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(外集), 5 *chüan*. Most of these notes had been written in collaboration with other bibliophiles, among them Pao T'ing-po [q. v.]. Being interested in the history and people of his native place, he compiled an anthology of poems by writers of Yangchow, entitled 淮海英靈集 *Huai-hai ying-ling chi*, in 7 series, printed in 1798; and another anthology of the poets of Kiangsu, entitled 江蘇詩徵 *Chiang-su shih-chêng*, 183 *chüan*, printed in 1821. As a result of his study of the poets of Yangchow he brought together miscellaneous notes on the history and the people of the locality, entitled 廣陵詩事 *Kuang-ling shih-shih*, 10 *chüan*, printed in 1801.

Juan Yüan's interest in mathematics helped to revive the study of ancient Chinese mathematics and led to the recovery of works in that field which had been neglected for centuries (see under Lo Shih-lin). Juan's own contribution to the study of this subject was his 疇人傳 *Ch'ou-jên chuan*, 46 *chüan*, containing biographies and summaries of the works of 280 astronomers and mathematicians, among them thirty-seven Europeans. This work, printed in 1799, was begun in 1797 with the help of Ling T'ing-k'an, Ch'ien Ta-hsin, Chiao Hsün [qq. v.], and others. It was reprinted in 1840 in 52 *chüan*. The additional 6 *chüan*, also known separately as *Hsü* (續) *Ch'ou-jên chuan*, were written by his disciple, Lo Shih-lin [q. v.]. Another supplement added by Chu K'o-pao 諸可寶 (T. 遲鞠, 1845-1903), and entitled *Ch'ou-jên chuan san-pien* (三編), 7 *chüan*, was printed in 1886. A fourth supplement in 11 *chüan* was written in 1898 by Huang Chung-chün 黃鍾駿.

Mention has already been made of Juan Yüan's interest in inscriptions on stone and bronze, and other antiques. His work on the inscriptions on ancient bronzes, entitled 積古齋鐘鼎彝器款識法帖 *Chi-ku chai chung-ting i-ch'i kuan-chih fa-t'ieh*, 10 *chüan*, was printed in 1804. He also made a study of the inscriptions on stone of the Yen-hsi 延熹 period (158-167 A. D.), entitled 漢延熹西嶽華山碑考 *Han Yen-hsi Hsi-yüeh Hua-shan pei k'ao*, 4 *chüan*, printed in 1813—a careful and scholarly work. There is a list showing 64 ancient bronzes in Juan's collection, but actually he once possessed more than 460 items. Juan Yüan was interested in the art of cutting marbles of different shades to represent paintings—a device known as Shih-hua 石畫, or "pictures in stone." He left a work describing "pictures" of this kind in his possession, entitled *Shih-hua chi* (記), 5 *chüan*, printed in the *Hsüeh-hai t'ang ts'ung-k'o* (see above).

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Fourteen of Juan Yüan's works were printed in his collectanea, 文選樓叢書 *Wên-hsüan-lou ts'ung-shu* which contains about thirty works printed from about 1790 to 1840. In this collectanea he printed a number of works by his friends or relatives, such as Chiao Hsün, Ch'ien Ta-hsin, and Ling T'ing-k'an. It includes a collection of miscellaneous notes, entitled 瀛舟筆談 *Ying-chou pi-t'an*, 12 *chüan*, written by his cousin, Juan Hêng 阮亨 (T. 梅叔, senior licentiate of 1818), and printed in 1820. In this collectanea there are two works by Juan Yüan's son, Juan Fu 阮福 (T. 賜卿, b. Jan. 1802), namely, the 小琅嬛叢記 *Hsiao-lang hsüan ts'ung-chi*, printed in 1828 and the 孝經義疏補 *Hsiao-ching i-shu pu*, 9 *chüan*, printed in 1829. Included in the same collectanea is a work on the Classics, by the Japanese scholar, Yamanoi Tei 山井鼎 (T. 君彝 H. 崑崙, 1681-1728), entitled 七經孟子考文補遺 *Ch'i-ching Meng-tzu k'ao-wên pu-i*, 200 *chüan*, first printed in 1731. Juan Yüan reproduced it in 1797.

