

rank of a first class marquis, but when accused of cowardice in fighting the Eleuths at Kobdo in 1731 (see under Furdan) he was deprived of his ranks and was probably executed in the following year. The hereditary rank of marquis then passed on to another son of Fiyanggú, and in 1749 the rank was given the designation, Chao-wu (昭武侯).

Fiyanggú was loved and respected by the people of Kweihwa. About March 12, 1698, when he was leaving that city, the soldiers and merchants came to bid him farewell, and soon thereafter they erected a temple with his image in it, though he was still living. His prestige among the Mongols, also, was very high. Perhaps it is more than a coincidence that his successor as military governor was an Imperial Clansman of the same name, Fiyanggú 費揚古 (the last character sometimes written 固, d. 1723). The appointment of this second Fiyanggú early in 1697 was probably made in an effort to keep the favor of the Mongols and perhaps cause some to believe that the first Fiyanggú was still watching over them. As might be expected, the two personages were often confused by later writers. In contemporary documents the first Fiyanggú was differentiated from the second by prefixing to his name the words 伯 (Earl) or 公 (Duke—in or after 1697).

The second Fiyanggú was the eighth son of Dodo [*q. v.*], and was at first made a noble of Imperial Lineage of the eleventh rank (1663). He served for more than twenty-one years (January 1, 1697–1718) at Kweihwa and retired in 1718 on reaching old age. In 1719 he was, for some reason, punished by being deprived of all his ranks.

[1/287/1a; 1/175/4a; 3/266/12a; *P'ing-ting Shuo-mo fang-lüeh* (see under Chang Yü-shu); Howorth, H. H., *History of the Mongols* (1876) I, 629–40; Maska [*q. v.*], *Sai-pei chi-ch'êng*; *Hsi-chêng chi-lüeh* (see under Sun Ssü-k'o); *Tung-hua lu*, Yung-chêng 10:2; *China Review*, vol. 9 (1880–81), pp. 171–72; de Mailla, M., *Histoire Générale de la Chine* (1780), vol. 11, pp. 179–294.]

## FANG CHAO-YING

FU-ch'ang-an 福長安, d. 1817, was a Manchu of the Fuca clan and the Bordered Yellow Banner. He was a son of Fu-hêng and the younger brother of Fu-k'ang-an [*qq. v.*]. Appointed a junior Imperial Bodyguard in 1775, he rose within four years to a deputy lieutenant-generalship in the Manchu division of the Plain

Red Banner. Early in 1780 he was appointed a probationary Grand Councilor, even though his first ministerial position, that of junior vice-president of the Board of Revenue, did not come until two months later. In 1786 he became president of the Board of Revenue. In 1791 he was transferred to a corresponding position in the Board of Works, and in 1794 was concurrently given command of the Manchu division of the Bordered White Banner. In September 1798, as one of a number of awards made by the Emperor in celebration of the capture of an important rebel leader, he was made a marquis. Five months later, almost immediately after the death of the abdicated Emperor Kao-tsung, Fu-ch'ang-an and Ho-shên [*q. v.*] were deprived of their offices and possessions and condemned to death on grounds of gross corruption and misuse of office, although Emperor Jên-tsung at once commuted their sentences—allowing Ho-shên to take his own life and Fu-ch'ang-an to remain in prison.

Toward the end of 1799 Fu-ch'ang-an, after being released from prison and having his lawfully acquired property restored to him by the Emperor, was appointed an assistant department director and assigned to service at the tomb of Kao-tsung. In 1801, however, when he begged to be allowed to return to Peking on the plea of ill health, he thereby aroused the ire of the Emperor and was sent to Mukden as an ordinary soldier. During the remaining years of his life Fu-ch'ang-an gradually rose in military rank, with occasional setbacks, until he finally became deputy lieutenant-general of the Manchu division of the Plain Yellow Banner (1816). He died in the following year and was posthumously given a brevet lieutenant-generalship. His record is without distinction, for even during the period before his disgrace when he was a member of the Grand Council his high offices had come to him through his relationship to Fu-hêng and Fu-k'ang-an rather than because of any marked ability of his own.

[1/307/7b; 3/93/35a; 7/18/7a; see bibliography under Ho-shên.]

