

THE  
CHINA REVIEW:

OR,

NOTES AND QUERIES ON THE FAR EAST.

PUBLISHED EVERY TWO MONTHS.

---

VOL. XVI.  
JULY; 1887, TO JUNE, 1888.

---

HONGKONG:  
'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE, No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET.

AGENTS.

SHANGHAI: KELLY & WALSH.  
LONDON: TRÜBNER & Co., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.

Price:—\$6.50 per Annum.

# LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

TO

VOL. XVI.



|   | <i>Page.</i>   |
|---|--|
| Bullock, T. L., H. B. M. Legation, Peking, .. .. .        | 48, 83, 267  |
| Chalmers, Rev. Dr. J., London Mission, Hongkong, .. .. .  | 10, 25   |
| Crow, W. E., Hongkong Civil Service, .. .. .              | 1  |
| Edkins, Rev. Dr. J., H. I. C. M. Customs Service, .. .. . | 31, 48, 49, 53, 54, 73, 95, 119-121,<br>[128, 129, 179, 181, 241, 257, 304-308, 313, 337, 369-376                        |
| Eichler, Rev. E. R., London Mission, Canton, .. .. .      | .. .. .  |
| Eitel, Dr. E. J., Hongkong Civil Service, .. .. .         | 59-61, 130-134, 189-192, 251-254, 314-317,<br>[381-387   |
| Ford, Charles, Hongkong Civil Service, .. .. .            | 1  |
| Giles, Herbert A., H. B. M. Consular Service, .. .. .     | 214, 238   |
| Ho Kai, Dr., Barrister-at-Law, Hongkong, .. .. .          | 1  |
| Hurst, R. W., H. B. M. Consular Service, .. .. .          | 177  |
| Jennings, Rev. W., Colonial Chaplain, Hongkong, .. .. .   | 99   |
| Kingsmill, Thos. W., Civil Engineer, Shanghai, .. .. .    | 129  |
| Legge, Professor James, D.D., LL.D., Oxford, .. .. .      | 195  |
| Lockhart, J. Stewart, Hongkong Civil Service, .. .. .     | 287, 348   |
| Manson, Patrick, M.D., LL.D., Hongkong, .. .. .           | 65   |
| Parker, E. H., H. B. M. Consular Service, .. .. .         | 40, 41, 105, 122-127, 128, 129, 130, 162, 182-<br>[189, 232-237, 242-251, 276-286, 300, 308, 309, 321, 340, 360, 376-380 |
| Pearce, Rev. T. W., London Mission, Canton, .. .. .       | 287, 348   |
| Playfair, G. H. M., H. B. M. Consular Service, .. .. .    | 225, 241   |
| Ross, Rev. John, Moukden, .. .. .                         | 19   |
| Sydenstricker, Rev. A., Chinkiang, .. .. .                | 365  |
| Taylor, G., H. I. C. M. Customs Service, .. .. .          | 137, 163   |
| Wherry, Rev. John, Peking, .. .. .                        | 302  |

# INDEX TO CONTENTS

OF

## VOL. XVI.

|  | <i>Page.</i>  |   | <i>Page.</i> |
|--|---------------|---|--------------|
| <b>A</b>   |               |   |              |
| Abutilon indicum, .. .. .                          | 8             | China and Burmah, .. .. .   | 122          |
| America, Ancient communication with, ..            | 308           | Chinese Physica, .. .. .  | 75           |
| Amia, .. .. .                                      | 158, 160      | Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journ-<br>al, 59, 133, 192, 252, 317, 381 | 381          |
| Ancient form of writing, .. .. .                   | 10, 179       | Christianity, .. .. .   | 188, 384     |
| Ancient poems, .. .. .                             | 286           | Chu, Kingdom of, .. .. .  | 305          |
| Ancient sound of 歙, .. .. .                        | 127           | Chuan chu, .. .. .  | 25           |
| Animals, Cries of, .. .. .                         | 47, 128       | Collectanea Bibliographica, 61, 133, 192,<br>258, 317, 387                | 387          |
| Annamese Tones, .. .. .                            | 309           | College of Medicine, .. .. .  | 1            |
| Anthropophagism, .. .. .                           | 183, 377      | Combination, A strange, .. .. .   | 130          |
| Asthma, Chinese term for, .. .. .                  | 370           | Conditional mood, .. .. .   | 54           |
| Astronomy, Chinese-Babylonian, 257,<br>337, 370    | 370           | Cordier's Grammaire du Varo, .. .. .                                      | 130          |
| Atlas of Chinese History, .. .. .                  | 313           | Corea, .. .. .  | 19, 182, 308 |
| <b>B</b>   |               |   |              |
| Babylonia, .. .. .                                 | 370, 371, 380 | Corean Manual, .. .. .  | 60           |
| Ball's Cantonese-made-easy, .. .. .                | 248           | Cossaks, .. .. .  | 327          |
| Books wanted, etc., 62, 134, 193, 255,<br>318, 388 | 388           | Criticisms, .. .. .   | 129          |
| Botan Stonegate, .. .. .                           | 137           | Customs, .. .. .  | 187          |
| Boucher's Boussole du langage, .. .. .             | 190           | Customs and manners, .. .. .  | 125, 183     |
| Brushes, for writing, .. .. .                      | 375           | <b>D</b>  |              |
| Buddha sleeping, .. .. .                           | 124           | Datura alba, .. .. .  | 2            |
| Buddhism, .. .. .                                  | 188           | Datura stramonium, .. .. .  | 7            |
| Burmah, .. .. .                                    | 122           | Deaf-mutes, .. .. .   | 302          |
| <b>C</b>   |               |   |              |
| Calendars, .. .. .                                 | 95            | Decapitation, .. .. .   | 182          |
| Campaigns of Kanghi, etc., .. .. .                 | 105           | Deus ex machina, .. .. .  | 225          |
| Canfu, .. .. .                                     | 189           | Dharma, .. .. .   | 125          |
| Cannibalism, .. .. .                               | 183, 377      | Dialects, Age of, .. .. .   | 304          |
| Cash, .. .. .                                      | 123           | Diaromock, .. .. .  | 156          |
| Chen, 眞, .. .. .                                   | 306           | Diplomacy, .. .. .  | 243          |
| Chin, Word for, .. .. .                            | 121           | <b>E</b>  |              |
|  |               | Earth a sphere, .. .. .   | 119          |
|  |               | Edkins' Ancient Navigation, .. .. .                                       | 191          |
|  |               | Elementary lessons, .. .. .   | 131          |
|  |               | Elements, .. .. .   | 121, 369     |
|  |               | Engineering, .. .. .  | 125          |

|                                 | <i>Page.</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Enigmatic Parallelisms, .. .. . | 287, 348     |
| En moun mai eb'aik, .. .. .     | 60           |
| Epithalamium, .. .. .           | 99           |
| Etiquette, .. .. .              | 243          |
| Etymological Notes, .. .. .     | 307          |
| Europe known in China, .. .. .  | 243          |
| Evolution, .. .. .              | 313          |
| Examinations, .. .. .           | 123          |
| Excursions et reconnaissances,  | 60, 315      |

**F**

|                                      |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Financial, .. .. .                   | 123, 187      |
| Fish, A strange, .. .. .             | 130           |
| Fish, Wooden, .. .. .                | 375           |
| Floods, .. .. .                      | 186           |
| Foeniculum capillaceum, .. .. .      | 9             |
| Folklore, Chinese, .. .. .           | 163           |
| Formosa, Conquests of, .. .. .       | 278, 281, 282 |
| Formosa, Ramble through, .. .. .     | 187           |
| Foster's Elementary Lessons, .. .. . | 130           |
| Freemasonry, .. .. .                 | 183           |
| Fuh, Princedom of, .. .. .           | 232           |

**G**

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Gengis Khan, .. .. .               | 124, 188 |
| Giles' Remains of Lao-tze, .. .. . | 195      |
| Glass, .. .. .                     | 48, 129  |
| Greek Physics, .. .. .             | 73       |

**H**

|                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Hala, .. .. .                     | 189        |
| Hamil, .. .. .                    | 125        |
| Hatakuotan, .. .. .               | 58         |
| Hat'ang, .. .. .                  | 189        |
| Head, Word for, .. .. .           | 120        |
| Hindoo Physics, .. .. .           | 81         |
| Hirth's Textbooks and Documentary | Style, 386 |
| Historical Fragments, .. .. .     | 186        |
| Huna, The white, .. .. .          | 244        |

**I**

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| I, The character, 夷, .. .. .              | 377 |
| Igi, .. .. .                              | 378 |
| Imbault-Huart's Cours éclectique, .. .. . | 245 |
| I nainai, .. .. .                         | 126 |
| India, .. .. .                            | 45  |
| Infanticide, .. .. .                      | 189 |

**J**

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Japan, .. .. .                            | 166, 308 |
| Japan Asiatic Society's Journal, .. .. .  | 132      |
| Japanese and Genghis Khan, .. .. .        | 124      |
| Japanese Civilisation, .. .. .            | 244      |
| Japanese History, .. .. .                 | 377      |
| Journal, China Branch E. A. S., .. .. .   | 59, 253  |
| Journal, Japan Asiatic Society, .. .. .   | 132      |
| Journal, Peking Oriental Society, .. .. . | 131, 315 |

**K**

|                                       | <i>Page.</i>       |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Kachyin, .. .. .                      | 379                |
| Kai, The word, 該, .. .. .             | 120                |
| Kalmucks, .. .. .                     | 109                |
| Kamba, .. .. .                        | 377                |
| Kaufu, .. .. .                        | 189                |
| Kansuh Mussulmans, .. .. .            | 335                |
| Karenes, .. .. .                      | 379                |
| Kashgaria, .. .. .                    | 331, 333           |
| Kazaks, .. .. .                       | 186                |
| K'anghi's Campaigns, .. .. .          | 105                |
| Kiangning Fu, .. .. .                 | 126                |
| Kin-ch'uan tribes, .. .. .            | 343                |
| Kirin, .. .. .                        | 125                |
| Kites, King of, .. .. .               | 126                |
| K'ienlung's Campaigns, .. .. .        | 114, 325, 326, 345 |
| Ku, 故, .. .. .                        | 127                |
| Kwangai, Reise von Schroeter, .. .. . | 132                |
| Kwei, Princedom of, .. .. .           | 232                |

**L**

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Labial roots, .. .. .               | 48         |
| Land question in China, .. .. .     | 243        |
| Laos, .. .. .                       | 340        |
| Lao-tze's Remains, .. .. .          | 195, 238   |
| Legge's Criticisms of Lao-tze's Re- | mains, 195 |
| Letter changes, .. .. .             | 378        |
| Lolos, .. .. .                      | 341        |
| Luh shu, 六書, .. .. .                | 10, 179    |

**M**

|                                       |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Mahomedan Rebellions, .. .. .         | 83, 335  |
| Making, .. .. .                       | 128      |
| Manchu Conquests, .. .. .             | 232, 276 |
| Manchus, .. .. .                      | 276      |
| Manchus v. Russia, .. .. .            | 41       |
| Manchus v. Turkestan, .. .. .         | 321      |
| Mandals, .. .. .                      | 369      |
| Mandarin sounds, .. .. .              | 365      |
| Manners and customs, .. .. .          | 125, 183 |
| Mao chou, .. .. .                     | 125      |
| Marco Polo, .. .. .                   | 125      |
| Maritime wars of the Manchus, .. .. . | 276      |
| Marriage, .. .. .                     | 183      |
| Matrimony in poetry, .. .. .          | 99       |
| Medicine, Western, in China, .. .. .  | 65       |
| Miao-tsze, .. .. .                    | 345      |
| Ming dynasty, Fall of, .. .. .        | 267      |
| Mining, .. .. .                       | 125      |
| Mohammedans, .. .. .                  | 86, 335  |
| Mongols, The black, .. .. .           | 244      |
| Monosyllabism, .. .. .                | 307      |
| Mutilation, .. .. .                   | 183      |

**N**

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Navy, Chinese, .. .. .         | 124, 276 |
| Nestorianism in China, .. .. . | 384      |
| Nicka, .. .. .                 | 161      |

