

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 Fiyanggû, and in 1749 the rank was given the designation, Chao-wu (昭武侯).

Fiyanggû 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, Fiyanggû 費揚古 (the last character sometimes written 固, d. 1723). The appointment of this second Fiyanggû 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 Fiyanggû was still watching over them. As might be expected, the two personages were often confused by later writers. In contemporary documents the first Fiyanggû was differentiated from the second by prefixing to his name the words 伯 (Earl) or 公 (Duke—in or after 1697).

The second Fiyanggû 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

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