

清帝与避暑山庄

The Qing Emperors and the Chengde Mountain Resort





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The Qing Emperors and the Chengde
Mountain Resort

中国承德市文物局 编

Edited by Cultural Relic Bureau of Chengde, China

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避暑山庄

中华民族统一大家庭形成的历史见证

戴 逸

河北省承德地区峰峦挺拔，树木葱郁，河流萦绕，气候宜人。这里矗立着举世闻名的避暑山庄。它是清朝康熙、乾隆祖孙两代营造的皇家园林，其中亭台楼阁建造于山林湖荡之间，富有情趣，外面环绕着巍峨的外八庙，体现少数民族宗教建筑的特殊风格，成为长城边外的一大名胜。

康熙、乾隆是开创了“康乾盛世”的两代英主，为什么耗费巨大的财力、物力在塞北营建这样一座大规模的离宫别苑？是为了“避暑”？“避暑山庄”的名称是不是已经和盘托出了这个简单的答案呢？

这样答复问题还不算圆满，其背后尚有深层的历史的复杂性。

以前满族住在东北的高寒地区，17世纪入主中原，建都北京，难耐关内的炎热气候，病疫甚多，因此要找林深水多的凉快去处，避热消暑。故清朝前期的几位统治者，包括多尔衮、顺治、康熙、乾隆经常跑到塞外狩猎。顺治七年七月初四，摄政王多尔衮以京城夏月“溽暑难堪，命于边外筑城避暑”。但是同年十二月，多尔衮在边外狩猎，病逝于喀喇城。十二月隆冬天气跑到边外去狩猎，可见狩猎不只是为了避暑。

狩猎在满族生活中是头等大事。满族全民皆兵，征战日久，青壮年不事生产，惟知习武，狩猎即是军事训练。满族的英勇善战就是这样锻炼出来的。严密的八旗组织也是在狩猎活动中形成的。满族以武功得天下，它入关以后强调“国语骑射”，国语就是满文满语，骑射就是骑马射箭，在满族心目中这是自己的优良传统，是区别并优于汉族之所在，也是得以打败汉族，君临全国的法宝。

清朝前期的狩猎几乎每年举行，称秋狝大典，规模盛大，有一二万军队参加，还有官员随从，大量夫役和成群的少数民族，浩浩荡荡，围绕着皇帝的御帐有近二百座大帐篷搭成“内城”，近三百座大帐篷搭成“外城”，警卫森严，篝火处处，刁斗齐鸣，场面十分壮观。这么庞大的人群在丛林草原中狩猎几十天，其住宿饮食，生

活起居需要有组织完善的后勤供应，故而狩猎途中设置多处行宫。今天我们在承德附近还能见到当年行宫的许多遗址。康熙二十年（1681年）在塞外建木兰围场，又二十年后，康熙出喜峰口行围，勘寻到了热河上营，发现这里山势雄奇，清泉流泻，土地平旷，是建筑永久性行宫的理想之地。从康熙四十二年（1703年）开始在这里兴建房舍，大兴土木，历时八十九年，建成占地564公顷的避暑山庄和周围寺庙群，成为北京紫禁城和西郊园林之外又一处最宏伟的皇家离宫。

八岁登基的康熙皇帝继承下来的是一份破碎的基业。当时，清朝中央政权仅仅保有北京和黄河中下游的几个省，长江以南有桀骜不驯的吴三桂、耿精忠、尚之信等几个藩王，台湾在郑氏集团的统治下，北部和西部的蒙古一分为三，最南的察哈尔蒙古发生过布尔尼的叛乱，北面的喀尔喀蒙古常遭入侵，风雨飘摇，西边的准噶尔蒙古势力最为强大，准噶尔蒙古设帐于伊犁附近，吞并了天山以南的维吾尔部，向西扩张到哈萨克，如今的西藏、青海也在它的影响下，又向东进军外蒙古把喀尔喀汗王驱赶南逃。在东北俄罗斯的哥萨克已在黑龙江上建立了很多侵略据点。康熙一个小孩子家坐在北京金銮殿上，环顾宇内，遍地烽烟，处处战火，并无安宁的地方。但他在困难面前并不气馁退缩，而是宵衣旰食，奋发图强，经军练武，用迅雷不及掩耳的手段擒拿了权臣鳌拜，经过八年长期战争打败了吴三桂等，又跨海征讨，收复了台湾，在康熙三十岁时，终于将南中国统一起来。

南方和中原地区统一了，可以稍歇仔肩。但康熙密切地注意着东北和西北。他意识到，俄罗斯和准噶尔蒙古是更为强劲而危险的敌人，他丝毫不敢懈怠，立即把战略重点转移到北方。康熙二十年就在扑灭吴三桂的那一年，他开辟了木兰围场，开始了经常的大规模军事训练。康熙二十四和二十五年，清军对入侵中国的俄罗斯侵略者作战，经过两次雅克萨战争使俄国沙皇不得不坐下来进行和平谈判，并于康熙二十八年签订了划分中俄

两国东段边界的中俄《尼布楚条约》，随即挥戈西向，打败了气焰甚张、正在驱兵南下的准噶尔蒙古噶尔丹的大军。经过多年作战，康熙御驾亲征，打败了割据称雄的噶尔丹，解除了来自西北的威胁。