|   | <i>Page.</i>       |  | <i>Page.</i>       |  |  |
|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|--|
| Nuchen characters, .. ..                    | 242, 361           | Siam, .. ..                                    | 188                |  |  |
| <b>O</b>                                    |                    |  |                    |  |  |
| Oelots, .. ..                               | 109, 117, 188, 325 | Siamese Characters, .. ..                      | 364, 379           |  |  |
| Officialdom, Chinese, .. ..                 | 124                | Si-fan, .. ..                                  | 362                |  |  |
| Onomatopoeia, .. ..                         | 47, 128            | Signan Fu Tablet, .. ..                        | 384                |  |  |
| Oriental College, Peking, .. ..             | 360                | Silks, .. ..                                   | 187                |  |  |
| Oxenham's Historical Atlas, .. ..           | 313                | Simon's China, .. ..                           | 251                |  |  |
| <b>P</b>                                    |                    |  |                    |  |  |
| Pa-i, .. ..                                 | 362                | Simple Simon, .. ..                            | 376                |  |  |
| Paiwan, .. ..                               | 159                | Singer's Social Verhaeltnisse Ostasiens, .. .. | 383                |  |  |
| Palate, Word for, .. ..                     | 121                | Six modes of writing, .. ..                    | 10                 |  |  |
| Papai, .. ..                                | 363                | Sleeping Buddha, .. ..                         | 124                |  |  |
| Parsee five elements, .. ..                 | 121                | Sounds, Ancient, .. ..                         | 47                 |  |  |
| Patriots' Shrine, .. ..                     | 177                | Sounds, Mandarin, .. ..                        | 365                |  |  |
| Peking Oriental Society, .. ..              | 131, 315           | Spelling, System of, .. ..                     | 378                |  |  |
| Persia, .. ..                               | 121, 380           | Spherical shape of earth, .. ..                | 119                |  |  |
| Persian and Chinese calendars, .. ..        | 95                 | Star names, Ancient, .. ..                     | 257, 337           |  |  |
| Phrases, Idiomatic, .. ..                   | 127, 183           | Strangulation, .. ..                           | 182                |  |  |
| Physica, Ancient, .. ..                     | 73, 370            | Submerged city, A, .. ..                       | 376                |  |  |
| Pinto in Corea, .. ..                       | 182                | Sula, .. ..                                    | 124                |  |  |
| Pirates, .. ..                              | 283                | Sungaria, .. ..                                | 105, 114, 377      |  |  |
| Piton's Infanticide in China, .. ..         | 189                | Superstition, .. ..                            | 225                |  |  |
| Podophyllum versipelle, .. ..               | 7                  | <b>T</b>                                       |                    |  |  |
| Poems, Chinese, .. ..                       | 40, 99, 162, 286   | Tao Kwang's Conquests, .. ..                   | 331                |  |  |
| Poems of T'ang Dynasty, .. ..               | 40                 | Tao-t'eh King, .. ..                           | 195, 238, 368, 375 |  |  |
| Poems on matrimony, .. ..                   | 99                 | T'ang dynasty Poems, .. ..                     | 40, 312            |  |  |
| Porcelain, .. ..                            | 379                | T'ang, Princesdom of, .. ..                    | 232                |  |  |
| Practise an art, .. ..                      | 376                | Taxation, .. ..                                | 123                |  |  |
| Pronoun, Evolution of, .. ..                | 49                 | Terms, Peculiar, .. ..                         | 126                |  |  |
| Pronoun, Relative, .. ..                    | 305                | Terms, Topographical, .. ..                    | 166                |  |  |
| Prostitution, .. ..                         | 125                | Tibetan, .. ..                                 | 362                |  |  |
| <b>R</b>                                    |                    |  |                    |  |  |
| Radicals, .. ..                             | 241, 312           | Tipun, .. ..                                   | 158, 169, 161      |  |  |
| Rebellion, Mohammedan, .. ..                | 83                 | Tones, Chinese-Annamese, .. ..                 | 309                |  |  |
| Roots, .. ..                                | 31, 48, 49, 241    | Tones, Departing, Rising, .. ..                | 181, 374           |  |  |
| Royal Asiatic Society's China Branch, .. .. | 59, 253            | Topography, .. ..                              | 186, 300           |  |  |
| Russia v. Manchus, .. ..                    | 41                 | Tribes, Independent, .. ..                     | 340                |  |  |
| <b>S</b>                                    |                    |  |                    |  |  |
| Sacrifices, Human, .. ..                    | 377                | Tribute, .. ..                                 | 125                |  |  |
| Salt, .. ..                                 | 186, 187           | Tsung, <del>宗</del> , .. ..                    | 127                |  |  |
| Sanitation, .. ..                           | 124                | Turguts, .. ..                                 | 325                |  |  |
| Sanyinhaha, .. ..                           | 58                 | Turkestan, .. ..                               | 321                |  |  |
| Satrap, Three, .. ..                        | 235                | Turks, .. ..                                   | 245                |  |  |
| Schroeter's Kwangsi Reise, .. ..            | 132                | Tazu-erh-chi, .. ..                            | 214                |  |  |
| Scott's Corean Manual, .. ..                | 60                 | Twan yang festival, .. ..                      | 183                |  |  |
| Seals, .. ..                                | 372                | <b>U</b>                                       |                    |  |  |
| Secret Society, .. ..                       | 124                | Ula, .. ..                                     | 54, 188            |  |  |
| Shan, .. ..                                 | 379                | <b>V</b>                                       |                    |  |  |
| Shangsheng, Origin of, .. ..                | 374                | Varo's Grammar, .. ..                          | 132                |  |  |
| Shoo, Early part of, .. ..                  | 129                | <b>W</b>                                       |                    |  |  |
| Shun, Legends of, .. ..                     | 306                | Wade's Tazu-erh-chi, .. ..                     | 124                |  |  |
| Shwo-wen, Introduction to, .. ..            | 25                 | Whangpoo, .. ..                                | 126                |  |  |
|   |                    | Window glass, .. ..                            | 48, 129            |  |  |
|   |                    | Words, Notes on, .. ..                         | 53                 |  |  |
|   |                    | Written language, .. ..                        | 10, 170            |  |  |
|   |                    | Wu-ch'ang Fu, Revolt of, .. ..                 | 237                |  |  |
|   |                    | Wu San-Kwei, .. ..                             | 235                |  |  |

## CAMPAIGNS OF K'ANG-HI, YUNG-CHENG, AND K'IEN-LUNG.

### I.—CAMPAIGN OF K'ANG-HI AGAINST THE DZUNGARS (1).

The Oelots are Mongols too. When the Yüan dynasty fell, the Mongols split up into three great divisions; the Mongols south of the Desert, and the Khalkas north of the Desert,—both descendants of Genghis; with the Turkestan Mongols, descended from T'ohwan, Genghis' minister, and from Yesien, Khan of the Walats, i.e. the four Weirats or Walats of Oelot Mongols. On the accession of the Manchus, the southern Mongols were soon connected by marriage ties, whilst the other two were sometimes friendly and sometimes hostile. The Manchus had their hands full with the conquest of China during the reign of Shun-chih [A.D. 1,644-1,662], and the Oelots consequently grew in power. The four Weirats or 'allies' were the Chorlos of Ili, the Turbets of the Irtish, the Turguts of Yar (or Tarbagatai), and the Khoshoits of Urumtsi. Kushi Khan (2) of the Khoshoits annexed Kokonor towards the close of the Ming dynasty, invaded (3) Tibet, routed Tsangba Khan, and possessed himself of Kham. The Chorlos of Ili then annexed the neighbouring tribes, and became neighbours

(1) According to the quite recent account of Ransdell, Kushi Khan would seem to be the same person as Batur Kan-taitsi, son of Khara Kul, one of the sovereigns of the Oirat.

(2) Du Halde's *Couchi* 固始

(3) According to Du Halde with Hong Taiki's aid.

of the Khalkas. During K'ang-hi's reign Galdan (1) slew his brother's son, who had succeeded (2) to the Khanship of the Chorlos, and set himself up as Khan of the Dzungars. He next captured the daughter of Tsetzen (3), Khan of the Kokonor Khoshoits, slew Tsetzen, amalgamated the four 'allies,' conquered the Mussulman (4) cities to the south, and brought his power down to the frontiers of Tibet. He then moved his tents east from Ili, with the intention of annexing the Khalkas' territory, and set the Turbets to work to till the ground for supplies. Just then the Tushetu (Khalka) Khan had slain (5) the Dzassaktu (Khalka) Khan, and seized his concubine. The Emperor and the Dalai Lama endeavoured to compose their differences, and Galdan sent an envoy to watch the results. The Tushetu Khan slew Galdan's envoy for his insolence, in consequence of which Galdan gave out that he was com-

(1) Du Halde's Galdan Pojocton Han.

(2) Sengé was, according to Du Halde, second son of the *Paitourou Ham taiki*. Ontchon, the eldest son, was taken prisoner by the Usbeks, but was subsequently released. Sengi, who had married Ontchon's wife, treacherously had Ontchon murdered on his return. Galdan was Sengé's younger brother.

(3) Probably Du Halde's *Oichirtu tchetshing han*.

(4) Du Halde says that Hami was ruled by an Usbek Tartar and that Turkan and Yarkand both fell to Galdan.

(5) Du Halde says it was Lopzang hum taiki, a Kalka, who slew him, and that Tushetu behaved unfairly.

ing to avenge himself with the aid of Russian troops (1). The Khalkas laughed at his threats, nor did they condescend to notice the presence of 1,000 Lamas whom Galdan secretly sent to pasture on Khalka territory. In the summer of 1,688, Galdan led 30,000 horsemen across the Kangai Mountains, and coming suddenly upon the Tushetu Khan, drove him east with the assistance of the 1,000 Lamas. Just then the Chinese (2) envoy to Russia happened to be passing through the dominions of Tsetsen Khan (East Khalkas), and the Tushetu tried to frighten Galdan into the belief that a Chinese army was coming to their assistance. Galdan, however, found out the truth, and defeated the whole three Khalka tribes, besides plundering the tent of their patriarch, the Cheptsun Damba saint. The three Khalka tribes then abandoned their flocks and herds, came south of the Desert, and submitted to China. The Emperor sent them supplies, and temporarily quartered them on the Khorch'in steppes [north of Peking]. Galdan also sent tribute, but was ordered to give back the Khalka pastures and betake himself westward. Galdan, however, having now annexed Kokonor, the Mussulman tribes and the north of the Desert, declined to obey, and set up his court at the former seat of the Khalka King, from which centre he levied several hundred thousand archers. In 1,690, under pretext of pursuing the Khalkas, he worked his way east, but was defeated north of the Kerlun River by a Mongol army under the Manchu general Arni (3). In their greed to recover back their stolen cattle from the Oelots, the Khalkas lost the fruits of their victory, and the Oelots advanced east as far as the Inner Dzassaks (4).

(1) This boast is mentioned by Gerbillon, who, with Pereira, was proceeding to Kiachta to protest against the conduct of Alexis in re-occupying Albour or Yaksa.

(2) Père Gerbillon was with this envoy and gives a very accurate account of the Eleuth Kalka quarrel.

(3) Du Halde's Argni.

(4) Timkowski says that Altai, Khan of the

Having now completed the subjugation of the three satraps of Southern China, pacified Sz Ch'wan and Sheu Si, recovered T'aiwan, and made peace with Russia, the Emperor K'ang-hi concluded that it would be unwise to allow Galdan's rising ambition to develop, or to let him keep the Khalkas out of their ancient pastures. He therefore announced his intention to conduct a campaign in person against Galdan. The army moved in two columns out of the Hi-feng and Ku-peh K'on Passes, but the right was defeated in the Uchumuchin territory, about 1,000 *li* north of Peking. On this Prince K'ang, who had done good service against the satraps of the south, was placed in command of the right wing, and ordered to cut off the enemy's retreat, and the left met the Dzungar army at Ulanput'ung (1), 700 *li* north of Peking. The Dzungars sent messengers to demand the Tushetu Khan and his younger brother, the Cheptsun Lama, and said their only object in entering Chinese outposts was to chastise the Khalkas. The Dzungars had entrenched themselves inside a 'camel city,' consisting of 10,000 tethered camels, made to kneel on the ground, and each carrying on his hump a box covered with wattled felt. The Manchus succeeded in breaking through this formidable defence with their artillery, and drove the Dzungars back. The next day they sent the Tibetan Lama Tsilung to sue for peace, but the Emperor, fearing some ruse, ordered an immediate renewal of the attack; but the enemy had already fled by night through the Keshikhteng territory, burning the grass behind them, so as to hamper pursuit. He sent most humble messages, and meanwhile again eluded the

Kalkas, was succeeded in 1657 by his eldest son Lobdzan Tushetu Khan, who demanded that his brother Chabdzun should be the high priest of the province. The Dzassaktu Khan pretended that his son Galdan represented a superior quality of saint. Hence the quarrel. Klaproth points out in a note that Galdan is usually supposed to be son of the Eleut Kostaisha Batour.

(1) 烏蘭布通.

project of the Khoreh'in Tushet'u Prince to detain him, and, abandoning all his baggage and camels, fled helter-skelter north of the Desert, not more than a few thousand of his horsemen reaching Kobdo in safety. The Emperor's sickness at this juncture, and other causes, prevented the right wing from taking advantage of the enemy's flight that year.

Next year the Emperor held a great durbar at Dolonor, and divided the three Khalkas into 37 Banners (since grown into 82), establishing there a monastery for their Lamas. Galdan and Dalai Lama sent a number of Oelot chiefs to offer an honorary title to the Emperor, but this was refused. In 1,691 the sale of office (as at present existing) was recommended for one year by the Board of Revenue as a means of obtaining supplies for a new Dzungar campaign. In 1,692 the Firearms Force (1) was established, and the King of Corea sent a present of 3,000 muskets, in return for which he had certain items of his annual tribute knocked off for ever. Galdan's offer of tribute was again declined. He refused the summons to a durbar in 1,694, and renewed his raids upon the Khalkas, and his demands for the surrender of the Tushet'u Khan and Cheptsun Lama. He murdered the Manohu envoy, who was on his way to his disaffected nephew (2), and sent secret emissaries to induce the Inner Mongols to revolt. K'ang-hi adopted the ruse of making the Mongols accept Galdan's proposals. In 1,695 Galdan duly appeared off the Kerlon River with 30,000 horsemen. He was too wily to venture south into the trap which K'ang-hi had set for him, but contented himself with sending insolent messages, and boasting that he would bring 60,000 Russian muskets to his aid. The Emperor now resolved upon a serious campaign, and, leaving his Crown Prince in

charge of Peking, he marched in person at the head of his guards (1) out of the Tuh-shih K'ou Pass, having previously ordered the troops from the three Manchurian provinces to coöperate from the east, and the armies of Shen Si and Kan Suh to advance upon the enemy from the west. The heavy guns were left behind as being unsuitable for the Desert, but light field-pieces were mounted on camels. By the time the Emperor's column reached the enemy's territory, he found that the eastern column had not yet arrived as arranged, and the western column sent word that they had found the steppes set on fire, and had marched laboriously round for 70 days, and wished for time to recruit. K'ang-hi was firm enough to resist all advice to retreat, and finally decided to try and frighten Galdan by sending him news of the imperial presence. Galdan would not believe at first, but, having mounted an eminence and seen the yellow tent with its dragon banner, took fright and bolted that same night. The Emperor sent all the forage and provisions he could spare to the western column, which intercepted the flying host between the Kentoh Mountains and the Tola River of Urga, the same spot where the Ming Emperor Yung-loh had, 300 years before, defeated the Alut'ai Mongols, and where in ancient times many a sanguinary battle had been fought. This spot is called Chamdo, which is Mongol for 'the Great Forest,' and here the Chinese General Fei Yang-ku (2) inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Dzungars, after an obstinately contested battle. The Queen, or *Khatun* (3), Anu, was slain, and an immense booty taken in beasts, arms, and tents. Fei Yang-ku was ordered to remain in garrison at [? Bars] Koto (4), in order to protect the Khalka pas-

(1) 火器營.  
(2) 策妄拉坦. Du Halde's *Sevang* Baktan.