Juan Yüan's second wife, K'ung Lu-hua 孔璐華 (H. 經樓, 1777-1833, Jan. 17), was a descendant of Confucius in the seventy-third generation and the granddaughter of K'ung Chao-huan 孔昭煥 (T. 顯明, d. 1783), the sixth Duke Yen-shêng (衍聖公), of the Ch'ing period. She left a collection of verse, entitled 唐宋舊經樓詩 *T'ang Sung chiu-ching lou shih*, 6 *chüan*. Juan Yüan had three sons. In addition he had an adopted son, named Juan Ch'ang-shêng 阮常生 (T. 壽昌 H. 小芸, d. 1833), who served as intendant of the Ch'ing-ho (Paoting) Circuit in Chihli.

[1/370/1a; 2/36/18b; 3/39/1a, 補錄; 20/3/00; 29/7/1a; 19/癸上/43a; 3/329/3a; *Lei-t'ang an chu ti-tzu chi* (see under Lo Shih-lin); T'an Ying [q. v.], *Lo-chih t'ang wên-lüeh*, 2/9a; Vissière, A., "Biographie de Jouàn Yuân", *T'oung Pao* (1904), pp. 561-596, with portrait; Van Hée, Père Louis, "The Ch'ou-Jên Chuan of Yüan Yüan", *Isis*, VIII, pp. 103-18, with portrait.]

FANG CHAO-YING

JUI Huang-ti. See under Yung-yen.

JUI, Prince. See under Dorgon.

JUNG Hung (Yung Wing) 容闕 (T. 純甫), Nov. 17, 1828-1912, Apr. 21, the first Chinese to graduate from an American university, an early advocate of Western learning for China, was a native of the village of Nan-p'ing 南屏 in the district of Hsiang-shan (present Chung-shan) on Pedro Island about four miles southwest

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of Macao. He was the third in a family of four children. Despite their humble circumstances, his parents took the opportunity to enter him (1835), when he was barely seven, in a school at Macao conducted by the wife of Karl F. Gützlaff (see under Wei Yüan). The school disbanded two years later and he returned to his Chinese studies for a time, but after his father's death in 1840 he assisted his mother in the support of the family. In 1841 he entered the school of the Morrison Educational Society which was first conducted at Macao and in 1842 was moved to Hong Kong. The school was founded in memory of Robert Morrison 馬禮遜 (1782-1834), the first Protestant missionary to China. Jung Hung was in this school until 1847, receiving there the equivalent of an American grammar school education. On January 4 of that year he and two classmates, Huang Shêng (Wong Shing, see under Wang T'ao) and Huang K'uan (Wong Foon 黃寬, d. 1878), set sail for America in the company of the retiring principal of the school, Samuel Robbins Brown (1810-1880). Aided by subscriptions raised by foreign merchants and residents of Hong Kong and Canton, the three boys entered Monson Academy at Monson, Massachusetts—a school which their sponsor, Mr. Brown, once attended. In 1850 Jung Hung graduated from the Academy and, though he could not expect further help from his sponsors in China, he entered Yale University. Except for some financial aid from "The Ladies' Association" of Savannah, Georgia, and the Olyphant brothers, of New York, he supported himself during the four years of his college course by managing a boarding house and acting as librarian for one of the literary societies. In his sophomore year he won, twice in succession, a prize in English composition. Graduating from Yale in 1854, he left the following autumn (November 13) for China where he visited his mother.

