

# The Battle of Heshui Camp in 24 Qianlong and Blackwater Circuit

CHOW WAI  
KEUNG

The five-year war in the north-west during the Qianlong period ended with the pacification of the Great and Small and the Zhuomu in the southern Tianshan Mountains. The battle against the Hui

In the midst of the siege, Zhaowei led an elite force of 4,000 soldiers to make a surprise attack on the city of Yarkand, but due to a lack of troops, he set up a camp on the banks of the Heshui River outside the city and was surrounded by the main force of the Hui for three months. During the siege, the Qianlong Emperor commanded a rescue mission. At the beginning of the 24th year of the Qianlong reign, after judging that reinforcements were approaching, Zhaowei led his troops to break out of the siege and meet up with the reinforcements, returning to Aksu in peace. The Battle of Heshui Camp was the decisive battle in the Qing dynasty's effort to pacify Tianshan South Road. The first of these was the battle of Heshui.

**The Qianlong Emperor uses his troops to return to the Ministry**

**What are you doing?** The time to surrender

It was again occupied. In February of the following year, the Qing of the Western Road

In April of the 20th year of the Qianlong reign. The Qing army sent troops to attack Ili, which was originally attacked by the Junggar

The Qing army. In June, the Qing commander Bandi (?)

Although the army recovered Ili again and caused Amr Sana to flee to Hassak; but in November, the remnants of Erut's strength

Dawazichir? The craze that's under control

Braddon sent back to enable him to recover Kashgar and

The main force of the Qing army rebelled again in the North Tianshan Road

Daihe Zhomubra, a member of the Hui clan of South Tianshan Road

Yarkand and other places. However, in August, Amur

The battle was hard fought. In the meantime, Huo Ji Zhan also returned to the southern part of Tianshan

**What's going on?** A meeting with the youngest and the most important

**What are you doing?** In 1757, he rebelled against the Qing Dynasty.

The road was used as a means to gain dominance over the Hui.

National Palace



In March of the 22nd year of the Qianlong reign, Huo Ji Zhan rebelled, claiming to be the Khan of Baltur, and tempted to kill the Mongolian vice-captain of the Qiu Che.



Figure: Siu Wai in 'The Blackwater'

In 1771, a request was made to go and quell the rebellion. The Qianlong emperor, after weighing the strategic situation, sent orders to Chengzin Zabu and Zhaowei to capture Amr Sana first, and the following spring

The following year, in the first year of the year, the army returned to the Ministry. The following year, in the year 1758

The Qing army confirmed that Amr Sana had died of pox in Russia, and the Qianlong emperor ordered that Huo Ji Zhan should be conquered.

**Kuche opens the city and surrenders to Zhaowei's army**



Figure: Zhaowei's tomb carved. Located in Beijing

In May of the twenty-third year of the Qianlong reign, the Qianlong Emperor

What does Yalha do? The rebellion

In June, the General, with more than 10,000 Manchu soldiers, attacked the important Hui town of Kuche from Turpan. In June, the Great and the Small and the Great Zhuo Mu lead a force of over 10,000 torch-bearers from the Gobi shortcut at Aksu to reinforce Kuche, the Qing leader of the army, Ailong Azhar?

On the 16th, he captured 1,600 men at the Egan River outside the city, seized two of their big banners, and cut off their retreat.<sup>Note 1</sup>

June, Yalhazi for not listening to the right It was suggested that the defences at the river crossing to the west of the city and at the northern mountain pass towards Aksu should be blocked in advance. The Qing army then used artillery and dug tunnels to

The city was attacked in the same manner as the Qing army, but without success and with the loss of hundreds of men. In August, the Qing army had been besieging Kuche for three months, and the defending general, Abdulk Höngmu, broke out of the siege.

Kuche opens the city and surrenders, and the main body of his army escapes.

The Qianlong emperor was extremely dissatisfied with the military administration of Yarghasan, saying that he only knew how to sit high in his tent and take up his postal duties, and that if he was passing on information on behalf of others, then even if he was a mere regurgitated puppet, he could do the job, so why should he bother to use generals?

What are you doing? 174 to the depot to take care of the incoming troops

The matter. He was also ordered to bring Yalha to the Treasury as soon as he arrived.

The good apprehends the capital.

ZHAO Hui, a native of the Manchurian Zhenghuang Banner, was born in Wu Ya.

