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The Royal Cemetery and Tomb Guards' Residence in Suburb of Beijing in Ming、 Qing Dynasty

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Abstract. As the Eight Banners Army entered Beijing city and Han nationality moved out from inner city in Qing dynasty, great part of suburb used as graveyard for Royalty, Aristocracy and Soldiers and also used as manor had be attached to Royalty, aristocracy.

While the Tomb guards's residences were important Auxiliary part for the cemetery which named as Yangzhai was a coalition united by features of cemetery and local living culture .Qing government had inherit and improve the structure form of the cemetery which made by Ming dynasty, while merged the culture elements of Manchu nationality.

As the accretion of the cemetery, this kind of special residence had turned in an important building type in suburb of Beijing, even grown into community. Some conditions also leaved by some Joseon envoy's record that written in Ming and Qing Dynasty. Though these records, local chronicles also some historical document, the feature of Royal Cemetery and the Tomb guards's residence also the special architecture type will be investigated in this paper.

1. Introduction

As the Eight Banners Army entered Beijing city and Han nationality moved out from inner city in Qing dynasty, great part of suburb used as graveyard for Royalty, Aristocracy and Soldiers and also used as manor had be attached to Royalty, aristocracy.

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2.The form of Tomb and Tomb guards' residence in early period for Manchu people residential area

The early residential form with no system and no fixed or improved and perfect form. The form was mainly with "Dijiaozhi", "Cuoluozi" Just a kind of "Glass roof house with wood beam"¹ The "Jianzhou wenjianlu"² which written by Joseon person Shen Zhongyi had descript the main leader's residence situation of Jianzhou Nüzhen tribe later Ming dynasty, also lift some images about it. For material they gradually use some mixing construction by brick and stones.³



Figure 1. Cuoluozi

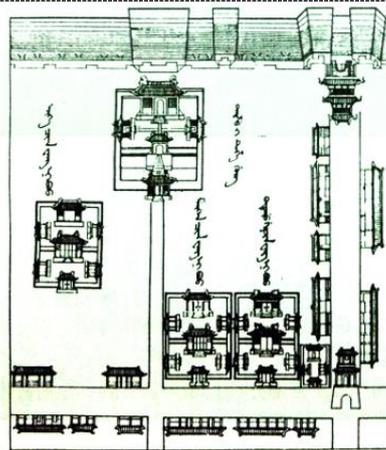


Figure 2. The img. for prince mansion

As Jianzhou Nüzhen tribe united the other tribes built HouJin country, established capital in Hetuala⁴. And formed Manchu special living form, influenced by Han nationality also other minority nationality, which also in post and lintel construction, column and tie construction. It's special part is that they use double purlin system take place the tie beam, with the constitute form just as courtyard house in pocket type, construction built on high platform, use round heatable brick bed to get warm and use big and separated chimney, which called Haiman chimney to taking away smoke.

There was no accurate records recorded the earlier Manchu royal Tomb guards' residence and regularities, Shenyang city where was the Main heritage sites for Manchu royal Tomb in certain quantity. The image data "Xianghuangqimanzhouniugulushihongyigongcibaoyingtu" had recorded some content for imperial family and senior important officials' tomb. Just as tomb for Eyidu⁵ and Tuerge⁶, the record was as below.

¹ Lu Yuanding, 2004.4.1. Zhongguo Minju jianzhu. eijing: Guangzhou: Huanan ligong publishing company, p723

² 17 century, The Sketch Book which made by Joseon envoy Shen Zhongyi 申忠一。

³ Use brick to made outer wall and use mud to made the inner wall. this method of wall construction was called "Neishengwaishu"

⁴ Xinbin city in Liaoning province.

⁵ Senior general in early Qing dynasty

⁶ Minister of early Qing dynasty



Figure3.Xianghuangqimanzhouniugulushi hongyigongci baoyingtu1



Figure4.Xianghuangqimanzhouniugulushiho ngyigongcibaoyingtu2

3. The Tomb guards' residence and graveyard constitute in suburbs of Beijing during Ming and Qing dynasty

From “Wanshuzaji” the residence form as quadrangle dwelling had been forming in Ming dynasty. The suburb of Beijing was scarcely populated, water abundance the Geomantic and auspicious so most of the land was occupied by the noble families. From Joseon envoy's records “Beside built the retreat or donate temple, some of the noble family will do some religious ceremonies in the temple which they donated that in the back of their grave land.” Especially in Xishan area, the land in nice geomancy almost been granted for tomb or temple, the suburbs regions of Beijing city all used as graveyard for imperial household or noble families.⁷

The Joseon envoys Hongyihan and Zhaoxian had recorded the condition of suburb and some noble's graves near Beijing city.