After a few months spent in recovering the spoken language, he acted as secretary to Dr. Peter Parker (see under Hsü Kuang-chin), the United States Commissioner at Canton. He also was interpreter for the Supreme Court in Hong Kong. In August 1856 he went to Shanghai where he worked first in the translating department of the Imperial Customs, then as a clerk for a tea and silk merchant, and later as an inspector of the tea-growing districts. In the autumn of 1859 he accompanied a party on a visit to the Taiping rebel chiefs at Soochow and Nanking to judge for himself the character of the movement. He suggested several measures of

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reform to the Taiping chiefs, none of which they accepted. He was offered by them the fourth official rank, which he declined. The Taipings had seized large quantities of tea, boxed for shipment, and these Jung Hung and a few merchants planned to take to Shanghai for export. With the aid of a passport given him by the rebel chiefs, he and his associates brought 65,000 boxes of the tea through territory held by both rebel and government forces. Ill from the dangers and exposure of this work, he relinquished it after six months and established his own business as a tea commissioner in Kiukiang.

The turning point in Jung Hung's career came in 1863 when he received letters from two of his friends who were secretaries of Tsêng Kuo-fan [q. v.]—namely, Chang Ssü-kuei 張斯桂 (H. 魯生) and Li Shan-lan [q. v.]—inviting him to visit the great statesman. Chang and Li had already discussed with Tsêng the need for mechanical equipment and they urged Jung Hung to present to the Viceroy a plan for the introduction of Western machinery into China. Jung was commissioned by Tsêng to go to America to purchase the machinery for what subsequently became the Kiangnan Arsenal. Leaving China early in 1864, he traveled by way of Europe and Great Britain to New England where he fulfilled his commission and returned to China in the following year. When Tsêng Kuo-fan inspected the machinery in 1867 Jung persuaded him to establish a school for the training of mechanics. At this time Jung was made an official of the fifth rank. A few months later he was decorated with the peacock feather and was also raised to an official of the fourth rank—meanwhile acting as interpreter and translator for the government.

For many years Jung Hung had cherished a plan for the education of Chinese in America. His Western education had induced him to consider ways in which the technological information of the West could best be introduced into China. He believed that this should be done, not by the employment of foreign specialists, nor by the purchase of machinery, but by sending Chinese youths to Western countries to be trained in the technological professions. At the same time Tsêng Kuo-fan was working towards a similar solution. Ting Jih-ch'ang [q. v.] was acquainted with the desire of Jung Hung to start such a project, and also with the desire of Tsêng Kuo-fan to remedy the technical backwardness of China. In 1870 both of these officials were at Tientsin in connection with the settlement of the Tientsin massacre. A plan for sending students abroad was proposed in general terms in a me-

bibl. under Liu Ê); Menzies, J. M., 甲骨研究 *Chia-ku yen-chiu* (1933).]

