

Shu-ho-tê

ko 凌波閣, containing more than forty thousand *chüan*. Another friend, Shên Fu [q. v.], was his secretary in the years 1805-06. During the celebration of the Chinese New Year in 1822, Shih invited to a dinner-party three men who, like himself, held the *chuang-yüan* degree. It was an unusual occasion, not only because four *chuang-yüan* seldom gathered outside of Peking, but also because all four came from the same city of Soochow. The three men were P'an Shih-ên [q. v.], *chuang-yüan* of 1793; Wu T'ing-ch'ên 吳廷琛 (T. 震南 H. 棟華 1773-1844), *chuang-yüan* of 1802; and Wu Hsin-chung 吳信中 (T. 鶴人 H. 閱甫), *chuang-yüan* of 1808. Several poems written by them on this occasion were printed by Huang P'ei-lieh in 1824 under the title 狀元會唱和詩 *Chuang-yüan hui ch'ang-ho shih*.

[2/72/51b; 3/195/30a; 20/3/00; *Tu-hsüeh lu shih wên kao* 四稿, 文 2/21b, 池上集 1/7b; Yeh Tê-hui (see under Chu I-tsun) 郎園讀書志 *Hsi-yüan tu-shu chih* 14/8b.]

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SHU-êr-ha-ch'í. See under Šurhaci.  
SHU-ho-tê 舒赫德 (T. 伯容 H. 明亭), Jan. 20, 1711-1777, May 27, a member of the Šumuru 舒穆魯 clan of Hun-ch'un, Kirin, came from a family which belonged to the Manchu Plain White Banner. His grandfather, Hsü-yüan-mêng 徐元夢 (T. 善長 H. 蝶園, 1655-1741, posthumous name 文定), was a *chün-shih* of 1673 and a member of the Hanlin Academy. A student of both Manchu and Chinese literature, Hsü-yüan-mêng was for many years a tutor to Emperor Shêng-tsu's sons (1693-c. 1715, 1723-26, 1736). He was well versed in the Classics, could write poems in Chinese, and could render Chinese documents into correct Manchu. Among the important offices he held were the following: governor of Chekiang (January 1715-17), president of the Censorate (1717-18), president of the Board of Works (1718-23), president of the Board of Revenue (1723-26), and an Associate Grand Secretary (1723-26).

The first half of his life Shu-ho-tê spent in comparative tranquillity at the capital, rising from a clerk to a secretary of the Grand Secretariat and of the Grand Council, and later to the senior vice-presidency of the Censorate (1739-40), the senior vice-presidency of the Board of War (1740-47), and the junior vice-presidency of the Board of Revenue (1747-48).

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Then began a career of almost continuous travel and military activity. In 1749, after serving a few weeks as president of the Board of War, he followed Fu-hêng [q. v.] into Szechwan in an expedition against the aborigines in the Chinch'uan region (see under Chang Kuang-ssü and Fu-hêng). This same year (1749) he made investigations into the equipment of the army camps through Yunnan, Hukuang (Hupeh and Hunan), and Honan. In 1751 he made two trips to Chekiang, once in the interests of flood control and once to try a military official for bribery. After a journey to the northern army route, and an almost immediate return, he was sent in 1753 to Kiangnan to take charge of flood prevention. That same year he went to the army camp in the Orkhon 鄂爾昆 region of northern Mongolia, arriving in the spring of the following year (1754), to manage a campaign against the Uriangans. Because of timorousness, however, in executing the Emperor's orders he was nearly cashiered. This soon actually happened (1754) in consequence of his failure to treat the family of Amursana [q. v.] with the deference which Emperor Kao-tsung, for diplomatic reasons, thought advisable. Restored to his post of president of the Board of War in 1757, he was, in less than a month, again degraded to the junior vice-presidency, and the following year (1758), for tactical blundering, insubordination, and carelessness, was removed from all offices and stripped of all ranks and honors. He escaped capital punishment only because the Emperor did not wish to embarrass Cenggun Jabu (see under Tsereng), the Mongol official representative of Chinese authority in northern Mongolia who had been helpful in maintaining peace among the Khalkha tribes.

But before long, Shu-ho-tê was able to redeem himself. Owing to an attempt by two Moslem brothers of the Hodja family (see under Chao-hui) to set up an independent state in Kashgar, Chao-hui led an expedition against them (1758) and for three months was besieged near Yarkand. Fu-tê [q. v.] was sent to his relief, with Shu-ho-tê as his counselor. Owing to his excellent strategic advice, Shu-ho-tê was reinstated as senior vice-president of the Board of Civil Office (1758), and shortly afterwards as president of the Board of Works (1758-61). In 1759 Fu-tê, A-kuei [q. v.], Shu-ho-tê, and others joined forces and released Chao-hui from siege. This was one of the last strokes which gave southern Turkestan to the empire. Shu-ho-tê, in recognition of his services in this campaign, was granted

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the hereditary rank of *Yün ch'i yü* 雲騎尉. But his services in Kashgar did not cease with military conquest. Stationed at Aksu as imperial agent for two years (1759-60), he memorialized about the economic and political reorganization of the Moslem cities of the region. In 1761 he was assistant military governor at Kashgar.