The road was laid with 6 blocks of stone the 40 miles in the regions outside the forth gate of Beijing city. The residence were distributed in the side of the road with red gate and white wall which in high lever decoration. The noble family's grave always round by square wall with rectangle hall and gate. The records for Tongzhou city by Zhaoxian was that “Go west to Tongzhou until the gate area is a cluster of streets. A great number of temples set on the street, the eunuchs also have graves. They use caved stones to made stairs, the region around the grave are all highly decorated, many cemetery on the south side.”⁸

As the records the suburbs regions from Tongzhou to Beijing was used as retreat or grave in prosperous atmosphere, the residence were distributed in the side of the road with red gate and white wall which in highly decorative, The noble family's grave always round by square wall with rectangle hall and gate. So noble family's residence was in great number, concentrating distributed and well decorated not far with their family's grave. But it could not get the relationship between the residence and the graveyard definitely.

Which special part is that, because eunuchs was powerful in Ming dynasty so eunuchs were important part of noble. So a lot of temples were contributed by the eunuchs some for their tomb's protect in Beijing Suburbs just like Gangtie also other eunuchs in Heishan faction.⁹ The Dahui temple outside the Xizhimen Gate was built by Zhangxiong the eunuch in Department of Shilijian in Zhengde period Ming dynasty.¹⁰ Even the residence condition of Beijing suburbs had been recorded definitely it should be in the same form with quadrangle dwelling. That consisted of two courtyards, the upside yard was used for sacred hall and the wing-rooms were used for fast. The underpart was for tomb. The stone animals or stone tablets will be set on the paved path in courtyard. The graveyard was luxury in big scale almost in few miles round and built by brick.

⁷ Handacheng. 1991.9. *Study of the city in Ming dynasty*: Beijing Renmin University publishing company, P278

⁸ Zhaoxian. *Chaotianlu* vol1: p378

⁹ Zhaoshiyu, Zhanghongyan. 2000.04. *The story of Heishan group*: <Study of History>

¹⁰ Beijingdifangzhibianzhuanweiyuanhui. 2005.10. *Gugongzi*: Beijing: Beijing publishing company, p548 —549



Figure 5. Image of the Kangxi emperor South tour

Along with Manchu nationality set their capital in Beijing the land usage of Beijing suburbs had been changed because the Eight Banners Army of Manchu stationed in. The land of Beijing suburbs also been occupied in big percent. The formation of settlement also changed in lot of Manchu nationality army and tomb guard's residence. So the residential density great increased for Ming dynasty. House adjacent each other, almost with no interrupt. Compared with the big scale of residences, temple form the spatial distribution of the Beijing suburbs was more tightly. And the master of the graves had been changed to imperial family and the Eight Banners Army in Qing dynasty.

Because Manchu nationality person pay more attention to the tomb guard so the system for tomb guard and grave distribution had been improved as record that "In Shunzhi 10 year 500,000 square meter will allocated to the person who don't have enough money to buy their tomb per Banners Army"¹¹

4. Cultural phenomenon that reflect from the grave and guard residence Beijing suburb in Qing dynasty

The use of sections to divide the text of the paper is optional and left as a decision for the author. Where the author wishes to divide the paper into sections the formatting shown in table 2 should be used.

4.1. Layout of tomb guard's residence and graveyard constitute

To protective and manage the grave of the emperor also to pursue natural and private life after move to Beijing, grave for emperor had been inherited the method for Ming dynasty. Adopt a form of combination of tomb guard's residence and graveyard constitute strictly.

The first part of "Ernyingxiongzhuan" had introduce Anxuehai's family financial circumstances. Their family's old site in Dongbuliang Bridge that near the Dianmen gate. But they had move to the grave for live. The grave of his family was near Xishan different with other ones in the original enclosure site, He had select a part that auspicious for geomantic and used it as graveland. Also the tomb guard's residence and graveyard and a small manor house in south east side. A not big elegant landscape garden with many airy pavilions and pagodas was also been built. A few famous mountains and temples were beside it. Also some fameland were around the manor house.¹²As the records above. we can get the consist condition of tomb guard's residence .