TU LIEN-CHÊ

WANG Ming-shêng 王鳴盛 (T. 鳳喈, 禮堂 H. 西莊, 西泚), 1722-1798, Jan. 18, scholar, was a native of Chia-ting, Kiangsu. His grandfather, Wang Hun 王焜 (T. 大生 H. 卓人), was a *chü-jên* of 1696; and his father, Wang Êr-ta 王爾達 (T. 通侯 H. 虛亭, 1693-1768), was a scholar and teacher. From youth on Wang Ming-shêng was regarded as exceptionally brilliant. He became a licentiate at the age of seventeen (*sui*) and was then accepted as a student in the Tzû-yang 紫陽 Academy, Soochow. He passed the provincial examination for *chü-jên* in 1747, but failed in the following year to pass the metropolitan examination. Later he and a group of young students from Soochow continued their studies under Shên Tê-ch'ien [q. v.] who had retired from official life in 1749 and had accepted in 1751 the directorship of the Tzû-yang Academy. In the collection of verse by seven of his young pupils, which Shên compiled under the title *Wu-chung ch'i-tzû shih-hsüan* (see under Shên Tê-ch'ien), Wang Ming-shêng is one of the contributors—the other six being Ch'ien Ta-hsin, Wang Ch'ang [q. v.], Ts'ao Jên-hu 曹仁虎 (T. 來殷, 1731-1787), Chao Wên-chê 趙文哲 (T. 升之, 1725-1773), Wu T'ai-lai 吳泰來 (T. 企晉 H. 竹嶼, *chin-shih* of 1760, d. 1788), and Huang Wên-lien 黃文蓮 (T. 芳亭, *chü-jên* of 1750). Wang Ming-shêng studied the classics under Hui Tung [q. v.], and this fact may account for his strong stand in favor of the critical School of Han Learning (see under Ku Yen-wu). After taking his *chin-shih* degree in 1754, with second-highest honors, he was made a compiler in the Hanlin Academy. In 1759, while he was directing the provincial examination in Fukien, he learned that he had been promoted to be a sub-chancellor of the Grand Secretariat. But, on his return to Peking, he was denounced for having abused the privilege of using post-station horses, and on this charge he was degraded (1760) to a director of the Banqueting Court. Three years later (1763) his mother died, and after the period of mourning was ended he remained at home in retirement on the plea of looking after his aged father. At the age of sixty-eight (*sui*) he was stricken with blindness, but two years later (1791) regained his sight.

Wang Ming-shêng's major contribution to scholarship, the 十七史商榷 *Shih-ch'i shih shang-chüeh*, "A Critical Study of the Seventeen

Dynastic Histories", in 100 *chüan*, was first printed in 1787 and later incorporated in the *Kuang-ya ts'ung-shu* (see under Chang Chih-tung). A work, entitled 尚書後案 *Shang-shu hou-an*, 30 *chüan*, first printed in 1780, was written to uphold the view of Yen Jo-chü [q. v.], Hui Tung, and others that the so-called "ancient text" of the *Classic of History* is a forgery. This study, and another on the *Institutes of Chou* 周禮軍賦說 *Chou-li chün-fu shuo*, 4 *chüan*, (preface dated 1771), were reprinted in the *Huang Ch'ing ching-chieh* (see under Juan Yüan). His miscellaneous notes, classified under ten heads and entitled 蛾術編 *I-shu pien*, comprised in manuscript about 95 *chüan*, but when first printed (1841) appeared in 82 *chüan*. His literary works, composed before 1763, were printed about the year 1766 under the title 西莊始存稿 *Hsi-chuang shih-ts'un kao*, 30 *chüan*. Those composed during the latter part of his life were published in 1823 under the title 西泚居士集 *Hsi-chih chü-shih chi*, 24 *chüan*.

A younger brother of Wang Ming-shêng named Wang Ming-shao 王鳴韶 (T. 夔律, 鸛起 H. 鶴谿, original *ming* 廷謬, 1732-1788), was a scholar, calligrapher, and painter. He is reported to have written on the classics (particularly on the *Spring and Autumn Annals*) and to have left a literary collection. A sister, Wang Shun-ying 王順映 (T. 正仲, 1728-1767), married in 1750 the well-known scholar, Ch'ien Ta-hsin, who came from the same locality.

In 1926 a descendant of the family, named Wang Yüan-tsêng 王元增, printed a collection of short literary works by his ancestors under the title 先澤殘存 *Hsien-tsê ts'an-ts'un*, with a supplement (續編). It reproduces, among others, three works by Wang Ming-shêng, entitled: 練川雜詠 *Lien-ch'uan tsa-yung*, 謝橋詞 *Hsieh-ch'iao tz'u*, and 耕養齋遺文 *Kêng-yang chai i-wên*; and two by Wang Ming-shao, entitled 鶴谿讀稿遺什 *Ho-hsi shêng-kao i-shih* and 簞笠軒遺文 *So-li hsüan i-wên*.