但是准噶尔蒙古盘踞在新疆，还控制着西藏、青海，路途遥远，兵力强大，根基牢固。康熙虽长期作战，还不能直捣伊犁，扫穴擒首，中国还不能够统一。清朝必须在军事上、政治上作长期的艰巨的努力，才能彻底击败准噶尔，统一全中国。康熙不但重视增强国家的军事和经济实力，并且制定了比较正确的民族政策，他在木兰围场的多伦与众多蒙古首领会盟，建立盟旗制度，把内外蒙古置于中央政府的直接统辖之下，并尊重喇嘛教，争取团结蒙古西藏的上层，为此山庄周围出现了一群寺庙建筑，以便接待少数民族的宗教领袖。避暑山庄兴旺了一个世纪，当雅克萨对俄作战获胜，捷报从黑龙江首先传到了这里：中俄《尼布楚条约》签订，康熙在这里接见索额图使团；与准噶尔在乌兰布通恶战，这里是指挥中枢。进入18世纪，康熙、乾隆两代为统一大业在这里运筹帷幄，一幕又一幕重大的历史正剧接续演出，图理琛出使伏尔加河是从避暑山庄出发的；为迎接准噶尔的三车凌来归，乾隆在万树园大摆筵席，火树银花，堪称不夜；连降而复叛的阿睦尔撒纳也曾在这里受到盛大的款待；土尔扈特部从伏尔加河万里奔波，回到祖国，到承德找到了自己归宿；班禅六世为给皇帝祝70寿辰前来，乾隆为他建造了美仑美奂的须弥福寿之庙；安南国王阮光平，哈萨克汗阿布赉，以及朝鲜、琉球使者的觐见也都到承德落脚。英国马戛尔尼使团六百人到中国谈判，在避暑山庄为磕头问题而引起僵持。避暑山庄盛况，持续很久，它成了当时的政治中心。当边疆地区的战争结束，一系列的行政的、经济的、宗教的、文化的措施随之实施。许多官员在避暑山庄觐见皇帝，派往边疆地区，充任将军、都统、驻藏大臣、办事大臣、领队大臣，在西北、西南筑城驻守，开通驿路，兴修水利，移民屯田，努力发展经济。经过几十年后，边疆地区出现了繁

荣景象，天山南北“土田平旷，沃野千里，户口繁多，瓜果咸备，男力为耕作，女勤于刀尺”。内地商人大批涌往蒙古、新疆、西藏，带去粮食、布匹、绸缎、砖茶、铜铁器，购进牲畜、毛皮、瓜果、药材。乾隆末年赵翼讲述新疆贸易的盛况“内地之民争趋之，村落连属，烟火相望。巷陌间羊马成群，皮角毡褐，商贾辐辏”。内地和边疆的经济文化交流日益活跃起来。当年有一种奇怪的现象，可能北京和承德风土气候迥异，边疆少数民族到北京来易得天花，常死于非命，故清初顺治皇帝和豫亲王多铎因此早死，以后班禅六世也在北京逝世，所以清朝规定少数民族觐见皇帝大多到热河，而不到北京，称为“围班”，故而边疆各族成群结队，纷至沓来，川流不息。18世纪中，避暑山庄成为中国各民族交流聚会的场所，由于长时间的经济文化交往，北方游牧民族和南方农耕民族长期的敌对情绪逐渐消弭，各民族之间友谊日益深厚，中华民族的凝聚力大大加强。中国各民族关系的这一伟大转折在以后产生了神奇的效果。鸦片战争后，当帝国主义屡次发动侵略中国的战争，中国各个民族摒弃了历史宿怨，并肩携手，团结一致，反抗外国侵略者，使得帝国主义不可能灭亡中国。

避暑山庄经历了种种重大的历史事件，向人们倾诉三个世纪的历史沧桑，它目击了这一时期中国各民族关系的伟大转变，展示了中国在结成统一多民族大家庭过程中走过的艰辛、曲折而漫长的路程，它记录了中国各民族在历史上长期战争之后，怎样平复创伤，最终又怎样产生了凝聚力而走向友好、融合、团结。这是任何力量都不能够拆散的中华民族的伟大团结。

《清帝与避暑山庄》这部书，不但介绍了避暑山庄的优美风光和辉煌建筑，而且介绍了清朝康乾盛世的政治、军事业绩，特别是我们祖国怎样实现和巩固了统一，怎样组成了多民族统一国家，可以增加知识，引人深思，并增强爱国主义的意识，是为序。

The Chengde Mountain Resort: Historical Witness to the Unification of the Chinese Nation

By Dai Yi

Chengde in Hebei Province is a place where mountains raise one higher than another, trees flourish, rivers zigzag among the mountains, and the climate is comfortable and pleasant. It is world-renowned for the Chengde Mountain Resort, an imperial garden constructed during the reign of emperors Kangxi and Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Embracing pavilions, towers, and buildings, and surrounded by Waibamiao (Eight Outlying Temples), imposing religious structures imbued with a minority ethnic flavor, the Mountain Resort is a popular place of interest north of the Great Wall.

Kangxi and Qianlong were emperors who created the "Kangxi-Qianlong Flourishing Age." Why did they invest tremendous fund and materials in constructing such a grand imperial palace away from the capital? Did they do so to escape from the summer heat? Doesn't the name of the resort give the answer to this question?

The name, in fact, cannot fully explain this; and a historical complexity lies behind it.

