

文 *Ch'üan-hsüeh wên* (1656); and a work urging the people to good deeds, entitled *勸善要言 Ch'üan-shan yao-yen* (1656). This prevailing official emphasis on ethics was probably part of a program designed to inculcate submissiveness on a newly-conquered and restive people.

The catalogue of the Ch'ien-lung imperial collection of calligraphy and paintings, *Shih-ch'ü pao-chi* (see under Chang Chao) lists four specimens of Fu-lin's calligraphy and fifteen of his paintings. The paintings were done in the years 1655-56. It is reported that Fu-lin was apt at *chih-t'ou hua* 指頭畫 or "finger-nail painting" which gained popularity in the Ch'ing period. Another representative of this school was Kao Ch'i-p'ei 高其佩 (T. 且園 H. 韋之, d. 1734), a member of the Chinese Bordered White Banner (later he was elevated to the Bordered Yellow Banner) who served as a vice-president of the Board of Punishments (1723-27) and as lieutenant-general of a Banner (1724-29).

[1/159/1a; 1/4/1a-1/5/25a; *Tung-hua lu*, Shun-chih; *Ch'ing Huang-shih ssü-p'u* (see under Fu-lung-an); *Ch'ing lieh-ch'ao Hou Fei chuan-kao* (see under Su-shun) shang 52-79; *Ssü-k'u*, passim; Mêng Sên 孟森, *清初三大家疑案考實 Ch'ing-ch'u san ta i-an k'ao shih* (1934); *西天目山志 Hsi T'ien-mu-shan chih* (1876) 2/27b, 8/18b; *T'ien-t'ung ssü chih* (1851) 3/52; Hsieh Kuo-chên 謝國楨, *清開國史料考 Ch'ing k'ai-kuo shih-liao k'ao*; Ch'ên Yüan 陳垣, *湯若望與木陳忞 T'ang Jo-wang yü Mu-ch'ên Min*, in *輔仁學誌 Fu-jên Hsüeh-chih*, vol. 7, pp. 1-27; *idem*, *語錄與順治宮庭 Yü-lu yü Shun-chih kung-t'ing* in *Fu-jên Hsüeh-chih*, vol. 8, pp. 1-14; Backhouse, E., and Bland, J. O. P., *Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking* (1914), pp. 157-65, 229-38; Rockhill, W. W., "The Dalai Lamas of Lhasa etc.", *T'oung Pao* 1910, pp. 13-18; Baddeley, John F., *Russia, Mongolia, China* (1919), vol. II, pp. 130-68; Hauer, Erich, *Huang Ch'ing k'ai-kuo fang-lieh*, passim; Neuhof, J., *The Embassy of Peter de Goyer and Jacob de Keyzer from the Dutch East India Company to the Emperor of China in 1655*, in Pinkerton, John, *Voyages and Travels* (1811), vol. VII, pp. 231-70; Reid, J. G., "Peking's First Manchu Emperor", *Pacific Historical Review*, June, 1936; Johnston, R. F., "The Romance of an Emperor" in *New China Review*, vol. 2 (1920) p. 1-24, 180-94.]

FANG CHAO-YING

FU-lung-an 福隆安 (T. 珊林), 1743 (1746?)-1784, Apr. 13, official, was a member of the Fuca

clan and of the Manchu Bordered Yellow Banner. He was the second son of Fu-hêng [q. v.], the first Duke Chung-yung (忠勇公), and a brother-in-law of Emperor Kao-tsung. In 1758 Fu-lung-an was presented at court and was made a Guard of the Ante-chamber. In the same year announcement was made of his engagement to the emperor's fourth daughter, Princess Ho-chia 和嘉公主 (1745-1767), the marriage taking place in 1760. Made president of the Board of War in April 1768, he was transferred three months later to the Board of Works. In the same year he was appointed a Grand Councilor, and in 1770 inherited his father's rank of Duke Chung-yung. In 1776 he was transferred to be president of the Board of War, a post he held until his death eight years later. During his twenty-six years of public life he was entrusted with many concurrent posts, some of which he held more than twenty years. He became adjutant-general, minister of the Imperial Household, general commandant of the Gendarmerie, chamberlain of the Imperial Bodyguard, lieutenant-general of various Banners, superintendent of several imperial gardens, captain of the company of Russians (see under Maci), director-general for the compilation of the *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu* (see under Chi Yün), etc., etc. He was also entrusted for many years with superintending the Court of Colonial Affairs. In 1776, after the suppression of the Chin-ch'uan rebellion (see under A-kuei), his portrait was hung in the Tz'ü-kuang ko (see under Chao-hui) in consideration of his part in directing the war, and for recommendations he submitted when he went on a mission to Szechwan in 1772. When he died, after an illness of several years, he was canonized as Ch'in-k'o 勤恪.