(1) 禁旅.  
(2) 費揚古.  
(3) 可敦 or 哈屯, a title formerly used by the Uigour Queens.  
(4) 科圖.

tures, whilst the Emperor in person superintended the carving of inscriptions on the Tono (1) and Chamdo mountains. He then withdrew to Kwei-hwa, where he received the Oelot prisoners, and indulged the victorious army of the west in feasting and music, after which he returned in triumph to Peking. The Oelots were now in a terrible fix, for Galdan's nephew Ts'ê-wang Nabtan was in possession of Ili west of the Altai; the flower of Galdan's army had perished in the wars with China; his Mussulman, Kokonor, and Coss-ck (2) subjects had all fallen off from him; Tibet was too far; Russia would not receive him; but, hearing that there was a store of grain belonging to the Chinese army, which was on its way back at the river Onghin (3), he sent a few thousand horsemen to intercept it, but failed. K'ang-hi was desirous of obtaining his surrender whilst in these straits, and accordingly proceeded once more to Ores, near Kwei-hwa, where he held a durbar, and instructed the Kokonor chiefs to coöperate with Ts'ê-wang Nabtan in effecting Galdan's capture. Galdan, meanwhile, sent such a piteous appeal for mercy that the Emperor's heart was touched with pity; he did not present himself however. In the spring of 1,697 the Emperor crossed the Yellow River, and proceeded in person to Ninghia, whence Fei Yang-ku and another general were despatched west at the head of two columns. Galdan's son, who had been sent to Hwai for forage, was surrendered by the Mussulmans; Ts'ê-wang began to threaten him in the west; his chief captains began to desert to the Chinese, and at last, in a fit of despair, he committed suicide by taking poison. His corpse and his family were surrendered

by Ts'ê-wang Nabtan, who then submitted with the rest of his tribe. From this date all the country east of the Altai Mountains became part of the Chinese Empire, and the western Khalka frontier was extended over 1,000 *li*. The Emperor had another inscription carved on the Lang Kû-sü mountain (1), and peace reigned from Ili to Peking.

To sum up, in these three campaigns the Emperor first went *viâ* the Poro River to the Uchumuchin country, bounding Manchuria, without crossing the Desert. In the second he went, *viâ* the Gobi, to the Kerlon River, crossing the desert in 25 days, and establishing stations all the way. This river the Emperor regarded as Galdan's first line of defence, and he had such a poor opinion of his adversary's military capacity in not defending it, that he fearlessly pursued him to the Tono mountains, which would seem to be near Uрга. Another column pushed as far as the River Chui (2) near Karakorum, establishing 30 stations on the road. On the third occasion the Emperor was just about to advance from Ninghia across the Alashar mountains, when he heard of Galdan's suicide. The Ming Emperor Ying-loh (3) thrice 'ploughed over' the northern capital of Kublai, then in possession of the Alut'ai Mongols, whilst a Manchu Emperor beat him by watering his horses in three rivers, the Luku (4) or Kerlon, the Tola, and the Ouon. Before Kublai founded Karakorum, his capital was [at Bars Koto] on the north bank of the Kerlon, near the slopes of the Hing-an range. None of these Emperors or any Chinese army ever went west of the Kanga range, and none of them took more than 30,000 men across the Desert.

(1) 拖諾 and 昭莫多.

(2) 哈薩克.

(3) 翁金.

(1) 狼居胥.

(2) 推.

(3) 成祖.

(4) 臚胸.

II.—THE EMPEROR YUNG CHENG'S CAMPAIGN  
AGAINST THE BLACK KALMUCKS  
OR OELOTS (1).

Of the four Oelot tribes of Turkestan, the Dzungars were the most warlike; but next in this respect were the Khoashoits of Kokonor, who were their hereditary kinsmen and hereditary enemies alike; yet it was only the Dzungars who for many generations kept up a harassing war with China. Towards the end of the seventeenth century Sangch (2), Khan of the Dzungars, died, and was succeeded by his younger brother Galdan, who murdered Sangch's (3) eldest son and usurped the succession. Ts'ê-wang (4) Nabant, the second son, fled with seven of his father's faithful ministers to Turfan, whence they sent offers of submission to the Emperor. K'ang-hi extended to them his protection, and Ts'ê-wang took advantage of Galdan's absence south, to return privately to the Ili pastures on the Borotala River, where he and his seven confidants rallied the remnants of his tribe and were joined by the Turbets. They extended their dominions up to the Irtish, and thus embraced the greater part of the Dzungar tribe. In 1,697, after Galdan's great defeat by the Chinese army, a great part of Ili was without a master, for Ts'ê-wang's following had scarcely taken vigorous root; and if China, in the flush of success, had come suddenly upon him, clipped his wings, and placed a garrison there, that region might have been at once incorporated as part of China's integral dominions. The Emperor, however, taking into consideration the huge expense of carrying supplies to such a distance, and the fact that Ts'ê-wang had dutifully sent in Galdan's corpse, took the Altai Mountains as a boundary,

(1) Howorth says, the word *Oirat* is a synonym for the white Kalmuks of the Irtish.

(2) 僧格 Du Halde's Sanghé.

(3) According to Du Halde, this should be Outchon's son, or Sang's nephew who had slain Sangé.

(4) This must be the *Kontaysha* or *Khundaiddji* of Bell of Antermomy.

and gave him all west of them up to the town of Ili as pasture; so that once more a powerful tribe grew up in Turkestan. Ts'ê-wang soon followed his uncle Galdan's example, and aimed at uniting the four Oelot tribes. With this end in view, he first took to wife the daughter of the Turgut Khan Ayuki (1). He then drew off and absorbed Ayuki's son with 15,000 tents. Next he prevented alike his sending tribute to China and his going to Tibet for tea; in consequence of all which Ayuki joined the Russians with the whole of his tribe. Ts'ê-wang next captured the elder sister of the (Tibetan) Khoashoit Khan Latsang, and made his son Tanchung (2) come to Ili to live as son-in-law. Then he secretly sent an army into Tibet, and slew the Latsang (3) Khan in battle, and also the followers of another son then at Kokonor. The Turbets had already joined him on the Irtish, and so now, having conquered the two great Khoashoit and Turgut tribes, he declared himself Khan.

The Emperor K'ang-hi, not liking this active policy of absorption, sent an expedition to Kokonor in 1,719 under the command of his fourteenth (4) son. Two columns were sent to Barkul and Altai, to overawe the west, whilst two other columns entered Tibet by way of Sz-ch'uan and Kokonor. A Dalai Lama of their choice was set up by the Chinese, and the Oelots were driven from the south. In 1,722 the Chinese army advanced to Urumtai, but not liking the three mountain ranges which would have to be crossed, did not succeed in razing the Dzungar capital. Meantime the Cheptsun Dauba 'saint' offered his intercession, and the Emperor withdrew the western army with a warning to be careful. At this time it was only the Dzungars who were intractable, the Khoashoits suffering

(1) The Aynka Khan of Bell of Antermomy.

(2) 丹東.

(3) This must be Du Halde's Dalai Han, grandson of Gnsli.

(4) Exactly the words of Bell.

their woes in meekness; so that China's policy was to keep off the former and give her support to the latter.

In 1,723, the first year of the Emperor Yung-chêng, took place the rebellion of Blobdzang (1) Tantsing (2) at Kokonor. This man was grandson of Kushi Khan of the Khoshoits. Towards the end of the Ming dynasty, at the time when Kokonor, Kham, Tsang, and Wei were known collectively as the four great Tangut tribes, Kushi Khan, advancing from Alashan, crossed over and took them. Kham, being rich in supplies, paid tithes to his descendants, whom he quartered in the vast and bleak Kokonor pastures, giving Tsang and Wei to the Dalai and Panahan Lamas. Kushi died in 1,656, and his descendants separated into two stocks: the (Tibetan or) Tsang branch were known as the Latsang (3) Khans, whilst those of Kokonor and the River Loop were known as the Ochitu Khan and Prince of Alashan respectively. Afterwards, when Ochitu was defeated by Galdan, the Prince of Alashan submitted to China, and the Emperor K'ang-hi gave him the Holan Shan or Ala Shan tract as pasture. The Kokonor Khan was cut off altogether. When the Emperor K'ang-hi went into Mongolia, the descendants of Kushi came to visit him as *daijji's* (4) or 'chiefs,' and Dashpat (5) was made a Prince of the first rank, the rest being created dukes or arch-dukes. In consequence of this favour, and of the assistance rendered to China in Tibet, the eight families once more grew in power, and attracted the envy of both Galdan and Ts'ê-wang, who refrained from attacking them only out of fear of China. Hence they lived in peace for a century, acting as China's buffer in the west;

(1) Apparently the *Lopzang hum taiki* of Du Halde, who seems to have caused the first war with Galdan.

(2) 丹津.

(3) Bell of Antermony's Lazin Khan of the Tanguts.

(4) Bell's *tayshu*.

(5) 達什巴圖.

and, though Ts'ê-wang, as above related, succeeded in overthrowing the Khoshoits of Tibet, the Khoshoits of Kokonor remained intact. But when Blobdzang Tantsing (1) inherited the title of Prince from his father Dashpat, and returned from his campaign under China in Tibet, he conceived the idea of uniting into one the Tangut and Kokonor Khoshoits, so as to fulfil in his own legitimate person the imperial aims of his grandfather Kushi. Accordingly, in 1723, he assembled all the *daijji's* at a durbar on the islands of Kokonor, and directed them to discontinue the use of the Chinese princely and ducal titles, whilst he himself adopted the supreme title of Dalai Khun-*daijji* (2), after the fashion of Ochitu (3) Khan, who had ruled Tangut from Kokonor. Two of the Kokonor princes objected, and fled to China, and the Chinese emissary, sent to remonstrate, was detained by the usurper. Now there had long been at Kokonor a branch patriarchy, or Tibetan *Jama*, called the Ch'agan Nomên Khan, who ruled the Yellow Faith from the monastery at Tal or Tar. This man, who had great influence with the barbarous tribes, was coaxed over to join Tantsing, and all of a sudden a mixed horde of 200,000 men burst upon Sining. The Viceroy of Ch'uan-Shen, who was appointed imperialist generalissimo, first sent armies to occupy Yung-ch'ang with the Burun-kir River and the Bathang Passes, so as to prevent entry into China or Tibet. He also requested that the Emperor would send a force to Ghos (4) Nor (east of Lob Nor), so as to prevent communication with the Dzungars. He then distributed forces over what is now known as eastern Kan Suh and Sz Ch'wan, in order to break up the rebel horde; and removed for safety to Lan-chou the tribe of the Ch'agan Tantsing prince who had fled to China. Blobd-

(1) Bell's Dargtziog.

(2) 渾 Bell's Kontaysha; Du Halde's Hong taiki.

(3) Du Halde's Ochirtu han.

(4) 葛斯泊.

zang Tautsing now grew alarmed, and offered to apologise; but it was too late, for the Mongols were already marching against him, and soon drew off half his motley followers. Early in 1,724, a crushing defeat was inflicted on Blobdzang near Sining. Still he held out at Tsaidam on the Ulan River. The Viceroy was for sending 20,000 men in four parallel columns to sweep him out, but Yoh Chun-K'i (1), the General who had defeated him, preferred a flying column of 5,000 picked men. This column first destroyed an outpost at the Khata (2) River, south west of Kokonor, and then advanced night and day, braving cold and hunger, until they surprised the enemy at dawn on the third day. Blobdzang, dressed in a woman's clothes, escaped on a white camel. The Chinese pursued the flying enemy for several days at the rate of 300 *li* a day, until they came to a trackless forest of red willows on the Sanglo (3) Sea, whence they had to return. This Sea is north of the Murui Usu, 700 *li* west of the Yellow River's source, and west of the independent tribe called Yüshu (4). The land is utterly barren, but the Chinese followed up the Yellow River thinking the enemy would make for Tibet. As a matter of fact, however, the enemy had doubled north by the Gorsun (5) River into the Gobi Desert, and taken refuge with the Dzungars. The Gorsun is north of the Burung-Kir, and runs past Tun-hwang; it is 600 *li* west of Kokonor. The Selden (6) Sea of Turkestan is 700 *li* outside the Kia-yuh Gate, and 200 *li* west of Tun-hwang, 1,000 *li* north of the Sanglo Sea. The road taken by the fugitives is that taken by the Mongols who go to Tibet for tea, and leads from Ili past Ch'agan

Usu into Kokonor, and past Ch'agan Khuito into Tibet. The Chinese captured several of Blobdzang's kinsmen, and slew 80,000 of the enemy, taking also thousands of prisoners, and capturing immense booty in beasts, weapons, and tents of all kinds. The whole campaign only occupied two months from first to last, and both the Viceroy Nien (1) and the General Yoh were created 'duke' for it. As in the case of the Dzungar victory, an account of it was engraved on stone in Confucius' Temple, and reported to the *manas* of the Emperor's ancestors. Opportunity was taken to break up the disaffected T'ufan tribes of the Ta-t'ung River north of Kokonor and their lands were divided amongst the 29 Mongol banners. The Khalkas, Turguts, and Khoits were ordered to govern themselves, each separately, independently of Kokonor. The two hundred or so of T'ufan tribes between Turkestan, Yün Nan and Sz Ch'wan who had paid rent to and acknowledged the suzerainty of the Oelots of Kokonor ever since the Oelot conquests of the Ming dynasty, were now subordinated to Chinese townships of the *t'ing* and *wei* class. The Oelots were made to pay tribute in three groups, once in three years, extending over a nine-year period. They trade with China at Sining, and the resident at Si-ning has all the out-post forces under his jurisdiction. Trysts are held annually, and their captains' elections are reported to the Emperor, whose mandate is received by the princes and dukes kneeling. The Prince of Alashan was directed to transfer his pastures beyond the hills, and all on this side of the range was included in Shan Si. The chief (2) priests of all the monasteries were ordered to deliver up their seals, and 300 *lamas* was the maximum thenceforth allowed to each. The import of arms from Tibet was forbidden, and since then the Oelots of the West have kept their fingers from Kokonor.

- (1) 岳鍾琪.  
 (2) 哈達.  
 (3) 桑駱.  
 (4) 玉樹.  
 (5) 葛順.  
 (6) 色爾騰.

- (1) 年羹堯.  
 (2) 明國師.

