为由率部反明，几经征战，占领了东北重镇辽阳，并在此筑造都城——东京城。同时再修祖茔——东京陵，将其祖父、父亲及兄弟等人迁葬至此。而曾祖福满和六世祖孟特穆的墓葬仍然留在兴京陵。

■ Later, Nu'erhachi led the army defend the Ming Dynasty and occupied Liaoyang City. He established the capital here, and called it Dongjing Town. Meanwhile, the Dongjing Tomb was constructed, burying Nu'erhachi's grandfather, father and brothers. Graves of Fuman, his great grandfather and Meng Temu, his sixth-generation ancestor were still left in Xingjing Tomb.



东京陵内的褚英墓园  
Mausoleum garden of Chuying



■ 1636年，皇太极在沈阳称帝，追封七世祖孟特穆为泽王，高祖福满为庆王，曾祖觉昌安为昌王，祖父塔克世为福王。同时，兴京陵改称“二祖陵”，二祖陵与东京陵同行四时祭祀之礼。

■ In 1636, Huangtaiji succeeded to the throne. He conferred posthumous title of Prince Ze on Meng Temu, his seventh-generation ancestor; conferred posthumous title of Prince Qing on Fuman; conferred posthumous title of Prince Chang great grandfather Jue Changan; and conferred posthumous title of Prince Fu on Ta Keshi. The Xingjing Tomb was also renamed as the Two Ancestors' Imperial Tomb.

东京陵内的舒尔哈齐记功碑  
Tablet of Merits for Shu'erhaqi



褚英墓园之门  
Gate of the mausoleum garden of Chuying

东京陵内穆尔哈齐的记功碑  
Tablet of Merits for Mu'erhaqi



■ 1644年，清王朝入关进京，成就帝业。建国之初追封的四王改称皇帝，即肇祖原皇帝(泽王)，兴祖直皇帝(昌王)，景祖翼皇帝(庆王)，显祖宣皇帝(福王)，这些人的墓葬也变成了帝陵。不久，朝廷大举改建、扩建祖茔，兴京祖陵的主要建筑如启运殿、东西配殿、方城、神功圣德碑亭等均在此时建造，并封祖茔地背后桥山为启运山。1658年，将葬在东京陵内的景祖、显祖迁回兴京祖茔安葬，增建景祖、显祖神功圣德碑及碑亭，兴京陵始称“四祖陵”。

■ In 1644, the Qing Empire entered into Beijing. Four princes conferred at the beginning of the establishment of the Qing Dynasty were renamed as First-Generation Emperor(Prince Ze), Emperor Zhi(Prince Chang), Emperor Yi(Prince Qing) and Emperor Xuan(Prince Fu). Their tombs became emperors' tombs as well. Soon afterwards, large-scale construction and reconstruction began. Some major architectures of the Xingjing Imperial Tomb were constructed, including Qiyun Hall, the East Side-pavilion and the West Side-pavilion, Square City, the Pavilions of Tablets of Military Achievements and Imperial Merits, etc. The Qiao Mountain behind the tomb was renamed as Qiyun Mountain. In 1658, graves of Emperor Yi and Emperor Xuan were moved back to Xingjing Imperial Tomb and the Pavilions of Tablets of Military Achievements and Imperial Merits of Emperor Yi and Emperor Xuan were constructed. Xingjing Imperial Tomb began to be called "Four Ancestors' Tombs".

■ 1659年，为求清室万世昌盛，改兴京陵为永陵，永陵之名沿用至今。康熙年间，永陵部分建筑又进行重建、改建，使永陵建筑规制趋于完善并成最后面貌。

■ In 1659, in order to keep the Qing Dynasty thriving forever, the Xingjing Tomb was renamed as the Yongling Tomb. This name is used until now. During the reign of Emperor Kangxi, some architectures of the Yongling Tomb were rebuilt. The architectural system of the Yongling Tomb was completed.



清永陵外景

Outside view of the Yongling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty



## 自然天成的风水宝地

Natural Land with Good Geomantic Omen

■ 永陵背靠启运山，濒临苏子河，遥望烟囱山，依山傍水，风景秀丽，可谓自然天成的风水宝地。

■ The Yongling Tomb backs on the Qiyun Mountain, and is close to the Suzi River. It is a natural land with good geomantic omen with its beautiful landscape.