He was a young man, he was a street soldier.

Come and take The care of recommendation is yourself at 1681 that

He was called Theo the Great General, and was also said to be a relative of Netherland

The name of the man who was the first person to be elected to the Board. He's a member of the National Committee for the Promotion of Education.

Theo was a great successor to the monks and governors.<sup>Note</sup>

In the ninth year of the Yongzheng reign, the city of Zhongyi was founded by

He was a member of the Military Intelligence Department and served in the Cabinet of Ministers. In the 19th year of the Qianlong era, he was involved in the war in the north-west of the country, managing the military affairs of the North Road,

managing the food and supplies, and managing the logistics of the various stations. 21 years

In March 1756, the Qing army pacified Yili.

Zhaowei is appointed to station at Ili. In the fifth month, he was appointed right vice-general of the Dingbian. He led his troops from Ili to the east and encountered Dashi Zeling and others at Ereii Zarathu, killing more than a thousand of his opponents.

This was the first time he had been besieged in the north-western campaign. After the siege, the Qianlong Emperor praised Zhaowei for his bravery in fighting the rebels.

He was made a first-class uncle, hereditary, and was given the title of Minister of the Interior, Minister of the Household, and the capital of the Chinese army in the White Banner. After his return to Balikun, Qianlong ordered him to split up with the border general, Chengzabu, to destroy Erut. In December, he was awarded the title of General of the Boundary. (Figure 1 and 2)

After the capture of Kuche in the 23rd year of the Qianlong reign, the Qianlong emperor not only chose Zhaowei as the new commander, but also worked hard on the strategy of pacifying the Hui. In addition to the constant transfer of food from Shaanxi and Gansu to the front line via Balikun, he also deployed 1,000 troops from the Kingyi Battalion, 2,000 from Solon and 1,000 from Tsahar to reinforce them. He optimistically expected that Theo would not withdraw his troops this year and that the war would be completed by this winter. He instructed Zhaowei to

Theo should take Yalhasen as a precept, and be determined to pursue all opportunities without waiting for instructions. We should take Yalhasen as a warning, and strive to move forward. The Qianlong emperor also ordered the search for Hassakshira's Fu De in Talas. Theo, who was in Taras, was also ordered to help capture Huo Ji Zhan as a reward for his efforts.

On the first day of September, Qianlong received a report of his arrival at Kuche, and praised him for his courage and sincerity, and for being a leader of the army.