Blodzang Tantsing was hospitably received by Ts'ê-wang Nabtan, who declined to surrender him. On the other hand no attack was made on China, who accordingly withdrew her army in the west, and stopped the sale office (which had been opened once before by the Manchus during the satrap campaign). Garrisons, however, were left at Hami, Barkul, Turfan, and the Puran-ki (1) River. In 1,727 Ts'ê-wang Nabtan died, and was succeeded by his son Galdan Ts'ê-ling (2), who was artful and warlike, and soon began to give trouble. In 1,729 Yoh Chung-k'i was sent to Barkul, and Furdan (3) to the Altai, so as to attack the Dzungars from the west and north sides. Meanwhile Blodzang Tantsing was caught plotting the assassination of Galdan Ts'ê-ling, who accordingly surrendered the traitor to China. The news that an army was advancing against him stopped this proceeding, and a fight took place between Hami and Barkul, at a place called Khoshed (4) or 'Tablet,' commemorating a Chinese victory a thousand years earlier. In 1,731 Furdan (5) reached the River Kobdo, where he built a citadel; but, rashly advancing on imperfect information to meet the enemy, he was caught in an ambush at Lake Khotung (6), 200 li west of Kobdo. The Khorchin Mongols fled at once, and as the Tumeds were bravely attacking the enemy's camp, this caused the Solons to think that both were routed: a panic ensued, but 2,000 of the Manchus succeeded in bringing back their baggage train to Kobdo. The prisoners taken by the enemy were first hamstrung, and then tied in skin bags to horses' tails, and thus dragged off in triumph. The Tumed

(1) The same characters are used for the Puran-ki of Ngan Si and the Buring-kir of Kokonor.

(2) 零.

(3) 傅爾丹.

(4) 科舍圖.

(5) 裴行儉.

(6) 和通.

duke was unjustly accused by the Khorchin prince of having been the first to flee, and was executed by Furdan, to the great indignation of the army. Yoh Chung-k'i, hearing of this disaster, sent a lieutenant to attack Urumtsi, so as to create a diversion, but found it evacuated. Furdan was replaced, and the Kobdo encampment was removed to Lake Ch'agan, 200 li south-east of Kobdo. The Dzungars called upon the *duidjis* to besiege Urumtsi, and established a military colony on the Irtish, 300 li south-west of Kobdo. There were now three Ts'ê-lings in the field, Galdan Ts'ê-ling (the Greater), his lieutenant Ts'ê-ling the Less; and opposed to them the Manchu Emperor's son-in-law Ts'ê-ling (1), whose name is written slightly differently. As the encampment at Ch'agan (2) Suol (Lake Ch'agan) was found too far north to prevent the Dzungar raids by the Irtish valley, it was decided to fortify the Baitarik, Chui, and Onghin Rivers.—all in the Sainnoin Khanate (3). Marsai, the Manchu general (stationed for the purpose of guarding the Inner Khanates) at Kwei-hwa Ch'êng, was ordered to the Baitarik. In 1,732 Galdan Ts'ê-ling advanced north, with all his host, to the Kangai mountains, thus slipping past both the Chinese garrisons. He plundered the little he found in the territory of the Cheptaun Damba, (who had already removed his tents east to Dolonor), and succeeded in capturing some of the imperialist Ts'ê-ling's tents and women. The latter, cutting off his own hair and his horse's tail, vowed solemn vengeance, and requested the Manchu generalissimo Sipao (4) to join him in attacking the enemy. He had in his employ a fleet spy who was clever enough to imitate an eagle by flapping his sleeves and hopping about on a mountain summit, in such wise that he could take full stock of and signal

(1) 凌.

(2) Placed too far east in Williams' excellent map.

(3) Williams put them in Dzassaktu Khanate.

(4) 錫保.

the enemy's position. Thirty thousand Mongols descended upon them during the night, and taking them by surprise pursued them to the Kara Sênch'i lake (1) and thence fighting all the way, to the Kangai mountains of the Orkhon River, or the southern slopes of the ancient Yen-jan (2) mountain. Here, hemmed in between the mountains and the river, 30,000 of the Dzungar host were slain or drowned. Galdan Ts'ê-ling, however, succeeded in effecting his escape to the River Chui, as Sipao's force did not cooperate, and the narrow defile was blocked by the Dzungar baggage and cattle, which Galdan Ts'ê-ling had intentionally abandoned for that purpose. The imperialist Ts'ê-ling lost no time in instructing Marsai to intercept the fugitive by way of the River Baitarik. Marsai, who had 13,000 men with him in the new citadel, allowed the enemy to gallop by, setting fire to the prairie as they went. The subordinate officers were so incensed at this neglect, that they opened the gates and pursued the enemy in defiance of orders. Though they succeeded in killing a thousand or so of men, Galdan Ts'ê-ling effected his escape. Marsai was executed as soon as the Emperor heard of his cowardice. Sipao and Furdan were also deprived of their commands. Sipao's lieutenant, Tantsing, who had been sent with 20,000 men to aid the brave Prince Ts'ê-ling, not only rendered no assistance, but claimed a share in the victory. Prince Ts'ê-ling was rewarded with the further titles of *ko-sho* (or 'Imperial Highness,') and 'Great Dzassak,' and was placed second in command under the new Manchu generalissimo Fu-p'êng.

The north-west Khalka frontier was now extended to the Kobdo and Urianghai regions, whilst the Tushetu Khanate had grown in size from 17 to 28 Banners. Twenty of these were given to Prince Ts'ê-ling as his Sainnoin appanage, extending

- (1) 森齊  
(2) 燕然山

from the River Orkhon to the River Uliasu, with his capital on the Onghin River (1), in such wise as to make him a buffer between the ambition of the three Khalka (now four) Khanates and China. Hostilities continued during the years 1732-3, but Yung-chêng obeyed the secret exhortations of his father K'ang-hi, not to venture too far away, and contented himself with planting military colonies on the Orkhon, and at Hami and Barkul. Galdan Ts'ê-ling was anxious to recover the cis-Altai territory, but the Emperor, aided by his son-in-law, Prince Ts'ê-ling, was firm, and insisted that the Oelots in future must never cross that range. Nor were the Khalkas allowed to advance west. In 1739 the Emperor K'ien-lung granted trade privileges to the Oelots, and also permission to visit Tibet for tea, with certain restrictions upon numbers. The troops were then withdrawn, after a total expenditure of some Tls. 70,000,000 since 1,717. Thus thrice did China impose terms upon the Oelots, but in each case after an Oelot attack. Complete submission was never attained. Later on, Blobdzang Tantsing was taken prisoner and pardoned, but that belongs to the history of another campaign.

The Kangai (or, in Mongol, 'Saddles') is the ridge or system which separates the Irtish and Selenga, both of which rise in China and flow into the Arctic Ocean. The Hing-an ridge similarly divides the Selenga from the Amur. The Altai are the Kin Shan or 'Golden Range' of the T'aug dynasty, the northern spur of which follows the Irtish, whilst, of the two southern spurs, one crosses the Gobi from north to south, and the other runs east to the Kangai where the Ouigours once pitched their chief's (2) tent, and where the Yuan dynasty later founded Karakorum.

[N.B. The road from Kokonor, west of the Kia-yuh Pass, to Hami is not given in

(1) Williams unduly increases the Dzassakto at the expense of the Sainnoin Khanate.

(2) 牙帳

Williams' map. This is the road by which Blobdzang gained the main Hami highway].

[Bell of Antermony says that the Torgott Khan, Ayuka Khan, was seventy years of age in 1722, that he had relations with Russia, Persia, and China, and that he was fourth in descent from Torgott Chorluke, who came from Alack Ula with 50,000 tents to Russia. Chorluk had six sons, of whom Dangtzing succeeded to the Khanship. This Dangtzing is evidently the Chinese Tan-tsing, a name born by several Dzungar and Oelot chiefs].

### III.—THE EMPEROR K'ÏEN-LUNG'S SUBJUGATION OF THE DZUNGARS.

Galdan Ts'ê-ling, Kalmuck king of Dzungaria, died in 1,745, and his second son, Namchal, succeeded to the Khanate by right of his mother's rank. His wanton cruelties brought on his murder by the husband of his elder sister by the same mother, and raised to the throne the *lama* Dancha, an elder brother by a concubine. The agnatic descendants of the Greater and Lesser Ts'ê-lings, however, plotted to raise the youngest son Ts'ê-wang Dash to the throne. The Dzungar nobles, however, inclined to Dawachi (1), grandson of Galdan Ts'ê-ling and Dashdava, son of the Lesser Ts'ê-ling, and hence jealousies arose which ended in the murders of Dash and Dashdava. Dawachi fled with one Amusana (2) to the Cossacks. This Amusana was grandson of the Latsang Khan, and son of the Tanchung, whom Ts'ê-wang Nabtan had brought from Tibet to be his son-in-law. His mother had already had one son named Banchul. Amusana was born posthumously after his father Tanchung's murder under the roof of a Khoit chief who had become his step-father. Amusana really cherished ambitious aims for himself, and only used Dawachi as a cats-paw. The Lama Darcha sent 30,000 men into the Cossack country,

to catch the fugitives, but Amusana doubled back secretly with 1,500 adherents, and succeeded in effecting the assassination of Darcha. Not daring to assume the Khanship on account of his Khoit birth, he raised Darchi to the throne. Dawachi, however, was opposed by Chikal, grandson of the Lesser Ts'ê-ling, and a period of anarchy followed, ending with the murder of Chikal. At this time Ili was the strongest of the four 'Weirad' (or Kalmuck 'Allies'). Amursana, *daiji* of the Khoits, lived at Targabatai (which is Mongol for 'plenty of water-otters'). His brother Banchul was Khoshoit *daiji*, and lived on the Kur Usu (River Kur). Amusana seized the daughter of the Turbet *daiji* Dash, murdered Dash, subjugated his son, and removed his tents to the Upper Irtish (which is Mussulman for 'impetuous'). Amusana now fell out with Darchi and attacked Ili, in consequence of which Dawachi advanced to the Irtish with 30,000 men, and despatched his lieutenant, Mahmoud, with 8,000 Urianghai troops to attack from the east. This was too much for Amusana who fled with Banchul and Namaku, taking with them 2,000 men (20,000 souls in all) eastwards, and offered submission to China. This was in the autumn of 1,754. Now after Dashdava's murder his vizier, Saral, had submitted to China with 1,000 tents, and now, on Dawachi's seizing the Khanship, the Turbet *daiji*, Sancheleng, with 3,000 tents came to offer submission. The Emperor was anxious to avenge the defeat sustained in 1,731, and thought it would be well to avail himself of Amusana. He accordingly sent a Commissioner to temporarily pasture the refugees on the Jabkan River (which receives the Uliasu and then runs into a lake), whilst he sent for Amusana to Jeho and catechised him upon the possibility of taking Ili. Amusana was created a prince of the first class, and Mahmoud, hearing of this, also deserted Dawachi's sinking ship. Amusana and Mahmoud recommended a

(1) Remusat's Dawadji.

(2) Remusat's Amoursanan.

spring campaign, with the Irtish as a base, because the Turbets there were not pure nomads like the Dzungars, but combined pasture with tillage and could thus furnish supplies. The plan was first to occupy the points of vantage with a force of 10,000 men, and then to send 20,000 men to follow up. Accordingly, in March 1,755, Panti, with Amusana as his second in command, took the northern road. The Emperor's Khorchin son-in-law, with Mahmoud and others, took the western road, followed by Banchue (now prince of the second class), Nameku, Sancheleng, &c., the last taking with him the other surrendered families. Each of the columns consisted of 25,000 men and 70,000 horses. The western column was to advance by Barkul, and the northern by Uliasutai, the meeting to take place at the rich pastures of the Borotala River and each column carrying with it two months' provision. The various *daijís* and Mussulman chiefs came to welcome the armies, as they advanced, with offerings of *kumis*, mutton, etc. They were fortunate in having rain as they crossed the Desert, and both columns arrived at the Borotala, 300 *li* from Ili, early in June. The drunken Dawachi, taken by surprise, sent two of his ministers to call in troops whilst he betook himself with 10,000 guards to Mount Keteng, 80 *li* north-west of Ili. His two messengers being intercepted, the true state of affairs became known to the attacking force, which hastened up, crossed the Ili, and surprised Dawachi's camp. The whole of the enemy's army surrendered, with the exception of 2,000 men with whom Dawachi slipped away during the night. The actual surprise was effected by 20 men led by a renegade Dzungar named Ayusi, who had been directed to find a good road to the camp; and these audacious 20 actually conducted 7,000 or 8,000 prisoners back to the Imperialist lines. Dawachi fled across the Icy Range (T'ien-shan) into Turkestan, and sought refuge with Shokis, Akim Beg of Ush, who, however, surrendered him, to-

gether with Blobdzang Tantsing, the old Kokonor rebel. Both were taken to Peking, and at once pardoned by the Emperor. Liberal rewards were bestowed upon the Grand Secretary Fuháng (1) who had counselled the campaign, and upon Panti (2), Salair (3), and the other victorious generals. Amusana was made 'double prince' with double pay, and even Dawachi and Ghokis, his captor, were made princes and admitted to banner privileges. The friendly Mussulman princes were now told to rejoin their own tribes. Thus were the north and south sides of the T'ien-shan bloodlessly conquered.

The original distribution of the four Weirat was as follows:—the Chorlos at Ili; the Khoshoits at Urumtsai (until Kushi Khan's migration eastward, when the Dzungars took it); the Turbets on the Irtish; the Turguts at Yar or Tarbagatai. North of the Turguts were the Khoits, with an independent Khan. After the rise of the Chorlos *Khun daijii* (Supreme) *Khan's* power, Ili became predominant and even tried conclusions with China. The Emperor's idea after the present conquest was *divide et impera* as before. However nothing would satisfy Amusana but his being head *adaijii* under the Emperor's sanction. He therefore prevailed upon the Khorchin prince to return to Peking and represent this view to his father-in-law. Panti, meanwhile, was quietly organizing Ili, when Amusana suddenly affected to act as Chief Khan, conferring rewards and punishments without consulting Panti, and allowing it to be believed that he had been the Commander-in-chief of the Manchu, Chinese, and Mongol forces. He also told the Cossacks and Buruts [black Kirgis] that there would be no peace on their frontiers unless he was in command. The Manchu generals duly reported these facts to the Emperor, who had

- (1) 傅恒.
- (2) 班第.
- (3) 薩賴爾.

previously invited Amusana to a feast at Jêho in October. After Amusana had started, the Emperor's orders were to pursue and kill him if he had already started; but as the Cossack tribute envoy was in his company, it was not thought politic by Panti to do so. Amusana was surprised at having received no answer from the Khorchin prince, and, fearing some mishap, handed his seal as second in command to another Khorchin prince named Olinch'in Tolchi (whom Panti had sent with him), telling him to go on first, whilst he (Amusana) went back to arrange his baggage. Olinch'in was warned by a prisoner of the plot, but disbelieved it. Amusana took a bye-path to the Irtysh, and sent messengers to meet his family at the River Jabkan. The general at Uliasutai and Amusana's brother Banchul had already been ordered by the Emperor to arrest him, and therefore did not send his family as requested. All Ili was soon in a state of commotion and anarchy, and the Chinese garrison of 500 men was entirely cut off. The rebels sent on a journey to Peking those Oelots who were ill-disposed towards them. Panti bravely endeavoured to fight his way out, but succumbed after having kept the enemy at bay for 200 *li*. At that time Amusana had not more than 2,000 followers, as the tribes of the Borotala were afraid to join him. Yungch'ang (1), the general of the western column, had 2,000 good soldiers at Urumtsi, but he retired to Barkul and transferred his commissariat to Hami.

