



刘刚 主编

THE LIANGJIANG
GOVERNOR-GENERALS
OF QING DYNASTY
AND THEIR
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE



清两江總督與總督署

戴逸



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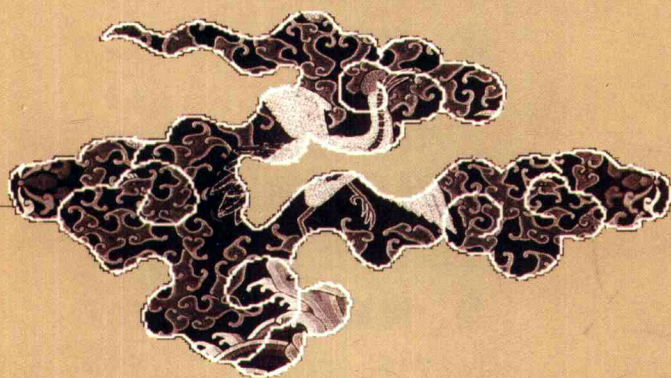
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前言

两江指江南省(今江苏、安徽两省及上海市)和江西省，是清王朝的财赋重地，也是人文荟萃之区。从康熙四年(1665年)始任两江总督郎廷佐，到宣统三年(1911年)最后一任两江总督张人骏逃离江宁(今南京)，有影响的计80余人、98任，历247年。

两江总督是三省地方最高长官，太平天国运动之前多由满人担任，之后汉人渐多。雍正元年(1723年)起兼兵部尚书衔和右都御史衔，为文官从一品；道光十一年(1831年)起兼两淮盐政；同治五年(1866年)起兼南洋通商大臣。两江总督厘治军民，察举官吏，修饬封疆，在当时所设八个总督当中，惟一掌管三省，是管辖省份最多的，政治地位仅次于直隶总督，经济上却是国库漕赋的重中之重。

两江总督署位于江宁城正中，明汉王府旧址。南面是江宁织造，西南接江宁行宫，后又曾为太平天国天王府，辛亥光复后是临时大总统府。再后是国民政府、总统府所在地。虽然历经兵火，多次重修，但仍保留着同治年间的布局和许多旧址遗物，至今寻来仍感重臣之地、名域风范。

Foreword



In the Qing period the Liangjiang area consisted of the provinces of Jiangnan(now Jiangsu Province, Ahui Province and Shanghai City)and Jiangxi. The Liangjiang area was known for its splendid cultural achievements and was an important source of revenue for the Qing Government. During the 247 years from 1665(the fourth year of the reign of Emperor Kangxi) to 1911(the third year of the reign of Emperor Xuantong),there were altogether more than 80 people appointed as Liangjiang Governor-generals, comprising 98 terms of office. The first Governor-general was Lang Tingzuo, and the last one was Zhang Renjun who fled from Jiangning (Nanjing) because of the 1911 Revolution.

The Liangjiang Governor-general was the highest official post for the three provinces. It was filled mostly by Manchu before the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Movement . After that period, an increasing number of Han people were appointed to the post. The Governor-general of Liangjiang concurrently served some other official posts as well, including the following: (1)Vice Censor-in Chief; (2)Minister of the Board of War from 1732(the first year of the reign of Emperor Yongzheng); (3)Superintendent of the Salt Administration of Lianghuai from 1831(the eleventh year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang); (4)Minister of Trade Affairs of South China from 1866(the fifth year of the reign of Emperor Tongzhi). The Governor-general of Liangjiang supervised both civilian and military affairs, selected and evaluated officials and officers, guaranteed the border of the three provinces. Among the eight governor-generals, the Governor-general of Liangjiang, the only one who supervised three provinces and presided over the most important region in economic terms, ranked second only to the Governor-general of metropolitan Zhili.

The Governor-general of Liangjiang, whose office of located in the center of Jiangning(Nanjing), left behind a wealth of materials that witnessed their outstanding literary and military achievements. These include historical anecdotes, historical sites and relics, and stone tablet inscriptions. These materials provide a special opportunity to conduct education in patriotism.