Theo is fortunate to have a minister who is anxious to do

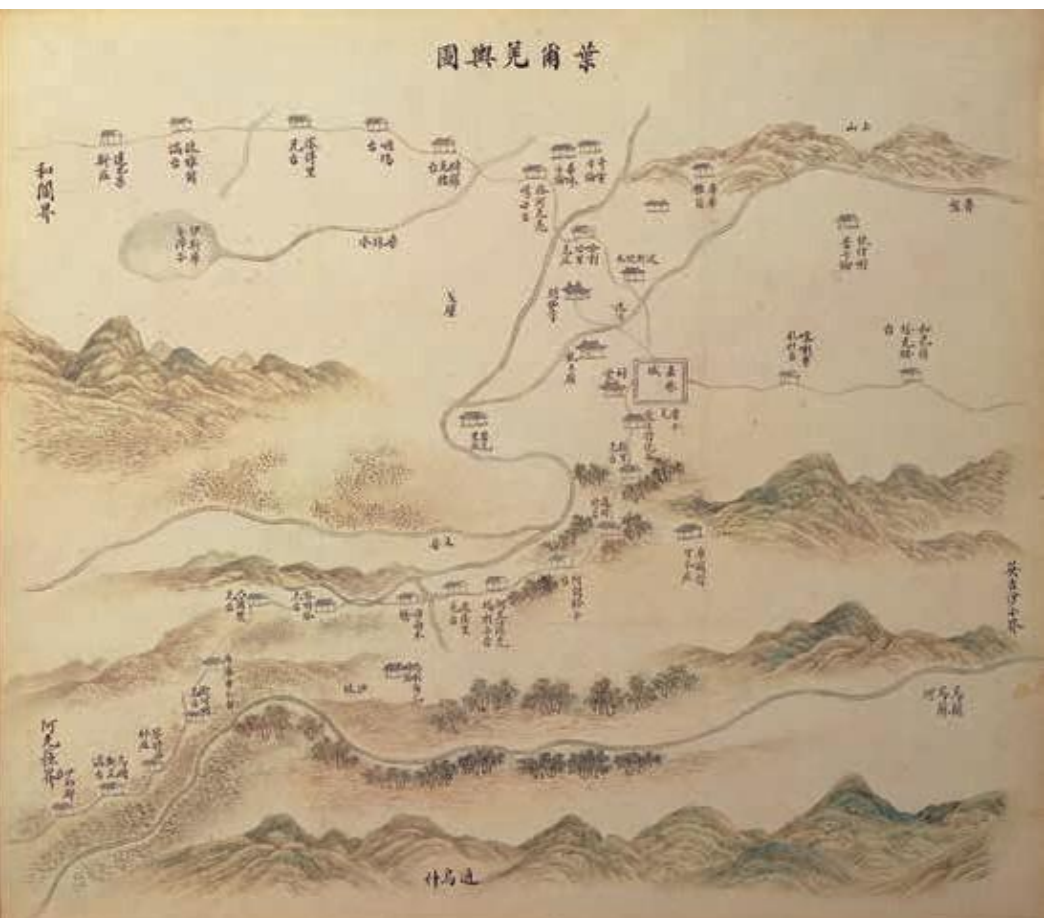


Fig. 3 Xinjiang Illustrations - Yarkand 30 vertical by 34 National Palace  
The map shows the Qing army's Blackwater Camp at the location



The Peacock's Plume with two eyes.

## The Surrender of Aksu and

### Michael

On the ninth day of the eighth month, General Zhaowei reported that he had gone back to his headquarters, and as soon as he arrived in Kuche, he took command of the army and prepared to capture Aksu and advance to Yarkand. On the 10th of September, the Qianlong emperor praised him for his determination to move forward. He instructed Zhaowei to find out where Huojizhan was and to divide his troops to besiege it, as well as to recruit troops to the cities. In addition, he was asked to harvest grain and stone to replenish his troops, as it was very costly to transfer food from the mainland. He also sent more

generals to the city. The army was sent to support the city. The army was sent to support Zhaohui. Then came the news that Aksu was begging for surrender. The Qianlong Emperor optimistically said: "Theo's people are terrified by the wind and will be successful this year. I am waiting for a good report. In his joy, he instructed Theo to take the lead and work hard to meet his fond memories.

On the 28th, the Qianlong Emperor received a report from Zhaowei, who had been informed of the surrender of Huojizhi and the other cities in the city of Hetian, and offered Zhaowei a strategy for pursuing Huojizhi. A reward for Zhaowei

The bottle. After the successive subjugations at Kuche, Shayar, Selim, Aksu, and Ush, the Qianlong emperor even thought that Fude, who had been scheduled to support Zhaohui, should have left his Solomons and Chaghars at Xizhan and Turfan and returned to Beijing. Luckily, on the second day of October, the Qianlong emperor decided that it was up to Zhaowei to decide whether he needed Fude's support. A few days later, he ordered Ali to return to Beijing. The Emperor also ordered Ali and Yonggui to come to Beijing. The Emperor also ordered Ali and Yonggui to send 2,000 horses from the Barkhorn to the Kucha for Zhaowei.

### A lone army advances into

#### Yarkand

Zhaowei went from Aksu, passing through Ush, and arrived at Huizi Alik, 40 miles from Yarkand, on the 3rd of October. After Aksu and Ush had surrendered to the Qing army, Huo Ji Zhan led 3,000 Muslims into Kashgar for a night and then stayed in Yapurga for four days. As Brahidun was dissatisfied with Huo Ji Zhan, Brahidun led 10,000 troops and stationed them in Dangarqi near Kashgar, while Huo Ji Zhan moved his villages and provisions into Yarkant, and had Sheremet and Moro Khachun move into the city.

Riboud led a force of fifty men and set up a fortress at Buljibostun. Hodjim's army consisted of 5,000 cavalry and a large number of infantry.

