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for his literary ability and rivalled such contemporaries as Sun Hsing-yen, Hung Liang-chi (a distant relative), and Huang Ching-jên [q. v.]. In 1765, when Emperor Kao-tsung made his fourth tour of South China, Chao Huai-yü presented a long poem written in honor of the emperor. Fifteen years later (1780) when the emperor again made a tour of the South, a special examination was given in which Chao Huai-yü successfully participated, becoming a *chü-jên* and an expectant secretary in the Grand Secretariat. While he was in Peking he served about three years (1782-84) on the editorial staff of the *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu* (see under Chi Yün). As this work progressed he made a copy of the *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu chien-ming mu-lu* (see under Chi Yün), which he took with him on his return to the South. This was printed at Hangchow in 1784 with the help of Pao Shih-kung (see under Pao T'ing-po) and Chin Tè-yü 金德輿 (T. 少權, 鶴年, 1750-1800), and was the first printing of the so-called *Chien-ming mu-lu*.

In 1794 Chao Huai-yü was made a secretary of the Grand Secretariat. Four times (1784, 1793, 1795, 1796) he competed in the metropolitan examinations, but did not succeed in qualifying as a *chin-shih*. In 1800 he received appointment as sub-prefect of Ch'ing-chou, Shantung. In 1802 he served as acting prefect of Têng-chou and later of Yen-chou (both in Shantung). When his father, Chao Shêng-nan 趙繩男 (T. 來武 H. 絨齋, 1723-1803), died he resigned from office to observe the customary mourning and never thereafter resumed official life. In 1805 he was invited to Shanghai by Li T'ing-ching 李廷敬 (T. 景叔 H. 寧圃, 昧莊, *chin-shih* of 1775), intendant of the Su-Sung-T'ai Circuit, to assist in compiling a work to be entitled *宋遼史詳節 Sung Liao shih hsiang-chieh*. In the following year (1806) he went to Yang-chou to participate in the compilation of the *Yang-chou t'u-ching* (see under Chiao Hsün). From 1807 to 1812 he was head of the Academy known as Wên-chêng Shu-yüan 文正書院 in Shih-chiang-chên, T'ung-chou, Kiangsu. Accepting an invitation to direct the Kuan-chung Shu-yüan (關中書院) in Sian, Shensi, he arrived at Sian early in the summer of 1812. A month later he was stricken with paralysis of the left side of his body and never wholly recovered from its effects. He returned home early in 1815 and later lectured for a time in the Ai-shan Shu-yüan 愛山書院 in Hu-chou, Chekiang.

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The collected literary works of Chao Huai-yü were printed under the title, 亦有生齋集 *I-yü-shêng chai chi*, which comprises 39 *chüan* of verse (2 of *yüeh-fu* 樂府, 5 of *tz'u* 詞, and 32 of *shih* 詩), and 20 *chüan* of prose. His own preface is dated 1819, and the collection was probably printed about that time. The 2 *chüan* of *yüeh-fu* are poems about notable persons and events in his native prefecture from ancient times to the end of the Ming period. It was reprinted in 1886-87 under the title *Yün-hsi* (雲溪) *yüeh-fu*, 2 *chüan*, in the 粟香室叢書 *Su-hsiang shih ts'ung-shu*, compiled by Chin Wu-hsiang 金武祥 (T. 滄生), of Chiang-yin Kiangsu. Chao Huai-yü painted in his younger days and achieved some fame as a calligrapher.

[2/72/54a; 3/257/24a; 20/4/xx(portrait); 26/2/54a; Mo Yu-chih [q. v.], *Lü-t'ing chih-chien ch'üan-pên shu-mu* 6/11a; T'oung Pao 1924, p. 212; 趙收庵年譜 *Chao Shou-an nien-p'u* (not consulted).]

