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Sven Hedin: Jehol. City of Emperors, pp. XIV,p. LXII, New York,
E.P. Dutton & Co, Inc., 1933. \$

To the well-known monograph on Jehol by Professor O.Francke
(Beschreibung des Jehol-Gebietes in der Provinz Chihli, Leipzig,
1902) is now to be added the present book by Dr.Sven Hedin, in
which the famous explorer ^{gives a} colourful description of the summer
residence of the Manchu Emperors. The book is a result of a trip
to Jehol in company with Dr.Goesta Montell and Mr. George Soeder-
bom, ^{of the Sino-Swedish Expedition} The object of the trip was to survey the possibilities of
acquiring a temple for Chicago or Stockholm. A Chinese architect,
Mr. W.H.Liang, has since then erected a complete reproduction of
a temple, made by Chinese carpenters, in Chicago, where it can be
seen at the Centenary of Progress Exhibition. The first chapters
of the book contain a description of the road from Peking to Jehol,
and of some of the temples of the summer residence. Ch.III contains
a vivid account of the flight of the Torguts in 1771, which event
crowned the efforts of many years of the Chinese Imperial Government,
and resulted in the virtual annihilation of the unfortunate tribe.
Recently the subject was taken up in details by Professor Pal'mov,
and his series of volumes entitled " Studies in the History of the
Volga Kalmucks (Astrakhan', 1926-29) throws a new light on the
events preceeding this dramatic episode in the history of Central
Asia. The Torguts did not occupy originally the grazing grounds round
the Koko-nur, as the author seems to imply on p.30. Their tribal
territory lay along the upper Irtish and in the Tarbagatai. In the

beginning of the XVII-th century they occupied the steppes in the Russian provinces of Semipalatinsk and Akmolinsk, reaching the river Emba and the Yayik in 1628, and the Volga in 1632. The pasture grounds round the Koko-nur were occupied by the Khoshuts under Turubaihu Gushi-Khan only in 1637. In Ch. VI the author describes the visit of the third Tashi-Lama dPal-dan Ye-'ses (1740-1780) to Jehol. In this and in the following chapters the author quotes numerous passages from Chinese annals translated for him by Professor Ferdinand Lessing of the Museum fuer Voelkerkunde in Berlin, and by Mr. T.K.Koo, Librarian of the National Library in Peking. The Subject of the journey of the third Tashi-Lama to the Manchu Court merits a special study, and the existing Chinese sources should be taken up together with Tibetan historical works, such as the Life of the Third Tashi-Lama. I propose to return to this subject in a future issue of this Journal. The fifth Dalai-Lama Was born in 1617, and not in 1616 as stated on p.95. In the following chapters the eminent author gives a series of vivid accounts of some of the most outstanding episodes in the history of Jehol under the Manchu Dynasty. Before us pass visions of the austere and wise K'ang-hsi (1662-1722), founder of the Summer Residence (1711), the brilliant Court of Ch'ien-lung (1736-1796) whose epoch is justly called the Golden Age of Jehol, Lord Macartney's Embassy of 1793, the tragic story of Hsiang-Fei, the Turkish princess from Turkistan, the story of the Premier Minister Ho-shen whose misdeeds forced the Emperor to send him the yellow cord, the

death of Emperor Hsien-feng, and the story of the Yi concubine whose destiny it was to become the all-powerful Dowager Empress Tsu-hsi. After reading through the book, the reader feels grateful to the eminent author for having evoked once more this colourful past.