Despite knowing that the Hui forces were several times stronger than their own, Zhaowei led his troops forward and when they first reached the vicinity of Yarkand, the Hui army did not open the city to meet the enemy. The Qing army could only surround one side of the city with its 4,000-strong army of horse and foot soldiers. In order to prevent Huo Ji Zhan and others from escaping from Yarkant, Zhaowei also stationed troops at key points on the south side of the city, such as Hengdustan, Badakshan and Karatubert, to intercept them. In addition, the Qing army began to search for corn and cattle and sheep in the valleys, stopping the regurgitation and woodcutting, and requesting reinforcements from the Green Banner soldiers and 3,000 horses stationed in Kucha and other places.

On the fifth day of the tenth month, Zhaowei's troops arrived near Yarkant City. On the sixth day of the first month, Zhaowei sent 2,000 troops and sent 200 soldiers from Batulu, making Mingrui and Batulu's guard Ninggu Li as the front of the middle army, Zhaowei leading his guard Eshu and others as the middle army, and the chief soldier Gao Tianxi leading the bird and gun soldiers with the middle army as the rear army. Five or six miles outside Yarkand, they encountered the Hui army and the first battle broke out between them.

On the sixth day of October, he sent more than 2,000 troops in a full column

five or six miles northeast of the city of Yarkand, saw

A high platform with four or five horsemen on it. According to Berkhojia: "In front of the platform and close to the city, a large canyon was dug. They were waiting to ambush them. When the bandits inside the cane resisted the battle, our troops were defeated and jumped over the cane and pursued them until they reached the city. They fought three times and were defeated. At sunset, we withdrew our troops. We were able to kill more than twenty of the thieves, and countless others who escaped with arrows, while nineteen of our soldiers were injured.

**The Qing army, assisted by the local patriarch, Burke Hodges**

The attack on the plateau outside Yarkand, the returnees ambushed in the ditch outside Terrace and the cavalry running out of the city was successful at a very small price. Zhaowei also estimated the strength of the enemy inside the city to be only 2,000 to 3,000 men. Although the bandits had 4,000 to 5,000 horses, they had no more than a thousand to use.

**The Battle of Tungusluk**

Zhahui learnt through his captors that Huojizhan's livestock and the Saras' household were in the Yingchang Qipan Mountains, south of the city. And because the reinforcements of San Tai and Namuzal were about to arrive, they sent He sent his vice-president Ailong'a and his acting chief soldier Dingzhu with 500 troops and his guard Kui Madai with 300 troops to the front.

to block the way of Kashgar's reinforcements and to inspect the Qing

The station of the army. On 13 October, Zhahui then crossed the river at Tungusluk and attacked the southern part of Yarkand.

We cross the river and advance south of Yarkand. On the 13th of October. They were greeted by bandits, about 4,000 to 5,000 horsemen, with foot thieves behind them, and lined up in the ditch. We led a charge against the bandits, but the horsemen and bandits were defeated and left. The foot thieves put up their guns to resist the enemy, and while we were fighting, they attacked from both flanks. Although our soldiers killed many of them, more than a hundred of them were killed in battle. The chief soldier, Gao Tianxi, the former vanguard

commander, Eshu, the former deputy commander, Sange, and the guard, Te Tongue, all died in battle. There were now thousands of mounted bandits and many foot bandits, who fought with our troops for five days and nights. We were able to hold our camp and fight with the camera, but we were able to get enough food to last for a month or two. The opportunity of capturing the leader of the bandits in Aksu, Ush, and the established territories was too great to miss, so we did not have time to consider the number of our troops and the strength of our horses, and we advanced rashly. It is hard for me to escape from this crime. However, if we can gather all our troops within the year, we can still attack together.

The Qing army lost more than 100 men in the battle, and the chief soldier, Gao Tian

What Senior officers' squad, are 1758 you doing?

With the death of Namgyal and San Tai, who had been reinforced by the enemy, Zhaowei was forced to hold his position against the attack of the returnees.