The Emperor published Panti's reports, degraded his Khorchin son-in-law, and ordered him to the front to redeem his disgrace, ordered Olinch'in to commit suicide, and sent Ts'ê-lêng to replace Yung-ch'ang (2). This officer allowed himself to be deceived into prematurely reporting the surrender of Amusana whilst that worthy was in reality taking refuge with the Cossacks. The

- (1) 永常  
(2) 策楞

Emperor therefore sent Fuhêng to work upon the feelings of the *daijîs* and encourage them to action. Dartanga, who was sent to relieve Ts'ê-lêng, defeated a body of 2,000 Cossacks, and nearly succeeded in capturing Amusana, but was again deceived by an emissary from that artful Tartar. Meanwhile Khadakha, the new commander of the northern column, allowed a Cossack force of 1,000 of Aburai's (1) soldiers to give him the slip at Mount Bayen (2). This display of incapacity on the part of the imperialist generals caused the *daijîs* to fall off, and even the Khalkas refused post duty.

At the Jêho'durbar the Emperor had conferred the title of Khan on the Chorlos, Khoehoit, Khoit, and Turbet chiefs. After Amusana's rebellion, Chêlêng (3) was made Turbet Khan in his place. The Chorlos and Khoits now joined the Cossacks in revolt. The two imperialist generals, Dartanga and Khadakha, were sent for and murdered on the way to Peking. Amusana returned from the Cossack country, and the assistant imperialist general Chaohwei (4), with his garrison of 1,500 men, cut his way back to Urumtsi, where they arrived early in 1,757. The Emperor ordered 2,000 of the Barkul soldiers to march to the relief of the survivors. Chaohwei with this aid defeated the Bayar (5) tribe which was hanging around him, and they all returned to Barkul.

The Emperor was now convinced that mild measures were wasted on the Dzungars, and appointed Djiugendjab (son of the great Sainnoin warrior Ts'ê-lêng) to the command in the north, with Chaohwei as his second in the west, giving instructions to exterminate the Dzungars. Meanwhile the *daijîs* were all quarrelling amongst themselves, and

- (1) 阿布賚  
(2) 巴顏  
(3) 車楞  
(4) 兆惠  
(5) 巴雅爾

the small-pox, which had hitherto been unknown to the Oelots, more than decimated them. Chaohwei routed the rebels in several encounters, and pushed on into east Cossack land. The Cossack chieftain Aburai was now on bad terms with Amusana, and, fearing Chinese retribution, sent tribute and a promise to capture Amusana, who, however, succeeded in escaping across the Russian frontier. The Russians declined to surrender him; but, as he soon afterwards died of small-pox, they brought his body near to the frontier so that his corpse might be identified. Djingendjab was then ordered to make Uliasutai his head-quarters, whilst Chaohwei remained at the front. In the spring of 1,758, an advance column of 4,000 men was sent to sweep away the remaining Oelots, who were now divided into four guerilla bodies of 1,000 or 2,000 men a piece. Every corner of the country was completely scoured, after which the two generals were ordered into Turkestan. For several years after this the Oelots were exterminated wherever found. The only tribe suffered to exist was that of the Turbets of the Baitarik (to which place they were removed), and that on account of the fidelity of their Khan Ch'â-lêng, and of their having surrendered the traitor Nameku. Dashdava's wife, who had at the beginning of the long anarchy brought her tribe to China, was entered in the banners and quartered at Jêho. One Shêlêng (1), who fled with 2,000 followers to the Turguts, also got off, but the Khan Shaktu of the Khoshoits, who with 4,000 men had remained faithful and retired to Barkul, was, with his followers, cruelly massacred through some mistaken zeal on the part of an officious commander.

The Oelots used to have 62 *tsaisangs* or administrative officers, and 24 *otoks* or sub-chiefs; 21 *anghis* or 'collaterals,' and 9 *chisai*, or purveyors for priests. Their population was over 600,000, living in 200,000

tents. The character of the Oelots for ferocity, cruelty, and treachery was very bad, and they were alike dreaded by the Mussulmans and Cossacks. One of their most execrable political characteristics was that of seeking to get at and then ruin a neighbour through the marriage tie. It is estimated that nearly half of their warriors died of small-pox. Of the remainder the larger half perished in battle; the smallest took refuge with the Russians and Cossacks. The remnants of their host, exclusive of their women and children, who were divided amongst the soldiers, consisted of the few thousands above described, who were settled down under their native *tsulings* and *anghis*. The result of the extermination of the Oelots was that the eastern and western tribes of Cossacks, the five eastern Buruts, and the ten western Buruts, all hastened to send tribute. The whole vast area enclosed by Russia, Tibet, and the Buruts, 20,000 *li* in circuit, was placed under the civilizing influence of China. A record of these sublime results was engraven on stone for Confucius' temple, and the President of the Board of Rites was directed to draw up, with the aid of Europeans, orreries and maps, illustrating the celestial and terrestrial peculiarities of the new geography, as compared with the records of the Han and T'ang conquests. The Tartar-General of Ili was established upon the old seat of the Chorlos, with an assistant commissioner at Hwei-yüan [Kuldja], and five lieutenants at various cities. A Captain-General was stationed at Urumtai, the old Turbet seat, with subordinates at Ti-hwa, Barkul, Kuch'êng, and Kurkara Usu. A Commissioner was stationed at Tarbagatai, the old Turgut-Khoit seat, with two lieutenants over the ten cities under Ili and the sixteen under Urumtsi (exclusive of mere towns and villages) from the 'North Road of the T'ien Shan.' In the next reign a government temple was established at Ili, and the old prayers and thanksgivings were again offered up. It was ordained, too, that three-

(1) 舍楞.

fifths of the local coinage should for ever bear K'ienlung's name.

Wei Yüan, the historian, says that the 'Si Yüh' of the Han dynasty was once called the 'six States north of the hills,' and later on the 'six Rüshi (1) States.' The anterior Rüshi had their seat at (the modern) Turfan, and the ulterior at Urumtsi; west were the Wusun,—the modern Ili; north, i.e. at Tarbagatai, northern Huns (Hiung-nu). All the above were nomads. The expense to China of keeping up the 1,400 officers and 19,000 men on both sides of the T'ien-shan was [before the recent rebellions] Tls. 698,900 a year. Part of the garrisons were *chu fang*, or fixed with their families; these were Manchus from Moukden; Solons from the Amur; Mongols from Kalgan; and Oelots from Jêho; the rest were *hwan fang*, or Chinese troops drafted for a fixed period from Shen Si and Kan Suh. The local revenue of Tls. 700,000 a year defrayed part of the expense. In 1,772 the treasure balance in the Board of Revenue had risen from thirty to eighty million taels, which shows that at that time the new territory was not too costly. There were then 238,600 *mou* of military tenures north, and 49,400 south of the T'ien Shan, producing 147,000 peculs of grain-tax, or 23,000 short of the annual requirement, but there was a stock of 500,000 peculs to start with. The total number of able-bodied tillers, banner, soldier, Mussulman, and Chinese civilians, was over, 100,000, all un-

der the General at Urumtsi. In addition to the above mentioned official allotments, cultivators were allowed to plant as much as they liked, subject to taxes and *corvées* as in China.

The following was the organization of Dzungaria (North Road) before the rebellion. Kuldja with 4,000 fixed Manchus with families, Hwei-ming with 2,140. South of the river 1,000 Sibos; 1,000 Daous and Solons; 1,800 Chakhars; 2,000 Oelots; 600 Shapinars (1),—all nomads except the Daours. Also 3,000 Chinese soldiers (with families) dotted around Ili. Also 800, changeable every two years, in Mussulman territory, and 1,500 at Tarbagatai (the 900 fixed Manchu troops having been withdrawn), with 600 Chinese military colonists. In the Mussulman territory, south of the T'ien Shan, nearly all the troops were Chinese and moveable every five years. Hami and Kharashar each had 700. Yarkund and Kashgar each 900. Aksu 800. Yengishar 400. Kuche and Khoten each 200. Ush and Sairim each 150. There were besides 300 cavalry at Kashgar and Yarkand each, and 200 at Yengishar, all sent from Ili. At Urumtsi, which is the key to both north and south roads, there were 3,400 fixed Manchu troops, under a general who had under him also 1,000 at Barkul, and 1,000 at Kuelêng, with an assistant general. Two separate assistants at Urumtsi had charge of 4,000 Chinese military colonists. The 1,000 Chinese colonists at Ush were under the Tartar-General at Ili.

E. H. P.

(1) 車師.

(1) A Small tribe, once subject to the Oelots.

## **CAMPAIGNS OF KANG-HI, YUNG-CHENG, AND KIEN-LUNG.**

### 1.-CAMPAIGN OF K'ANG-HI AGAINST THE DZUNGARS (1).

The Oelots are Mongols too. When the Yüan dynasty fell, the Mongols split up into three great divisions; the Mongols south of the Desert, and the Khalkas north of the Desert, -both descendants of Genghis; with the Turkestan Mongols, descended from T'ohwan, Genghis' minister, and from Yesien, Khan of the Walats, i.e. the four Weirats or Walats of Oelot Mongols. On the accession of the Manchus, the southern Mongols were soon connected by marriage ties, whilst the other two were sometimes friendly and sometimes hostile. The Manchus had their hands full with the conquest of China during the reign of Shun-chih [A.D. 1,644-1,662], and the Oelots consequently grew in power. The four Weirats or 'allies' were the Chorlos of Ili, the Turbets of the Irtish, the Turguts of Yar (or Tarbagatai), and the Khoshoits of Urumtsi. Kushi Khan (2) of the Khoshoits annexed Kokonor towards the close of the Ming dynasty, invaded (3) Tibet, routed Tsangba Khan, and possessed himself of Kham. The Chorlos of Ili then annexed the neighbouring tribes, and became neighbours

(1) According to the quite recent account of Ransdell, Kushi Khan would seem to be the same person as Batur Kun-taitsi, son of Khara Kul, one of the sovereigns of the Oirat.

(2) Du Halde's Couchi 固始

(3) According to Du Halde with Hong Taiki's aid.

of the Khalkas. During K'ang-hi's reign Galdan (1) slew his brother's son, who had succeeded (2) to the Khanship of the Chorlos, and set himself up as Khan of the Dzungars. He next captured the daughter of Tsetsen (3), Khan of the Kokonor Khoshoits, slew Tsetsen, amalgamated the four 'allies,' conquered the Mussulman (4) cities to the south, and brought his power down to the frontiers of Tibet. He then moved his tents east from Ili, with the intention of annexing the Khalkas' territory, and set the Turbets to work to till the ground for supplies. Just then the Tushetu (Khalka) Khan had slain (5) the Dzassaktu (Khalka) Khan, and seized his concubine. The Emperor and the Dalai Lama endeavoured to compose their differences, and Galdan sent an envoy to watch the results. The Tushetu Khan slew Galdan's envoy for his insolence, in consequence of which Galdan gave out that he was com

(1) Du Halde's Galdan Pojocton Han.

(2) Sengé was, according to Du Halde, second son of the *Paitourou Ham taiki*. Ontchon, the eldest son, was taken prisoner by the Usbeks, but was subsequently released. Sengi, who had married Ontchon's wife, treacherously had Ontchon murdered on his return. Galdan was Senge's younger brother.

(3) Probably Du Halde's Otchirtu tchetshing han.

(4) Du Halde says that Hami was ruled by an Usbek Tartar and that Turkan and Yarkand both fell to Galdan.

(5) Du Halde says it was Lopzang *hum taiki*, a Kalka, who slew him, and that Tushetu behaved unfairly.

p. 106

ing to avenge himself with the aid of Russian troops (1). The Khalkas laughed at his threats, nor did they condescend to notice the presence of 1,000 Lamas whom Galdan secretly sent to pasture on Khalka territory. In the summer of 1,688, Galdan led 30,000 horsemen across the Kangai Mountains, and coming suddenly upon the Tushetu Khan, drove him east with the assistance of the 1,000 Lamas. Just then the Chinese (2) envoy to Russia happened to be passing through the dominions of Tsetsen Khan (East Khalkas), and the Tushetu tried to frighten Galdan into the belief that a Chinese army was coming to their assistance. Galdan, however, found out the truth, and defeated the whole three Khalka tribes, besides plundering the tent of their patriarch, the Cheptsun Damba saint. The three Khalka tribes then abandoned their flocks and herds, came south of the Desert, and submitted to China. The Emperor sent them supplies, and temporarily quartered them on the Khorch'in steppes [north of Peking]. Galdan also sent tribute, but was ordered to give back the Khalka pastures and betake himself westward. Galdan, however, having now annexed Kokonor, the Mussulman tribes and the north of the Desert, declined to obey, and set up his court at the former seat of the Khalka King, from which centre he levied several hundred thousand archers. In 1,690, under pretext of pursuing the Khalkas, he worked his way east, but was defeated north of the Kerlun River by a Mongol army under the Manchu general Arni (3). In their greed to recover back their stolen cattle from the Oelots, the Khalkas lost the fruits of their victory, and the Oelots advanced east as far as the Inner Dzassaks (4).

(1) This boast is mentioned by Gerbillon, who, with Pereira, was proceeding to Kiachta to protest against the conduct of Alexis in re-occupying Albour or Yaksa.

(2) Père Gerbillon was with this envoy and gives a very accurate account of the Eleuth Kalka quarrel.

(3) Du Halde's Argni.