The Qing Dynasty was founded by the Manchu ethnic group, which used to live in the high and cold area in Northeast China, until the 17th century, when they conquered the Central Plain and established capital in Beijing. But they found it difficult to endure the summer heat and epidemic diseases in Beijing. In order to find a cool place that abounded in trees and water so as to escape from the summer heat, earlier rulers of the Qing Dynasty, including Dorgan, Shunzhi, Kangxi, and Qianlong, often went northward for hunting. In the summer of the seventh year during the reign of Emperor Shunzhi, Regent Dorgan ordered to construct a temporary dwelling place north of the Great Wall to escape from the heat. In December, Dorgan died of illness during his hunting north of the Great Wall. The fact that Dorgan left Beijing and went northward for hunting in cold winter might disprove the notion that the resort was simply a summer retreat.

Hunting was of great importance to the Manchu people. Having fought for quite a long time, the Manchus had no interest in farming, but were enthusiastic in hunting and military drilling. Hunting tempered the Manchu people to be brave and made them good at fighting; and meanwhile, it was through the practices of hunting that the compact Eight-Banner System gradually formed. After overthrowing the Ming (1368-1644) regime by military force and founding the Qing Dynasty, the Manchu rulers placed a premium on Manchu language as well as horse riding and hunting. In the mind of the Manchu people, hunting was a good tradition of their own, an advantage that was not shared by the

Han, and a magic weapon, with which they won victories in the battles against the Han and finally conquered the country.

The early Qing Dynasty emperors held a grand ceremony for imperial hunting every year, which usually involved officials, an army of 20,000 palace guards, a great number of corvees, and hunters of ethnic minorities. After the emperor's tent was set up, an "interior ring" of 200 tents and an "exterior ring" of 300 tents were set up to circle and protect the imperial tent. The security guard was stern; bonfires were everywhere; and horns resounded in a concert tone - all contributing to a spectacular occasion. Such a large hunting group usually spent dozens of days in the forest and on the grassland, requiring sufficient food, boarding, and other logistic supply. Therefore, dwelling structures were built along the way from Beijing to the hunting ground. Today, ruins of some dwelling structures can still be found in the vicinity of Chengde. In 1681, the 20th year during the reign of Emperor Kangxi, the Mulan Imperial Hunting Ground was constructed. Twenty years later, when Kangxi went north of Xifeng Pass of the Great Wall on a hunting tour, he searched along the way and finally arrived at Shangying in Jehol (present-day Chengde). The magnificent mountains, crystalline streams, and a vast expanse of field made him believe that he had found an ideal place for constructing a summer palace away from Beijing. The construction started in 1703 (the 42nd year during his reign) and lasted 89 years. Covering an area of 564 hectares, the summer resort and its surrounding temples compose another magnificent imperial garden besides the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace in Beijing.

Emperor Kangxi ascended the throne at the age of eight, when the nation was struggling in turbulence. The central regime had only put Beijing and a few provinces in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River into its control, while the area south of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River was dominated by unruly seigniors Wu Sangui, Geng Jingzhong, and Shang Kexin. Taiwan was occupied by the Zheng Clan. The northern and western parts of Mongolia were divided into three parts: Chahar Mongolia in the south, which was fighting against a rebellion launched by Burni; Khalkha Mongolia in the north, which often suffered from exterior invasions; and Dzungar (also written as Jungar) Mongolia in the west, which was comparably powerful. Dzungar Mongolia set up its headquarters in Ili and annexed the Uygur south of the Tianshan Mountains. It also expanded its power and influence westward to Kazak as well as today's Tibet and Qinghai, and marched eastward to Outer Mongolia and drove the Khan of Khalkha into exile. In the northeast, the Cossack from

Russia had established military stations on both banks of the Heilong (Black Dragon) River. Battles were happening everywhere, and no single place was found to be peaceful.

In the face of the tough situation, Kangxi, though a child then, was not discouraged, and instead, he worked in an especially energetic way, in order to make the country strong. He personally administered military troops and ordered them to practice martial arts. In a little while, he captured Aobai, a powerful and imperious official. Then, after eight years of fighting, he defeated Seignior Wu Sangui. Later, he went on a punitive expedition across the sea and reoccupied the once-lost island of Taiwan. By the age of 30, Kangxi had unified the southern part of the country.

Even though South China had been unified with the Central Plain, Kangxi did not take any break; and instead, he paid close attention to the northeastern and northwestern regions. Aware that Russia and Dzungar Mongolia were more forceful and dangerous enemies, he immediately shifted his strategic focus to the north. In the 20th year of his reign, the same year he exterminated Wu Sangui and his force, Kangxi established the Mulan Hunting Ground and started regular, large-scale military drills on the ground. In 1685 and 1686, the Qing army fought bravely against Russian aggressors. After conducting campaigns twice in Yakesa, Russian tsar decided that the dispute with China must be settled peacefully. In 1689, the 28th year during the reign of Kangxi, the Sino-Russian Treaty of Nerchinsk was signed, and according to the treaty the eastern Sino-Russia border was delineated. Shortly after that, the Qing army marched westward and defeated the Dzungar Mongolian troops. Several years later, Kangxi personally commanded the Qing army and triumphed over Galdan and his Dzungar troops, thus liberating himself from the threat of the northwest.