In a letter to his right vice-general Fu De of the Dingbian, Zhaowei also described the battle as follows

At the 13th of October, he led his troops to Tungusluk, where he encountered a force of over 20,000 horse and foot thieves, and only about 500 of our officers and men who had crossed the river with over a thousand men. Note 4

The battle was also described in Zhao Yi's "A Miscellany of Acts": The general, Zhao Hui, had penetrated deep into Yarkand, and we were outnumbered by the thieves and the horses were too weak to fight them, we occupied a village and dug a fortress to defend ourselves, the so-called Blackwater Camp. The hill was shallow and the fortress was low enough for the bandits to enter by foot, so they attacked day and night. Fearing the death of our troops, the thief wanted to win the whole war without fighting, so he built a separate fortress outside of the hao and defended it with a long siege, as in Liang



Figure 1. The Battle of Tungusluk, vertical 58, horizontal 95 centimetres, plain drawing 021242, depicts the attack by Zhaowei on the enemy platform outside Heshui National Palace

The Tang called it the  
"Sandwich City", meaning  
that our troops would die when  
they were fed. Note 5

It is clear that the attack by the  
returnees was quite strong.

On 20 October, Zhaowei  
dispatched Suo Lun, the leader  
of the army, to report to Aksu on the  
siege, describing again the battle.  
The Qing army used the bridge over  
the river to cross the river, but  
after passing 400 cavalry, the  
bridge broke and the Qing army  
who had already crossed the bridge  
fought with the water at their  
backs and were surrounded by the  
Hui army, Zhaowei led his troops  
to resist, but the disparity in  
strength was so great that  
Zhaowei's horse was twice killed  
by enemy birdshot and his face  
and shins were injured. The  
Qing army was unable to take the  
initiative to attack because of a  
lack of horses, although they  
engaged them. Therefore, after five  
days and nights of fighting, they  
began to dig trenches and build  
forts to strengthen the defences of  
the Blackwater camp. Zhaowei  
estimated that he could still  
supply food for two months, but was  
short of armaments and ammunition.

Zhaowei had reported that  
from the capture of the Muslims  
in Kaza, Huo Ji Zhan had moved  
the Dorun Muslims to Yarkant City,  
burned the bridge and buried the  
food to survive. Qianlong's advice:

"When the water dries up in  
this winter, the Theo

The army was so crowded that  
they did not stay. Refusing to  
negotiate peace, the Hui army  
retaliated with spears and tactics.  
Zhaowei, however, launched a  
counter-attack, and on 16  
November and the 9th of  
December, had

on two flanks. Capture three men alive. Seize the cattle and weapons of war.

#### Senzen in Aksu on the 3rd of December

Although the bridge is destroyed, our soldiers may float across or tie a raft. If the army is not able to cross the river, they will be able to do so. The Hui have a lot of food in their cellars, so when the army comes to them, they should be careful to entice them in order to provide relief. He told Zhaowei to pay attention to the problem of supply.

From Zhaowei's subsequent account of the siege, it is clear that after the battle of 13 October, the Hui were increasingly active in the offensive.

Since the 13th of October, when the camp was fortified, the thieves also dug a ditch and built a fortress. On the 22nd, when the camp was flooded with water, we sent our troops to dig a canal and divert it into the lower stream for drinking purposes. The thieves also dug a ditch to hide themselves and used reeds to hide themselves, but they were repulsed. The bandits had set up a platform with protective palisades on all sides and used Zambalat guns. On the tenth day of the eleventh month, the officers and soldiers took advantage of the situation to attack, and the thieves did not dare to enter.

It was not until after the tenth day of the eleventh month that the attack by the returnees came to a halt. Figure 4

On the eleventh day of the eleventh month, Brahmadun sent three men to negotiate peace, and Zhui came to detain them. He also sent Emin and the Muslims, to whom he belonged, to tell Theo that they were ugly, and that they would not dare to use the word peace. The soldiers came to ask Huo Ji Zhan about his treason, but he did not yet repent and seek his life. Counting the day's troops

It is an outrage to be surrounded by the enemy. The Minister of Counsellors, Fouda, who has been leading the advance, is hereby appointed Right Vice-General of the Border. Ariadin, Ailong'a, Flow, and Shukhdev, all of whom are to be

#### Minister Schuhde (171 The problem

A new development in the situation in Yarkand was brought to light by the Muslim Toktomot. In particular, Huo Ji Zhan's intention to negotiate peace with Zhaohui was rejected and the two armies entered into a stalemate. More encouraging was the news that a cache of rice and a thousand camels had been found at Blackwater Camp, and that the main force of Brahmadun had withdrawn to Kashgar. After checking this, Shukhdev decided that he should respond urgently. He sent over 2,200 troops and 1,200 horses from Aksu, and informed Fude and Ali of the reinforcements.