[1/487/19a; 3/92/1a, 439/10a; 20/3/00 (portrait); 26/2/41b; *Chia-ting hsien-chih* (1880) 16/49b, 19/34b; I.T.C.L.H.M. 50, lists two paintings attributed to Wang Ming-shao; Ch'ien Ta-hsin, *Ch'ien-yen t'ang wên chi* (*Ssü-pu ts'ung-k'an* ed.) 43/5b, 50/12b; *Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies*, no. 3, pp. 467-69 for a partisan refutation of Wang's views on the ancient text of the *Classic of History*.]

TU LIEN-CHÊ

WANG Nien-sun 王念孫 (T. 懷祖 H. 石臞, 石渠), Apr. 25, 1744-1832, Feb. 25, official, scholar, son of Wang An-kuo [q. v.], was a native of Kao-yu, Kiangsu. His talent was recognized early, and he soon became known as an inspired or precocious youth (神童). Though only fourteen (*sui*) when his father died, he managed alone to transfer his father's remains from Peking to the ancestral home in Kao-yu. Thereafter he devoted himself to serious study. In 1765 Emperor Kao-tsung, then on his fourth tour of South China, conferred on him, without examination, the degree of *chü-jên*. After failing four times in the metropolitan examination he went in 1772 to Anhwei where he lived in the home of Chu Yün [q. v.] who was then commissioner of education in that province. In the following year he accompanied Chu to the capital and there, too, lived in Chu's residence, known as Chiao-hua yin-fang 椒花吟舫, in the south city, Peking. In 1775 Wang became a *chin-shih* and was made a bachelor in the Hanlin Academy, but requested leave to retire in order to pursue his studies. Thereafter, for some four years, he lived in solitude in the Hu-pin Ching-shê 湖濱精舍, a residence adjacent to the ancestral temple of his family in Kao-yu.

In 1780 he again made his way to the capital and in the following year was appointed a second class secretary in the Department of Waterways and Dikes of the Board of Works. He was an ardent student of geography and river control, and two essays by him on this subject, both entitled 導河議 *Tao-ho i*, are highly praised. While serving on the *Ssü-k'ü* Commission (see under Chi Yün) he was ordered to participate in the compilation of the 河源紀略 *Ho-yüan ch'üeh*, 36 *chüan*—a work on the sources of the Yellow River, which was commissioned in 1782 and was completed two years later. After filling various posts in the Board of Works, he became a censor (1788) and retained that position until 1800. After the death of Emperor Kao-tsung in 1799, he was the first censor secretly to memorialize the throne against the abuses of Ho-shên [q. v.]. In 1800 he was appointed *tao-t'ai* in charge of conservancy work on the Yung-ting River. Although efficient in his work, he failed in his efforts to prevent damage by floods which occurred in the following year. He was dismissed, but was soon ordered to resume his duties, without pay. In 1803 he was made a second class secretary of a commission which made a tour of Chihli to inspect waterways, and to formulate plans for river control. Later in the same

year he was sent in the same capacity to Honan and then to T'ai-chuang, Shantung. In 1804 he was appointed *tao-t'ai* for control of the Grand Canal in Shantung where he built dikes, and deepened the Niu-t'ou River (牛頭河)—projects which are still regarded as serviceable. In 1809 he was reappointed to the Yung-ting River administration, but in the following year that region again was flooded. He presented himself for punishment, and was ordered to retire. Thereafter he lived with his son, Wang Yin-chih [q. v.], in the capital—except for two years (1814-16) at Tsinan, Shantung, where the latter was commissioner of education. He devoted the remainder of his long life to study and writing.