A few years later, having been recalled to Peking and appointed president of the Board of Punishments (1761-68), Shu-ho-tê went to Amoy (1764) with Ch'iu Yüeh-hsiu [q. v.] to investigate a charge that the governor-general, Yang T'ing-chang 楊廷璋 (T. 奉峨, 1688-1772), had received bribes from the officials who supervised foreign trade. Again in 1767 he traveled to Hunan and Hupeh in the interests of justice. After a short term in 1766 as acting governor-general of Shensi and Kansu, he was recalled in 1768 to military service on the border. Emperor Kao-tsung, anxious to wipe out the disgrace of the recent overwhelming defeat of the Chinese army under Ming-jui [q. v.] in Burma, sent Fu-hêng to take charge of a new expedition into that country, with Shu-ho-tê as counselor (see under A-kuei). The latter, however, immediately became involved in difficulties for counseling restraint in dealing with the Burmese. Charged by the Emperor with mismanagement, extravagance, and foolish blunders, he was cashiered for the third time, divested of the *Yün ch'i yü* and other ranks, and sent as assistant military governor to far-off Ushi (1768-70) in Turkestan.

Again Shu-ho-tê had an opportunity to redeem himself. In 1770-71 the Torguts, who had migrated to the lower Volga Valley about the year 1616 (see under Tulisen), planned to settle in Ili under the leadership of their Khan, Ubasi 渥巴錫 (d. 1774), a great-grandson of Ayuki (see under Tulisen). In December 1770 some 169,000 of them, comprising more than 33,000 families, set out with all their belongings on the long trek eastward. Pursued by Russian troops, attacked by the Kazaks, and waylaid by the Buruts, they lost more than half of their number and about two thirds of their cattle and other property before they reached the borders of Ili in July 1771. So destitute were they that they threw themselves on the mercy of the local authorities. Shu-ho-tê was one of the officials ordered by Emperor Kao-tsung to receive them and to distribute to them clothing, cattle, grain, and other necessities. Their chiefs were summoned to Jehol where Ubasi was created Jarktu Khan 卓理克圖汗, and some of his assistants

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were made princes. They were allotted pasture land at Urumtsi and Tarbagatai where their descendants live to this day. Concerning this migration and surrender, Emperor Kao-tsung wrote several accounts in prose and verse. There is a contemporary account in French (see bibliography) written by Father Jean-Joseph-Marie Amiot 錢德明 (1718-1793). The classic account in English is De Quincey's impassioned narrative, *Revolt of the Tartars* (1837).

For his part in the resettlement of the Torguts, Shu-ho-tê received the praise of the Emperor, and late in 1771 was made military governor of Ili. He served there for the next two years and was concurrently appointed president of the Board of Revenue. In August 1773 he was recalled to Peking, promoted to a Grand Secretary, and given several other concurrent posts. In October 1774 he was made Imperial Commissioner to direct the suppression of the rebellion of Wang Lun 王倫 at Lin-ch'ing, Shantung. Under Wang's leadership the adherents of a secret religious society took the city of Shou-chang, Shantung, on October 3, 1774. After further successes, they attacked the larger of two walled enclosures at Lin-ch'ing but, being repulsed, occupied the smaller and less defensible one. Government troops from Peking, Tientsin, and elsewhere concentrated at Lin-ch'ing and, under Shu-ho-tê's command, the stronghold fell on November 2nd. Wang Lun and his family perished in the flames of their dwelling, and most of the inhabitants were massacred. For more than a month Shu-ho-tê remained at Lin-ch'ing to apprehend other followers of Wang Lun and execute them. The documents relating to this episode were published in 1781, under the title 剿捕臨清逆匪紀略 *Chiao-pu Lin-ch'ing ni-fei chi-lieh*, 16 chüan. Shu-ho-tê was rewarded with a minor hereditary rank and with the double-eyed peacock feather. In 1776 his portrait was placed in the Tzû-kuang ko (see under Chao-hui).

Shu-ho-tê served on the Grand Council from 1748 to 1754, and from 1773 to 1777. In the absence of the Emperor from the capital he was entrusted with the management of state affairs, and so came into contact with the Jesuit missionaries who sometimes referred to him in their correspondence as "Chou [Shu] Ta-jin." He was accorded various posthumous honors, including the name, Wên-hsiang 文襄, and was celebrated in the Temple of Eminent Statesmen.

In his last years he was harassed by the lawless

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conduct of a son, Shu-ning 舒寧. This son was, in 1773, banished to Ili for the murder of two servants, and, though later pardoned, was in 1776 given the same sentence for attempting to take a coal-mine by force from the rightful owner. But before setting out, he was sent home in order that his father might inflict on him personally the punishment which was his due. Shu-ho-tê's eldest son, Shu-ch'ang 舒常 (d. January 1799, posthumous name 恪靖), held many important posts. In later years he served as governor of Kweichow (1779-80), as governor-general at Wuchang (1780-84, 1787-88), as governor-general at Canton (1784-85), and as president of the Censorate (1789-99).