#### The Siege of Heshui Camp and the Great Victory at Hulman

News of Zhaowei's siege on the banks of the Blackwater River reached Beijing on 14 November, and the Qianlong Emperor immediately ordered a response.

According to Shukhdev, he received a message from Zhaowei. He was informed that our troops had penetrated deeper, and that the rebels Huo Ji Zhan and the others, relying on their party, had dared to take advantage of them.

appointed as Counsellors. Whatever troops are available, those who have the horsepower will be chosen to go quickly. He shall take the city and capture it.

When the thief's head is found, he will not immediately blame them, but will help them.

The most important thing is to be able to lead the troops. Although Zhaowei's troops were not without a sense of recklessness, I was afraid that I would criticise him for his cowardice. If I had asked him to stay in Aksu and wait for the troops to gather, he would not have come this far. However, in the present circumstances, it is not a bad idea, so I am not willing to put the blame on them. At this time, we can only wait for the rendezvous of the reinforcements, return to Aksu, reorganize our troops, and try to make a big move again.

The Qianlong emperor ordered that the main objective of the reinforcements should not be the capture of the city, but the return of Zhaowei to Aksu. At the same time, in the face of this crisis, he did not think that he and Zhaowei had been reckless in their advancement. On 16 November, the Qianlong emperor also ordered that the army supporting Zhaowei should go from Aksu and Ush and from Temur Tunol to attack the returning army.

On 18 November, the Qianlong Emperor ordered the manufacture of 100 resistances to be sent to Zhaowei for use, and considered that the first batch of Schuhde would send only 1,000 soldiers.

Figure The Victory of the Ping of The Great Hulman Triumph, 58 vertical by 95 horizontal  
This picture depicts the Qing reinforcements fighting against the main force of the Hui at Hulman from the

Theo was a little weak and asked for a couple of thousand more reinforcements. On the 20th, Fu De and Ding Chang left Urumqi for Aksu and expected to be able to send reinforcements around the 20th of December.

Arrival. On 21 December, Nusan and others led an urgent march from Kuche to Aksu to reinforce the army, which was expected to arrive in early December. When Qianlong heard the news, he said, "Theo, this

The second minister, the guards, the officers, the soldiers, all working together. They walked day and night. It was a great effort. This is the only way to be a Manchurian servant. I am deeply grateful for this. On the 25th of December, Fuld and Shukhdev were at Balchu

Fig. 6 The victory in the pacification of the Vertical 58, horizontal 95 cm Plain 021238 Collection  
This picture depicts the night of the 8th day of the first month of the 24th year of the Qianlong reign, when



The Qing army was only 2,000 to 3,000 strong, mostly infantry, and they killed many of their opponents with their guns and arrows, and the two sides attacked each other for four days and nights. On the night of the ninth day, the Qing army held out at Qindal, just as Ali and Eboshi and their horses arrived, and Ailong'a also led his troops to the battle, where the Qing reinforcements met and Fude took advantage of the situation to defeat the Hui army. The Battle of Hulman

The arrival of reinforcements reduced the pressure on the defences of Heshui Camp. Qianlong 24

In the night of the eighth day of the first month of the year, Zhaowei heard the sound of guns and rifles coming from several dozen miles away and guessed that the reinforcements were coming. The first day of the first month of the year, Zhaowei heard the sound of spears and frogs.

They burned the enemy's stronghold, killing more than a thousand men, capturing 55, and taking numerous weapons. On the 24th, he met up with the reinforcements and returned to Aksu.

### Commendation and

### ennoblement of SAW

During the siege of the Qing army at Heshui Camp, the Qianlong Emperor thought a lot about Zhaowei. On the 5th of November, the Qianlong Emperor held a parade at Nanyuan and wrote that he was looking forward to hearing from General Zhaowei and was very concerned about her. The Emperor's thoughts on the siege of the Blackwater Camp

The senior generals who died in battle were also given titles. The chief soldier, Gao Tianxi, was given the title of "Guo Yi", the vanguard commander, Eshu, was given the title of "Guo Zhuang". The Vice-President of the army, Mr. Samuel, was appointed to the post.

The name of the company The name of a brave man. This is an indication of the Emperor's recognition of the bravery of his generals.