烟囱山与苏子河

The Chimney Mountain and the Suzi River

■ 启运山，原称桥山，是长白山的余脉，呈东南、西北走向。清朝，祖陵的陵山是皇室的龙脉中心，风水宝地，因而受到了清王朝的重点保护，在陵区周围设立红、白、青三色界桩，百姓不得靠近陵寝半步。由于朝廷对陵山风水的严密保护，神秘之感油然而生，引起了众人对启运山的揣摩与遐想。后来，人们将启运山错落起伏的山峰同清朝的国运联系起来，说启运山绵延起伏的十二座山峰是清朝十二代王朝的象征。东侧第一、二座小峰分别代表努尔哈赤、皇太极时期，这时，虽然清王朝正处于蓬勃发展时期，但清朝（后金）偏居东北，所建立的只是地方政权，政治影响有限。至顺治皇帝统治时期，八旗劲旅大败明军，入主中原，君临天下，清朝逐步发展。至康熙、乾隆两朝，国势大增，社会发展达到巅峰，而启运山的第四座至第六座山峰是海拔最高处，有人说这是康乾盛世的象征。嘉庆、道光二朝，清朝政治、经济走向衰退，西方列强入侵，王朝大厦将倾，以后的皇朝一代不如一代，启运山的山峰也越来越小，直到最后一个山头几乎已不能称其为峰了。所以人们说，就是由于清朝皇室选择于此山脚下建祖茔，并封此山为祖陵陵山，因此注定大清王朝只有十二个朝代，注定第十二个皇帝为亡国之君。



■ Qiyun Mountain which used to be called Qiao Mountain was the descending end of the Changbai Mountain. In the Qing Dynasty, the mountains of the tombs of ancestors were the center of royal dragon vein. Because they were the lands with good geomantic omen, they were protected by the Qing Dynasty. Red, white and blue-green boundary posts were fixed around the tomb area, common people could not get closed. Because of the strict protection, people had a sense of mystery. Later, people connected the descending Qiyun Mountain with the condition of the Qing Dynasty. They said that 12 peaks of Qiyun Mountain symbolized 12 periods of the Qing Dynasty. The first and the second peaks on the east symbolized the reign periods of Nu'erhachi and Huangtaiji. At that time, the Qing Dynasty gradually developed, but it was located in the northeast, and the political power they established was local power so the political affection was limited. Until to the reign of Emperor Shunzhi, the eight banner armies defeated the Ming armies and entered into the central plains of China. During the reigns of Emperor Kangxi and Qianlong, the social development of the Qing Dynasty reached the peak. Therefore, people said that the highest two peaks (the forth and the sixth) of Qiyun Mountain symbolized the peak time of Kangxi and Qianlong. During the reigns of Emperor Jiaqing and Daoguang, economy and politics of the Qing Dynasty gradually declined. With the invasion of west powers, the Qing Empire would be overturned. The later reign periods became worse and worse, so the peaks of the Qiyun Mountain became smaller and smaller. The last one even could not be called a peak. Therefore, some people said that just because the Qing Dynasty constructed imperial tomb at the foot of this mountain, and conferred it as tomb mountain, the Qing Empire was doomed to have only 12 dynasties. And the 12th emperor was doomed to be the subjugable emperor.

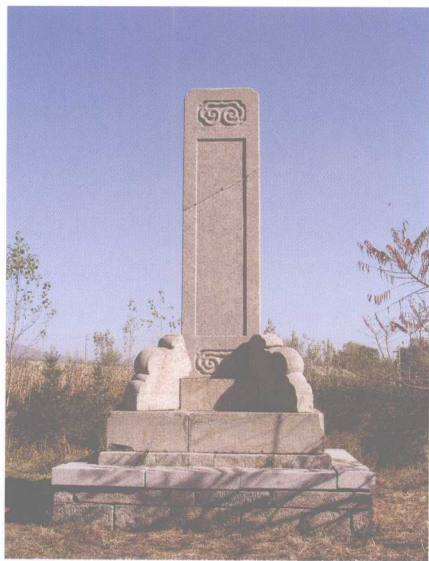




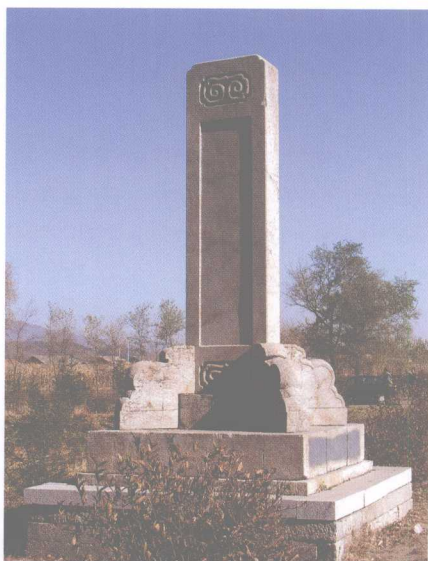
启运山 Qiyun Mountain

■ 永陵陵园占地一万余平方米，由前、中、后三进院落构成。前院由正红门、神功圣德碑亭、大班房等构成，中院有启运门、启运殿、东西配殿、焚帛亭等主要建筑，后院即是宝城、宝顶所在的墓园，宝城内曾生长着一株神树。陵园四周筑有红墙，东西两侧红墙中间各开一门，称东红门、西红门，