目 录

前 言

壹、定制两江..... 1

1. 厘治三省..... 2
 2. 例兼各职..... 16
 3. 任掌权涉..... 23
 4. 一品與服..... 33
-

貳、督署寻踪..... 42

1. 宫府旧地..... 44
 2. 兵火劫掠..... 57
 3. 同光重修..... 63
 4. 民国发轫..... 72
-

叁、晚清名督..... 76

1. 两江保障..... 78
 2. 三省钧衡..... 89
 3. 惠洽东南..... 123
 4. 风雨辛亥..... 153
-

肆、遗址胜迹.... 175

1. 大堂花厅..... 176
 2. 楼阁亭舫..... 187
 3. 碑廊马厰..... 202
 4. 庭院古井..... 215
-

后 记

CONTENTS

Foreword

I Establishment of the Post of Liangjiang Governor-general/1

1. Governing the Three Provinces /2
 2. Posts Held Simultaneously /16
 3. Jurisdiction /23
 4. Ceremonial for First-ranked Officials /33
-

II Traces of the Governor- general Official Residence /42

1. The Original Place of Courts /44
 2. Plundered in the Wars /57
 3. Reconstructed in the Reigns of Emperors
Tongzhi and Guangxu /63
 4. The Birthplace of the Republic of China /72
-

III The Famous Governor-generals in the Late Qing Period /76

1. Defence of Liangjiang /78
 2. Managing the Three Provinces /89
 3. Favor Prevailing over the Southeast /123
 4. The 1911 Revolution /153
-

IV Remains and Interests /175

1. The Great Hall and the Flower Hall /176
 2. Buildings, Pavilions and Boats /187
 3. Stele Corridor and Stables /202
 4. Yards and Wells /215
-

Postscript

壹

定制两江

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OF LIANGJIANG GOVERNOR-GENERAL

从顺治四年（1647年）起，清廷先后任命了马国柱、马鸣佩等人为江南、江西、河南等省的总督。但全国总督的设置和管辖的区域，时有变化，分合无常，直到康熙四年（1665年），才基本确定设立两江等八个总督。第一任两江总督是郎廷佐，驻江宁。

Since 1647 Ma Guozhu, Ma Mingpei and so forth were assigned as the Governor-generals of the provinces of Jiangnan, Jiangxi, Henan and other provinces. But the establishment of the post of Governor-generals and their controlling regions changed frequently, until 1665 when the Qing Government finally decided to establish eight Governor-generals including Liangjiang Governor-general. The first Liangjiang Governor-general was Lang Tingzuo who chose to garrison in Jiangning.

1. 厘治三省

清两江总督修饬封疆，厘治军民，管辖江南、江西地区，全称为“总督两江等处地方提督军务、粮饷、操江、统辖南河事务”。定制一人，驻江宁。江南分省后，节制江苏、安徽、江西巡抚，辖江苏、江宁、安徽、江西四布政使，所辖之众，是清朝所仅有的。

Governing the Three Provinces

The Liangjiang Governor-general governed the army and people in the region of Jiangnan and Jiangxi, under whom there were Governors of Jiangsu, Anhui and Jiangxi Provinces, and Civil Administrators of Jiangsu, Jiangning, Anhui and Jiangxi.



总督杏黄伞

Baldachin of the
Governor-general

顺治二年（1645年），清军在多铎的率领下攻入南京。

The army of Qing came into Nanjing under the leadership of Duo Duo in 1645.

多铎入南京图

Picture of Duo Duo
Coming into Nanjing



顺治十六年（1659年）郎廷佐击败进攻江宁（今南京）的明臣郑成功，巩固了清廷在江南的统治。

In 1659, Lang Tingzuo defeated the assault to Jiangning by Zheng Chenggong, a Minister of the Ming Dynasty, thus consolidated the Qing's control over South China.

郑成功像

The Portrait of Zheng Chenggong



康熙四年（1665年），12岁的康熙正式设立了直隶、山陕、浙江、湖广、四川、两广、云贵和两江等八个总督，郎廷佐正是在这一年由江南总督改任两江总督的。不久康熙命布库手将专权的鳌拜擒获，巩固了权力。

Emperor Kangxi consolidated his power by ordering the Buku Soldiers to arrest Ao Bai, who had been monopolizing the power of Qing Dynasty.

► 康熙戎装像

Picture of Emperor Kangxi in Military Uniforms



▼ 塞宴四事布库图

Picture of Wrestling as Entertainment in Festival



首任两江总督的郎廷佐及江西巡抚郎廷极，喜好瓷器，专门研究烧瓷配方，所制瓷器，“仿古酷肖，世称郎窑”，“郎红”即是其中的一种。

Lang Tingzuo, the first Governor-general of Liangjiang, and Lang Tingji, the Governor of Jiangxi Province, were both fond of ceramic art. Chinawares made by them were famed as Lang's Ceramics. Red of Lang shows their style.