But Dzungar Mongolia still forcibly occupied Xinjiang and controlled Tibet and Qinghai. Although Kangxi had spared no effort in fighting against Dzungar Mongolia for a long period, he found difficulties in smashing up Dzungar's headquarters in Ili, because of the long distance as well as the enemy's strong force and solid foundation. He realized that there's still a long way to go to achieve the target of unifying the country as a whole and that painstaking efforts should be made to conquer Dzungar both militarily and politically. So he attached importance to increasing the military and economic power of the state, and meanwhile, he implemented favorable ethnic policies. At Dolon on the Mulan Hunting Ground, Kangxi formed alliances with Mongolian Khans and established the banner system, so that both Inner and Outer Mongolia were put under the jurisdiction of the central government. He also showed respect to Lamaism, in an attempt to form alliances with top leaders of Mongolia and Tibet. Therefore, a group of temples were built in the surrounding area of the mountain resort, offering convenience for Kangxi to interview religious leaders of ethnic minorities.

The Mountain Resort flourished for a century. It was here that Kangxi heard about the news of victory of the Anti-Russian Yakesa Battle, that Kangxi interviewed Suoetu on his return from the mission of signing the Sino-Russian Treaty of Nerchinsk on behalf of the Qing government, and that Kangxi commanded the fierce Anti- Dzungar Battle in Ulanbutong. In the 18th century, both Kangxi and Qianlong devised strategies in the Mountain Resort for the unification of the country. When Tulichen was sent on a diplomatic mission to the Volga River, he set out from the Mountain Resort. To welcome Dzungar's Sancheling Tribe for its surrender, Emperor Qianlong offered a feast at Wanshuyuan (Ten-Thousand Trees Garden) in the resort; and the splendid fireworks and a sea of lanterns turned the resort into a night-less city. Amursana, who had repeatedly surrendered and rebelled, was also honored with grand entertainment here. It was in Chengde that Turgut Tribe finally settled after having traveled a long journey from the Volga River and returned to their motherland. In honor of the Sixth Panchen Lama, who came from afar to congratulate Emperor Qianlong on his birthday, Qianlong ordered the construction of a majestic temple for him.

It was also in the Mountain Resort that Vietnamese King Ruan Guangping, Kazak Khan Abulai, and envoys from Korea and Lambai Islands presented themselves before the Qing emperors. When a British delegation of 600 envoys, led by George McCartney, came to China, the Qing emperor interviewed them in the Mountain Resort. When the envoys were asked to kowtow to the emperor, they felt embarrassed and denied. The Mountain Resort gradually became the political center of the country. After the wars in border areas ceased, the central government carried out a series of treasures in terms of political administration, economic development, religious affairs, and cultural progress. The court sent many officials to the frontier to act as generals, commanders, ministers stationed in Tibet, and Imperial Resident in Tibet and Mongolia. The officials built walls at the southwestern and northwestern frontiers to defend the country from foreign invasion, opened post road to traffic and transportation, constructed water conservancy works, had farmers reclaim wasteland and grow grains, and made every effort to develop economy. Thanks to their efforts for dozens of years, the border areas presented a scene of prosperity. In the area around the Tianshan Mountains, there were vast, fertile fields, growing various kinds of fruits; and the population was large, men farming and women weaving. Inland merchants flooded into Mongolia, Xinjiang, and Tibet, bringing with them grains, cloth, silk, tea, and iron and copper ware and taking back animals, furs, fruits, and medicinal materials. As Zhao Yi, a famous poet and historian of the Qing Dynasty, reported the prosperous trade he witnessed in Xinjiang to Emperor Qianlong: "Inlanders competed with each other to go to Xinjiang, where villages were connected to one another, flocks of sheep and horses were everywhere, and merchants congregated, trading furs, horns, felt rugs, and garments." The economic and cultural exchanges between the inland and the border areas became more and more active.

There was a strange phenomenon: minority people were prone to suffer from smallpox and finally died after they came to Beijing. Emperor Shunzhi of the early Qing Dynasty and Prince Duoduo were also infected by smallpox and passed away when they were young. Before long, the Sixth Dalai Lama also died in Beijing because of an infection of this disease. Later, therefore, the Qing government required minority leaders to meet emperors in Jehol, instead of Beijing. As a result, Jehol was visited by wave upon wave of people from the border areas. In the mid-18th century, the Mountain Resort became a place where people of various ethnic groups gathered. The increasing economic and cultural exchanges finally put an end to the hostility between the nomad in the north and farming groups in the south, deepened the friendship between different ethnic groups, and increased the coherence of the Chinese nation. This great turn in China's ethnic relationship exerted magic effect in later events. When imperialistic countries launched aggressive wars in China after the Opium War, the Chinese of different ethnic groups united as a whole to fight hand in hand against foreign aggressors and broke the imperialists' illusion of conquering China.

The Chengde Mountain Resort has experienced many important historical events for three centuries, witnessed the great changes in China's ethnic relationship, and showed China's long, tough process of building itself into a unified, multi-ethnic family. It has also recorded the fact that after a long term of fighting against each other, the Chinese ethnic groups gradually eliminated alienation and formed coherence, and finally realized friendship, amalgamation, and unity.

The Qing Emperors and the Chengde Mountain Resort not only showcases the beautiful scenery and magnificent structures in the mountain resort, but also introduces the political and military achievements during the reign of Emperors Kangxi and Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty. In particular, it gives accounts of how China realized and reinforced its unification and built itself into a unified, multi-ethnic nation. This book can help increase readers' knowledge and enhance the Chinese's awareness of patriotism as well.