西红门外有一院落为省牲所，正红门前一里外设下马碑。在清代，永陵前曾有十字形甬路，南北甬路上建小桥，甬路南端建有防护堤坝，堤坝上广植树木。陵园附近还设有更衣亭、碾房、水井、冰窖等。



神道东侧下马碑  
Dismounting Stele on the east side of  
the Sacred Way



神道西侧下马碑  
Dismounting Stele on the west side of  
the Sacred Way



■ The Yongling Tomb takes an area of more than 10,000 square meters. It is composed of the front courtyard, middle courtyard and back courtyard. The front courtyard is composed of the Main Red Gate, the Pavilions of Tablets of Military Achievements and Imperial Merits, Duty Room, etc. The Qiyun Gate, Qiyun Hall, the East Side-pavilion and the West Side-pavilion, the Incense-burning Pavilion and some other major architectures are located in the middle courtyard. The back courtyard is the cemetery garden, where the Treasure City and Treasure Domes are located. In the Treasure City, there is a divine tree. There are red walls around the cemetery garden. In the middle of each east wall and west wall, there is a gate, which are called East Red Gate and West Red Gate. Outside the West Red Gate, there is a courtyard called stable. Outside the Main Red Gate, there is a Dismounting Stele. In the Qing Dynasty, there was a cross road. A bridge was constructed across the road from south to north. A fending groin was constructed on the south of the road. A large number of trees were planted on it. Besides, there are dressing pavilion, rolling room, well, ice cellar, etc near the tomb area.

■ 随着清王朝的衰败，永陵也经历了无数劫难。新中国成立后，经多次修缮，逐步恢复了其历史面貌。

■ As the Qing Dynasty declined, the Yongling Tomb suffered many disasters. After new China was established, it was reconstructed for many times and its historical appearance was gradually resumed.



全国重点文物保护单位  
Stone tablet for the key unit protected  
as national cultural relic

世界文化遗产标示碑  
Stone tablet for the world cultural heritage



# 永陵陵主

## Personages Buried in the Mausoleum

### 肇祖原皇帝孟特穆

Meng Temu, First-Generation Emperor

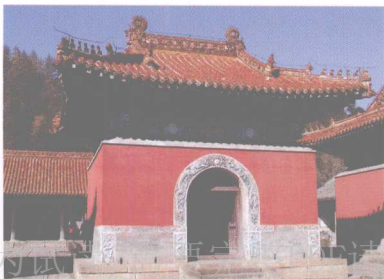
■ 孟特穆，也称猛哥帖木儿，努尔哈赤的六世祖。孟特穆出生于明朝洪武初年，幼年随父定居在图们江下游的阿木河。明朝永乐年间，受明朝招安，任建州卫指挥使。后逐渐成为建州女真族部落的首领，为努尔哈赤的崛起和创建王业奠定了基础。由于孟特穆孝忠明朝廷，引起叛军首领的嫉恨，1433年，被七姓野人女真部落所杀，终年60岁。

■ Meng Temu who was also called Menggetiemu'er

was the 6th-generation ancestor of Nu'erhachi. He was born in the early year of the Hongwu period of the Ming Dynasty, and settled down in the lower reach of Tumen River. During the Yongle period of the Ming Dynasty, Meng Temu accepted the amnesty of the Ming Dynasty and was appointed the military commander of the Jianzhou Guard. After that, he gradually became the leader of Nüzhen tribe of Jianzhou, and laid a solid foundation for the later rise of Huangtaiji. Because Meng Temu was loyal to the Ming Dynasty, the rebel army hated him. In 1433, he died in an attack launched by a rebel army of Nüzhen tribe at the age of 60.

肇祖碑亭

Pavilion of the tablet



肇祖衣冠冢

Cenotaph of the first-generation emperor



肇祖神功圣德碑

Tablet of Military Achievements and Imperial Merits for the first-generation emperor