The most notable contribution of Wang Nien-sun as a scholar lay in the field of phonetics and etymology. In his youth he was a student of Tai Chên [q. v.] and from him he acquired his detailed and exact methods in this field. He maintained that in order to grasp the meaning of the Classics one should first acquire a knowledge of etymology. His study in this field resulted in two works of great significance, namely: 讀書雜誌 *Tu-shu tsa-chih*, 82 *chüan*, printed 1812-31 in series, with a supplement 志餘 of 2 *chüan*, printed in 1832; and 廣雅疏證 *Kuang-ya shu-chêng*, 10 *chüan*, compiled in the years 1788-96, the last *chüan* being completed by his son, Wang Yin-chih. The first of these two works consists of annotations and emendations of difficult passages in such ancient texts as the 史記 *Shih-chi*, 漢書 *Han-shu*, 管子 *Kuan-tzû*, 墨子 *Mo-tzû*, and 荀子 *Hsün-tzû*. In all his exegetical work he was careful to indicate his sources and to generalize only on a basis of wide study. The *Kuang-ya shu-chêng* consists of annotations, corrections, and amplifications with further examples, of the dictionary, 廣雅 *Kuang-ya*, compiled by Chang I 張揖 (T. 稚讓) during the T'ai-ho reign-period (227-232 A. D.). He revised the work, but did not succeed in reprinting it. His emendations and additions, numbering some five hundred, were reassembled and published by Lo Chên-yü (see under Chao Chih-ch'ien) under the title *Kuang-ya shu-chêng pu-chêng* (補正), with a postscript dated 1928. While working on the *Kuang-ya*, Wang Nien-sun also corrected the pronunciations given in the *Kuang-ya yin* (音), a work compiled by Ts'ao Hsien 曹憲 who lived at the close of the sixth and the beginning of the seventh centuries. Other studies by Wang Nien-sun in phonetics appear in his 古韻譜 *Ku-yün p'u*, 2 *chüan*, in which he divides ancient rhymes—on the basis of examples drawn from

various classics—into twenty-one categories which by further study he later raised to twenty-two. His method was apparently more detailed than that of Ku Yen-wu and Tuan Yü-ts'ai [qq. v.] who had divided ancient rhymes into ten and seventeen classes respectively. In this work are also recorded the results of his studies on the four tones (particularly the *ju-shêng* 入聲) in which he made significant discoveries. The work was not printed until 1925 when it was published by Lo Chên-yü in the 高郵王氏遺書 *Kao-yü Wang-shih i-shu*, 8 ts'ê 冊, together with other writings by members of the Wang family. Certain unpublished manuscripts of Wang Nien-sun on the subject of rhymes, once owned by Lo Chên-yü, are now preserved in the National Library of Peiping. A list of some of the titles appears in the *Bulletin of the National Library of Peiping*, vol. 4, no. 1, (Jan.-Feb. 1930). The following two fragments of Wang Nien-sun's studies are also found in the *Kao-yü Wang-shih i-shu*: 釋大 *Shih-ta*, 8 chüan, an etymological study of the character for "large" (大) with its related meanings, and with examples drawn from various texts of antiquity; and 方言疏證補 *Fang-yen shu-chêng pu*, 1 chüan, written in 1787. In it he attempts to amplify Tai Chên's comments on the *Fang-yên* (see under Ch'ien Ta-chao), but he scarcely completed one chüan. Other minor studies by Wang Nien-sun in phonetics and etymology appear in various *ts'ung-shu*.

Wang Nien-sun had two sons: the afore-mentioned Wang Yin-chih, and Wang Ching-chih 王敬之 (H. 寬甫, 1778-1856). The latter was a *hsiu-ts'ai* and the author, among others, of two collections of verse, entitled: 三十六湖漁唱 *San-shih-liu hu yü ch'ang*, 3 ts'ê; and 小言集 *Hsiao-yen chi*, 6 ts'ê.

