

by nature, he spent the remaining ten years of retirement chiefly in reading and writing.

Owing to the fact that a large part of his career was devoted to questions of revenue, Tung Hsün wrote two works on the tribute transportation systems. One, entitled 楚漕江程 *Ch'u ts'ao chiang-ch'êng*, 16 *chüan*, dealing with grain transport on the Yangtze, from Changsha through Hupeh, Kiangsi, and Anhwei to Yangchow, was completed in 1854 and printed in 1877. The other, entitled 江北運程 *Chiangpei yüan-ch'êng*, 40 *chüan*, deals with water transport north of the Yangtze, from Yangchow through Shantung and Chihli, to Peking. It was completed in 1860 and printed in 1867. His autobiographical *nien-p'u*, entitled 還讀我書室老人手訂年譜 *Huan-tu-wo-shu shih lao-jên shou-ting nien-p'u*, 2 *chüan* (with portrait), concluding in 1891, the year before his death, was printed by his grandson, Tung Ch'êng 董誠, in 1892. Tung Hsün also produced scores of travel diaries and memoirs of his various missions, among them: 度隴記 *Tu Lung chi*, on a journey to Kansu in 1849-50 in the company of Ch'i Chün-tso [q. v.]; 鳳臺祗謁筆記 *Fêng-t'ai chih-yeh pi-chi*, on a mission to the Eastern Imperial Tombs in 1870; and *Yung-ning* (永寧) *chih-yeh pi-chi*, on a mission to the Western Imperial Tombs in 1872. Tung Hsün's collected literary works, entitled 荻芬書屋文稿 *Ti-fên shu-wu wên-kao*, 2 *chüan*; and *Ti-fên shu-wu shih* (詩) *kao*, 4 *chüan*, were printed during his lifetime. His comments to Wên-k'ang's novel, *Er-nü ying-hsiung chuan* (see under Wên-ch'ing), are quite popular.

[*Chin-shih jên-wu chih* (see under Wêng T'ung-ho), p. 114; Martin, W. A. P., *A Cycle of Cathay*, pp. 355-58; *Tung-hua lu*; *Ch'ou-pan i-wu shih-mo* (see under I-hsin).]

TU LIEN-CHÉ

TUNG Kao 董誥 (T. 雅倫, 西京 H. 蔗林, 柘林), Apr. 23, 1740-1818, Nov. 8, official, painter, and calligrapher, a native of Fu-yang, Chekiang, was a son of Tung Pang-ta [q. v.]. He took his *chin-shih* degree in 1763, and became a bachelor in the Hanlin Academy with assignment as proof-reader in the Wu-ying tien 武英殿. In this capacity he participated in the revision of the 皇朝禮器圖式 *Huang-ch'ao li-ch'i t'u-shih*, 18 *chüan*—an illustrated description of the sacrificial vessels, robes, musical instruments, insignia, etc., used in the ceremonies of the reign-

ing dynasty—which was completed in 1759 and revised in 1766. Tung Kao was appointed a compiler of the second class in the Hanlin Academy (1766) and in 1771 was ordered to serve in the Imperial Study. After filling various posts in the Hanlin Academy and in the Supervisorate of Imperial Instruction, he became examiner of the provincial examination in Kiangnan (1774), subchancellor of the Grand Secretariat (1775), and junior vice-president of the Board of Works (1776-77). In 1776 he was made assistant director-general of the *Ssü-k'u* Commission and director-general of the Wu-ying tien, chiefly in charge of the *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu hui-yao* (see under Chi Yün). He served as junior, and then senior, vice-president of the Board of Revenue (1777-87) and was appointed director-general (1777) for the compilation of the 滿洲源流考 *Man-chou yüan-liu k'ao*, 20 *chüan*, an historical and geographical study of Manchuria, completed in 1783. In 1778 he was in charge of the Bureau of Music, and in the following year became a Grand Councilor. After a term of ten years as president of the Board of Revenue (1787-96) he was made a Grand Secretary (1796) and concurrently honorary president of the Board of Ceremonies. In 1799 he became director of the Commission on Historiography, and was given the title of Grand Tutor of the Heir Apparent. As a reward for his aid in suppressing the White Lotus Sect in Shensi, Hupeh, and Szechwan (see under Ê-lê-têng-pao) he was given (1802) the hereditary rank of Ch'i-tu-yü 騎都尉. In 1808 he was director of the metropolitan examination—a post he again filled in 1811. In the meantime he served as one of the directors for the compilation of the great collection of T'ang prose literature known as 全唐文 *Ch'üan T'ang wên*, 1,000 + 4 *chüan*, commissioned in 1808, completed in 1814, and printed shortly after. The collection contains 18,488 essays by 3,042 authors. It was reprinted in 1901 by the Kuang-ya shu-chü (see under Chang Chih-tung). In 1809 he was made Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent. Tung Kao retired in 1818 because of illness, and died a few months later. He was canonized as Wên-kung 文恭, and his tablet was entered in the Temple of Eminent Statesmen.

For four decades, during two reign-periods, Tung Kao served in the Court and was honored and trusted by both Emperors—Kao-tsung and Jên-tsung. He was known for his sincerity, tact, and sagacity, and it was largely by these

Tung

qualities that he and a very few others counteracted the ruinous governmental policies of the notorious Ho-shên [q. v.]. When he died Emperor Jên-tsung attended his funeral in person and honored him with a eulogy.

