

Fu

posthumous name Hsien 憲. His eldest son, Pao-t'ai 保泰, who in the previous year had been made his heir (世子 *shih-tzū*), succeeded him as the second Prince Yü, and was ordered to guard Yin-t'i, his cousin, when the latter was placed in confinement. Pao-t'ai was deprived of all rank by the next emperor, Shih-tsung, in 1724, for complicity with Yin-ssü [q. v.]. The third prince, Kuang-ning 廣寧, nephew of Pao-t'ai, held his title for less than two years, being deprived of it on the charge of disrespect to the Emperor in the latter's presence. The hereditary rank then fell on Kuang-lu 廣祿 after whose death in 1785 the rank was successively reduced according to the written law of the Imperial House.

[1/225/6a; *Tung-hua lu*, K'ang-hsi 29: 7.8.9; Howarth, *History of the Mongols* (1876) part I, pp. 628-9; *Ch'ing Huang-shih ssü-p'u* (see under Fu-lung-an) 2/9b; 3/11a: 承德府志 *Ch'êng-tê-fu chih* (1887) 17/1a; 順天府志 *Shun-t'ien-fu chih* (1884) 13/14a; Gerbillon in J. B. Du Halde, *Description de L'Empire de la Chine et de la Tartare Chinoise* (1736) IV, pp. 60-61; *Tung-hua lu*, Yung-chêng 2:10.12; *P'ing-ting Shuo-mo fang-lüeh* (see under Chang Yü-shu); *Hsi-chêng chi-lüeh* (see under Sun Ssü-k'ò).]

FANG CHAO-YING

FU-êr-tan. See under Furdan.

FU-hêng 傅恆 (T. 春和), d. Sept. 1770, of the Fuca clan and a member of the Manchu Bordered Yellow Banner, was the tenth son of Li-jung-pao (see under Mishan), an uncle of Ming-jui [q. v.], and a younger brother of Kao-tsung's first empress. Rising from the post of junior bodyguard wearing the blue feather, he became (1742) superintendent of the summer palace, Yüan-ning Yüan. During the next six years he rose through the junior vice-presidency, the senior vice-presidency, and the presidency of the Board of Revenue to the position of an Associate Grand Secretary (1748), and finally in the same year to that of Grand Secretary. His services to the emperor were mostly military. In 1748, accompanied by Yüeh Chung-ch'i [q. v.], he was sent as commander-in-chief into the Chin-ch'uan region in western Szechwan to put an end to the rebellion. For the failure to suppress it Chang Kuang-ssü [q. v.] and No-ch'in (see under Chang Kuang-ssü) paid with their lives. Fu-hêng managed to over-awe the hardy Chin-ch'uan barbarians,

Fu

who with their thousands of stone fortress-towers (礮) and trenches were almost impregnable, and their principal chieftain, Solobun (see under Chang Kuang-ssü), came personally and submitted—after he had made certain from Yüeh Chung-ch'i that he would not be harmed. The surrender was really inconclusive, since some twenty years later the Chin-ch'uan people again caused serious difficulty (see under A-kuei). But Fu-hêng, upon his arrival at the capital in April 1749, was given the welcome of a victor and was made a duke of the first class with the designation Chung-yung 忠勇. Thereafter for almost a score of years he performed his duties as Grand Secretary.

Late in 1768, at his own insistence, Fu-hêng was sent as commander-in-chief to put new life into the campaign against the Burmese (see under Ming-jui and A-kuei). He arrived at T'êng-yüeh (Momein), Yunnan, in May 1769. Previously, lieutenant-general A-li-kun 阿里袞 (T. 松崖, d. 1770, posthumous name 襄壯) and others, who had been sent by the Emperor to inquire into the practicability of river as well as land attack on the Burmese, had replied that there was no healthful locality with timber sufficiently plentiful to provide boats. Fu-hêng greatly pleased Kao-tsung by reporting almost immediately after his arrival in Yunnan that there was a healthful climate, plenty of timber, and many docile barbarians to help the army build boats in the region outside of T'ung-pi-kuan on the border between Yunnan and Burma. There was then some fighting along the Irrawaddy and several Burmese chieftains surrendered. But Fu-hêng's speed and efficiency proved to be foolhardy since the army was decimated by tropical diseases and the soldiers suffered intensely. In December 1769 the army and Fu-hêng were recalled without having accomplished anything of importance. Fu-hêng memorialized, begging to be permitted to assume the blame for fathering this ill-starred Burmese venture. Kao-tsung, however, taking as precedent the attitude of Emperor Shêng-tsu towards his ministers in the war against Wu San-kuei [q. v.], insisted on taking the blame himself. Fu-hêng, still a young man, died this same year (1770), aged less than fifty (*sui*), from a disease he contracted while in Burma. His tablet was placed in the Temple of Eminent Statesmen and he was granted the posthumous name Wên-chung 文忠. His portrait, also, was hung in the Tzū-kuang ko (see under Chao-hui) among the likenesses of the hundred meri-

torious ministers and generals connected with the conquest of Sinkiang. Though Fu-hêng was extremely devoted to the Emperor, and punctilious in his observance of the proprieties (as evinced by his courteous refusal of imperial honors) he was criticized for extravagance and for the vehemence of his likes and dislikes.