第一部分 Part 1

安塞固疆 木兰秋狝

Stabilizing the Border Areas and Establishing the Mulan Hunting Ground

历史上热河是北方游牧民族聚集之地，也是中原通往东北地区、连接内外蒙古的中枢要冲。清王朝定鼎中原以后，其地理位置十分重要。

康熙前期，中原地区虽已抵定，但南方有吴三桂、耿精忠、尚之信三藩拥兵自重，北方以噶尔丹为首的准噶尔蒙古分裂势力日益嚣张，整个形势颇为严峻。特别是在平定三藩叛乱、收复台湾的战争中，以英勇善战著称的八旗官兵“骄逸自安”，已没有昔日凌厉无比的锐气，对此康熙深感忧虑。为了保持满族“国语骑射”的优良传统，加强武备成为清廷头等大事。当南方平定三藩的战事刚有转机，尚之信、耿精忠相继投降，郑氏败退台湾，清军逐渐掌握了战争的主动权之后，年仅二十四岁的康熙皇帝做出一项重大的决策，“行围习武”，加强武备，提高八旗兵的战斗能力。康熙十六年（1677年）九月，康熙开始了第一次北巡狩猎和选择牧场的活动。

康熙皇帝经过多方勘查，选定地处蒙古诸部之中的热河地带建立狩猎围场，“肄武绥藩”。满族以少数民族得以问鼎中原，与蒙古诸部的大力支持是分不开的。早在入关前，清王朝即通过结盟、联姻、封爵等方式与蒙古建立了良好的关系。结好蒙古，以蒙古作为安塞固疆的“新长城”是清王朝加强民族团结、维护祖国统一的基本国策。康熙北巡行围狩猎，决不是单纯的打猎娱乐，而是练习骑射，加强武备。在行围过程中，通过接见、宴筵、赏赐、和亲等方式，“按历蒙古各部，加之恩意，因而寓怀远之略，所关甚巨。”即通过“行围习武”的军事手段和“加之恩意”的怀柔手段来团结蒙古及其他少数民族，成为清朝传统的政治策略。

康熙二十年（1681年）清军平定三藩取得了彻底的胜利。四月，康熙皇帝率领王公大臣和八旗官兵出塞北巡。内蒙古巴林、敖汉、翁牛特、克什克腾等诸部王公，“为祝厘海宇承平，四方安定，特向朝廷进献牧地”。康熙在其敬献之地“相度地势，酌建围场”，并命名为木兰围场。

木兰围场，介于察哈尔、锡林郭勒、卓索图、昭乌达四盟之间，东西间距150公里，南北间距100公里，周边长约650公里，总面积近一万平方公里。

木兰围场地域辽阔，北面是一望无际的坝上草原，南面为燕山背脊与蒙古高原过渡地带，海拔高度为1400米。整个气候属于北温带的东亚季风气候，全年保持较高的降雨量和相对的温度。因其地处高寒，气温要比群山环抱的避暑山庄低10℃左右。围场境内山峦起伏，森林茂密，草木丰美，清泉萦绕，溪流纵横，湖沼星布，是各种动物繁育的天然栖息地。种类繁多的飞禽走兽是行围射猎的活靶子，错综复杂的地形地貌，是训练满蒙骑兵的天然练兵场。这里，夏季气候凉爽，一望无际的大草原开满了各种各样的鲜花，有嫣红的百合花、粉红的红桶萝、金黄色的金莲花、蓝色的山鸽子花与艳如繁星的干枝梅，放眼望去，姹紫嫣红，如同花的海洋。秋天，苍山滴翠，山林茂密，枫

Jehol was historically inhabited by nomadic people. It was also a communication center that linked the Central Plain with the northeastern area and Inner Mongolia with Outer Mongolia. Because of its important geographical location, Jehol grabbed much attention from the Qing court after it established capital in Beijing.

By the early years during the reign of Emperor Kangxi, the Central Plain area was stable; but the southern area was divided by the three seigniors--Wu Sangui, Geng Jingzhong, and Shang Zhixin, and in the north, Dzungar Mongolians, led by Galdan, were active in splitting the country. In the battles for putting down the rebellions of the seigniors and reoccupying the lost island of Taiwan, the officers and soldiers of the Eight Banners were not as spirited as they were in the past, due to their self-satisfaction. The weakness and powerlessness of the Eight-Banner troops made them unable to meet the demands of the new situation. Emperor Kangxi realized that in order to keep the Manchu tradition of riding horses and shooting, priority should be given to military training. The Manchu ethnic group, originating from the mountain forests in Northeast China, had a good mastery of horse riding and shooting. After winning victories in many battles, they finally conquered the Central Plain and unified the country. As Emperor Kangxi put it, "We should be prepared for danger even in peaceful time, and should attach importance to military drill." By the time when Shang Zhixin and Geng Jingzhong surrendered in succession and Taiwan returned to China, the Qing troops had enjoyed an advantage in military force. Emperor Kangxi, then only 24, decided to enhance war preparedness. In September 1677, the 16th year during his reign, Kangxi set out for his first northward tour for hunting animals and selecting a pasture.

After careful investigations, Kangxi chose Jehol as home of an imperial hunting ground. His policy of "practicing martial arts and pacificating seigniors" was a foresighted strategic decision. The success of the Manchu in conquering the Central Plain should be partly credited to the great support from the various tribes of Mongolia. Mongolia, occupying a vast area in North China, was closely associated with the fate of China. Before establishing capital in Beijing, the Qing rulers had already established friendships with Mongolia by means of alliance, marriage, and ranks of nobility. Establishing friendships with Mongolia and having Mongolia a "New Great Wall" to stabilizing its border areas have become a traditional policy of the Qing Dynasty in the effort of strengthening ethnic unity and maintaining the country's unification. The goal of Kangxi's northward tour was not pure amusement of hunting, but practicing horse riding and shooting as well as getting the military troops better prepared for war. In addition to military drill, the Qing government also implemented the strategy of conciliation to cement relations with Mongolia and other minority ethnic groups. By means of interviewing, feasting, and awarding the princes and dukes, as well as marrying daughters to them, Kangxi "offered great concern and favorable treatment to Mongolia and other ethnic minorities, in an attempt to make them yield and submit to the central government."



