

Ming-jui

Hsiao-t'ing hsü-lu 5/23a; *Ku-tung so-chi* (see bibl. under Lang T'ing-chi) 6/19a; Haensch, E., *T'oung Pao*, 1913, p. 91; Shêng-yü [q. v.], *Hsüeh-chi hsün-pei lu*, 13/4a.]

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MING-jui 明瑞 (T. 筠亭), d. 1768, first Duke Ch'êng-chia I-yung 誠嘉毅勇公, was a member of the Fuca family and belonged to the Manchu Bordered Yellow Banner. He was a grandson of Li-jung-pao (see under Mishan) whose daughter was the first Empress of Kao-tsung. His father, Fu-wên (see under Mishan), was made Duke Ch'êng-ên in 1748 in honor of the Empress. Ming-jui inherited the dukedom early in 1750 and, after serving in various capacities, was sent in 1756 to assist in the conquest of the Ili region. His services in this connection won him the appointment to the senior vice-presidency of the Board of Revenue (1758-62) and concurrently an assistant military-governorship (1759). In 1759 there was added to his hereditary rank the designation I-yung, and later in the same year, for his share in the conquest of Turkestan (see under Chao-hui), he was rewarded with the additional minor hereditary rank of *Yün-ch'i-yü*, and his dukedom was made perpetual. In 1762 he was appointed first military-governor of Ili, and was given the additional rank of *Ch'i-tu-yü*. He carried on the work of colonizing the Ili region as begun by A-kuei [q. v.], and helped to increase its trade and population. When the rebellion of the Mohammedans of Ush took place (1765), Ming-jui led his men to besiege that city. But before long his inefficiency and the discord between him and his subordinates became apparent, and A-kuei was sent to his assistance. But the latter did not prove more able, and the city fell only after it was besieged five months. Moreover, the punishment inflicted upon the rebels was regarded by the emperor as inadequate. Both Ming-jui and A-kuei were reprimanded and deprived of their ranks, but were allowed to remain at their posts. In 1766 Ming-jui was recalled from Ili and, after being appointed governor-general of Yunnan (1767), was placed in charge of the war with Burma.

Burma had been invaded in 1661 for giving refuge to the last Ming prince, Chu Yu-lang [q. v.], but for the next century, or until 1763, that country gave no serious trouble. In 1729 the aborigines of Ch'ê-li were stabilized by O-êr-t'ai [q. v.] and from that region was created the prefecture of P'u-êr. Late in 1763 a Burmese

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detachment invaded Ch'ê-li, but was defeated and driven off. In 1765 a Burmese army again invaded the region which, however, was recovered in 1766 by Yang Ying-chü 楊應琚 (d. 1767, son of Yang Wên-ch'ien, see A-k'o-tun), governor-general of Yunnan. But Yang underestimated the strength of the Burmese, and when he attempted to crush them on the western border of Yunnan he suffered several reverses. These misadventures he attempted to conceal by reports of victories, but the real situation soon became known, and he was arrested and condemned to death (1767). Ming-jui arrived in the middle of that year to take his place.

Ming-jui, as commander of the main army, invaded Burma late in 1767 and gained several victories, for which he was awarded the perpetual hereditary rank of Duke Ch'êng-chia I-yung of the first class. But early in 1768, having advanced too far towards Ava, his line of communication was cut off and he soon lost his way. Instead of retreating immediately, he proposed to replenish his supplies by taking a city, but was forced to retreat, with serious loss to his army. On March 18 he ordered the whole army to retreat to safety while he and a handful of men remained to keep back the pursuers. The result was that he and many of his aides lost their lives. He was given the posthumous name Kuo-liê 果烈, and a special temple was erected to his memory in Peking. A number of generals who failed to come to his rescue were executed. The war with Burma was simultaneously carried on by his uncle, Fu-hêng [q. v.], by A-kuei, and others.

Ming-jui, having left no male heir, was succeeded in the dukedom by his nephew, Hui-lun 惠倫, who was killed (1797) fighting the Pai-lien chiao rebels (see under Ê-lê-têng-pao) in Hupeh early in the Chia-ch'ing period (1796-1821).

In 1768 the family hereditary rank of Duke Ch'êng-ên was given to Ming-jui's brother, K'uei-lin 奎林 (T. 直方, 瑤圃, d. 1792), after Ming-jui had himself been made a Duke. In 1782 K'uei-lin was accused of neglect of duty as military lieutenant-governor of Urumchi (1780-81), and the hereditary rank was taken from him and given to an uncle, Fu-yü 富 (or 傅) 玉.

