

## Baindari

city west of Ninguta, called Kirin, and in 1682-83 took part in the preparations for attacking the Russians at Albazin. He was deprived of all offices in 1683 because he reported a famine that did not exist. But from 1684 to 1696 he served in Peking as a lieutenant-general in the Mongol Bordered Blue Banner.

[1/249/2a; 3/267/3b; 4/114/16b; 11/10/10b; Ravenstein, E. G., *The Russians on the Amur* (1861) pp. 35-36; *P'ing-ting Lo-ch'a fang-lieh* which appears in the *Shuo-fang pei-shêng* 1/3a (for both see under Ho Ch'iu-t'ao); *Russkii Biograficheskii Slovar* (1896-1913)]

FANG CHAO-YING

**BAINDARI** 拜音達里 d. 1607, bore the clan-name Nara and was *beile* of the Hoifa tribe which formed part of the Hûlun nation. (For the other three tribes, Hada, Yehe, and Ula, see under Wan, Yangginu and Bujantai respectively.) Baindari's ancestors possessed the family name Ikderi and belonged originally to the Nimaca tribe on the banks of the Amur river. Migrating southward to Jaru they put themselves under the protection of some Nara clansmen. Then, after slaying seven oxen in a sacrifice to Heaven, they exchanged their own name for that of their protectors. Six generations later one of their descendants, Wangginu, consolidated his position by establishing a city at Mt. Hürki on the Hoifa river, where the natural advantages of his location enabled him to withstand repeated attacks from the Mongols. On the death of Wangginu his grandson, Baindari, murdered the seven uncles who might have stood in his way and proclaimed himself *beile* of the Hoifa. In 1593 he joined the confederation against Nurhaci [q. v.] which was unsuccessfully led by Narimbulu [q. v.] of the Yehe tribe. Two years later Nurhaci retaliated by taking the town of Dobi from Baindari and killing two of his generals. In 1597 the Hûlun tribes agreed on a truce with the enemy and thereafter Baindari, whose territory was situated between the Yehe towns and Nurhaci's center of operations, wavered in allegiance from one to the other, finally deciding to trust in the impregnability of his city to defend him against both. In 1607, however, Nurhaci invaded the region, killed Baindari and his son, and thus put an end to the independent existence of the Hoifa tribe.

[1/229/13b; Hauer, E., *K'ai-kuo fang-lieh*, pp.

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29, 35-37; *Ch'ing T'ai-tsu Wu Huang-ti shih-lu* (see under Nurhaci) 1/3b]

GEORGE A. KENNEDY

**BAISAN** (Gioro) 覺羅拜山 (三), d. 1627, of the Bordered Yellow Banner, was a great-grandson of Baolangga 包朗阿, fifth of the six brothers who were called the *ningguta beile*, the fourth *beile* being Giocangga (see under Nurhaci), grandfather of Nurhaci. When Nurhaci began his career of conquest by attacking Nikan Wailan [q. v.], protégé of the Chinese, he was opposed by most of his relatives who foresaw disaster for themselves (see under Anfiyanggû). Baisan, however, joined Nurhaci in 1585 together with other descendants of Baolangga. He took part in the capture of Shên-yang in 1621 and died in action at Chin-chou in 1627.

A son of Baisan, named Gûnadai 顧納岱, inherited the rank of baron of the third class. He was promoted to the first class in 1637 for meritorious service and in 1644 took part in the pursuit of Li Tzû-ch'êng [q. v.] to Shensi. In the following years he served under Dodo [q. v.] in various campaigns, and was killed in action at Nanchang in 1648. Gûnadai's son, Morohon 謨洛渾, inherited the rank of viscount of the first class. He was killed in 1660 while fighting at Amoy against Chêng Ch'êng-kung [q. v.]. In honor of the three generations who had lost their lives in military service Emperor Shêng-tsu posthumously conferred on Morohon the hereditary rank of earl of the third class and the name, Kang-yung 剛勇.

[1/232/6b; 2/4/5b; 3/331/16a; 11/4/25b; 34/135/8b.]

GEORGE A. KENNEDY

**BANDI** 班第, d. Oct. 4, 1755, general, was a member of the Borjigit clan, and belonged to the Mongol Plain Yellow Banner. A student in the government school for bannermen, he was selected in 1717 to fill a post of secretary to the Grand Secretariat. He passed through several minor offices including that of astronomer in the Imperial Board of Astronomy (1718). Appointed a sub-chancellor in the Grand Secretariat in 1724, he was sent the following year to Tibet to promulgate orders of Emperor Shih-tsung about the zoning of the area between Tibet, Szechwan and Yunnan. During the next few years he held the office of junior vice-president of the Court of Colonial Affairs (1727,