TU LIEN-CHÊ

CHAO-hui 兆惠 (和甫) 1708-1764, Dec. 10, general and Grand Secretary, was a member of the Manchu Plain Yellow Banner. As a grand-nephew of Empress Hsiao-kung [q. v.], he was a second cousin of Emperor Kao-tsung. He entered official life as a clerk (筆帖式), and in 1731 began to work in the Grand Secretariat as a secretary. Later he was appointed to a sub-chancellorship in the same office and, after serving two years (1742-44) in Mukden as vice-president of the Board of War, was recalled to Peking. There he was made junior vice-president of the Board of Punishments, a post he held until 1750, serving concurrently as deputy lieutenant-general of his banner (1745) and captain-general of the Bordered Red Banner in the Guards (1746). In 1748 he was sent to Szechwan as quartermaster in the army which was then fighting the Chin-ch'uan aborigines (see under Fu-hêng), and returned to Peking with the victorious army in the following year. In 1750 he served concurrently as captain-general of his own banner in the Guards and later in the year was promoted to the senior vice-presidency of the Board of Revenue. In 1753 he was sent to Tibet to inspect the defenses against a possible invasion by the Eleuths. There he found the small Chinese garrison well prepared, the native troops trained, and the lamas loyal. When the Eleuth general, Amursana [q. v.], surrendered in 1754 he persuaded Emperor Kao-tsung to take advantage of unrest among the Eleuths to

conquer them. Preparations for the expedition were at once undertaken and Chao-hui was sent as quartermaster-general to Uliasutai, headquarters of the Northern Route Army. The expedition, commanded by Bandi [q. v.], with Amursana as his assistant, advanced in 1755 and in a few months pacified the Eleuths. But after the armies had withdrawn Amursana rebelled and turned most of the Eleuths against the invaders. The expeditionary forces were sent back, and under the command of Duke Tsereng 策楞 (d. 1757), great-grandson of Ebilun [q. v.], again stabilized the Eleuths, causing Amursana to flee.

By this time Chao-hui had been transferred from Uliasutai to Barkul, the base of the expeditionary forces. Volunteering to go to the front, he was appointed a councilor, and early in 1756 was sent with a small detachment to Ili where he was appointed assistant commander of the expeditionary forces (定邊右副將軍). Meanwhile the rebellion of the Inner Mongolians (see under A-kuei), and the inefficiency of the commanders of the expedition, caused renewed resistance on the part of the Eleuths. Amursana returned to Ili to direct the insurgents who almost annihilated the expeditionary forces. Chao-hui alone succeeded in retreating with 500 soldiers, bravely fighting against an overwhelming number of enemies. On February 22, 1757, five days after the Chinese New Year, he entered the fort of Urumchi which was surrounded by the Eleuths for twelve days. On retreating farther east he was forced to encamp when an enemy detachment was found to have cut across his path. However, he finally joined the troops sent to his rescue and returned safely to headquarters at Barkul (April 11). On hearing the report of his predicament the emperor made him Earl Wu-i 武毅伯 of the first class with right of "perpetual inheritance" (世世罔替); and, in addition to other favors, promoted him to the presidency of the Board of Revenue. Late in April he and the commander-in-chief, Cenggun Jabu (see under Tsereng), each led an army to stabilize the rebels in Ili and soon routed them completely. Amursana fled to Russian Siberia, and the Eleuths who had followed him in the rebellion were ruthlessly slaughtered. Some of the survivors were removed to Heilungkiang, leaving a few scattered tribes in the rich valley of the Irtish. This region, called Ili, was patrolled by garrison troops and became a colony where emigrants and exiles were sent. After the Eleuths were sub-

dued, the Kazaks and the Buruts to the west of Ili recognized the suzerainty of China and began to pay tribute until the T'ung-chih period (see under Tsêng Chi-tsê).

