

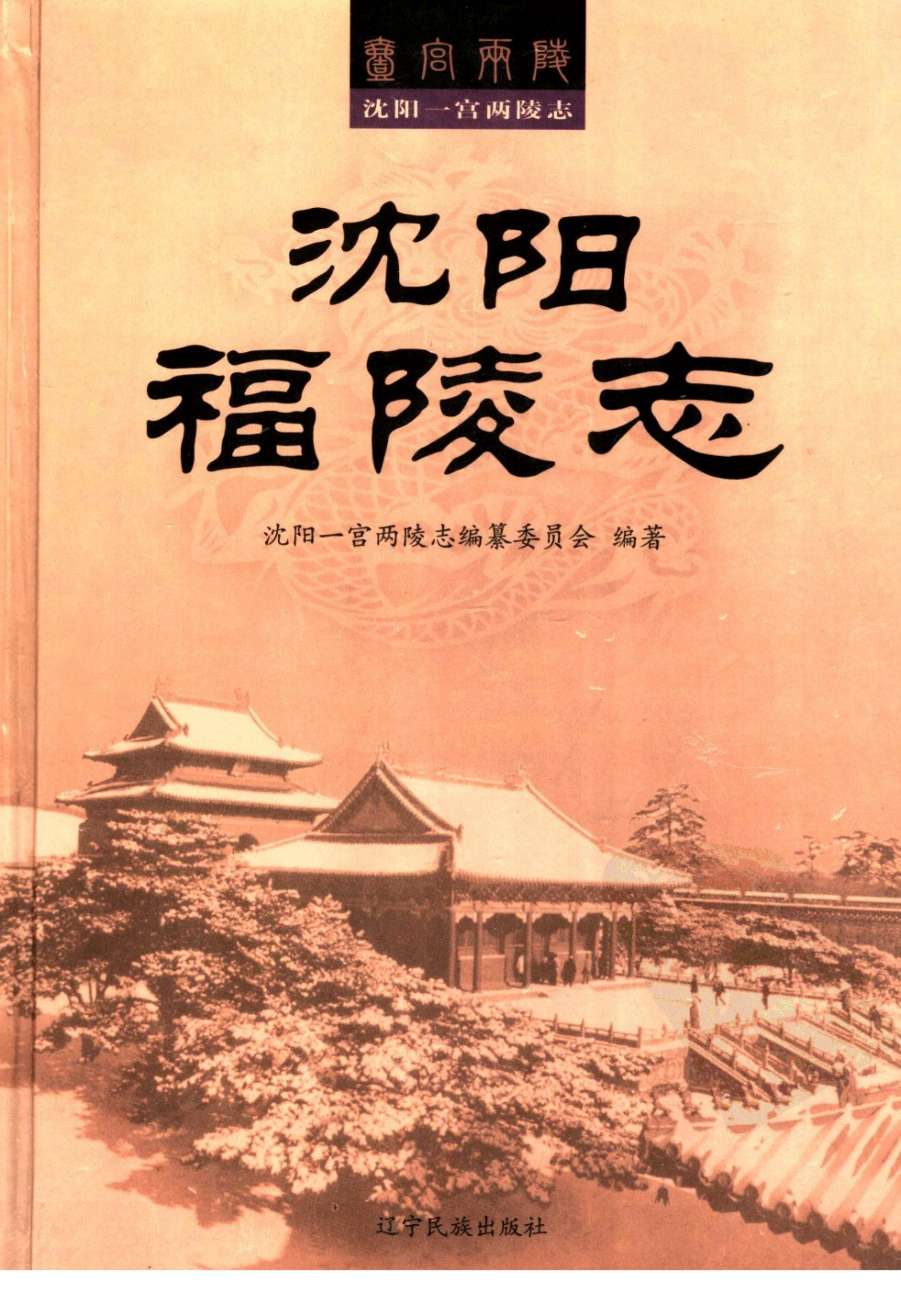
一宮兩陵

沈阳一宮兩陵志

# 沈阳 福陵志

沈阳一宮兩陵志编纂委员会 编著

辽宁民族出版社





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# 序 言



值此“一宫两陵”系列志书付梓之际，我谨代表沈阳市政府表示祝贺！并向为此书呕心沥血的广大编纂工作者致以由衷的敬意！

《沈阳故宫志》、《沈阳福陵志》和《沈阳昭陵志》（简称“一宫两陵”志），作为三部独立性、文献性较强的系列方志类书籍，始创之初就引起了市政府的广泛关注，不仅因为“一宫两陵”世界文化遗产的顶级地位，更因为它首次全面系统、真实客观地记述了“一宫两陵”的历史演变和现实状况。它综合运用了述、记、志、传、图、录、表等诸体，把时限追溯至1625年，文字量达150余万字，其体例之完备、史料之丰富，记叙之翔实，应成为沈阳史志中具有开创性和权威性的著作。此书的出版发行，对于传承人类文明，弘扬地域文化，带动沈阳旅游业乃至地方经济社会的发展，将起到积极的推进作用。

做好文物保护是一个城市文明程度的重要标志。沈阳是全国知名的工业重镇和历史文化名城，7200年来留下了1100余处文物古迹和200余处自然人文景观。保护文物古迹的原始风貌，让传统文化与现代文明交相辉映、相得益彰，成为沈阳市政府忠实履行的重要职责和实践目标。伴随着沈阳经济的快速发展，沈阳的文物保护工作也跃上了一个新台阶。近年来，市政府先后投入6亿多元资金，对“四塔七寺”、张氏帅府、“一宫两陵”等文物古迹进行了大规模的内部修缮和周边环境整治，形成了特色突出的三大文物保护系列，即以“一宫两陵”为代表的世界遗产系列，以张氏帅府为代表的近代名人故居系列和以“九一八”历史博物馆为代表的中国军民抗日史实系列，使城市的历史内涵和文化底蕴得到了充分展现，促进了全市经济与文化事业的协调发展。

“一宫两陵”的成功“申遗”已经载入沈阳发展史册，今后的文物保护工作任重而道远。胡锦涛总书记曾指出，加强世界遗产保护已成为国际社会刻不容缓的任务，是历史赋予我们的崇高责任，也是实

现人类文明延续和可持续发展的必然要求。我们将严格遵守《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》和《中华人民共和国文物保护法》的有关要求，认真履行向世界遗产组织作出的庄严承诺，加强对“一宫两陵”的依法保护；按照真实性、完整性原则，加强对文物古迹的科学管理；贯彻充分保护、适度开发的方针，发挥世界文化遗产的品牌效应，实现社会效益和经济效益的双赢，为提高公民道德素质、加快和谐沈阳建设、推动沈阳老工业基地全面振兴做出更大的贡献！

沈阳市市长 **李英傑**  
2006年6月7日





# Prologue



June 7th, 2006

On the occasion of the publication of the chronicles series of “One Palace and Two Tombs in Shenyang”, on behalf of Shenyang Municipal People’s Government, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations, as well as heartfelt compliment to the arduous compilers, who exert the utmost efforts for the compiling tasks!

“Chronicles of Shenyang Imperial Palace”, “Chronicles of Shenyang Fuling Tomb” and “Chronicles of Shenyang Zhaoling Tomb” (here abbreviated to be Chronicles of “One Palace and Two Tombs in Shenyang”), as three chronicles series, which are very independent and constructive, attract extensive concerns of Shenyang Municipal People’s Government at the very beginning. It’s not only because the great fame and highest significance of the “One Palace and Two Tombs in Shenyang” as the World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO, but for its comprehensive and systematic illustration as well as factually and objectively reflection of the historical evolvement and real conditions of “One Palace and Two Tombs in Shenyang”. In retrospect to 1625, with almost 1.5million words, the chronicles integrated summary, annals record, narration, biography, graph, appendix, chart and some other styles to make it a most pioneering and powerful literature of Shenyang Chronicles, featuring a mature style, rich history and detailed illustration. The publication and issuance of the book will be a positive promotion to the wide spread of human civilization and local culture, as well as to the further development of local industry of tourism and local economy.