The Qianlong emperor also relieved Zhaowei's rash entry into Yarkand by recounting the crimes of Huo Ji Zhan and others, pointing out that if he did not raise an army to question them, how could he invigorate the army and demand justice? This was not because I was so happy with the success of the army, but also because I was so impatient with the military, stating the need to send troops. He also said.

appreciation for his service and bravery. The title of Emin and Zhuozhuo was conferred on him as a county prince. Hodgson Pakchu was promoted to the rank of Beizi, with the addition of the title of Beizi.

The government of Manchuria has been very active in the field of military affairs. I am not sure that I can be held responsible for the fact that the Manchurian army is so invincible that it has never dared to resist its enemies. As for the fact that he was entrusted with the task, he went ahead with courage and never looked back, which is the old custom of our Manchurian ministers. The general, Zhaowei, has led the army into the nest of the bandits, led the troops across the river, fought several times, with the aim of destroying the food of the dynasty, and did not have time to turn over to his own plans, his loyalty and bravery, I am indeed deeply appreciated. Zhaowei is to be promoted to the rank of First Class Duke of Wuyi, with a ruby cap and four dragons, as a token of

Le Pin. All with jeweled tops and four regiments of dragons.

He was portrayed as an exemplary Manchurian minister and was rewarded with a generous title.

On 30 December, when the Qianlong emperor learned of Zhaowei's refusal to negotiate peace with the Hui, he also paid special tribute to the besieged Zhaowei, who he considered to have acted in a heroic and commendable manner, and was therefore rewarded with an imperial pearl, a gold belt and a purse. These commendations reflected

the Qianlong emperor's expectation that Zhaowei would hold out until reinforcements arrived, and that he would carry on the Manchurian military tradition of Theo's bravery and determination.

### The composition and production of the Myth of Blackwater Solution

In the sixteen battle maps of the battle of the Junggar Hui, the battle of the Blackwater camp is

related to the battle of the Tongusruk.

The first of these is the painting of the Hei Shui siege and the second is the painting of the Hulman victory. The second is a picture of the first of the three, and the second is a picture of the second, and the second is a picture of the second. The first scene is the right-hand side of the picture.

In the second scene, the main

retreating army is shown in the middle of the scene, with Zhaowei holding a whip and pointing it in the direction of the returnees. The second scene is located in the middle of the scene and shows Zhaowei holding a horse whip, pointing in the direction of the returnees and directing the artillery to fire the cannon, with five guards behind him, who have taken the cannon from the camel and are carrying the ammunition, confirming the direction of fire and preparing to fire. The third scene, on the left side of the screen, depicts the Qing army in formation, ready to start building a bridge and preparing to break out of the siege. Scene 3 is a very dramatic depiction of a key moment in the battle.

The Blackwater Bay diagram by Lang Shining

After the draft, the Qianlong emperor issued an order in the 30th year of the Qianlong reign to Giuseppe Castiglione, 1688-1766, the Governor of Guangdong, Yang Tingzhang, and the Governor of Guangdong Customs, Fang Tyu.

1735 What is it? The office. Later in the 13th Street

Shang Pan Zhen Cheng (1714 The first seventy-eight, etc



The first of these

is a series of engravings that were completed in 1771. The difference in the lines between the original and the trial versions of the Li Li Li (《黑水圍解圖》) in the courtyard can be seen by comparing the efforts of the engravers in the process of etching the plates. This is the first time that the artist has been able to do this.

The fourth shipment of the biqu (pigu), a hundred copper plates and copper prints of the printing plates arrived on the 5th of August. It was not until 22 December that the fourth shipment arrived at the House of Commons and was delivered to the eunuch Hu Shijie for presentation. On 19 August, the French ship delivered the fifth batch of copper plates to Guangzhou, which included

The first 100 copies of the «Black Water Wraiths» were handed over to the eunuch Hu Shining on 20 November. The fifth batch of copperplate prints was accompanied by seven boxes of printing books, paper, ink, powder and oil, and printing equipment. Thus, in the thirty-eighth year of the Qianlong reign

On the third day of the fifth month of the year 1773, the four virtues of the treasury were The Five Virtues and the Pen and Writing Style Fook Hing delivers the Guangdong Customs to the copper plate

Seven test self-printed copperplate prints, but success rate

It was sent to Paris to be etched with the help of a copperplate by Kirsch.

The supervisor is in charge of the project.