(4) Timkowski says that Altan, Khan of the

Having now completed the subjugation of the three satraps of Southern China, pacified Sz Ch'wan and Shen Si, recovered T'aiwan, and made peace with Russia, the Emperor K'ang-hi concluded that it would be unwise to allow Galdan's rising ambition to develop, or to let him keep the Khalkas out of their ancient pastures. He therefore announced his intention to conduct a campaign in person against Galdan. The army moved in two columns out of the Hi-fêng and Ku-peh K'on Passes, but the right was defeated in the Uchumuchin territory, about 1,000 li north of Peking. On this Prince K'ang, who had done good service against the satraps of the south, was placed in command of the right wing, and ordered to cut off the enemy's retreat, and the left met the Dzungar army at Ulanput'ung (1), 700 li north of Peking. The

Dzungars sent messengers to demand the Tushet'u Khan and his younger brother, the Cheptsun Lama, and said their only object in entering Chinese outposts was to chastise the Khalkas. The Dzungars had entrenched themselves inside a 'camel city,' consisting of 10,000 tethered camels, made to kneel on the ground, and each carrying on his hump a box covered with watted felt. The Manchus succeeded in breaking through this formidable defence with their artillery, and drove the Dzungars back. The next day they sent the Tibetan Lama Tsilung to sue for peace, but the Emperor, fearing some ruse, ordered an immediate renewal of the attack; but the enemy had already fled by night through the Keshikhteng territory, burning the grass behind them, so as to hamper pursuit. He sent most humble messages, and meanwhile again eluded the

Kalkas, was succeeded in 1657 by his eldest son Lobdzan Tushetu Khan, who demanded that his brother Chabdzun should be the high priest of the province. The Dzassaktu Khan pretended that his son Galdan represented a superior quality of saint. Hence the quarrel. Klaproth points out in a note that Galdan is usually supposed to be son of the Eleut Kontaisha Batour.

(1)烏蘭布通

p. 107

project of the Khorch'in Tushet'u Prince to detain him, and, abandoning all his baggage and camels, fled helter-skelter north of the Desert, not more than a few thousand of his horsemen reaching Kobdo in safety. The Emperor's sickness at this juncture, and other causes, prevented the right wing from taking advantage of the enemy's flight that year.

Next year the Emperor held a great durbar at Dolonor, and divided the three Khalkas into 37 Banners (since grown into 82), establishing there a monastery for their Lamas. Galdan and Dalai Lama sent a number of Oelot chiefs to offer an honorary title to the Emperor, but this was refused. In 1,691 the sale of office (as at present existing) was recommended for one year by the Board of Revenue as a means of obtaining supplies for a new Dzungar campaign. In 1,692 the Firearms Force (1) was established, and the King of Corea sent a present of 3,000 muskets, in return for which he had certain items of his annual tribute knocked off for ever. Galdan's offer of tribute was again declined. He refused the summons to a durbar in 1,694, and renewed his raids upon the Khalkas, and his demands for the surrender of the Tushet'u Khan and Cheptsun Lama. He murdered the Manchu envoy, who was on his way to his disaffected nephew (2), and sent secret emissaries to induce the Inner Mongols to revolt. K'ang-hi adopted the ruse of making the Mongols accept Galdan's proposals. In 1,695 Galdan duly appeared off the Kerlon River with 30,000 horsemen. He was too wily to venture south into the trap which K'ang-hi had set for him, but contented himself with sending insolent messages, and boasting that he would bring 60,000 Russian muskets to his aid. The Emperor now resolved upon a serious campaign, and, leaving his Crown Prince in

(1) 火器營  
(2) 策妄拉坦 Du Haidé's Sevang  
Rabian.

charge of Peking, he marched in person at the head of his guards (1) out of the Tuh-shih K'on Pass, having previously ordered the troops from the three Manchurian provinces to coöperate from the east, and the armies of Shen Si and Kan Suh to advance upon the enemy from the west. The heavy guns were left behind as being unsuitable for the Desert, but light field-pieces were mounted on camels. By the time the Emperor's column reached the enemy's territory, he found that the eastern column had not yet arrived as arranged, and the western column sent word that they had found the steppes set on fire, and had marched laboriously round for 70 days, and wished for time to recruit. Kang-hi was firm enough to resist all advice to retreat, and finally decided to try and frighten Galdan by sending him news of the imperial presence. Galdan would not believe at first, but, having mounted an eminence and seen the yellow tent with its dragon banner, took fright and bolted that same night. The Emperor sent all the forage and provisions he could spare to the western column, which intercepted the flying host between the Kentch Mountains and the Tola River of Urga, the same spot where the Ming Emperor Yung-loh had, 300 years before, defeated the Alut'ai Mongols, and where in ancient times many a sanguinary battle had been fought. This spot is called Chamdo, which is Mongol for the Great Forest,' and here the Chinese General Fei Yangku (2) inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Dzuugars, after an obstinately contested battle. The Queen, or *Khatun* (3), Anu, was slain, and an immense booty taken in beasts, arms, and tents. Fei Yangku was ordered to remain in garrison at [? Bars] Koto (4), in order to protect the Khalka pas

(1) 禁旅  
(2) 費揚古  
(3) 可敦 or 哈屯, a title formerly  
used by the Ougour Queens.  
(4) 科圖

p. 108

tures, whilst the Emperor in person superintended the carving of inscriptions on the Tono (1) and Chamdo mountains. He then withdrew to Kwei-hwa, where he received the Oelot prisoners, and indulged the victorious army of the west in feasting and music, after which he returned in triumph to Peking. The Oelots were now in a terrible fix, for Galdan's nephew Ts'ê-wang Nabtan was in possession of Ili west of the Altai; the flower of Galdan's army had perished in the wars with China; his Mussulman, Kokonor, and Cossack (2) subjects had all fallen off from him; Tibet Was too far; Russia would not receive him; but, hearing that there was a store of grain belonging to the Chinese army, which was on its way back at the river Onghin (3), he sent a few thousand horsemen to intercept it, but failed. Kang-hi was desirous of obtaining his surrender whilst in these straits, and accordingly proceeded once more to Ores, near Kwei-hwa, where he held a durbar, and instructed the Kokonor chiefs to coöperate with Ts'ê-wang Nabtan in effecting Galdan's capture. Galdan, meanwhile, sent such a

piteous appeal for mercy that the Emperor's heart was touched with pity; he did not present himself however. In the spring of 1,697 the Emperor crossed the Yellow River, and proceeded in person to Ninghia, whence Fei Yang-ku and another general were despatched west at the head of two columns. Galdan's son, who had been sent to Hatui for forage, was surrendered by the Mussulmans; Ts'ê-wang began to threaten him in the west; his chief captains began to desert to the Chinese, and at last, in a fit of despair, he committed suicide by taking poison. His corpse and his family were surrendered

(1) 拖諾 and 昭莫多 (2) 哈薩克 (3) 翁金

by Ts'ê-wang Nabant, who then submitted with the rest of his tribe. From this date all the country east of the Altai Mountains became part of the Chinese Empire, and the western Khalka frontier was extended over 1,000 *li*. The Emperor had another inscription carved on the Lang Kü-sü mountain (1), and peace reigned from Ili to Peking.

To sum up, in these three campaigns the Emperor first went *via* the Poro River to the Uchumuchin country, bounding Manchuria, without crossing the Desert. In the second he went, *rid* the Gobi, to the Kerlon River, crossing the desert in 25 days, and establishing stations all the way. This river the Emperor regarded as Galdan's first line of defence, and he had such a poor opinion of his adversary's military capacity in not defending it, that he fearlessly pursued him to the Tono mountains, which would seem to be near Urga. Another column pushed as far as the River Chui (2) near Karakorum, establishing 30 stations on the road. On the third occasion the Emperor was just about to advance from Ninghia across the Alashar mountains, when he heard of Galdan's suicide. The Ming Emperor Ying-loh (3) thrice 'ploughed over' the northern capital of Kublai, then in possession of the Alut'ai Mongols, whilst a Manchu Emperor beat him by watering his horses in three rivers, the Luku (4) or Kerlon, the Tola, and the Onon. Before Kublai founded Karakorum, his capital was [at Bars Koto] on the north bank of the Kerlon, near the slopes of the Hing-an range. None of these Emperors or any Chinese army ever went west of the Kanga range, and none of them took more than 30,000 men across the Desert.

(1) 狼居胥 (2) 推 (3) 成祖

(4) 臚胸

p. 109

## II.-THE EMPEROR YUNG CHENG'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BLACK KALMUCKS OR OELOTS (1).

Of the four Oelot tribes of Turkestan, the Dzungars were the most warlike; but next in this respect were the Khoshoits of Kokonor, who were their hereditary kinsmen and hereditary enemies alike; yet it was only the Dzungars who for many generations kept up a harassing war with China. Towards the end of the seventeenth century

Sangheh (2), Khan of the Dzungars, died, and was succeeded by his younger brother Galdan, who murdered Sangheh's (3) eldest son and usurped the succession. Ts'êwang (4) Nabtan, the second son, fled with seven of his father's faithful ministers to Turfan, whence they sent offers of submission to the Emperor. K'ang-hi extended to them his protection, and Ts'ê-wang took advantage of Galdan's absence south, to return privately to the Ili pastures on the Borotala River, where he and his seven confidants rallied the remnants of his tribe and were joined by the Turbets. They extended their dominions up to the Irtish, and thus embraced the greater part of the Dzungar tribe. In 1,697, after Galdan's great defeat by the Chinese army, a great part of Ili was without a master, for Ts'êwang's following had scarcely taken vigorous root; and if China, in the flush of success, had come suddenly upon him, clipped his wings, and placed a garrison there, that region might have been at once incorporated as part of China's integral dominions. The Emperor, however, taking into consideration the huge expense of carrying supplies to such a distance, and the fact that Ts'êwang had dutifully sent in Galdan's corpse, took the Altai Mountains as a boundary, (1) Howorth says, the word *Oirat* is a synonym for the white Kalmuks of the Irtish. (2) 伯格 Du Halde's Sanghe.

(3) According to Du Halde, this should be Ontchon's son, or Sangé's nephew who had slain Sangé.

(4) This must be the *Kontaysha* or *Khundaidji* of Bell of Antermony.

and gave him all west of them up to the town of Ili as pasture; so that once more a powerful tribe grew up in Turkestan. Ts'ê-wang soon followed his uncle Galdan's example, and aimed at uniting the four Oelot tribes. With this end in view, he first took to wife the daughter of the Turgut Khan Ayuki (1). He then drew off and absorbed Ayuki's son with 15,000 tents. Next he prevented alike his sending tribute to China and his going to Tibet for tea; in consequence of all which Ayuki joined the Russians with the whole of his tribe. Ts'êwang next captured the elder sister of the (Tibetan) Khoshoit Khan Latsang, and made his son Tanchung (2) come to Ili to live as son-in-law. Then he secretly sent an army into Tibet, and slew the Latsang (3) Khan in battle, and also the followers of another son then at Kokonor. The Turbets had already joined him on the Irtish, and so now, having conquered the two great Khoshoit and Turgut tribes, he declared himself Khan.

The Emperor K'ang-hi, not liking this active policy of absorption, sent an expedition to Kokonor in 1,719 under the command of his fourteenth (4) son. Two columns were sent to Barkul and Altai, to overawe the west, whilst two other columns entered Tibet by way of Sz-ch'uan and Kokonor. A Dalai Lama of their choice was set up by the Chinese, and the Oelots were driven from the south. In 1,722 the Chinese army advanced to Urumtsi, but not liking the three mountain ranges which would have to be crossed, did not succeed in razing the Dzungar capital. Meantime the Cheptsun Damba 'saint' offered his intercession, and the Emperor withdrew the western army with a warning to be careful. At this time it was only the Dzungars who were intractable, the Khoshoits suffering

(1) The Ayuka Khan of Bell of Antermony. (2)丹衷

(3) This must be Du Halde's Dalai Han, grandson of Gushi.

(4) Exactly the words of Bell.

p. 110

their woes in meekness: kness; so that China's policy was to keep off the former and give her support to the latter.

In 1,723, the first year of the Emperor Yung-chêng, took place the rebellion of Blobdzang (1) Tantsing (2) at Kokonor. This man was grandson of Kushi Khan of the Khoshoits. Towards the end of the Ming dynasty, at the time when Kokonor, Kham, Tsang, and Wei were known collectively as the four great Tangut tribes, Kushi Khan, advancing from Alashan, crossed over and took them. Kham, being rich in supplies, paid tithes to his descendants, whom he quartered in the vast and bleak Kokonor pastures, giving Tsang and Wei to the Dalai and Panshan Lamas. Kushi died in 1,656, and his descendants separated into two stocks: the (Tibetan or) Tsang branch were known as the Latsang (3) Khans, whilst those of Kokonor and the River Loop were known as the Ochitu Khan and Prince of Alashan respectively. Afterwards, when Ochitu was defeated by Galdan, the Prince of Alashan submitted to China, and the Emperor K'anghi gave him the Holan Shan or Ala Shan tract as pasture. The Kokonor Khan was cut off altogether. When the Emperor K'ang-hi went into Mongolia, the descendants of Kushi came to visit him as *daidjis* (4) or 'chiefs,' and Dashpat (5) was made a Prince of the first rank, the rest being created dukes or arch-dukes. In consequence of this favour, and of the assistance rendered to China in Tibet, the eight families once more grew in power, and attracted the envy of both Galdan and Ts'ê-wang, who refrained from attacking them only out of fear of China. Hence they lived in peace for a century, acting as China's buffer in the west;

(1) Apparently the *Lopzang* hum taiki of Du Halde, who seems to have caused the first war with Galdan.

(2)丹津

(3) Bell of Antermony's Lazin Khan of the Tanguts.

(4) Bell's tayshu.