While Chao-hui was pursuing Amursana a representative and his escort, who were dispatched to the Mohammedans in Eastern Turkestan, were murdered by Khozi Khan 霍集占, the so-called Little Hodja 小和卓木 whose capital was at Yarkand. Khozi Khan and his elder brother, Burhan-al-Din 布拉尼敦, known as the Big (大) Hodja, whose capital was at Kashgar, had both been captives of the Eleuths and were released only in 1755 when Bandi's army entered Ili. Hence the rebellion of the Mohammedans was much resented and Chao-hui was instructed to suppress it. But for a time in 1758 Chao-hui was kept busy annihilating the remnants of the hostile Eleuths, while the impatient emperor put another general in command of the forces against the Mohammedans. Soon this general was found incompetent and Chao-hui was called upon to take over the command. Late in October he reached the city of Aksu which surrendered. With three thousand men he marched across the deserts, reaching Yarkand in November. Finding the city well defended he sought to take the enemies' supplies on a nearby mountain. But before long the Mohammedans outflanked him and surrounded his barracks. The siege, lasting three months, is said to have so reduced Chao-hui's supplies that his men were driven to cannibalism. When the emperor heard of this brave defense he raised Chao-hui to duke of the first class with the designation Wu-i mou-yung 武毅謀勇, and conferred on him other honors. At last Fu-tê [q. v.] and A-kuei came to his rescue and the siege was raised in February 1759. Chao-hui returned to Aksu and in July succeeded in taking the cities of Yarkand and Kashgar. The Hodjas fled to Badakshan, west of Kashgar, but were executed by the sultan of that place who sent their heads to Fu-tê to be forwarded to Peking. This completed the conquest of the whole region of Chinese Turkestan which came to be known as Sinkiang, or "New Dominion". Large garrisons were left there and, from 1762 onward, administration of the territory was entrusted to a military-governor at Ili and a military lieutenant-governor at Urumchi, until the area was incorporated into a province in 1882-84.

On his return to Peking at the head of the victorious army Chao-hui was greeted by the

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emperor personally outside of Peking, made an adjutant-general of the emperor's Bodyguard, and was honored with several banquets before the throne. His portrait was painted for the Hall of Military Merits, known as Tzū-kuang ko (see below). It is difficult to affirm categorically that Chao-hui was gifted in military matters, but he may with justice be designated a *fu-chiang* 福將, or "lucky general", in view of the fact that he successfully escaped from two sieges, once from an overwhelming force of hostile nomads, and later from enraged Mohammedans.

After his return to Peking Chao-hui served as president of the Board of Revenue, and in 1761 was made an assistant Grand Secretary. Thereafter he was several times sent with Liu T'ung-hsün [q. v.] and others to inspect and report on river conservancy. When he died, late in 1764, the emperor went personally to his house to offer sacrifices, and since Chao-hui's son, Jalantai 札蘭泰 (d. 1788), was still young, two officials were appointed to settle the family estate. The son was promised the hand of a princess, and the father was given the posthumous name, Wên-hsiang 文襄. Jalantai succeeded in 1765 to the hereditary rank, and seven years later married the emperor's ninth daughter, Princess Ho-k'ò 和恪公主 (1758-1780). In 1796 the names of Chao-hui, Fu-hêng, Ho-lin, and Fu-k'ang-an [qq. v.] were placed in the Imperial Ancestral Hall.

There is a story, connected with Chao-hui's conquest of Yarkand, about a concubine of Khozi Khan who was captured and taken post-haste with other spoils to Peking. This Mohammedan beauty came to be known as Hsiang-fei 香妃, the "Perfumed Consort", because she is said to have had a natural gift of emanating perfume. According to current legends, she never yielded to the emperor's advances, although he was so anxious to win her favor that he built a Mohammedan quarter southwest of the Winter Palace (南海 Nan-hai) and a tower inside the palace grounds from which the disconsolate Hsiang-fei could view her passing co-religionists in the nearby mosque and bazaars. It is also said that the emperor built for her a Turkish bath which came to be known as Yü-té t'ang 浴德堂. Legend has it that she always carried with her a sharp weapon with which to resist the imperial approaches. Finally, the emperor's mother, fearing we are told for the safety of her son, called Hsiang-fei into her presence while the emperor was away on ceremonial duties; Hsiang-fei was ordered to commit

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suicide and died by self-strangulation before the emperor returned. The Palace Museum in Peking has two portraits of a lady in military garb, which are said to be likenesses of Hsiang-fei, painted by P. Joseph Castiglione 郎世寧 (T. 若瑟, 1688-1766). While there is little doubt that such a person actually lived, many of the stories about her are probably legendary.