Cultural heritages protection is an important indicator of urbane civilization. The city of Shenyang is a well known industrial base, as well as a famous historical city with rich culture in China, who has more than 1,100 historical sites and more than 200 natural and cultural landscapes in 7200 years of city history. Therefore, to protect the original style of the cultural relics, so as to promote mutual development of traditional culture and modern civilization, becomes the key responsibility and objective for Shenyang Municipal People’s Government to devotedly carry out. With the rapid development of local economy in the city of Shenyang, the task of cultural relic’s protection leaps to a new stage. In recent years, Shenyang Municipal People’s Government has invested accumulated more than 600 million funds into large scale interior maintenance and vicinity environment improvement of “Four Towers and Seven Temples”, “Marshal Zhang’s

Mansion”, “One Palace and Two Tombs in Shenyang” and other cultural relics. Three outstanding features of cultural relic protection consequentially come into being to engrave the rich content of city history and culture, as well as to promote the harmonious development of economy and cultural undertakings in the city. “One Palace and Two Tombs in Shenyang” represent the first feature of World Cultural Heritage. “Marshal Zhang’s Mansion” represents the second feature of Old Residential Places of Neoteric Celebrity. “Historical Museum of September 18th event” represents the third feature of Historical Facts of Anti-Japanese War.

It is a successful experience of “One Palace and Two Tombs in Shenyang” to be enlisted as World Cultural Heritage, which has been recorded into the development annals of Shenyang City. But we still shoulder heavy responsibilities for the cultural relic’s protection. President Hu Jintao pointed out that, it has already been a prompt action of international community to strengthen the force of cultural relics protection, which is a glorious responsibility given by the history, as well as a necessity to maintain the sustained development of human civilization. We will austere abide by the “Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage” and “Law of Cultural Relics Protection of People’s Republic of China”, to fulfill our serious commitment made to World Heritage Committee to enhance our efforts to legally protect the “One Palace and Two Tombs in Shenyang”. According to the principles of being authenticity and integrality, we will strengthen the scientific management of cultural relics. In accordance with the guideline of fully protection and moderately exploitation, we will fully utilize the brand effect of World Cultural Heritage, to realize win-win purpose of social benefit and economical benefit. We will spare no efforts and make the utmost contribution to upgrade the moral quality of citizens, quicken the construction of a harmonious city, as well as to promote a all round revitalization of Shenyang City as the old industrial base!

Li Yingjie  
Mayor of Shenyang



# 凡例

一、《沈阳故宫志》、《沈阳福陵志》、《沈阳昭陵志》(简称“一宫两陵”志),为一个系列、三部独立的,文献性、著述性较强的方志著作。

二、“一宫两陵”志以辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义为指导,全面、系统、真实、准确地记述“一宫两陵”的历史演变和现实状况。力求思想性、科学性、资料性的统一,为沈阳经济文化建设和社会发展服务。

三、“一宫两陵”志记述的时限,《沈阳故宫志》上限为1625年,《沈阳福陵志》上限为1629年,《沈阳昭陵志》上限为1643年;下限一律为2004年。部分内容适当上溯。

四、“一宫两陵”志采用条目结构,述、记、志、传、图、录、表等诸体并用。《沈阳故宫志》80余万字,《沈阳福陵志》、《沈阳昭陵志》各30万字。志书图文并茂,配有彩色黑白照片以及绘制图等。

