

Fu

Lien-su 傅蓮蘇 T. 長芳, and Fu Ch'ih-chi 傅赤驥) were also known for their literary ability.

A temple known as Fu-kung Tz'ü (傅公祠) was erected to the memory of Fu Shan in Taiyuan, the provincial capital, and there specimens of his calligraphy are preserved.

[1/506/7b; 2/71/10b; 3/473/13a; 17/4/19a; 20/1/3a, with portrait; 23/312a; 26/1/2b, 3a; *Shansi-t'ung-chih* (1892) 132/4b, 156/1a; 昭代叢書 *Chao-tai ts'ung-shu* 戊集, vol. XI, 別集; *Yang-ch'ü hsien-chih* (1843) 13/38b, 39b, 15/21a, 25a; *Bulletin of the National Library of Peiping*, vol. III, no. 3, p. 427; L.T.C.L.H.M., pp. 315b-316; 國粹學報 *Kuo-ts'ui hsüeh-pao*, no. 37; *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1939, p. 264-65.]

C. H. TS'UI
J. C. YANG

FU-tê 富德, d. 1776, of the Gúalgiya clan garrisoned at Kirin, was a member of the Manchu Plain Yellow Banner. His life was spent in military activity in the far west in the campaigns which extended Chinese sovereignty over Turkestan and Burma. He went on his first expedition in 1748 when, following Fu-hêng [q. v.], he attacked the aborigines in the Chin-ch'uan region (see under Chang Kuang-ssü and Fu-hêng). After the conquest of Sungaria in 1755 (see under Amursana) he spent two years as assistant military governor in subduing recalcitrant Tanguts and Kazaks. In 1757, because Amursana had revolted in Sungaria, Fu-tê accompanied Cenggun Jabu (see under Tsereng) to the relief of Chao-hui [q. v.]. The following year (1758), entrusted with the maintenance of order among the Kazaks, he was granted the minor hereditary rank of *Yün-ch'i-yü*. In 1759 when Chao-hui was besieged near Yarkand by the Moslems, Fu-tê, along with A-kuei, Shu-ho-tê [qq. v.] and others came to his rescue. He also accompanied the army to Badakshan, west of Kashgar, whither the two leaders of the Moslem revolt had fled, and he received their heads from the Sultan (see under Chao-hui). For his services in this campaign he was elevated in rank several times and finally was awarded the title of Marquis Ching-yüan ch'êng-yung 靖遠成勇侯 and was presented the double-eyed peacock feather. In 1760, for his services in this same campaign, his portrait was included among the portraits of the fifty meritorious ministers and generals in the Tzū-kuang ko (see under Chao-

Fu

hui). Moreover he was appointed to serve the Grand Council (1760-62), holding several concurrent offices.

But Fu-tê's success was shortlived. With the discovery that he had accumulated a large fortune at the expense of the army, and that he had exploited his Mongol prince allies to his own benefit, he was cashiered in 1762, imprisoned, and condemned to death. But Emperor Kao-tsung pardoned him in 1763. Five years later (1768) he again became embroiled in difficulties. Ming-jui [q. v.] had just been disastrously defeated in Burma, and Fu-tê had recommended to the emperor the Manchu general who was partly responsible for the failure of succour to arrive in Burma in time to save Ming-jui. For this offense Fu-tê was imprisoned a second time, and avoided decapitation only because of imperial pardon in 1771. In 1773 he accompanied A-kuei in Kao-tsung's second campaign against the Chin-ch'uan (see under A-kuei). For two years he did not achieve much distinction, whereas A-kuei gained one victory after another. In 1775 A-kuei accused him of the same grasping propensities of which he had been previously charged. Fu-tê, in a confidential memorial written in Manchu, accused A-kuei of overstepping the proper duties of his station. Being unable to substantiate his charge, Fu-tê was beheaded a few days after the triumphal return of A-kuei, in accordance with the precedent that a man should suffer the penalty to which he renders another liable through false accusation.

[1/320/8b; *Tung-hua lu*, Ch'ien-lung 41:5.]

RUFUS O. SUTER

FU Wei-lin 傅維麟 (T. 掌雷 H. 歡齋, original *ming* Wei-chên 維楨), d. 1667, official and scholar, was a native of Ling-shou, Chihli. After receiving his *chin-shih* in 1646, he became a Hanlin compiler and was assigned to the compilation of the Ming history. In 1648 he directed the provincial examination of Kiangnan, and in 1652 was made senior secretary of the Supervisorate of Instruction. Owing to his outspoken frankness he was sent in the following year, as intendant, to Lin-ch'ing, Shantung, where in a time of famine (1654) he devised effective relief measures and submitted plans for the reform of the colonization system, which were adopted. Recalled in 1655, he was promoted several times and in 1657 became senior vice-president of the Censorate in which capacity he submitted a

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