

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-té'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

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 Changsha (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 鐵雲鴉籐館詩話 *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: 卓女當壚 *Cho-nü tang-lu*, 樊姬擁髻 *Fan-chi yung-chi*, 博望訪星 *Po-wang fang-hsing*,

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