Ching-shou 景壽 (posthumous name 端勤, d. 1889), a grandson of Hui-lun and the fifth Duke Ch'êng-chia I-yung, married in 1845 Princess Shou-ên (壽恩固倫公主, Jan. 1831-1859), the sixth daughter of Emperor Hsüan-tsung and the

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elder sister of I-hsin [*q. v.*]. Though Ching-shou was once a favorite of Emperor Wên-tsung he was one of the eight joint regents who were punished in 1861 (see under Su-shun). Three of the regents lost their lives, but he retained his dukedom and continued to hold various high posts until his death.

[1/333/3b; 3/351/22a; 7/19/12b; 1/533/1a; T'ieh-pao [*q. v.*], *Hsi-ch'ao ya-sung chi*, 101/1a.]

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MING-liang 明亮 (T. 寅齋), 1735-1822, Aug., general, Grand Secretary, and first Marquis Hsiang-yung (襄勇侯), was a Manchu of the Fuca Clan and a member of the Bordered Yellow Banner. He belonged to the most illustrious family of the dynasty which held one principedom, three dukedoms, and many other hereditary ranks (see under Mishan). His grandfather, Li-jung-pao (see under Mishan), had ten or more sons (the most illustrious being Fu-hêng, *q. v.*), and a daughter who became the first wife of Emperor Kao-tsung. One of the least known of these sons, Kuang-ch'êng 廣成, was the father of Ming-liang. He served as lieutenant general of a Banner.

Ming-liang became a licentiate and in 1753 married a granddaughter of Yin-t'ao, twelfth son of Emperor Shêng-tsu (for both see under Hsüan-yeh). From 1754 to 1765 he served in the Imperial Equipage Department and meanwhile competed in the provincial examination at Peking. But in 1765 Emperor Kao-tsung debarred him from taking more examinations and sent him to Ili as commandant of the forces under the military-governor, Ming-jui [*q. v.*], who was his cousin. In 1766 he returned to Peking and soon was made assistant military lieutenant-governor at Kirin City. Two years later he was transferred to Ninguta. The following year he took part in the Burmese War (see under Ming-jui) and from 1772 to 1776 fought under A-kuei [*q. v.*] against the Chin-ch'uan rebels of western Szechwan. In this campaign he commanded (1773-76) the southern route army which advanced northward while A-kuei attacked from the east—the plan being to converge on the rebel capital (see under A-kuei). For his distinguished services Ming-liang was created a first class earl with the designation, Hsiang-yung, and his portrait was placed in the Tzū-kuang ko (see under Chao-hui).

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In April 1776, after the Chin-ch'uan War was over, the new office of Tartar General of Chengtu was established to take charge of the affairs of the Tanguts living in Chin-ch'uan and other areas on the western border of Szechwan. This new office, of which Ming-liang was the first appointee, was unlike that of other Tartar Generals in that it controlled not only the Manchu garrison, but the Chinese army and the civil officials as well. Early in 1777 Ming-liang took to Peking twenty-nine loyal Tangut chiefs for an audience. They were well received and richly rewarded. While at the capital, Ming-liang was appointed a member of the Grand Council, but only for a few days since he was soon sent back to Szechwan as Tartar General. In 1778 he was appointed provincial commander-in-chief of the same province. In 1781 he took part in suppressing the Muslim rebellion in Kansu (see under A-kuei) and was made military lieutenant-governor at Urumchi. But two years later he was discharged, arrested, and escorted to Peking for trial on the charge of giving undue freedom to a prisoner destined for torture, with the result that that prisoner found a way to commit suicide. When Ming-liang reached Peking he was sentenced to imprisonment awaiting execution by hanging. All his ranks and offices were taken from him.

After about half a year in prison Ming-liang was freed, was given the rank of a junior Imperial Bodyguard, and was sent to Kansu to redeem himself by serving in the army then combatting a second rebellion of Mohammedans (see under A-kuei). His superiors commended him for his bravery and he was raised to a senior Imperial Bodyguard. In 1785 he became a captain general of the Guard Division. Thereafter he served as assistant military-governor at Ili (1785-86), at Ush (1786-87), and at Kashgar (1787-92). Early in 1792 he was promoted to military-governor of Heilungkiang, and early in 1795 was transferred to Ili. But in October 1795 he was again cashiered, this time on the charge of compelling his subordinates at Heilungkiang to sell to him goods at reduced prices. He was ordered to redeem himself by serving as a commoner in Urumchi.

In 1796 Ming-liang was ordered to serve the armies in Hunan then fighting Miao tribesmen (see under Fu-k'ang-an), but while passing through Shensi he was retained by the governor-general, I-mien (see under Ê-lê-têng-pao), who was then leading Shensi troops to attack the Pai-lien chiao rebels in northwestern Hupeh (see

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