(5)達什巴圖

and, though Ts'ê-wang, as above related, succeeded in overthrowing the Khoshoits of Tibet, the Khoshoits of Kokonor remained intact. But when Blobdzang Tantsing (1) inherited the title of Prince from his father Dashpat, and returned from his campaign under China in Tibet, he conceived the idea of uniting into one the Tangut and Kokonor Khoshoits, so as to fulfil in his own legitimate person the imperial aims of his grandfather Kushi. Accordingly, in 1723, he assembled all the *daidjis* at a durbar on the islands of Kokonor, and directed them to discontinue the use of the Chinese princely and ducal titles, whilst he himself adopted the supreme title of Dalai Khun-*daidji* (2), after the fashion of Ochitu (3) Khan, who had ruled Tangut from Kokonor. Two of the Kokonor princes objected, and fled to China, and the Chinese emissary,

sent to remonstrate, was detained by the usurper. Now there had long been at Kokonor a branch patriarch, or Tibetan *lama*, called the Ch'agan Nomên Khan, who ruled the Yellow Faith from the monastery at Tal or Tar. This man, who had great influence with the barbarous tribes, was coaxed over to join Tantsing, and all of a sudden a mixed horde of 200,000 men burst upon Sining. The Viceroy of Ch'uan-Shen, who was appointed imperialist generalissimo, first sent armies to occupy Yung-ch'ang with the Burun-kir River and the Bathang Passes, so as to prevent entry into China or Tibet. He also requested that the Emperor would send a force to Ghos (4) Nor (east of Lob Nor), so as to prevent communication with the Dzungars. He then distributed forces over what is now known as eastern Kan Suh and Sz Ch'wan, in order to break up the rebel horde; and removed for safety to Lan-chou the tribe of the Ch'agan Tantsing prince who had fled to China. Blobd-

p. 111

zang Tantsing now grew alarmed, and offered to apologise; but it was too late, for the Mongols were already marching against him, and soon drew off half his motley followers. Early in 1,724, a crushing defeat was inflicted on Blobdzang near Sining. Still he held out at Tsaidam on the Ulan River. The Viceroy was for sending 20,000 men in four parallel columns to sweep him out, but Yoh Chun-Ki (1), the General who had defeated him, preferred a flying column of 5,000 picked men. This column first destroyed an outpost at the Khata (2) River, south west of Kokonor, and then advanced night and day, braving cold and hunger, until they surprised the enemy at dawn on the third day. Blobdzang, dressed in a woman's clothes, escaped on a white camel. The Chinese pursued the flying enemy for several days at the rate of 300 *li* a day, until they came to a trackless forest of red willows on the Sanglo (3) Sea, whence they had to return. This Sea is north of the Murui Usu, 700 *li* west of the Yellow River's source, and west of the independent tribe called Yüshu (4). The land is utterly barren, but the Chinese followed up the Yellow River thinking the enemy would make for Tibet. As a matter of fact, however, the enemy had doubled north by the Gorsun (5) River into the Gobi Desert, and taken refuge with the Dzungars. The Gorsun is north of the Burung-Kir, and runs past Tun-hwang; it is 600 *li* west of Kokonor. The Selden (6) Sea of Turkestan is 700 *li* outside the Kia-yuh Gate, and 200 *li* west of Tun-hwang, 1,000 *li* north of the Sangloh Sea. The road taken by the fugitives is that taken by the Mongols who go to Tibet for tea, and leads from Ili past Ch'agan

(1)岳鍾琪

(2)哈達

(3)桑駱

(4)玉樹

(5)葛順:

(6)色爾騰

Usu into Kokonor, and past Ch'agan Khuito into Tibet. The Chinese captured several of Blobdzang's kinsmen, and slew 80,000 of the enemy, taking also thousands of prisoners, and capturing immense booty in beasts, weapons, and tents of all kinds. The whole campaign only occupied two months from first to last, and both the Viceroy Nien (1) and the General Yoh were created 'duke' for it. As in the case of the Dzungar victory, an account of it was engraved on stone in Confucius' Temple, and reported to the *manes* of the Emperor's ancestors. Opportunity was taken to break up the disaffected T'ufan tribes of the Ta-t'ung River north of Kokonor and their lands were divided amongst the 29 Mongol banners. The Khalkas, Turguts, and Khoits were ordered to govern themselves, each separately, independently of Kokonor. The two hundred or so of T'ufan tribes between Turkestan, Yün Nan and Sz Ch'wan who had paid rent to and acknowledged the suzerainty of the Oelots of Kokonor ever since the Oelot conquests of the Ming dynasty, were now subordinated to Chinese townships of the *t'ing* and *wei* class. The Oelots were made to pay tribute in three groups, once in three years, extending over a nine-year period. They trade with China at Sining, and the resident at Si-ning has all the out-post forces under his jurisdiction. Trysts are held annually, and their captains' elections are reported to the Emperor, whose mandate is received by the princes and dukes kneeling. The Prince of Alashan was directed to transfer his pastures beyond the hills, and all on this side of the range was included in Shan Si. The chief (2) priests of all the monasteries were ordered to deliver up their seals, and 300 *lamas* was the maximum thenceforth allowed to each. The import of arms from Tibet was forbidden, and since then the Oelots of the West have kept their fingers from Kokonor.

(1)年羹堯

(2)明國師

Blobdzang Tantsing was hospitably received by Ts'ê-wang Nabant, who declined to surrender him. On the other hand no attack was made on China, who accordingly withdrew her army in the west, and stopped the sale office (which had been opened once before by the Manchus during the satrap campaign). Garrisons, however, were left at Hami, Barkul, Turfan, and the Purun-ki (1) River. In 1,727 Ts'ê-wang Nahtan died, and was succeeded by his son Galdan Ts'êling (2), who was artful and warlike, and soon began to give trouble. In 1,729 Yoh Chung-k'i was sent to Barkul, and Furdan (3) to the Altai, so as to attack the Dzungars from the west and north sides. Meanwhile Blobdzang Tantsing was caught plotting the assassination of Galdan Ts'êling, who accordingly surrendered the traitor to China. The news that an army

was advancing against him stopped this proceeding, and a fight took place between Hami and Barkul, at a place called Khoshed (4) or 'Tablet,' commemorating a Chinese victory a thousand years earlier. In 1,731 Furdan (5) reached the River Cobdo, where he built a citadel; but, rashly advancing on imperfect information to meet the enemy, he was caught in an ambush at Lake Khotung (6), 200 *li* west of Kobdo. The Khorchin Mongols fled at once, and as the Tumeds were bravely attacking the enemy's camp, this caused the Solons to think that both were routed: a panic ensued, but 2,000 of the Manchus succeeded in bringing back their baggage train to Kobdo. The prisoners taken by the enemy were first hamstrung, and then tied in skin bags to horses' tails, and thus dragged off in triumph. The Tumed

(1) The same characters are used for the Purun-Ki of Ngan Si and the Burung-kir of Kokonor.

(2) 零

(3) 傅爾丹

(4) 科舍圖

(5) 裴行儉

(6) 和通

duke was unjustly accused by the Khorchin prince of having been the first to flee, and was executed by Furdan, to the great indignation of the army. Yoh Chung-k'i, hearing of this disaster, sent a lieutenant to attack Urumtsi, so as to create a diversion, but found it evacuated. Furdan was replaced, and the Kobdo encampment was removed to Lake Ch'agan, 200 *li* south-east of Kobdo. The Dzungars called upon the *daidjis* to besiege Urumtsi, and established a military colony on the Irtysh, 300 *li* southwest of Kobdo. There were now three Ts'ê-ling in the field, Galdan Ts'ê-ling (the Greater), his lieutenant Ts'e-ling the Less; and opposed to them the Manchu Emperor's son-in-law Ts'ê-ling (1), whose name is written slightly differently. As the encampment at Ch'agan (2) Suol (Lake Ch'agan) was found too far north to prevent the Dzungar raids by the Irtysh valley, it was decided to fortify the Baitarik, Chui, and Onghin Rivers. -all in the Sainnoïn Khanate (3). Marsai, the Manchu general (stationed for the purpose of guarding the Inner Khanates) at Kwei-hwa Chiêng, was ordered to the Baitarik. In 1,732 Galdan Ts'ê-ling advanced north, with all his host, to the Kangai mountains, thus slipping past both the Chinese garrisons. He plundered the little he found in the territory of the Cheptsun Damba, (who had already removed his tents east to Dolonor), and succeeded in capturing some of the imperialist Ts'ê-ling's tents and women. The latter, cutting off his own hair and his horse's tail, vowed solemn vengeance, and requested the Manchu generalissimo Sipao (4) to join him in attacking the enemy. He had in his employ a fleet spy who was clever enough to imitate an eagle by flapping his sleeves and hopping about on a mountain summit, in such wise that he could take full stock of and signal

(1) 凌

(2) Placed too far east in Williams' excellent map.

(3) Williams put them in Dzassaktu Khanate.

#### (4)錫保

p. 113

the enemy's position. Thirty thousand Mongols descended upon them during the night, and taking them by surprise pursued them to the Kara Sênch'i lake (1) and thence fighting all the way, to the Kangai mountains of the Orkhon River, or the southern slopes of the ancient Yen-jan (2) mountain. Here, hemmed in between the mountains and the river, 30,000 of the Dzungar host were slain or drowned. Galdan Ts'ê-ling, however, succeeded in effecting his escape to the River Chui, as Sipao's force did not coöperate, and the narrow defile was blocked by the Dzungar baggage and cattle, which Galdan Ts'ê-ling had intentionally abandoned for that purpose. The imperialist Ts'ê-ling lost no time in instructing Marsai to intercept the fugitive by way of the River Baitarik. Marsai, who had 13,000 men with him in the new citadel, allowed the enemy to gallop by, setting fire to the prairie as they went. The subordinate officers were so incensed at this neglect, that they opened the gates and pursued the enemy in defiance of orders. Though they succeeded in killing a thousand or so of men, Galdan Ts'ê-ling effected his escape. Marsai was executed as soon as the Emperor heard of his cowardice. Sipao and Furdan were also deprived of their commands. Sipao's lieutenant, Tantsing, who had been sent with 20,000 men to aid the brave Prince Ts'ê-ling, not only rendered no assistance, but claimed a share in the victory. Prince Ts'ê-ling was rewarded with the further titles of *hosho* (or 'Imperial Highness,') and 'Great Dzassak,' and was placed second in command under the new Manchu generalissimo Fu-p'êng.

The north-west Khalka frontier was now extended to the Kobdo and Urianghai regions, whilst the Tushetu Khanate had grown in size from 17 to 28 Banners. Twenty of these were given to Prince Ts'ê-ling as his Sainnoin appanage, extending

(1)森齊

(2)燕然山

from the River Orkhon to the River Uliasu, with his capital on the Onghin River (1), in such wise as to make him a buffer between the ambition of *the three* Khalka (now four) Khanates and China. Hostilities continued during the years 1732-3, but Yung-chêng obeyed the secret exhortations of his father K'ang-hi, not to venture too far away, and contented himself with planting military colonies on the Orkhon, and at Hami and Barkul. Galdan Ts'ê-ling was anxious to recover the cis-Altai territory, but the Emperor, aided by his son-in-law, Prince Ts'ê-ling, was firm, and insisted that the Oelots in future must never cross that range. Nor were the Khalkas allowed to advance west. In 1,739 the Emperor K'ien-lung granted trade privileges to the Oelots, and also permission to visit Tibet for tea, with certain restrictions upon numbers. The troops were then withdrawn, after a total expenditure of some Tls. 70,000,000 since 1,717. Thus thrice did China impose terms upon the Oelots, but in each case after an Oelot attack. Complete submission was never attained. Later on, Blobdzang Tantsing

was taken prisoner and pardoned, but that belongs to the history of another campaign.

The Kangai (or, in Mongol, 'Saddles') is the ridge or system which separates the Irtysh and Selenga, both of which rise in China and flow into the Arctic Ocean. The Hing-an ridge similarly divides the Selenga from the Amur. The Altai are the Kin Shan or 'Golden Range' of the T'ang dynasty, the northern spur of which follows the Irtysh, whilst, of the two southern spurs, one crosses the Gobi from north to south, and the other runs east to the Kangai where the Ouigours once pitched their chief's (2) tent, and where the Yüan dynasty later founded Karakorum.

[N.B. The road from Kokonor, west of the Kia-yuh Pass, to Hami is not given in (1) Williams unduly increases the Dzassaktu at the expense of the Sainnoin Khanate.

(2)牙帳

p. 114

Williams' map. This is the road by which Blobdzang gained the main Hami highway]. [Bell of Antermony says that the Torgott Khan, Ayuka Khan, was seventy years of age in 1722, that he had relations with Russia, Persia, and China, and that he was fourth in descent from Torgott Chorluke, who came from Alack Ula with 50,000 tents to Russia. Chorluk had six sons, of whom Dangtzing succeeded to the Khanship. This Dangtzing is evidently the Chinese Tan-tsing, a name born by several Dzungar and Oelot chiefs].

### III.-THE EMPEROR K'IEN-LUNG'S SUBJUGATION OF THE DZUNGARS.

Galdan Ts'ê-ling, Kalmuck king of Dzungaria, died in 1,745, and his second son, Namchal, succeeded to the Khanate by right of his mother's rank. His wanton cruelties brought on his murder by the husband of his elder sister by the same mother, and raised to the throne the lama Dancha, an elder brother by a concubine. The agnatic descendants of the Greater and Lesser Ts'ê-lings, however, plotted to raise the youngest son Ts'ê-wang Dash to the throne. The Dzungar nobles, however, inclined to Dawachi (1), grandson of Galdan Ts'ê-ling and Dashdava, son of the Lesser Ts'ê-ling, and hence jealousies arose which ended in the murders of Dash and Dashdava. Dawachi fled with one Amusana (2) to the Cossacks. This Amusana was grandson of the Latsang Khan, and son of the Tanchung, whom Ts'ê-wang Nabtan had brought from Tibet to be his son-in-law. His mother had already had one son named Banchul. Amusana was born posthumously after his father Tanchung's murder under the roof of a Khoit chief who had become his step-father. Amusana really cherished ambitious aims for himself, and only used Dawachi as a cats-paw. The Lama Darcha sent 30,000 men into the Cossack country,

(1) Remusat's Dawadji.