康熙戎装像

即爱新觉罗·玄烨（1654年—1722年），年号康熙，庙号圣祖，是清朝定都北京后的第二代皇帝，是我国封建社会后期一位具有雄才大略和远见卓识的政治家和军事家。他在位六十一年，建树颇多，对于当时我国社会经济文化的恢复和发展，以及统一的多民族国家形成和巩固，曾做出了卓越的贡献。

林似火，正如康熙帝的诗中所称颂：“霜凝肥草净无尘，处处泉源漾碧津”。蓝天白云，秋高气爽确是行围习武的好地方。冬季更展现出“千里冰封，万里雪飘，山舞银蛇，原驰蜡象”雄伟壮观的北国风光。辽阔雄伟的木兰围场蕴育了北方游牧民族豪迈豁达的心胸和强健的体魄，这里的山山水水与中原内地紧密相连，中原的农耕文化和北方的游牧文化在这里交流融合而形成独具地方特色的热河“文明福地”。

木兰围场建立后，康熙“每岁举行秋狝大典，历朝因之，绳法先猷，永远遵行”。自康熙二十年（1681年）至嘉庆二十五年（1820年）的140年中，康熙、乾隆、嘉庆三帝共举行木兰秋狝105次。规模之大，历时之久，也是历史罕见的。正如清朝史学家魏源所述：“本朝绥服蒙古之典，以木兰秋狝为最盛。”从一定意义上说，木兰秋狝是清政府组织的大规模的军事演习，是满蒙民族联合的军事活动。

木兰秋狝声势浩大，纪律严明。据史料记载，行围时，诸皇子和宗室王公及内阁六部官员必须轮班参加，每年由驻京和从全国各地抽调的八旗官兵一万二千人分三班到塞外行围。蒙古各部的上层人物分为“年班”、“围班”分班入见。因蒙古王公怕出天花，以进塞为惧。有鉴于此，清朝规定凡是已出痘的，可进京朝见的称为“年班”。未出痘的，每年轮流在塞外陪同行围的称为“围班”。据载，参加扈从行围的有青海蒙古、喀尔喀蒙古、内蒙古四十九旗和察哈尔八旗。其中喀喇沁、科尔沁、翁牛特、巴林、克什克腾、敖汉等旗王公前期到喀喇河屯，后改到波罗河屯迎驾。并派骑兵一千二百五十人、向导一百人、随围枪手、打鹿枪手、长枪手三百人协同行围。对于以行围方式训练军队，加强武备的大规模的军事活动，清帝极为重视。在部伍、行军、布阵、号令等方面纪律严明。康熙明确指出：“围猎以讲武事，

In 1681, the Qing army achieved a complete victory in the campaign of putting down the rebellion of the three seigniors. In April, Emperor Kangxi personally led imperial officers and Eight-Banner troops onto a north expedition. Heads of Inner Mongolian tribes, including Barin, Ao-khan, Ongniod, and Keshiketeng (or Hexigten), "contributed pastures to the Qing court, for the sake of the peace and stability of entire country." After checking the landform of the contributed pastures, Kangxi decided to establish a hunting ground and named it Mulan.

In Manchu language, Mulan means "whistling deer," a hunting method of north minorities. Hidden in woods, hunters wore deer horns and blew wood whistle to imitate the sound of female deer for courting spouses. When male deer were lured and approached, hunters took a sudden shoot.

The Mulan Hunting Ground is located in a place where Chahar, Silinghol, Chosotu, and Chao Uda leagues meet. Running 150 kilometers from east to west, 100 kilometers from north to south, and about 650 kilometers in circumference, it covers an area of nearly 10,000 square kilometers, larger than any other imperial hunting ground ever before.

In the north of the Mulan Hunting Ground, there is an endless expanse of grassland, and in the south, the Mongolia Plateau meets the northern slope of the Yanshan Mountains about 1,400 meters above sea level. The climate here is typical East-Asia monsoon climate of North Temperate Zone, bringing plenty rainfalls all the year round. Because the ground is situated in high and cold area, its yearly average temperature is about 10 degrees lower than the Mountain Resort. Featuring rising mountains, dense forest, plentiful grass, clear springs and streams, and numerous lakes, the hunting ground is a paradise for



必不可废！”他还对扈从行围的宗室王公告诫：“围猎之制，贵乎整严，不可出入参差，令左翼官在左，右翼官在右，统辖而行。”即使宗室王公违犯制度，也要“严加管辖”。

每年行围的期限，一般为二十天。每天黎明前，由满、蒙管围大臣率领满洲八旗、蒙古骑兵、虎枪营、射生手分成左右两翼出营。在蓝旗兵引导下，分两翼趋驰围场合围。两翼合围后，清帝亲率宗室、蒙古王公及六部大臣，在侍卫、亲随、虎枪手的扈从下入围，当围猎圈至看城前，首先由皇帝、诸皇子射猎以显示皇帝的权威和尊严。而后皇帝驻马观围，满蒙王公和大臣及八旗官兵和蒙古各部骑兵、射生手相继入围大显身手。这时只见万马飞驰，弓上弦，刀出鞘，旌旗蔽日，战马嘶鸣。霎时，刀剑铿锵，战鼓咚咚，人欢马叫与禽兽哀鸣混杂在一起，声震长空，在刀光剑影下禽兽纷纷毙命，行围官兵则满载而归。