After his death his dukedom was inherited by his son, Fêng-shên-chi-lun 豐紳濟倫 (1763?-1807), whose mother was the princess. Fêng-shên-chi-lun held many posts between the years 1780 and 1803 and once served as president of the Board of War (1801-03). In 1803 it was found that the temple and tomb of Emperor Kao-tsung, which were built under the direction of Fu-hêng and Fu-lung-an, needed extensive repairs owing to the inferior quality of the materials used. For this neglect on the part of his grandfather and his father, Fêng-shên-chi-lun was degraded to an Imperial Bodyguard. In 1804 he was appointed brigade-general, stationed at Ma-lan-yü (see under Hsiao Yung-tsao) to guard the Imperial Tombs near-by, but a year later when trees were stolen from the burial

ground, he was again lowered to an Imperial Bodyguard. In 1806, soon after being made acting brigade-general at Ma-lan-yü, he was charged with neglect in the care of certain buildings and was for the third time lowered to an Imperial Bodyguard. In a tournament held in that same year he was reported as being unable to draw the bow to the full. As a warning to his fellow-Manchus against racial degeneracy, he was sent to Mukden to practice archery. Later, also in 1806, he was made vice-president of the Board of War in Mukden, but died the following year. Though a grandson of Emperor Kao-tsung, Fêng-shên-chi-lun was a typical Manchu nobleman of the period who, though degenerate and incompetent, held important posts. Not only was his military training neglected but his literary qualifications were also mediocre. When, for example, he was appointed superintendent of the Printing Press and Bookbinding in 1802 the appointment had to be annulled owing to his inadequate command of written Chinese.

The residence of Fu-lung-an, known as Ssü Kung-chu fu 四公主府, "Palace of the Fourth Princess", was situated at Ma-shên-miao 馬神廟, north of the Imperial Palace in Peking. In July 1898 when the Peking National University was established, Fu-lung-an's residence was chosen as the site, and has since been a part of the campus of the university. The tomb of Fu-lung-an, also known by his wife's name as Kung-chu-fên 公主墳, is situated near the so-called Second Dam, or Êr-cha 二閘, on the Grand Canal about a mile east of Peking. In front of his tomb stands a monument with an epitaph written by imperial order to his memory. This epitaph gives his age as forty-two (*sui*, i.e., born in 1743), whereas the age given in the 清皇室四譜 *Ch'ing Huang-shih ssü-p'u* (1923) is thirty-nine (*sui*).

[1/307/7b; 2/25/12b; 3/93/31a; 7/18/7a; 文獻叢編 *Wên-hsien ts'ung-pien*, no. 20; *Shih-liao hsün-k'an* (see under Lin Tsê-hsü), no. 14 (清乾隆修建各處殿宇案); *Ch'ing Huang-shih ssü-p'u*, 4/17a; 京報副刊 *Ching-pao fu-k'an*, No. 13 (December, 1925), p. 26-27.]

FANG CHAO-YING

FU-ning-an. See under Funinggan.

FU, Prince of, (i.e., Chu Ch'ang-hsün. See under Chu Yu-sung).

FU Shan 傅山 (T. 青主 H. 齋廬, 朱衣道人, 仁仲, 公之宅, original name 鼎臣 T. 青竹),

July 12, 1607-1684, July 23, calligrapher, poet, painter, and physician, was born in Yang-ch'ü, Shansi. His father, Fu Chih-mo 傅之謨 (T. 檀孟), a scholar and teacher, was known as Li-kou hsien-shêng 離垢先生. Early in life Fu Shan was regarded as a genius, and at the age of fifteen *sui* (1621) passed the district examination for the *hsiu-ts'ai* degree with high honors. Five years later he was enrolled as a stipendiary (廩生), but failed to pass the provincial examination. In 1636, with the encouragement of Yüan Chi-hsien [q. v.], then educational commissioner of Shansi, he continued his studies in the San-li Academy 三立書院 at Taiyuan. Realizing the hopelessness of the situation in the corrupt Ming court, he stressed the importance of character and morale. In the same year he attained nation-wide repute when he went to the rescue of Yüan Chi-hsien who was falsely accused of bribery. The struggle to save Yüan's life was difficult but met with success. Accompanying Yüan to Peking, Fu rallied the Shansi intellectuals, both in Shansi and at the capital, until one hundred and three of them came to his support. Three times he memorialized the throne on Yüan's behalf at the risk of his life. When Li Tzü-ch'êng [q. v.] pressed on Shansi, Fu Shan served as military advisor to Li Chien-t'ai 李建泰 (括蒼, *chin-shih* of 1625). But the latter failed to take Fu's advice and Taiyuan fell. Fu Shan then sought safety with his family in the mountains of central Shansi, wearing a priestly robe and a yellow cap, habiliments which he had adopted when he failed in the provincial examination (1642). While living in P'ing-ting, Shansi, Fu was accused of plotting against the new regime at Peking and of having communications with the remnant Ming court in South China. Brought to Taiyuan and imprisoned (1654), he was subjected to bodily punishment but remained undaunted throughout the trial, starving himself in prison for nine days to show his aversion to the officials in charge. In the following year (1655) his students effected his release although he himself declared he would rather die in prison. Thereafter he travelled extensively in the northern provinces of China, writing poems about the places he visited. Before the death of his mother (December 29, 1660) he made a journey to Nanking and Hai-chou, Kiangsu. He later visited three of the five sacred mountains of China, namely, Hêng-shan in Shansi (1662), Hua-shan in Shensi (1665), and T'ai-shan in Shantung (1674). His literary achievements won the commendation of a number of scholars, including Ku Yen-wu,

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