[3/212/48a; 13/5/24a; 20/3/00; Liang Ch'í-ch'ao, *Chung-kuo chin san-pai-nien hsüeh-shu shih* (see bibl. under Hui Tung), pp. 328-74; *Hu Shih wên-ts'un* (see bibl. under Li Ju-chên), series 3 (1930) pp. 320-38; Lu Tsung-ta, "Notes on Two Manuscripts of Wang Nien-sun Preserved in the Peking National University" (in Chinese), *Kuo-hsüeh chi-k'an* (Journal of Sinological Studies), vol. 3, no. 1 (1932) pp. 163-74, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 129-74; *Pan-li Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu tang-an* (see bibl. under Chi Yün), *passim*; *Nien-p'u* by Liu P'an-sui in *Nü shih-ta hsüeh-shu chi-k'an* (Women's Normal University Quarterly, Peking), vol. 1, no. 3 (1930); *Nien-p'u* by Min Er-ch'ang (1931).]

LI MAN-KUEI

WANG Shan 王掇 (T. 藻儒 H. 顯庵), Feb. 3, 1645-1728, official, the eighth son of Wang Shih-min [q. v.], was a native of T'ai-ts'ang, Kiangsu. Taking his *chin-shih* in 1670, he was selected a bachelor of the Hanlin Academy and later was given the rank of compiler. He served for a term as commissioner of education of Chekiang (1684-87) and several times as examiner in provincial examinations. After several promotions he was appointed junior vice-president of the Board of Revenue (1694) and thereafter held the following posts: a vice-president of the Board of Revenue (1698-99), and of the Board of Civil Offices (1699-1704); president of the Board of Punishments (1704-08), of the Board of Works (1708-10), of the Board of War (1710) and of the Board of Ceremonies (1711-12); and Grand Secretary (1712-23).

In 1712, a few months after Wang Shan became Grand Secretary, he witnessed the imprisonment of Yin-jêng [q. v.], the one-time Heir Apparent to the throne. Five years later he memorialized Emperor Shêng-tsu on the importance of designating a successor to Yin-jêng. The Emperor was displeased, but did not make an issue of the matter. Later in the same year (1717) eight censors jointly memorialized the throne to the same effect. The Emperor, suspecting them of having formed a coalition with Wang Shan at their head, reprimanded them. In 1721, in a memorial congratulating the Emperor on the sixtieth year of his reign, Wang Shan, still undaunted, entreated the Emperor to appoint an Heir Apparent. Soon afterwards eleven censors importuned the Emperor on the same subject, three of whom had done so four years previously. The Emperor, now highly incensed, accused Wang of definitely creating a faction to effect the release and restoration of Yin-jêng as Heir Apparent, in the hope that when the latter became Emperor he would elevate them all to positions of power and responsibility. Ten of the censors were banished, Wang was imprisoned forthwith, but was soon released. Had it not been for his age, he would have been banished to Sining to assist the armies that were fighting the Eleuths. His son, Wang I-ch'ing 王奕清 (T. 幼芬 H. 拙園, *chin-shih* of 1691, d. 1736?, age 73 *sui*), was however sent in his stead. Another son, Wang I-hung 王奕鴻 (T. 樹先, *chin-shih* of 1709, d. 1754?, age 82 *sui*), voluntarily resigned his post as intendant of a circuit in Hunan to accompany and console his brother. In 1722 Wang Shan was pardoned and reinstated as Grand Secretary, but he displeased

the succeeding Emperor Shih-tsung by requesting to retire shortly after the latter ascended the throne. Although the request was granted (1723), he was reprimanded and was forbidden to return to his home. Two years later, when Nien Kêng-yao [q. v.] was indicted, Wang Shan was charged with having encouraged his sons, I-ch'ing and I-hung, who were subordinates to Nien, to seek the latter's approbation. To signify his displeasure, the Emperor decreed that the two sons be banished still farther into western Mongolia, thus depriving Wang himself of the pleasure of seeing them before he died. The two brothers were recalled from exile when the succeeding Emperor Kao-tsung ascended the throne. Wang I-hung served as intendant of the Ch'uan-tung circuit in Szechwan from 1737 to 1739 and then retired.