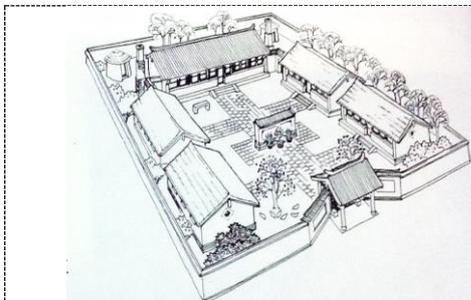


Figure6. The quadrangle dwelling for Manzu nationality



Figure7. The quadrangle dwelling for Manzu nationality

¹¹ *The Tutianzhi 13-grave fo Eight Banners Army: <Qinding baqi tong zhi vol.78>*

¹² Wenkang, 1990, *Erny Yingxiongzhuan*: Qilu publishing company, P13

4.2 Tomb guard's residence

The grave for the imperial family always built the tomb guard's residence beside the graveyard, which named "Yangzhai". "Yangzhai" was not generalized the live space for living person, not only mean the room for the guard or for the person used in worship activities also used as retreat for relaxation or for old person health resort.¹³ Function according to different conditions. The consist of Yangzhai had recorded by Jinqizong, which concerning about the prince of Qianlong emperor's family grave.

The Yangzhai (guard's residence) almost paralleling with Yinzhai (graveyard) or near the Yinzhai. Back mountain and upside river directed in north-south and with bridge beside.¹⁴

Beside the grave and the residence for their family, The grave include the mountain and the farmland was managed by gravekeeper. They would lived in the grave with their family. And some house were built for them, which named (Janggin Suo¹⁵). That will be a small yard, with main room in 5-bay and with 3-bar wing-room beside it. Defenders' room set beside Yangzhai (guard's residence). Over prince's status their defenders' room also over 20-bay, plan form is in single room and fell into the courtyard two kinds of style.

There are recorders for the measure of the gravekeeper's residence with graveyard.

The new grave was almost 11 Qing 48 Mu 8 Fen 3 Li big, it's include 53 mu 3 fen 3 li for gravekeeper's residence and 57 mu for farmland, Anyun temple which used as ancestral hall was 11 mu 9 fen 3 li and 6 mu was used as the farmland for the guards. Left part was used for rent.¹⁶

Though analysis above we can recognize the special form of gravekeeper's residence with the Graveyard in Beijing suburbs. Although there were no special requirements for measure of "Yangzhai" and "Yinzhai", from the example above the scale was no big difference.

4.3 Phenomenon of the grave residence culture

To conforming the ceremonial rites and placed great importance on the architecture decoration could show they impressed and assimilated by Han nationality. And conform the ceremonial rites can be showed.

The site, measure also layout of the farmland were strictly planned, the size of the bay, height, material, also the size of the stone tablet and the shrine building from entrance to the tomb were clearly defined. The material, color and patterns all in clear hierarchy. The decoration style was also influenced strictly and with outstanding presentation. The pattern of the decoration was rough, uninhibited, random and in gary color in Shenyang region outside Shanhaiguan Pass. After capital move to Beijing they emphasis on decoration, The pattern of the decoration prominent imperial and more stylized, the aesthetic orientation was also changeable the patterns more gentle, color is more elegant and continue the Han nationality culture feature.

5. Conclusion

According to the examples above, compared with Beijing the graves at Shenyang region in early Qing dynasty was simple and crude, use wooden fence multipurpose. This was not only represented the custom of Manchu nationality but also influenced by the practises frugality in early Qing dynasty. The layout of graveyard the institution was not improved and perfect, more free and rough. As the screen-wall which set beside the main-palace, the stone animal beside the paved path, the pavillion without a

¹³ *The Tutianzhi 13-grave fo Eight Banners Army*: <Qinding baqi tong zhi vol.39> : For the emperor's imperial edict :The official of Eight Banners Army lived in the city originally if there are some older person who would retired can move to their farmland in the Beijing suburbs.

¹⁴ Jinqizong, 1989.12, Manzu nationality in *Beijing suburbs*: Neimenggu University publishing company, p81-85

¹⁵ Janggin was the position of a military officer. They will always traditional preference, will not be transferred only if make big mistakes. The first generation of Janggin always closely with the master of grave, always been the bulter service of them.

¹⁶ Liuxiaomeng, 1989.12, The grave and farmland for Manzu nationality in *Beijing suburbs*

tablet, show that cremation was pursued in early Qing dynasty. After move to Beijing the Shunzhi emperor and his princess all be burned.From the record

“Eyidu Tomb was as Zishanwu direction also Youding go halves, BingziBingwu divided to bury,The Tuerge Tomb was as Zishanwu direction, Youding go halves, BingziBingwu divided to bury.”¹⁷ We could know the direction of the grave, the Geomantic theory was attended by Manchu nationality. After move to Beijing;Geomantic superstition was replaced by imperial etiquette and even above the Qing dynasty.

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¹⁷ Liubing.2008.2.Qingchushengjingdiqu “eyidujiazu”fendi sulue:<Study of Manzu nationality>