

***Qing Shilu Zangzu Shiliao* 清实录藏族史料 (Tibetan Historical Sources in *Qing Shilu* and *Xuantong Zhengji*)** compiled by GU Zucheng 顾祖成. Lhasa: Xizang Renmin Publishing House, 1982, 10 vols.

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Qing Shilu Zangzu Shiliao is compiled by Professor Gu Zucheng, et al, which is based on the *Qing Shilu* 清实录 (*Memoir of Qing Dynasty*, written in Qing Dynasty) and *Xuantong Zhengji* 宣统政纪 (*Imperial Records of Xuantong's Reign*, compiled after Qing Dynasty). It has ten sets (over 2,200,000 characters) and is published by Xizang Renmin Publishing House in 1982.

Qing Shilu, full titled as *Daqing Lichao Shilu* 大清历朝实录, records the history of Qing Dynasty from Taizu (1559-1626) to Dezong (1871-1908), up to 4,404 volumes. *Xuantong Zhengji* has 70 volumes, 122 chapters. With numerous books, the content concerning Tibetan history is scattered and thus difficult to be found in the above two sets of huge documents. In order to provide valuable reference for Tibetan studies, Prof. Gu Zucheng and his team collated the materials chosen from the sources, compiled the *Qing Shilu Zangzu Shiliao* completely based on the principle of comprehensiveness, accuracy and convenience. Comparing the original recorded in *Qing Shilu* with *Xuantong Zhengji*, we found Gu's compiling is more useful and convenient for readers because of the punctuation marks have been used to replace the *judou* 句读 (comma). The original source uses the lunar calendar, while the *Qing Shilu Zangzu Shiliao* adds the Gregorian Calendar. It also provides

Timelines as appendices. In addition, the original source presents Dalai, Panchen and Khutukhtu without their lineages and names. However, the *Qing Shilu Zangzu Shiliao* adds *Dalai Shixi Biao* 达赖世系表 (*Genealogical Table of Dalai Lamas*) and so on for reference. Meanwhile, the names of persons and places are not unified in Gu's compiling, in which an index of the names is also provided as the last volume of this set of books. All of the records are collected according to chronology, and each volume has its classified index. As an excellent material reference book of Tibet history, *Qing Shilu Zangzu Shiliao* is well-organized and valuable.

The Tibetan historical sources compiled in *Qing Shilu Zangzu Shiliao* is started from the 2nd year of Chongde 崇德 (1637, the end of the Ming Dynasty), when Huang Taiji of Manchu invited the fifth Dalai Lama and thought highly of Shamanism (dge-lugs-pa). Then it presents the Tibetan history of the following emperors: Shunzhi 顺治, Kangxi 康熙, Yongzheng 雍正, Qianlong 乾隆, Jiaqing 嘉庆, Daoguang 道光, Xianfeng 咸丰, Tongzhi 同治 and Guangxu 光绪. Finally, it ends in the 3rd year of Xuantong (1912) when Qing Dynasty's domination of Tibet collapsed. In order to present the Tibetan history comprehensively, *Qing Shilu Zangzu Shiliao* also includes the history of Sichuan 四川, Yunnan 云南, Qinghai 青海, Gansu 甘肃 and the materials about the troops of Mongolian Qoshots 和硕特 and Dzunggar 准噶尔 as well. Meanwhile, it contains the materials of neighboring countries and districts, such as Gurkha (the middle of Nepal), Butan, Sikkim, Ladakh. It is very useful for the studies on Tibetan history from the 1600s to 1900s, especially for the following issues: Qing Dynasty's governance of Tibet, the origin and development of Tibetan sovereignty, the relationship between Tibet and Chinese, Tibet and Mongolia, and the history of the imperialists' invasion of Tibet, as well.

With abundant history materials, *Qing Shilu Zangzu Shiliao* restores the history of Tibet that is governed by the Qing Dynasty. The stems are as follows:

1. To set up a specialized agency named *Lifan Yuan* 理藩院 to be in charge of Tibetan affairs. Quite a number of imperial decrees on Tibetan affairs have been issued, and old system reformed while the new was established. It is clear that the emperor dealt with Tibetan affairs directly.
2. To dispatch *amban* (i.e. minister stationed in Tibet) to help managing Tibetan affairs and establish *amban's* office in Tibet. On behalf of the Central Government, the *amban* dealt with the Tibetan affairs such as appointment and removal of the local officials, supervising the manufacture of coins, dispatching troops, relieving the

people in disaster and the poor, making inspection tours of border defense, and resisting the foreign invasion.

3. To strongly support Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama by confirming their political and religious status and establishing the system of Theocracy. They also established the policy of *Jinping Cheqian* (金瓶掣签, drawing lots from a golden urn) and promulgated the regulations on reincarnation of the Living Buddha. The confirmation of reincarnated soul boy and the Enthronement Ritual are governed by the central government of Qing Dynasty.

4. To reform the Tibetan political system to push forward the development of Tibet. To appoint four Galun 噶伦 (bkav-blon, cabinet minister) to form the Cabinet of Dalai Lama and deal with Tibetan affairs under the supervision of the Amban and Dalai Lama.

5. To formulate a policy on the local official grade and posts. Meanwhile, it is the government of Qing Dynasty that appointed the local officials at the highest level, such as Galun, Daibe 代本 (mdav-dpon) and gave them salaries.

6. The Tibetan government tributed to the central government of Qing Dynasty and presents Danshu Book (丹书克 gong-mavi bkav-yig) to them. They also dispatched envoys to celebrate the ceremony of the imperial government and fulfilled their obligations to the government of the Qing Dynasty.

7. The Qing Dynasty dispatched troops to Tibet to deal with emergencies and ensure the stability of the frontier. Both the Qing Dynasty's garrison and Tibetan troops were dominated by officials of Qing Dynasty.

8. With the system of central authority, foreign affairs would be under the unified management of the Amban resident in Tibet. The letters and donation from the outside world must be checked by the Amban. Meanwhile, it was illegal for the magistrates to communicate with the outside world without his permission.

9. In the late Qing Dynasty, Tibet was invaded by foreign forces. Then the central government dispatched ministers to Tibet to deal with the affairs and carried out new policy to defend foreign enemy to uphold national unity.