行围结束后，还要举行盛大的庆功活动。在行营的原野上“陈牲数获”，以捕获禽兽多少论功行赏。夜晚时分，在原野上点起堆堆篝火，清帝在御幄前举行筵宴，宴请蒙古各部王公和随围大臣。宴会时，还要举行歌舞、音乐、杂技、摔跤、赛马等娱乐活动，即所谓“塞宴四事”。宴会后，清帝还要对扈从行围的蒙古王公进行封赏。清帝在北巡行围过程中，曾三十二次巡视蒙古地区，调查了解当地的风土人情。遇有灾情则调集粮食、牲畜等物资赈济灾荒，鼓励发展畜牧业。同时，对蒙古的额驸格外关照，在行围期间亲自去家中探望。下嫁蒙古的公主与额驸无不远接亲迎，“各抒忠诚，每岁如家人趋事其主”。康熙四十五年（1706年）八月，康熙在行围过程中，亲自陪送和硕温恪公主下嫁给翁牛特蒙古郡王苍津，是日翁牛特蒙古诸王公跪道左右奏言：“今公主下嫁郡王苍津，又蒙圣驾亲临，光荣无比。合词迎驾，

animals. The various species of birds and beasts were live targets for hunters; and the complicated landform made the hunting ground a natural venue for drilling the Manchu and Mongolian cavalries.

The Mulan Hunting Ground presents beautiful scenery in different seasons. In summer, it is cool, and red, pink, yellow, and blue flowers burst into full blossom, turning the vast grassland into a sea of flowers. In autumn, the mountains are covered with green, dense forests, and viewed in distance, red maple leaves are like flaring flame. Just as Emperor Kangxi wrote in his poem: "When autumn falls, the grass are flourishing and dustless, and crystalline water fills the springs everywhere." With blue sky, white clouds, and pleasant weather, autumn is the best time for hunting on the ground. And in winter, the hunting ground becomes a world of ice and snow. The Mulan Hunting Ground nurtured the bold and generous characters and strong body for the northern nomadic people. Mountains and rivers connect the hunting ground with the Central Plain. The agriculture of the Central Plain and the animal husbandry of the northern area were blended here and formed a special culture with local flavor.

After the Mulan Hunting Ground was constructed, Kangxi held a grand hunting ceremony on the ground every fall, and this custom was carried on by later emperors. In the period from 1681, the 20th year during the reign of Emperor Kangxi, through 1820, the 25th year

坝上草原

木兰围场坝上草原，蓝天、白云、绿草……一望无垠，展现了旖旎的草原风光。





欢声动地。”清帝在木兰秋狝的过程中，采取结好蒙古的政策在蒙古及各少数民族中产生了深远的影响，进一步加强了蒙古王公对清王朝的向心力。“自蒙古王公，喀尔喀及四卫拉特，回部诸藩等莫不倾心托命，奔走俯伏，来亨来庭。”康乾盛世之时，木兰秋狝这一壮举，使“结戎绥遐，安塞固疆”的举措取得了重大的成功。

木兰围场的建立，是与北部边疆的局势紧密相关。在平定三藩、统一台湾之后，康熙就把注意力转向北部边疆。早在清初，沙俄就以入侵我国黑龙江流域，趁清军平定三藩之机，占据了黑龙江上游的战略要地——雅克萨，并以其为中心不断侵扰我国边境地区。面对沙俄的侵略和挑衅，康熙决定以武力收复雅克萨抗击沙俄的侵略活动。康熙二十四年（1685年）四月，经过周密的布置和准备，收复雅克萨的战斗打响了，当地军民同仇敌忾，一举收复了雅克萨，盘踞雅克萨四十多年的沙俄侵略者不得不举白旗投降，取得了为抗击外来侵略者而进行自卫反击战的胜利。六月初四，康熙在北巡塞外途中收到了快马传来收复雅克萨的捷报，当晚即在两间房行宫举行了盛大的祝捷庆贺活动。康熙言道：“罗刹扰我黑龙江、松花江一带三十余年，……如不速加剪除，边境之民必不得安宁，今蒙天恩，收复雅克萨，朕心甚为嘉悦。”但是沙俄野心不死，侦知清军撤退后又占据雅克萨，并修筑工事意图长久占领。翌年七月，清军被迫进行了第二次雅克萨自卫反击战。经过数次激烈的战斗，沙俄侵略者伤亡大半，仅剩数十人败退城中，在即将取得全面胜利之时，沙俄政府派信使启解雅克萨之围表示愿意和谈。由于沙俄无理的拖延和纠缠，始终达不成协议。康熙二十八年（1689年）五月，康熙北巡塞外举行木兰秋狝大典，康熙在行围途中，从大局着眼批准签订了中俄之间第一个正式条约——《尼