It is well to mention, in connection with the conquest of Ili and Chinese Turkestan, the hall commemorating military exploits, known as Tzū-kuang ko 紫光閣. It is situated on the west shore of the Central Lake (中海, Chung-hai), Peking, in an old structure rebuilt in 1760 to accommodate the portraits of one hundred generals and statesmen who took part in the campaign. At the head of these celebrities were: Fu-hêng who helped the emperor to direct the campaign, and Chao-hui the commander-in-chief. On the walls of the hall were painted sixteen scenes depicting important battles and memorable events of the war. These paintings, known as 平定伊犁 (or 華部) 回部戰圖 *P'ing-ting I-li* (or *Chun-pu Hui-pu chan-t'u*), were completed in 1766. Four Catholic priests, then in Peking, were selected to make reproductions of the scenes for engraving—the priests being Castiglione, Ignace Sichelbart 艾啟蒙 (T. 醒菴, 1708-1780), Jean-Denis Attiret 王致誠 (or 巴德尼, 1702-1768) and Jean-Damascène Salusti 安德義, (d. 1781). The engravings, done in Paris, were completed in 1774. A set comprises 34 sheets with 16 paintings, 16 poems, a preface and a postscript. One hundred sets were sent to China of which only a few are extant. A complete one is preserved in the Library of Congress.

[皇輿西域圖志 *Huang-yü Hsi-yü t'u-chih*; Ishida Mikinosuke 石田幹之助, 六川開雕 乾隆年間準回兩部平定得勝圖仁就て in 東洋學報 vol. IX, no. 3 (Sept. 1919), pp. 396-448; Pelliot, Paul, *Les "Conquêtes de l'Empereur de la Chine"*, in *T'oung Pao*, 1921, pp. 183-274; Cordier, Henri, *Les Conquêtes de l'Empereur de la Chine*, in *Mémoires concernant l'Asie Orientale*, vol. I, 1913, pp. 1-18; Haenisch, E., *Der chinesische Feldzug in Ili im Jahre 1755*, in *Ostasiat. Zeitschrift*, Apr.-Sept., 1918, pp. 57-86; 1/319/1a; 3/24/1a; 7/13/12; Fu-hêng [q. v.], *P'ing-ting Chun-ko-er fang-üeh*; Ch'i Yün-shih [q. v.], *Huang-ch'ao fan-pu yao-lüeh*, *chüan* 12, 13, 15, 16; 清稗類鈔 *Ch'ing pai lei-ch'ao*, 異稟/34, 宮苑/14; Hedin, Sven, *Jehol, City of Emperors* (1933) pp. 215-35; Howorth, H. H., *History of the Mongols*

(1876) pt. I, pp. 650-64; Yano Niichi 矢野仁一, *近代支那史 Kindai Shina-shi* pp. 88-91, 105-07.]