It is only two tenths of one percent. The Qianlong emperor ordered all subsequent copper plates to be first printed in tenths each, and these trial copies and copper plates were first stored in the Public Opinion Room. <sup>Note 8</sup>

Charles-Nicolas Cochin, 1715-1790  
Engraver

## Conclusion

The pacification of Xinjiang by Emperor Gaozong was the most important military achievement of his reign, and one of the three most important of the ten military feats. The historian Meng Sen once said: "After the Qing Emperor Gaozong's victory in Xinjiang, he was so pleased with himself that he became more desperate in the evening. Heshen, favoured by his beauty, was a great entertainer and did not care about the hardships of distant lands. Since then, there have been internal strife and external provocations, but fortunately, they have all been saved rather than won. The pacification of Xinjiang was also a turning point in the Qing dynasty's decline from strength to strength. The first was courageous and resourceful, while the second was hard-working and hard-earned, and was an important symbol of the Qing army's invincibility in battle.

How did the Qianlong emperor himself view the Battle of Blackwater Camp? After Zhaowei's statement that he had taken the risk of advancing against his enemies, the Qianlong emperor said: "This attack was a labour-intensive one, in which we were able to defeat the bandits repeatedly and hold afor help. This is the basis for the great success of future counter-insurgency. He did not regard the battle at Heshui Camp as a setback for the Qing army in the battle to pacify the Hui, but rather as the spiritual basis for victory. In April of the twenty-fourth year of the Qianlong reign, he wrote the [Blackwater](#) , which was later combined with the [Blackwater Siege](#)  produced in Paris. The first of these was a new edition of the "Blackwater" map.



Figur The Victory of the Ping of The Blackwater Circuit 61.8 long, 93.2 cm Pinto 021264 National Palace



Figure The Victory of the Ping of Poem on the 58 vertical by 95 horizontal National Palace

The Qianlong emperor used French copper-engraving techniques to produce a copper-engraving of the victorious picture, and a poem printed in engraved form, with an imperial preface and postscript, to create an exquisite set of thirty-four pictures of the victorious picture of the pacification of the Jingaer Hui. This is a combination of the world's

The two best printing techniques not only enabled the Qing dynasty's martial arts to be printed and disseminated, but also shaped the political image of Qianlong's Theo.

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#### Notes

- This is the first time I have ever seen a book written by Wei Yuan.
- Xu Ke, "The Qing tales and their stories", Beijing: China Book Bureau, 1984-1986, p. 141.
- Ji Yun and others, "The Eight Banners of the Qing Dynasty", Beijing: China Book Bureau, 1984-1986, p. 141.
- Lin: Jilin Literature and History Publishing House, 11-11, vol. 1, p. 4, myriad personalities, myriad ministers
- My name is Zhaowei, p. 269, 263
- The Pazing of Junggar by Qin Ding, Taipei: The National Palace Museum, Qing Dynasty, The Four Books of the Wen Yuan Ge, vol. 68, p. 122.
- Zhao Yi, "The Book of the Dead", Page 190.
- Zhaolian, 《肅亭雜錄》, Beijing: China Book Bureau, 1984, vol. 6, (平定回疆本末), pp. 151-152.
- Written by Emperor Gaozong of the Qing dynasty, with two collections of imperial poems, Taipei: The Four Books of the Wen Yuan Ge Collection, National Palace Museum, Qing dynasty
- This is the first time I've used the term "South China Sea".

The execution of the documents 018132, and of the Military Aircraft Division on this day, so the machine The House of Lords is a record of

- Compiled by Fu Heng and others, and the execution of the strategy for the pacification of Junggar. Taipei: The National Palace Museum, Qing Dynasty, Wenyuange Siku Quanshu
- Chakasy repaired by Gao Luo Le De Hong and others, Acts of the Pure Emperors of the Qing Dynasty.
- Beijing: China Book Bureau, 1986.
- A study of the ten martial arts of Emperor Gaozong of the Qing dynasty, by Chuang
- Bilder für die Halle des Purpurglanzes chinesische Offiziersporträts und Schichtenkupter der Ära Qianlong (1736-1795) (Ausstellung des Museums für Ostasiatische Kunst, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, 2003). Les Cinqquêtes de l'Empereur de la Chine" Tongue Poo, Vol. 20 (1921), pp. 183-274.

The first of these is a series of photographs of the "South China Sea" and