布楚布扎条约》。康熙二十八年（1689年）五月，康熙北巡塞外举行木兰秋狝大典，康熙在行围途中，从大局着眼批准签订了中俄之间第一个正式条约——《尼布楚布扎条约》。康熙二十八年（1689年）五月，康熙北巡塞外举行木兰秋狝大典，康熙在行围途中，从大局着眼批准签订了中俄之间第一个正式条约——《尼布楚布扎条约》。

during the reign of Emperor Jiaqing, the Mulan Autumn Hunting Ceremony was held a total of 105 times by Kangxi, Qianlong and Jiaqing. Wei Yuan, a historian in the Qing period, once said, "Of the ceremonies the Qing regime used to appease Mongolia, the Mulan Autumn Hunting was the grandest." In some sense, the Mulan Autumn Hunting Ceremonies also offered opportunities for the Qing government to conduct large-scale Manchu-Mongolian allied military drills. The establishment of the Mulan Hunting Ground was a strategic decision of the Qing court aiming at practicing martial arts and pacificating seigniors. Closely associated with domestic and international situations at the time, this decision was of great significance in both politics and reality.

The Mulan Autumn Hunting Ceremony followed strict disciplines. According to historical documents, princes, high ranks of nobility, and cabinet officials were required to participate in the ceremony in turn. Every year, 12,000 officers and soldiers of the Eight-Banner army from Beijing and other places around the country gathered at the Mulan Hunting Ground for military drill. Princes and dukes of different tribes of Mongolia presented themselves to the Qing emperors every year, but they were afraid of entering Beijing, for fear of being infected with smallpox. In view of their worry, the Qing government decided to divide the high officials who came to meet emperors as *nianban* (year shift) and *weiban* (hunting shift). *Nianban* were those who had recovered from smallpox and were allowed to meet emperors in Beijing, while *Weiban* were those who had never had smallpox before and could escort the imperial carriage to the Mulan Hunting Ground in turn. According to historical records, heads of the Qinghai Mongolia, Khalkha Mongolia, No.49 Banner of Inner Mongolia, and Chahar No.8 Banner ever escorted the imperial carriage for hunting. The Kharachin,



布楚条约》。条约的签订有效地遏制沙俄对我国东北边疆的侵略，保证了东北边疆一百六、七十年的和平安定。另一方面，使清王朝得以集中精力对付西北边疆准噶尔割据分裂势力。

康熙二十七年（1688年），以噶尔丹为首的准噶尔蒙古的分裂割据势力，勾结沙俄在占领新疆、青海、广大地区之后，又把矛头指向漠北喀尔喀蒙古，发动了对喀尔喀蒙古土谢图汗的掠夺战争。而当时土谢图汗部正抗击沙俄的入侵，全力与沙俄激战在色楞格斯克，在噶尔丹与沙俄配合的夹击下，喀尔喀各部被击溃逃往内蒙古。气焰嚣张的噶尔丹，在沙俄的支持下有恃无恐，率十万大兵入侵内蒙古，继而侵扰木兰围场北部的乌兰布通，逼近京师。面对噶尔丹挑起的分裂叛乱战争，康熙下诏亲征。

康熙二十九年（1690年）七月，清军从古北口和喜峰口，分两路出兵，直趋木兰围场。康熙坐镇波罗河屯行宫，亲自指挥作战。八月，清军与噶尔丹大战于乌兰布通，战场上清军士气高昂，奋勇拼杀，一时刀光剑影，枪炮隆隆，杀声震天。在清军的强大攻击下，噶尔丹所依仗的“驼城”被彻底击溃。噶尔丹见大势已去，假意和谈，趁清军不备，率仅存数千残兵狼狈逃窜。

乌兰布通之战以后，康熙深知噶尔丹野心不死，“必将窥伺中原，不到殒命不止”，决心彻底消灭噶尔丹分裂势力。一方面在木兰围场习武行围，继续秣马厉兵，提高军队战斗力；另一方面，大力加强对蒙古特别是对喀尔喀蒙古的管理，举行了具有历史意义的《多伦会盟》。

康熙三十年（1691年）四月，康熙“以喀尔喀新附数十万众，必训以法度，俾知礼仪，特命行会阅礼于上都多伦诺尔之地。”多伦诺尔是元朝上都所在地，辖接内、外蒙古道路适中，故选择在此地会盟。

坝上原野

在木兰围场大面积如毯的草坪中，生长着一百余种花草，形态各异，花色繁多，高低错落，色彩斑斓，有的成片，有的散点，随着地形的变化生长，各有不同的观赏效果，使这里成为一个天然的大花园。

Khorchin, Ongniud, Barin, Keshiketeng, and Ao-khan banners met the Qing emperors originally at Kelahe Village and later at Boluohe Village; and together with them were 1,250 cavalries, 100 guides, and 300 gunmen. The Qing emperors attached great importance to training its troops and conducting large-scale military activities by means of hunting. They also stimulated strict disciplines in marching, embattlement, and giving orders. Kangxi clearly pointed out, "The practice of military drill through hunting should not be abolished." He also warned the heads and high officials of minority ethnic groups who escorted him in hunting: "Strict regulations are very important to hunting activities. The formation should be standardized, with left-wing officers on the left and right-wing officers on the right, and soldiers marching in order." Anybody who broke the regulations, even though he was a high official or a tribe head, was subject to management.

The annual imperial hunting usually lasted 20 days. Before daybreak, led by Manchu and Mongolian high officials, the Eight-Banner troops and Mongolian cavalries were divided into Left Wing and Right Wing Armies. Guided by the Blue-Banner Troop, the two Wing Armies made their ways from different directions to meet at the hunting ground. Then, accompanied by imperial relatives, Mongolian