His paintings were highly prized by both Emperors, who frequently wrote colophons for them. Many of these paintings are preserved in the Imperial Palace and catalogued in the two supplements to the *Shih-ch'ü pao-chi* (see under Chang Chao). His calligraphy was also highly praised. It is reported that when Emperor Kao-tsung became too old to write with facility not a little of the penmanship attributed to the Emperor was actually the work of Tung Kao.

Tung Kao had four sons. The only one who survived him was Tung Ch'un 董淳 who, in deference to his father's merits, was in 1813 appointed a department director in the Board of Works.

[1/346/3a; 3/33/26a; 19 丁下 7b; 20/3/00; 26/2/22b; 28/2/7a; 33/68/1a; *Fu-yang hsien chih* (1906) 19 chung 15a, 16 chung-mu 14b, 22/65b, 23/46b; *Pan-li Ssü-k'ü ch'üan-shu tang-an* (see bibl. under Chi Yün) *passim*; *Ku-kung chou-k'an* (see bibl. under Na-yen-ch'êng) p. 407-443, *passim*; L.T.C.L.H.M. *shang* p. 367b.]

LI MAN-KUEI

TUNG-o fei. See under Hsiao-hsien.

TUNG Pang-ta 董邦達 (T. 孚存, 非聞 H. 東山), 1699-1769, Aug., 19, official, painter and calligrapher, was a native of Fu-yang, Chekiang. Although descended from a poor family, he succeeded after many hardships in obtaining, in 1733, the *chin-shih* degree. Appointed a compiler of the second class in the Hanlin Academy, he was twice in charge of provincial examinations (Shensi 1738, Kiangsi 1753), and twice directed the metropolitan military examinations (1754, 1760). In 1747 he was appointed sub-chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, and later was made vice-president of the following Boards: Board of Ceremonies (1752-53), Board of Works (1753-57), and Board of Civil Offices (1757-62). Subsequently he was senior vice-president of the Censorate (1762-63), president of the Board of Works (1763-65, 1766-67), and president of the Board of Ceremonies (1765-66, 1767-69). At his death, in 1769, he was canonized as Wên-k'o 文恪. In recognition of the meritorious services of his son, Tung Kao [q. v.], his tablet was entered, in 1807, in the Temple of Eminent Statesmen.

T'ung

Tung Pang-ta participated in the compilation, among other works, of the following items: *Shih-ch'ü pao-chi*, *Pi-tien chu-lin* (for both see under Chang Chao); *Hsi-ch'ing ku-chien* (see under Liang Shih-chêng), and 皇清文穎 *Huang-Ch'ing wên-ying*, 124 *chüan*, printed in 1747. The last is a collection of Court literature up to the year 1744, comprising the literary works of Ch'ing Emperors, 24 *chüan*, and of Ch'ing courtiers, 100 *chüan*. An expanded edition, 續編 *Hsü-pien*, in 164 *chüan*, was compiled and printed in 1810 under the direction of Tung Kao.

As a painter, Tung Pang-ta won high recognition. He was known as one of the Three Tungs; the other two being Tung Yüan 董源 (T. 叔達 H. 北苑), a painter of the tenth century, and Tung Ch'i-ch'ang [q. v.]. Tung Pang-ta's landscapes are numerous; they are highly praised, and many have colophons written by Emperor Kao-tsung. As a calligraphist, Tung Pang-ta excelled in the writing of characters in the archaic styles known as *chuan* and *li* (see under Ho Shao-chi). Many specimens of his calligraphy and painting are preserved in the Palace Museum and are catalogued in the *Shih-ch'ü pao-chi* and its supplements.

Tung Pang-ta had a younger son, Tung Ch'êng 董誠 (d. c. 1786), who became assistant magistrate of Chien-yang, Fukien (1780), and died in office.

[1/311/7b; 3/80/30a; 19/丙上/46a; 26/1/54a; 27/11/3b; 33/53/3a; L.T.C.L.H.M. 上/356a; *Ku-kung chou-k'an* (see bibl. under Na-yen-ch'êng) *passim*; *Fu-yang hsien-chih* (1906) 19 中 9b; *Fukien t'ung-chih* (1871) 113/12b.]

LI MAN-KUEI

T'UNG-chih. Reign-title of Tsai-ch'un [q. v.]. T'UNG Kuo-ch'i 佟國器 (T. 思遠 H. 匯白), d. 1684, official and Christian convert, was a native of Liaoyang. He belonged to the famous T'ung clan of Fu-shun (see under T'ung Yang-chên). His great-grandfather, a wealthy country squire, was the first of the family to move to Liaoyang; and his father, T'ung Pu-nien 佟卜年 (T. 八百 H. 觀瀾, d. 1625), was a *chin-shih* of 1616, who served with distinction a term as magistrate of Ho-chien, Chihli (1619-21). In 1621 T'ung Pu-nien was promoted to be an attendant, serving in the army of Hsiung T'ing-pi [q. v.] in Liaotung. Hsiung hoped to induce the natives of Liaotung to enlist under T'ung Pu-nien against the Manchus, but their defeat at the hands of the Manchus in 1622 (see under Wang

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