(2) Remusat's Amoursanan.

to catch the fugitives, but Amusana doubled back secretly with 1,500 adherents, and succeeded in effecting the assassination of Darcha. Not daring to assume the Khanship on account of his Khoit birth, he raised Darchi to the throne. Dawachi, however, was opposed by Chikal, grandson of the Lesser Ts'ê-ling, and a period of anarchy followed, ending with the murder of Chikal. At this time Ili was the strongest of the four 'Weirad' (or Kalmuck 'Allies'). Amursana, *daidji* of the Khoits, lived at Targabatai (which is Mongol for 'plenty of water-otters'). His brother Banchul was Khoshoit *daidji*, and lived on the Kur Usu (River Kur). Amusana seized the daughter of the Turbet *daidji* Dash, murdered Dash, subjugated his son, and removed his tents to the Upper Irtish (which is Mussulman for 'impetuous'). Amusana now fell out with Darchi and attacked Ili, in consequence of which Dawachi advanced to the Irtish with 30,000 men, and despatched his lieutenant, Mahmoud, with 8,000 Urianghai troops to attack from the east. This was too much for Amusana who fled with Banchul and Namaku, taking with them 2,000 men (20,000 souls in all) eastwards, and offered submission to China. This was in the autumn of 1,754. Now after Dashdava's murder his vizier, Saral, had submitted to China with 1,000 tents, and now, on Dawachi's seizing the Khanship, the Turbet *daidji*, Sancheleng, with 3,000 tents came to offer submission. The Emperor was anxious to avenge the defeat sustained in 1,731, and thought it would be well to avail himself of Amusana. He accordingly sent a Commissioner to temporarily pasture the refugees on the Jabkan River (which receives the Uliasu and then runs into a lake), whilst he sent for Amusana to Jeho and catechised him upon the possibility of taking Ili. Amusana was created a prince of the first class, and Mahmoud, hearing of this, also deserted Dawachi's sinking ship. Amusana and Mahmoud recommended a

p. 115

spring campaign, with the Irtish as a base, because the Turbets there were not pure nomads like the Dzungars, but combined pasture with tillage and could thus furnish supplies. The plan was first to occupy the points of vantage with a force of 10,000 men, and then to send 20,000 men to follow up. Accordingly, in March 1,755, Panti, with Amusana as his second in command, took the northern road. The Emperor's Khorchin son-in-law, with Mahmoud and others, took the western road, followed by Banchue (now prince of the second class), Nameku, Sancheleng, &c., the last taking with him the other surrendered families. Each of the columns consisted of 25,000 men and 70,000 horses. The western column was to advance by Barkul, and the northern by Uliasutai, the meeting to take place at the rich pastures of the Borotala River and each column carrying with it two months' provision. The various *duijis* and Mussulman chiefs came to welcome the armies, as they advanced, with offerings of *kumiss*, mutton, etc. They were fortunate in having rain as they crossed the Desert, and both columns arrived at the Borotala, 300 *li* from Ili, early in June. The drunken Dawachi, taken by surprise, sent two of his ministers to call in troops whilst he betook himself with 10,000 guards to Mount Keteng, 80 *li* north-west of Ili. His two

messengers being intercepted, the true state of affairs became known to the attacking force, which hastened up, crossed the Ili, and surprised Dawachi's camp. The whole of the enemy's army surrendered, with the exception of 2,000 men with whom Dawachi slipped away during the night. The actual surprise was effected by 20 men led by a renegade Dzungar named Ayusi, who had been directed to find a good road to the camp; and these audacious 20 actually conducted 7,000 or 8,000 prisoners back to the Imperialist lines. Dawachi fled across the Icy Range (T'ien-shan) into Turkestan, and sought refuge with Shokis, Akim Beg of Ush, who, however, surrendered him, to

gether with Blobdzang Tantsing, the old Kokonor rebel. Both were taken to Peking, and at once pardoned by the Emperor. Liberal rewards were bestowed upon the Grand Secretary Fuhêng (1) who had counselled the campaign, and upon Panti (2), Salair (3), and the other victorious generals. Amusana was made 'double prince' with double pay, and even Dawachi and Ghokis, his captor, were made princes and admitted to banner privileges. The friendly Mussulman princes were now told to rejoin their own tribes. Thus were the north and south sides of the T'ien-shan bloodlessly conquered.

The original distribution of the four Weirat was as follows: the Chorlos at Ili; the Khoshoits at Urumtsi (until Kushi Khan's migration eastward, when the Dzungars took it); the Turbets on the Irtish; the Turguts at Yar or Tarbagatai. North of the Turguts were the Khoits, with an independent Khan. After the rise of the Chorlos *Khun daidji* (Supreme) Khan's power, Ili became predominant and even tried conclusions with China. The Emperor's idea after the present conquest was divide *et impera* as before. However nothing would satisfy Amusana but his being head *adidji* under the Emperor's sanction. He therefore prevailed upon the Khorchin prince to return to Peking and represent this view to his father-in-law. Panti, meanwhile, was quietly organizing Ili, when Amusana suddenly affected to act as Chief Khan, conferring rewards and punishments without consulting Panti, and allowing it to be believed that he had been the Commander-in-chief of the Manchu, Chinese, and Mongol forces. He also told the Cossacks and Buruts [black Kirgis] that there would be no peace on their frontiers unless he was in command. The Manchu generals duly reported these facts to the Emperor, who had

(1)傅恒

(2)班第

(3)薩賴爾

p. 116

previously invited Amusana to a feast at Jêho in October. After Amusana had started, the Emperor's orders were to pursue and kill him if he had already started; but as the Cossack tribute envoy was in his company, it was not thought politic by Panti to do so. Amusana was surprised at having received no answer from the Khorchin prince,

and, fearing some mishap, handed his seal as second in command to another Khorchin prince named Olinch'in Tolchi (whom Panti had sent with him), telling him to go on first, whilst he (Amusana) went back to arrange his baggage. Olinch'in was warned by a prisoner of the plot, but disbelieved it. Amusana took a bye-path to the Irtish, and sent messengers to meet his family at the River Jabkan. *The* general at Uliasutai and Amusana's brother Banchul had already been ordered by the Emperor to arrest him, and therefore did not send his family as requested. All Ili was soon in a state of commotion and anarchy, and the Chinese garrison of 500 men was entirely cut off. The rebels sent on a journey to Peking those Oelots who were illdisposed towards them. Panti bravely endeavoured to fight his way out, but succumbed after having kept the enemy at bay for 200 *li*. At that time Amusana had not more than 2,000 followers, as the tribes of the Borotala were afraid to join him. Yungch'ang (1), the general of the western column, had 2,000 good soldiers at Urumtsi, but he retired to Barkul and transferred his commissariat to Hami.

The Emperor published Panti's reports, degraded his Khorchin son-in law, and ordered him to the front to redeem his disgrace, ordered Olinch'in to commit suicide, and sent Ts'ê-lêng to replace Yung-ch'ang (2). This officer allowed himself to be deceived into prematurely reporting the surrender of Amusana whilst that worthy was in reality taking refuge with the Cossacks. The

(1) 永常

(2) 策楞

Emperor therefore sent Fuhêng to work upon the feelings of the *daidjis* and encourage them to action. Dartanga, who was sent to relieve Ts'ê-ling, defeated a body of 2,000 Cossacks, and nearly succeeded in capturing Amusana, but was again deceived by an emissary from that artful Tartar. Meanwhile Khadakha, the new commander of the northern column, allowed a Cossack force of 1,000 of Aburai's (1) soldiers to give him the slip at Mount Bayen (2). This display of incapacity on the part of the imperialist generals caused the *daijis* to fall off, and even the Khalkas refused post duty.

At the Jeho durbar the Emperor had conferred the title of Khan on the Chorlos, Khoshoit, Khoit, and Turbet chiefs. After Amusana's rebellion, Chêlêng (3) was made Turbet Khan in his place. The Chorlos and Khoits now joined the Cossacks in revolt. The two imperialist generals, Dartanga and Khadakha, were sent for and murdered on the way to Peking. Amusana returned from the Cossack country, and the assistant imperialist general Chaohwei (4), with his garrison of 1,500 men, cut his way back to Urumtsi, where they arrived early in 1,757. The Emperor ordered 2,000 of the Barkul soldiers to march to the relief of the survivors. Chaohwei with this aid defeated the Bayar (5) tribe which was hanging around him, and they all returned to Barkul. The Emperor was now convinced that mild measures were wasted on the Dzungars, and appointed Djingendjab (son of the great Sainnoin warrior Ts'ê-ling) to the command in the north, with Chaohwei as his second in the west, giving instructions to exterminate the Dzungars. Meanwhile the *daidjis* were all quarrelling amongst themselves, and

- (1) 阿布賚
- (2) 巴顏
- (3) 車楞
- (4) 兆惠
- (5) 巴雅爾

p. 117

the small-pox, which had hitherto been unknown to the Oelots, more than decimated them. Chaohwei routed the rebels in several encounters, and pushed on into east Cossack land. The Cossack chieftain Aburai was now on bad terms with Amusana, and, fearing Chinese retribution, sent tribute and a promise to capture Amusana, who, however, succeeded in escaping across the Russian frontier. The Russians declined to surrender him; but, as he soon afterwards died of small-pox, they brought his body near to the frontier so that his corpse might be identified. Djingendjab was then ordered to make Uliasutai his head-quarters, whilst Chaohwei remained at the front. In the spring of 1,758, an advance column of 4,000 men was sent to sweep away the remaining Oelots, who were now divided into four guerilla bodies of 1,000 or 2,000 men a piece. Every corner of the country was completely scoured, after which the two generals were ordered into Turkestan. For several years after this the Oelots were exterminated wherever found. The only tribe suffered to exist was that of the Turbets of the Baitarik (to which place they were removed), and that on account of the fidelity of their Khan Ch'ê-lêng, and of their having surrendered the traitor Nameku. Dashdava's wife, who had at the beginning of the long anarchy brought her tribe to China, was entered in the banners and quartered at Jêho. One Shêlêng (1), who fled with 2,000 followers to the Turguts, also got off, but the Khan Shaktu of the Khoshoits, who with 4,000 men had remained faithful and retired to Barkul, was, with his followers, cruelly massacred through some mistaken zeal on the part of an officious commander.

The Oelots used to have 62 *tsaisangs* or administrative officers, and 24 *otoks* or subchiefs; 21 *angkis* or 'collaterals,' and 9 chisai, or purveyors for priests. Their population was over 600,000, living in 200,000

- (1) 舍楞

tents. The character of the Oelots for ferocity, cruelty, and treachery was very bad, and they were alike dreaded by the Mussulmans and Cossacks. One of their most execrable political characteristics was that of seeking to get at and then ruin a neighbour through the marriage tie. It is estimated that nearly half of their warriors died of small-pox. Of the remainder the larger half perished in battle; the smallest took refuge with the Russians and Cossacks. The remnants of their host, exclusive of their women and children, who were divided amongst the soldiers, consisted of the few thousands above described, who were settled down under their native *tsolings*

and *angkis*. The result of the extermination of the Oelots was that the eastern and western tribes of Cossacks, the five eastern Buruts, and the ten western Buruts, all hastened to send tribute. The whole vast area enclosed by Russia, Tibet, and the Buruts, 20,000 *li* in circuit, was placed under the civilizing influence of China. A record of these sublime results was engraven on stone for Confucius' temple, and the President of the Board of Rites was directed to draw up, with the aid of Europeans, orreries and maps, illustrating the celestial and terrestrial peculiarities of the new geography, as compared with the records of the Han and T'ang conquests. The Tartar-General of Ili was established upon the old seat of the Chorlos, with an assistant commissioner at Hwei-yüan [Kuldja), and five lieutenants at various cities. A Captain-General was stationed at Urumtsi, the old Turbet seat, with subordinates at Ti-hwa, Barkul, Kuch'êng, and Kurkara Usu. A Commissioner was stationed at Tarbagatai, the old TurgutKhoit seat, with two lieutenants over the ten cities under Ili and the sixteen under Urumtsi (exclusive of mere towns and villages) from the North Road of the T'ien Shan.' In the next reign a government temple was established at Ili, and the old prayers and thanksgivings were again offered up. It was ordained, too, that three-

p. 118

fifths of the local coinage should for ever bear K'ienlung's name. Wei Yüan, the historian, says that the 'Si Yüh' of the Han dynasty was once called the 'six States north of the hills,' and later on the 'six Rüşhi (1) States.' The anterior Rüşhi had their seat at (the modern) Turfan, and the ulterior at Urumtsi; west were the Wusun, -the modern Ili; north, i.e. at Tarbagatai, northern Huns (Hiung-nu). All the above were nomads. The expense to China of keeping up the 1,400 officers and 19,000 men on both sides of the Tien-shan was [before the recent rebellions] Tls. 698,900 a year. Part of the garrisons were *chu fang*, or fixed with their families; these Wère Manchus from Moukden; Solons from the Amur; Mongols from Kalgan; and Oelots from Jêho; the rest were *hwan fang*, or Chinese troops drafted for a fixed period from Shen Si and Kan Suh. The local revenue of Tls. 700,000 a year defrayed part of the expense. In 1,772 the treasure balance in the Board of Revenue had risen from thirty to eighty million taels, which shows that at that time the new territory was not too costly. There were then 238,600 *mou* of military tenures north, and 49,400 south of the T'ien Shan, producing 147,000 peculs of grain-tax, or 23,000 short of the annual requirement, but there was a stock of 500,000 peculs to start with. The total number of able-bodied tillers, banner, soldier, Mussulman, and Chinese civilians, was over, 100,000, all un

(1)車師

der the General at Urumtsi. In addition to the above mentioned official allotments, cultivators were allowed to plant as much as they liked, subject to taxes and *corvées* as in China.

The following was the organization of Dzungaria (North Road) before the rebellion. Kuldja with 4,000 fixed Manchus with families, Hwei-ming with 2,140. South of the river 1,000 Sibos; 1,000 Daous and Solons; 1,800 Chakhars; 2,000 Oelots; 600 Shapinars (1),-all nomads except the Daours. Also 3,000 Chinese soldiers (with families) dotted around Ili. Also 800, changeable every two years, in Mussulman territory, and 1,500 at Tarbagatai (the 900 fixed Manchu troops having been withdrawn), with 600 Chinese military colonists. In the Mussulman territory, south of the T'ien Shan, nearly all the troops were Chinese and moveable every five years. Hami and Kharashar each had 700. Yarkand and Kashgar each 900. Aksu 800. Yengishar 400. Kuche and Khoten each 200. Ush and Sairim each 150. There were besides 300 cavalry at Kashgar and Yarkand each, and 200 at Yengishar, all sent from Ili. At Urumtsi, which is the key to both north and south roads, there were 3,400 fixed Manchu troops, under a general who had under him also 1,000 at Barkul, and 1,000 at Kuchêng, with an assistant general. Two separate assistants at Urumtsi had charge of 4,000 Chinese military colonists. The 1,000 Chinese colonists at Ush were under the Tartar-General at Ili.

E. H. P.

[Parker, E. H. , H. B. M. Consular Service]

(1) A Small tribe, once subject to the Oelots.