Though Fu-hêng was not well versed in Chinese literature he was an able statesman. In 1755 he helped the emperor to decide in favor of the campaign against the Eleuths (see under Chao-hui), a campaign that resulted in the conquest of Ili and Chinese Turkestan. Hence it was appropriate that he should be appointed director-general of the Bureau for the compilation of the history of that campaign, entitled *平定準噶爾方略* *P'ing-ting Chun-ko-er fang-lüeh*, commissioned in 1755, completed in 1770, and printed in 1772. It is a continuation of the *P'ing-ting Shuo-mo fang-lüeh* (see under Chang Yü-shu) which deals with the campaign against Galdan [q. v.] during the years 1677-98. The *P'ing-ting Chun-ko-er fang-lüeh* is divided into three parts. The first part, *前編* *Ch'ien-pien*, 54 *chüan*, covering the years 1700-53, deals with the first unsuccessful campaign against the Eleuths which resulted in a truce; the second, or main part, *正編* *Chêng-pien*, 85 *chüan*, narrates the final stages of the conquest during the years 1753-60; the third part, *後編* *Hou-pien*, 32 *chüan*, contains the documents relating to the administration of the conquered territory in the years 1760-65. Among others who had a share in compiling this work may be mentioned Liu T'ung-hsün, Yin-chi-shan, Yü Min-chung, Chao-hui, Wang Ch'ang and Shu-ho-tê [qq. v.].

Fu-hêng had four sons: Fu-lung-an, Fu-k'ang-an, Fu-ch'ang-an [qq. v.], and Fu-ling-an *福靈安*, the eldest (d. 1767). The last-mentioned followed Chao-hui into Yarkand in 1759 when he was young and, for his courage and industry, was granted the hereditary rank of *Yün-ch'i-yü*. In 1767 he fought the Burmese under Ming-jui. He was married to the daughter of a prince. In 1796 the names of Fu-hêng, Chao-hui, Ho-lin [q. v.], and Fu-k'ang-an were placed in the Imperial Ancestral Hall.

[1/307/3b; 3/29/5a; *Ch'ing lieh-ch'ao Hou Fei chuan-kao* (see under Su-shun), *chüan hsia*, 2a.]

RUFUS O. SUTER

FU I 傅辰 (T. 蘭生 and 彤臣 H. 麗農 and 荔農), June 30, 1614-1684, Nov. 3, official and

poet, was a native of Hsin-ch'êng, Shantung. He became a *chin-shih* in 1655 and in the following year entered official life as police magistrate at Ho-chien, Chihli. After several promotions he was selected in 1657 to be a censor and received his appointment a year later. In 1660 he was sent to Kiangsi where by prompt and sympathetic action he settled a mutiny of troops at Kiukiang. He retired in 1661. Thirteen of his literary works, including a collection of poems and other writings in 20 *chüan*, are listed by Wang Shih-chên [q. v.] in his biography, but none of these are known to have been printed. He was summoned to compete in the special *po-hsüeh hung-tz'ü* examination of 1679 (see under P'êng Sun-yü), but was unsuccessful. He was noted for his lofty principles and for his filial care of his stepmother.

[3/133/50a-53a; 32/7/23b; *Tsinan fu-chih* (1841) 55/48b.]

DEAN R. WICKES

FU I-chien 傅以漸 (T. 于磬 H. 星巖), 1609-1665, was a native of Liao-ch'êng, Shantung. He took his *chin-shih* with highest honors in 1646, and so was the first scholar to receive the degree of *chuang-yüan* 狀元 *optimus* in the Ch'ing dynasty. Made a first class compiler in the Hung wên-yüan 弘文院, he was promoted through successive offices to the post of a Grand Secretary in 1654. In 1657 he and Ts'ao Pên-jung 曹本榮 (ca. 1621—ca. 1664) were ordered to compile a comprehensive commentary to the *Classic of Changes*—a task which they completed in the next year under the title *易經通注* *I-ching t'ung-chu*, in 9 *chüan*. Shortly thereafter he asked leave, on grounds of illness, to return to his home. He was allowed to retire in 1661.

Fu I-chien was stout and bearded. He had an adopted son, whose great-grandson, Fu Shêng-hsün 傅繩助 (T. 接武, 和軒 H. 秋坪, 古村, *chin-shih* of 1814), served as governor of Kiangsi (1848-49), and of Kiangsu (1849-51).

[1/224/4b; 2/5/39a; *I-ching t'ung-chu* (4 *chüan* edition) in *湖北叢書* *Hupeh ts'ung-shu*; *Liao-ch'êng hsien-chih* (1910) 8/44b; *ibid.*, 耆獻文徵, 中 19a, 下 10 a.]

FANG CHAO-YING

FU-k'ang-an 福康安 (T. 瑤林), d. June, 1796, was a Manchu of the Bordered Yellow Banner and a member of the Fuca clan. He was the

The Library of Congress

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

Edited by
ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

VOLUME I
A - O

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1943