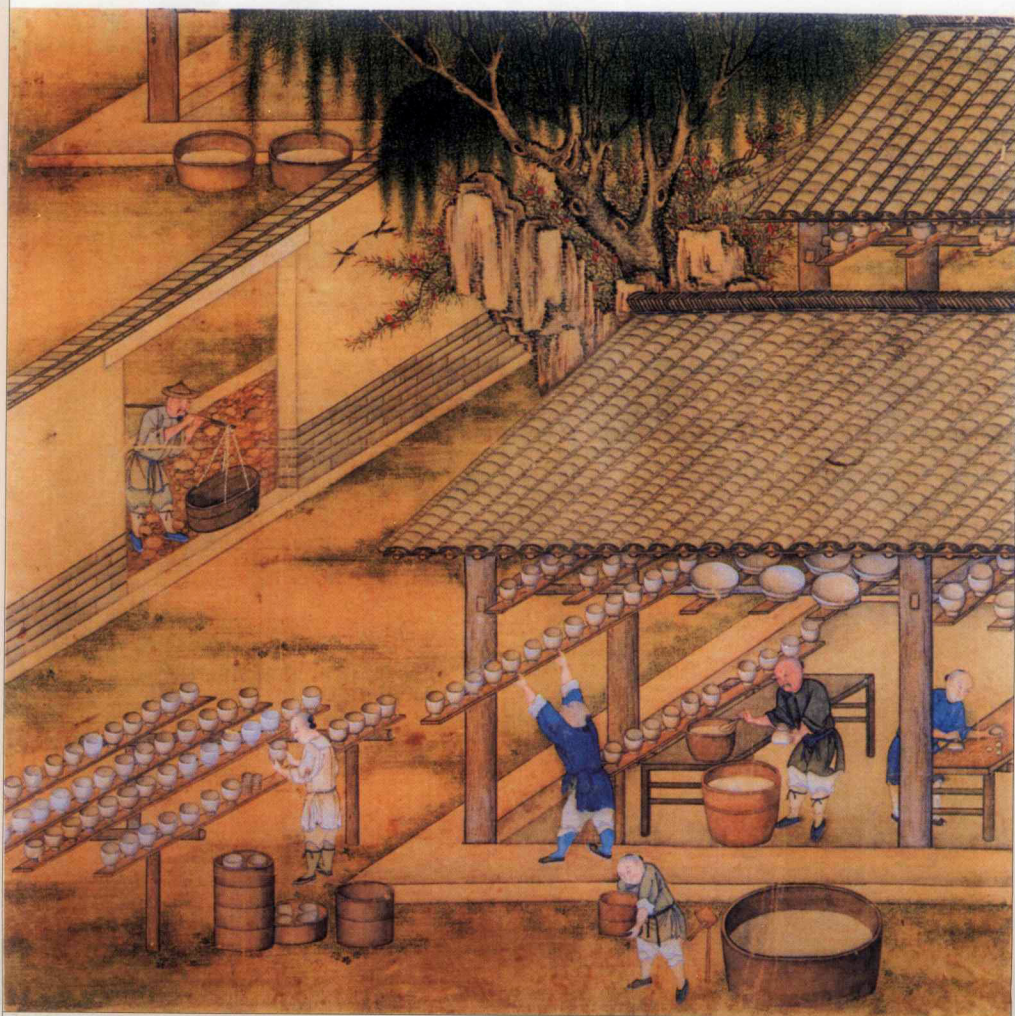


▼ 制瓷图

Picture of Making
Chinaware

▲ 郎红瓷

Vase of "Red of Lang"



郎廷极行乐图（局部）

Volume of the picture of
Lang Tingji Enjoying
Himself (Sections)



两江总督驻江宁，管辖江南（安徽、江苏）、江西两江三省，在当时八个总督中，管辖省份最多。江南省城设江宁，江西省城设南昌。

Jiangning was the provincial city of Jiangnan (including Anhui and Jiangsu) and Nanchang was the provincial city of Jiangxi.



两江三省辖区图

Map of the Three
Provinces under the
Control of Liangjiang

Administrative Structure of Liangjiang