## KNIGHT BIGGERSTAFF

FU-ch'ing 傅清, d. Nov. 11, 1750, general, came of the Fuca Clan and was a member of the Manchu Bordered Yellow Banner. He was the second son of Li-jung-pao (see under Mishan) and was the elder brother of Fu-hêng [*q. v.*]. In 1723 he was appointed an Imperial Bodyguard. After several promotions he was made a

## Huang

when for administrative convenience Szechwan was separated from Shensi and given a governor-general for itself he was appointed to this post (1731-35), retaining concurrently his position of provincial commander-in-chief. In the last year of Emperor Shih-tsung's reign (1735), when the Miao of Kweichow revolted, Huang memorialized about the danger of a similar uprising on the Szechwan-Kweichow border. The emperor again ordered a pacific rather than violent policy. When Emperor Kao-tsung ascended the throne he abolished the governor-generalship of Szechwan, leaving Huang with the post of provincial commander-in-chief. Summoned to Peking early in 1737, Huang later (1738) was reduced to the rank of brigade-general stationed at Tientsin. In 1740 he was restored to the rank of provincial commander-in-chief and was stationed at Kupei-k'ou, Chihli. Thereafter, until 1753, he served as governor of Kansu (1741-48), governor-general of Liang-Kiang (Kiangsu and Kiangsi, 1749-51), and governor-general of Shensi and Kansu (1751-53). In 1753 he was again appointed governor-general of Szechwan (the post having been restored in 1748), from which region he transported grain for the relief of the distressed in a flooded area near Yangchow. Early in 1754 he became concurrently president of the Board of Civil Office, and a year later was made a Grand Secretary.

During the period of his administration in Szechwan Huang T'ing-kuei suppressed several local uprisings and constructed some irrigation works for the aid of the farmers. In 1755 he was re-instated as governor-general of Shensi and Kansu, still retaining his position of Grand Secretary. In the last four years of his life he was of value to Emperor Kao-tsung as overseer of the transport of horses to the army in the west and north, at the time the emperor was engaged in wars against the Eleuths and Mohammedans. He died of an illness while stationed at Liang-chou. The year before his death (1758) he was created Earl Chung-ch'in 忠勤伯 of the third rank, and the year after his death (1760) his portrait was hung in the Tzū-kuang ko (see under Chao-hui). He was canonized as Wên-hsiang 文襄, and his tablet was placed in the Temple of Eminent Statesmen. In 1784 a grandson, Huang Chien 黃掄, was severely reprimanded for printing Huang's memorials and with them the comments of Emperor Shih-tsung and Emperor Kao-tsung.

[1/329/1a; 3/17/24a; *Yung-chêng Chu-p'i yü-chih*

## Huang

(see under Yin-chên); 清代文字獄檔 *Ch'ing-tai wên-tzú yü tang*, no. 4.]

RUFUS O. SUTER

HUANG Tsun-hsien 黃遵憲 (T. 公度), 1848-1905, Mar. 28, poet and reformer, was a native of Chia-ying-chou, Kwangtung. His father, Huang Hung-tsoo 黃鴻藻 (T. 雁賓 H. 逸農, *chü-jên* of 1855), served as acting prefect of Ssü-ên-fu, Kwangsi, 1889-91. In 1873 Huang Tsun-hsien became a senior licentiate and a year later went to Peking to fulfill the requirements for that grade. During 1875 he remained in the north, travelling to Tientsin and Chefoo and meeting at the latter place the diplomat, Chang Yin-huan [*q. v.*]. Huang Tsun-hsien became a *chü-jên* at the provincial examinations held in Peking in 1876 and early in the next year was appointed counselor to the Legation in Tokyo. He and the minister, Ho Ju-chang 何如璋 (T. 子載, 1838-1891), arrived in Tokyo late in 1877. There they were highly esteemed by Japanese scholars who frequently entertained them, as reported by Wang T'ao [*q. v.*] who visited Japan in 1879. The year 1879 marks the beginning of Japan's expansion when she occupied part of the Loochoo Islands and had designs on Korea (see under Li Hung-chang). In 1880 Huang suggested that the Court send a resident to Korea to supervise the Korean officials or at least take charge of the country's foreign relations. Li Hung-chang [*q. v.*] disapproved of the idea for fear of being involved in disputes. Huang then advised the Korean government to keep in close contact with China and establish friendly relations with Japan and the United States. But his proposals were furiously attacked by the conservatives in Korea.

Although busily engaged in his social contacts with Japanese literary men, and in diplomatic affairs, Huang Tsun-hsien found time to study and to write about Japan. His "Poems About Japan", entitled 日本雜事詩 *Jih-pên tsa-shih-shih*, 2 *chüan*, are full of interesting, and at times scholarly, information. They were first printed in 1879 by the Tsung-li Yamen—the Chinese Foreign Office—and were reprinted by the author in 1885. In 1880 Huang began to compile a history of Japan, but the work was interrupted in 1882 when he was appointed consul-general at San Francisco. In 1885 his mother died and he returned home for the mourning period, and during this time he continued the history of Japan. It was completed in 1887 under the title 日本國志 *Jih-pên kuo chih*, 40 *chüan*, and

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of the  
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