[1/319/8b; 3/22/15a; 3/88/45a; 3/12/6a; 4/27/26a; Staunton, Sir George, *Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Khan of the Tourgouth Tartars*; Amiot, "Monument de la transmigration des Tourgouths des bords de la mer Caspienne dans l'empire de la Chine" in *Mémoires concernant l'histoire, etc., des Chinois* (1776), vol. 1, pp. 400-27; Howorth, *History of the Mongols*, vol. 1, pp. 534-89; De Mailla, *Histoire générale de la Chine* (1780), vol. 11, pp. 582-87; Hung-li [q. v.], *Ch'ing Kao-tung yü-chih wên, êr-chi*, 11/6b; 1/528/14b; *Chiao-pu Lin-ch'ing ni-fei chi-lüeh*; Yang Chung-hsi (see under Shêng-yü), *Hsüeh-ch'iao shih-hua, yü-chi*, 5/46b-50b; Cordier, H., "Les correspondants de Bertin", *T'oung Pao*, 1917, pp. 311 ff.]

RUFUS O. SUTER  
FANG CHAO-YING

SHU Wei 舒位 (T. 立人 H. 鐵雲), 1765-1816, poet, dramatist, and musician, was born in Soochow, his mother's ancestral home, but his paternal home was in Ta-hsing (Peking). His personal name (*ming*) was originally Ch'üan 全, and it was not until 1783 that he changed it to Wei. His grandfather, Shu Ta-ch'êng 舒大成 (T. 子展), a *chin-shih* of 1712, served as a corrector in the Hanlin Academy (1715); and his uncle, Shu Hsi-chung 舒希忠 (T. 蔗堂 H. 澹齋), a *chü-jên* of 1738, served as grain intendant in Kiangsi (1783-85). In 1778 Shu Wei accompanied his father, Shu I 舒翼, to Yung-fu, Kwangsi, where the latter was assistant magistrate. There he took the *hao*, T'ieh-yün, after the mountain, T'ieh-yün shan, situated behind his father's *yamen*. In 1782 he went to Peking. Failing in the provincial examination in 1783, he remained at the capital studying in his ancestral home where his grandfather had accumulated a considerable library. He received

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his *chü-jên* degree in 1788, but failed, after nine attempts, to become a *chin-shih*. In the meantime he traveled or took employment as tutor or as secretary.

About the years 1791-92 he was employed at Shih-mên, Chekiang, and in 1794, at Ch'ang-shu, Kiangsu. In 1796 he became secretary to Wang Chao-wu 王朝梧 (T. 象六 H. 疏雨), a *chin-shih* of 1781, who was then prefect of Ho-chien-fu, Chihli. With Wang he went in the following year (1797) to Kweichow, where he became an efficient secretary and adviser to the Manchu general, Lê-pao [q. v.], who was then engaged in suppressing Miao rebels in Kweichow. Early in 1799 he left Kweichow and thereafter was employed in the military quarters at Chang-sha (1799-1800), in the magistrate's office at Tientsin (1801), and in the prefect's office at Sungkiang, Kiangsu (1804-08). In 1805 his family, after having sojourned at Wu-chên (ca. 1790-1803), and at Kashing (1803-05), both in Chekiang, moved back to Soochow.

In 1809 Shu Wei was in Peking where he was introduced by Pi Hua-chên 畢華珍 (T. 子筠) to Chao-lien [q. v.]. He composed a number of lyric dramas to be performed in the little theatre at Chao-lien's mansion—Pi composing the music for these plays. The joint efforts of Shu and Pi were well received and amply rewarded. In 1812 Shu returned south and resumed his post as secretary at Sungkiang. Later in the same year he left Sungkiang for Nanking, and in 1814 was employed at I-chêng, Kiangsu. In the tenth moon of 1815 his mother died. Overcome by grief at her death, he is said to have abstained from food, and died in Soochow seventy-three days later.

Shu Wei's poetical works were published in 1814 under the title 瓶水齋詩集 *P'ing-shui chai shih-chi*, 17 *chüan*, comprising his verses from 1782 to 1815, with a supplement (別集) which includes the 春秋詠史樂府 *Ch'un-ch'iu yung-shih yüeh-fu*, 1 *chüan*—140 poems written in 1786 about historical episodes in the Spring and Autumn period; and the 黔苗竹枝詞 *Ch'ien Miao chu-chih tz'ü*, 1 *chüan*—52 short poems written in 1797 about the customs of the Miao in Kweichow. A discourse on poetry, entitled 鐵雲鴉藤館詩話 *T'ieh-yün ya-t'êng kuan shih-hua*, was added to this collection in the Kuang-hsü period 1875-1909.

Six *tsa-chü* 雜劇, or lyric dramas in the simple style, are attributed to Shu Wei. These are: 卓女當墟 *Cho-nü tang-lu*, 樊姬擁髻 *Fan-chi yung-chi*, 博望訪星 *Po-wang fang-hsing*,

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

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