

proceeded southeast toward Tsê-chou, Shansi, plundering as he went.

After the overthrow of the Ming power in the north the Prince of Fu (see under Chu Yu-sung) set up his court at Nanking, and Kao Chieh, together with Huang Tê-kung, Liu Tsê-ch'ing, and Liu Liang-tso [qq. v.] were appointed Four Guardian Generals (四鎮). Kao Chieh was assigned to Yangchow, with the title of Earl of Hsing-p'ing (興平伯). But the people of Yangchow, fearing pillage and exploitation at the hands of Kao's army, closed the gates of the city against him, and for more than a month resisted his attack. Outside the walls Kao allowed his troops to plunder the countryside at will. Finally, on the verge of discontinuing the siege, Kao was persuaded by Shih K'o-fa [q. v.] to transfer his headquarters from Yangchow to the nearby city of Kua-chou. There had been a bitter struggle between Kao and Huang Tê-kung over the command of the wealthy city of Yangchow, and this circumstance added to Kao's chagrin in giving it up. But Shih K'o-fa's extraordinary generosity toward Kao, added to the persuasions of Kao's wife who since her elopement had become a loyal helpmeet, finally assuaged his wrath, and he was induced, instead, to launch an expedition in the hope of making the Yellow River the northern boundary of the Ming domain. In February 1645 he was received by Hsü Ting-kuo 許定國, (d. 1646, age 71 *sui*), a brigade-general in Honan. Hsü had incurred Kao's wrath by referring to the latter, in a memorial, as a bandit, and Kao's animosity was augmented by a rumor that Hsü was in collusion with the Ch'ing army. Fearing Kao's revenge, Hsü made a pretense of loyalty; and Kao, relenting toward his former enemy, accepted an invitation to Hsü's residence at Sui-chou. Here after a banquet Kao was killed as he slept. According to some accounts he was murdered by Hsü in revenge for having cruelly annihilated Hsü's entire family when as bandit chieftain he had plundered Hsü's native place. Kao's death made revival of the Ming cause more hopeless than ever, and is said to have been greatly deplored by Shih K'o-fa. Kao was posthumously given by the southern Ming court the honorary title, Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent.

[M.1/273/19a; M.35/13/6a; M.56/0/1b; M.59/21/5b; 明季南略 *Ming-chi nan-b'ieh* 3/9b, 7/7a; 鹿樵紀聞 *Lu ch'iao chi-wên* 上/13a.]

TOMOO NUMATA

KAO Chin 高晉 (T. 昭德), 1707-1779, Feb. 25, specialist in river control, was a member of the Manchu Bordered Yellow Banner. He was the fourth son of Kao Pin's [q. v.] eldest brother, Kao Shu-ming 高述明 (H. 東瞻, d. 1723), a brigade-general in Liang-chou, Kansu. Beginning as a student in the Imperial Academy, Kao Chin was appointed magistrate of Ssü-shui (1735), and of Hai-yang (1735-39) in Shantung.

After filling such posts as department magistrate of Pin-chou, Shensi (1739-43); prefect of Yü-lin-fu, Shensi (1743); intendant of Yü-Chia Circuit, Shensi (1745); and intendant of Huai-Hsü Circuit, Kiangsu (1746); he was appointed supervisor of the Grand Canal in Shantung (1748) and provincial judge of the same province (1749); as well as lieutenant-governor (1750-55) and then governor (1755-61) of Anhwei. In 1757 he was ordered to participate in the construction of dikes along the old course of the Yellow River at Hsü-chou, Kiangsu. In 1761 he was made director-general of Grand Canal and Yellow River Conservancy in Kiangsu and Anhwei where he was successful in controlling floods that had damaged several districts, and in constructing dikes, floodgates, and small canals connecting lakes with streams and rivers. Thereafter he became senior assistant chamberlain of the Imperial Bodyguard (1762), Grand Tutor of the Heir Apparent (1763), and governor general of Liangkiang (Kiangnan and Kiangsi, 1765), a post he retained until his death. In 1771 he was made Grand Secretary and honorary president of the Board of Ceremonies. In 1776 he memorialized the throne concerning a plan to alter the old route of the Yellow River at Ch'ing-ho, Kiangsu, in order to prevent the river from flowing backward into the Hung-tsé Lake, as frequently occurred. He recommended the construction of a canal running northward from T'ao-chuang and then south to the original bed of the Yellow River at Chou-chia-chuang. The plan was carried out and the new canal (about 6 *li* in length, completed early in 1777), called T'ao-chuang i-pei hsün-ho 陶莊迤北新河, remained part of the Yellow River until 1852 when the river began to empty north of the Shantung promontory. In 1778 Kao Chin was sent to I-fêng, Honan, to repair the break in the Yellow River. A few months after the work was completed, however, the river again overflowed and he was dismissed, only to be later granted imperial pardon. He died at his work in I-fêng and was canonized as Wên-tuan 文端.