## FANG CHAO-YING

**CHAO I 趙翼** (T. 雲崧, 耘松, H. 甌北), Dec. 4, 1727-1814, June 5, historian and poet, was a native of Yang-hu, Kiangsu. His father, Chao Wei-k'uan 趙惟寬 (子容 d. 1741), taught in private schools for a living. After the age of six (*sui*) Chao I studied with his father and accompanied him to various teaching positions. In 1741 his father died while teaching in the home of a family named Hang 杭. This left the son destitute, with younger brothers and a sister to support. The Hang family took pity on him and asked him to take over his father's duties. Chao I was then only fifteen (*sui*) and his pupils were all his former schoolmates. For eight years, until 1749, he was thus engaged, like his father, as a teacher in various localities. In 1749 he went to Peking, and before long his literary abilities became known and appreciated in the capital. Liu T'ung-hsün [*q. v.*], who was then Grand Secretary, asked him to his residence to assist in the compilation of the *宮史 Kung shih*, or "History of the Palace", which was completed in 1770 in 36 *chüan*. In the following year (1750) Chao I became a *chü-jên*. Upon passing a special examination (1754) he was made a secretary of the Grand Secretariat and two years later (1756) was appointed a secretary in the Grand Council. During this time the conquest of Turkestan was in progress (see under Chao-hui), and most of the numerous official communications that were issued from the Council of State (in Chinese), for transmission to the northwest, were drafted by Chao I. In 1761 he became a *chin-shih* which he originally passed with the rank of *optimus*, or *chuang-yüan* 狀元. But when Emperor Kao-tsung observed the list of candidates and discovered that the third ranking graduate, Wang Chieh (see under Chiang Fan), was from the province of Shensi, (which had never before produced an *optimus*), he ordered the names to be interchanged, with the result that Chao I was ranked third.

Chao I was assistant examiner of the Shun-t'ien provincial examination in 1762, chief examiner of the military examination of the same area in 1765, and associate examiner of the metropolitan examination in 1763 and in 1766. Late in 1766 he was appointed prefect of Chên-an in Kwangsi province. Chên-an was a prefecture in southwest Kwangsi, bordering Annam on the

south, and Yunnan on the west. It comprised an area of about 800 square *li*. After assuming office Chao I visited all parts of his prefecture, and initiated various reforms designed to improve the lot of the people. But in 1768 he incurred the displeasure of his superior for disagreeing with a decision in a criminal case. He was about to be denounced when an imperial edict arrived ordering him to work temporarily with the military staff in Yunnan which was then operating against Burma (see under Fu-hêng). In the summer of 1769 he resumed his post in Chên-an, and in the following year was transferred to the prefecture of Kuang-chou (Canton). In 1771 he was made *tao-t'ai* or intendant of the Circuit of Kuei-hsi, Kweichow. Two years later (1773) he was allowed to retire in order to look after his aged mother.

During these years at home he completed and published a collection of miscellaneous notes in 43 *chüan*, entitled *陔餘叢考 Kai-yü ts'ung-k'ao*, and other works of a similar nature. His mother died in 1777. At the conclusion of the period of mourning (1780) he proceeded to the capital to report for duty, but on the way was stricken by paralysis and returned home. From 1784 to 1786 he was head of the An-ting Academy 安定書院 in Yangchow, Kiangsu. When in 1787 a rebellion broke out in Formosa under the leadership of Lin Shuang-wên (see under Ch'ai Ta-chi), Li Shih-yao [*q. v.*], governor-general of Fukien and Chekiang, who was then in charge of military supplies, requested Chao to assist him. When Chao returned from Fukien in 1788, he was again in charge of the An-ting Academy—a post he held until 1792. In 1809, at the age of 83 (*sui*), he gave himself the nickname, San-pan Lao-jên 三半老人 "The Old Man with Three Halves", that is to say, with eyes that could only half see, with ears that could only half hear, and with a voice that could only be half heard. He died in 1814 at the age of 88 (*sui*).

Chao I's well-known critical work on the *Twenty-two Dynastic Histories*, entitled *廿二史劄記 Nien-er shih cha-chi* in 36 *chüan*, was completed in 1796 and was first printed in 1799. The 1877 reprint of his complete works, entitled *甌北全集 Ou-pei ch'üan-chi* consists of seven titles. In addition to the afore-mentioned *Kai-yü ts'ung k'ao* and *Nien-er shih cha-chi*, it contains 53 *chüan* of poems, (*甌北集 Ou-pei chi*); 10 *chüan* of discourses on poetry (*甌北詩話 Ou-pei shih-hua*), including a chronological biography of the Sung poet, Lu Yu 陸游 (*務觀, 放翁, 1125-1210*) entitled *放翁年譜*

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**EMINENT CHINESE**  
of the  
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