五、“一宫两陵”志有关文字、标点符号、数字书写、计量单位等用法,遵循国家及沈阳市政府地方志办公室的有关规定。

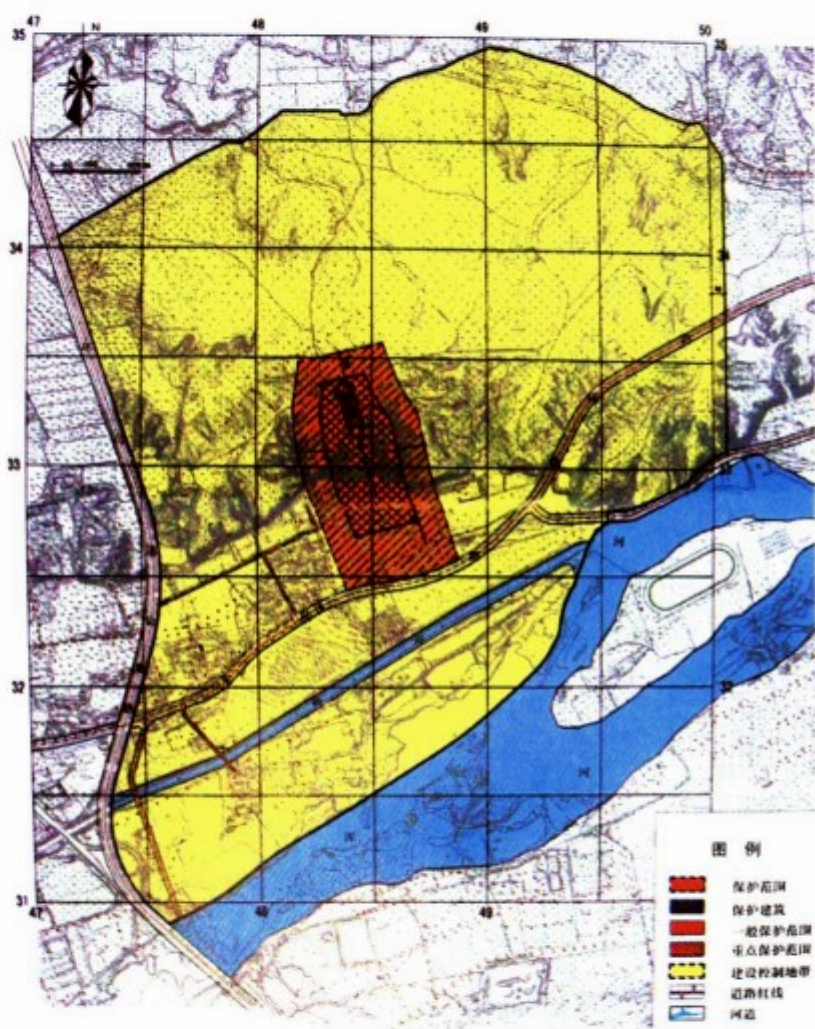
六、“一宫两陵”志资料有必要的一般注明出处。



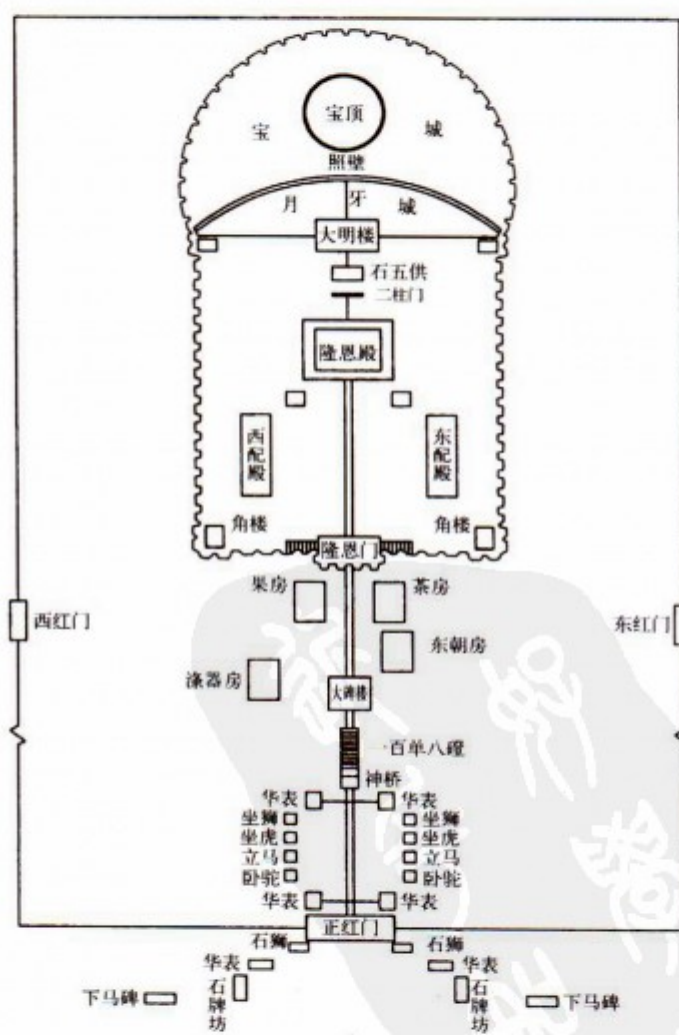
福陵鸟瞰图



清太祖努尔哈赤



福陵保护范围及建设控制地带图



福陵平面图



清代福陵图



石牌坊



石牌坊局部雕刻



石牌坊下部抱鼓石



正红门



正红门纹饰



正红门琉璃影壁



正红门墙雕饰



正红门前石狮



东红门



东红门墙雕饰



西红门