Three sons of Kao Chin attained to high gov-

## Kao

ernmental positions: Kao Shu-lin 高書麟 (T. 絨齋, d. 1801); Kao Kuang-hou 高廣厚 (d. 1815); and Kao Kuang-hsing 高廣興 (T. 廣虞, d. 1808). Kao Shu-lin was a military man who began his political career (1758) in the Imperial Equipage Department. He rose to deputy lieutenant-general of the Manchu garrison in Sian, Shensi (1771); governor of Anhwei (1784-87); governor-general of Liangkiang (1787-90, 1791-94); of Yün-Kuei (Yunnan and Kweichow, 1799-1800); and of Hu-kuang (Hunan and Hupeh, 1800-01); president of the Board of Civil Offices; lieutenant-general of the Chinese Plain Red Banner; associate Grand Secretary (1799-1801); and Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent. On May 21, 1801, he died in battle in Hsiang-yang, Hupeh, while he was leading an army to suppress a local uprising. He was canonized as Wên-ch'in 文勤 and was granted posthumously the hereditary rank of baron.

Kao Kuang-hou was a *chin-shih* of 1788 who gained recognition in a campaign (1799-1800) to quell a local uprising in Kansu. Later he became governor of Anhwei (1810-11) and of Hunan (1811-15).

Kao Kuang-hsing was the twelfth son of Kao Chin. At the beginning of the Chia-ch'ing reign period, he won many favors from Emperor Jên-tsung, but later became reckless and boastful. In 1808 while acting as minister of the Imperial Household he was charged with dishonesty and extortion, and was condemned to death.

[1/316/10a; 1/349/1a, 2a; 1/361/2a; 3/25/25a; 3/31/30a; 3/191/29a; 33/47/8a; 清河縣志 *Ch'ing-ho hsien-chih* (1854) 1/11b maps, 5/11a; Kao Pin, [q. v.] *Ku-tsai ts'ao-t'ing chi* (1762) 文集 1/10a.]

## MAN-KUEI LI

**KAO** Huang-ti. Posthumous name of Nurhaci [q. v.].

**KAO** Pin 高斌 (T. 右文 H. 東軒), May 29, 1683-1755, Apr. 19, official and specialist in river control, was a member of the Manchu Bordered Yellow Banner. His family was of Chinese origin and belonged to the class of slaves in the Imperial Household. After Emperor Kao-tsung had taken a daughter of Kao Pin as an imperial concubine the family was freed (1735), and later (1818) was given the Manchu clan name Kaochia (高佳氏). As a youth Kao Pin served in the Imperial Household where he became a Department Director (1723). After serving as superintendent of the Imperial Manufactories at Soochow (1726-28), he became successively

## Kao

financial commissioner of Chekiang (1728-29), of Kiangsu (1729-31), and of Honan (1731); and assistant director-general of Yellow River Conservancy in Honan and Shantung (1731-34). In 1732 he was appointed salt censor of the Liang-Huai region and in the following year was concurrently acting superintendent of the Imperial Manufactories at Nanking. In 1733 he was ordered to acquaint himself with river conservancy under the tutelage of Chi Tsêng-yün [q. v.], who was then director-general of river conservancy in Kiangsu and Anhwei. Early in 1734 he succeeded Chi to the same post in that region. Thereafter he was chiefly engaged in river control—in the repair of dikes, the improvement of water-gates, and in general continuing the work of Chin Fu [q. v.] and Chi Tsêng-yün. Owing to his practical knowledge, and his exceptional administrative ability, he effected many improvements in river control during the years 1734-41. In 1741 he was made governor-general of Chihli and director-general of river conservancy and irrigation in that province. After making a survey of the Yung-ting River he submitted a memorial recommending that the river be controlled by installing water-gates in its upper reaches and that it be dredged in its lower areas. In the following year (1742) he was sent with Chou Hsüeh-chien 周學健 (T. 勿逸, *chin-shih* of 1723), to carry on relief work in flooded parts of Northern Kiangsu. After his return to the capital he was successively made Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent (1745), president of the Board of Civil Office (1745-47), minister of the Imperial Household (1745), Grand Councilor (1746), and Grand Secretary (1747).

In 1748 Kao Pin was ordered to investigate the accusations against Ch'ang-an 常安 (family name 葉赫納蘭 T. 坦履), governor of Chekiang (1742-47), and later to take charge of the confiscation of the properties of Chou Hsüeh-chien. Charged with partiality and with failure to report the facts, Kao was dismissed from his post as Grand Secretary, but was re-instated in 1751. Meanwhile he was made director-general of Grand Canal and Yellow River Conservancy in Kiangsu and Anhwei (1748-53).

In 1753 the conservancy work of Kao Pin in these two provinces proved unsatisfactory, owing to wide-spread damage by flood. He was deprived of all his posts and titles, but was ordered to continue in service. In the same year, while he was attending to conservancy work in T'ung-shan, Kiangsu, two of his subordinates were executed for misuse of official

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EMINENT CHINESE  
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CH'ING PERIOD  
(1644-1912)

*Edited by*  
ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

VOLUME I  
A - O

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON: 1943