The family of Wang Shan was distinguished for producing two famous Grand Secretaries, the first one being his great-grandfather, Wang Hsi-ch'ieh (see under Wang Shih-min). Several brothers and nephews of Wang Shan were painters or poets (see under Wang Yüan-ch'í). Wang Shan himself is credited with having left a collection of memorials, entitled 西田奏議 *Hsi-t'ien tsou-i*, and a collection of literary works, entitled *Hsi-t'ien chi* (集), in 4 chüan. The existence of both works is questionable.

[1/292/1a; 3/11/24a; T'ai-ts'ang *chou-chih* (1919) 20/11a, *passim*; Wang Ch'ang [q. v.], *Hu-hai wên chuan* 33/7b; 康熙建儲案 *K'ang-hsi chien-ch'u an* in *Wên-hsien ts'ung-pien* (see bibl. under Dorgon) no. 4; *Tung-hua lu*, K'ang-hsi 56:11; 60:3; 3/135/27a; Chao-lien [q. v.], *Hsiao-t'ing tsu-lu* 4/9b.]

FANG CHAO-YING

WANG Shih-chên 王士禛 (T. 子貞, 貽上 H. 阮亭, 漁洋山人), Oct. 19, 1634-1711, June 26, poet and official, came from a family of note in Hsin-ch'êng, Shantung. He was born at Kai-feng, Honan, where his grandfather, Wang Hsiang-chin [q. v.], was then serving as provincial judge. A precocious child, he is said to have composed poetry at the age of eight (*sui*). By 1648, when he was fifteen (*sui*), his first volume of verse was published, under the title 落箋堂初稿 *Lo-chien tang ch'u-kao*. He passed the metropolitan examination in 1655, becoming a *chin-shih* three years later. In 1659 he was named police magistrate of Yangchow, assuming that office the following year. In this capacity he served for five years (1660-65), during which he

cleared up a number of difficult cases and passed out just sentences which won the applause of many people. Always busily occupied with official duties, he yet found time to become acquainted with many poets of Kiangsu and to attend their gatherings; he received in particular the encouragement of Ch'ien Ch'ien-i and Mao Hsiang [qq. v.]. Recommended highly by his superiors, he was promoted in 1664 to be a secretary in the Board of Ceremonies, an office which he assumed in September 1665. Two years later he was raised to an assistant department director and from 1669 to 1670 he served as superintendent of customs at Ch'ing-chiang-p'u, Kiangsu. In 1671 he was transferred to the Board of Revenue. A year later he was sent to Szechwan to direct the provincial examination, but on his way back he learned of the death of his mother and hurried home. In 1676 he returned to Peking to resume his post in the Board of Revenue.

Having then only light official duties, Wang Shih-chên spent much of his time in the company of scholars and poets who were gathered in the capital from many parts of the country. He came to be recognized as one of the leading poets of his day and his name was mentioned to Emperor Shêng-tsu. Although he had failed to enter the Hanlin Academy when he became a *chin-shih* (1658), he was favored in 1678 with an imperial audience and was appointed a sub-reader in the Academy. Early in 1681 he was promoted to be libationer of the Imperial Academy, and three years later was named junior director of the Supervisorate of Instruction. Early in 1685 he was sent to Kwangtung to offer sacrifices to the Spirit of the South Seas. Later in that year his father died; he returned home to observe the period of mourning. Thereafter he served as: a vice-president of the Censorate (1690), of the Board of War (1690-92), and of the Board of Revenue (1692-98); and as president of the Censorate (1698-99), and of the Board of Punishments (1699-1704). He officiated concurrently as a director of the State Historiographer's Office and in the compilation of the classified dictionary, 淵鑑類函 *Yüan-chien lei-han*, 454 chüan (completed in 1702, printed in 1710). In 1696 he served as commissioner to offer sacrifices to the Spirit of the Mountains of the West.

In 1704 it was found that Wang Shih-chên and other officials of the Board of Punishments had meted out to a murderer a very light sentence. For his part in the mistrial, Wang was