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1733-38), and junior vice-president of the Board of War (1738-39). He was appointed to serve on the Grand Council in 1733. As governor-general of Hu-kuang (Hupeh and Hunan) (1739-40) he led a successful expedition in 1740 against the Red Miao (紅苗) in the vicinity of Chên-kan and Yung-sui, Hunan. In 1741 he was again appointed to serve the Grand Council, and was made president of the Board of War. Seven years later (1748) he was sent as quartermaster-general to the armies then fighting against the aborigines of the Chin-ch'uan region west of Szechwan (see under Chang Kuang-ssü). For several months (1748-49) he served as acting governor of Szechwan. As the fighting on the front was unfavorable, the commanders were punished and Bandi was reprimanded for his unwillingness to assume military responsibilities and for his failure to report dilatoriness of the commanders. He was degraded in 1748 to senior vice-president of the Board of Works, and early in 1749 was discharged from all offices. Given the rank of a deputy lieutenant-general late in 1749, he was sent to attend to affairs in the Kokonor region. He was appointed in the following year imperial resident of Tibet, but before his arrival at Lhasa a rebellion took place in that city and two former imperial residents were murdered (see under Fu-ch'ing). As a result of his quick action the rebels were suppressed. Recalled to Peking in 1752, he again served the Grand Council, but hardly a year had passed before he was sent to Canton as governor-general of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Meanwhile preparations were under way for the conquest of Sungaria (see under Amursana). Bandi was recalled from Canton in 1754 and, with the rank of president of the Board of War, was sent to look after the provisions for the army of the northern route (*via* Uliasutai). His able management of the mobilization of men and stabilization of the hostile Mongols won him praise from Emperor Kao-tsung, including the hereditary rank of viscount, and the rank of chamberlain in the Imperial Bodyguard. For a few months, in 1754, he was also acting military governor of Uliasutai. Early in the following year he was recalled to Peking for a military conference in regard to the Eleuths and his plan of action was approved. In 1755, with the rank of Ting Pei Chiang Chün 定北將軍, he was made commander-in-chief of the Northern Route Army with Amursana [*q. v.*] as assistant commander. A Western Route Army was commanded by Yung-ch'ang (see under Amursana). The ad-

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vance of the two armies met little resistance from the Eleuths, and by the summer of 1755 Sungaria was pacified. Bandi, raised in hereditary rank to duke of the first class with the designation Ch'êng-yung 誠勇, and loaded with other honors from the emperor, was ordered to head a garrison at Ili and to look after the stabilization of the surrendered Eleuths.

Kao-tsung, however, had miscalculated in recalling the army so soon, and in leaving so small a garrison force with Bandi. He had also unwisely placed his confidence in the loyalty of Amursana who, dissatisfied with the rewards he had received, led the Eleuths in a rebellion which quickly spread throughout Sungaria. Bandi and his chief-of-staff, O-jung-an (see under O-êr-t'ai), eldest son of O-êr-t'ai, led a handful of loyalists in a hurried retreat, but they were soon surrounded. The two generals committed suicide and their men were slaughtered. The emperor at once ordered an army to avenge their death and, as a result, many Eleuths were put to the sword and a large number were removed to different localities (see under Chao-hui). Bandi and O-jung-an were accorded posthumous honors and were celebrated in the Temple of the Zealots of the Dynasty. The former was canonized as I-lieh 義烈, and the latter as Kang-lieh 剛烈. In honor of these two heroes a temple called Shuang-chung tz'ü 雙忠祠 was established where twice a year sacrifices were made. In 1761 an order was issued that Bandi's portrait be painted and hung in the Hall of Military Merits (see under Chao-hui). Bandi's son, Balu 巴祿 (d. 1770), who was permitted to inherit his father's rank of viscount, attained to the position of military lieutenant-governor of Chahar.

[1/318/3a; 3/349/1a; Howorth, H. H., *History of the Mongols*, 1876, Pt. I, pp. 533, 592, 651-659; *Tung-hua lu*, Ch'ien-lung 21:12; *P'ing-ting Chun-ko-êr fang-lieh chêng-pien* (see under Fu-hêng), 20/20b; Balu, 3/287/42a.)]

RUFUS O. SUTER

**BOLO** 博洛 d. April 23, 1652, age 40. (*su*), Prince Tuan-chung (端重親王), was a grandson of Nurhaci [*q. v.*] and the third son of Abatai [*q. v.*]. He was made a prince of the fourth degree in 1636 and took part in the campaigns against the Mongols, Chinese, and Koreans. In 1644 he went with Dorgon [*q. v.*] to Peking. He accompanied Dodo [*q. v.*] in pursuit of Li Tzü-ch'êng [*q. v.*], and was raised one degree in rank

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EMINENT CHINESE  
of the  
CH'ING PERIOD  
(1644-1912)

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