

In 1647 he was removed from this post by Dorgon on the charge of having usurped imperial privileges, and in the following year was degraded for a month (on various charges) one degree in rank to a Chün-wang 郡王. Having received a commission as generalissimo to put down the rebellion in the southwest, he proceeded against the forces of the Ming Prince of Kuei (see under Chu Yu-lang) at Changsha, defeated them in a number of engagements, killed the general, Ho T'êng-chiao [q. v.], and returned in triumph at the beginning of 1650. After the death of Dorgon, Jirgalang and other princes took steps to discredit Dorgon's faction and transfer full control to Emperor Shih-tsung. He also attempted to have the emperor withdraw the princely titles with which Wu San-kuei [q. v.], Kêng Chung-ming and others had been invested, but was unsuccessful. After presenting his last memorial on the subject in 1655 he fell ill and died on the 11th of June. In 1671 he was given the posthumous name, Hsien 獻, and in 1778 was granted a place in the Imperial Ancestral Temple. His principedom was inherited by his second son, Jidu [q. v.], but the designation was altered to Chien (see under Jidu). In 1778 the original designation, Chêng, was restored to the principedom which continued to the close of the dynasty, except for a few years after 1861 (see under Su-shun).

[1/221/7a; 2/2/25b; 4/1/11b; 34/124/1a; Hauer, E., "Prinz Jirgalang" in *Ostasiatische Zeitschrift*, 1925, pp. 273-282; *T'oung Pao*, 1927-28, p. 279.]

GEORGE A. KENNEDY

JUAN Ta-ch'êng 阮大鍼 (T. 集之 H. 圓海) 石巢, 百子山樵, ca. 1587-1646, Ming-Ch'ing politician, dramatist and poet, came from a family of influence, but of corrupt and unsavory reputation. His great-grandfather, Juan 阮鶚 (T. 應薦 H. 函峯居士, *chin-shih* of 1544), governor of Fukien during the Chia-ching reign-period (1522-67), belonged to the clique of Yen Sung 嚴嵩 (T. 惟中, *chin-shih* of 1505, d. ca. 1565, aged about 87 *sui*) and Chao Wên-hua 趙文華 (*chin-shih* of 1529, d. ca. 1557). His grand-uncle, Juan Tzû-hua 阮自華 (T. 堅之, *chin-shih* of 1598), was a poet who left a collection, entitled 霧靈集 *Wu-ling chi*. His great-grandfather took up residence in T'ung-ch'êng, Anhwei, but it seems that Juan Ta-ch'êng was brought up in Huai-ning in the same province. Becoming a *chin-shih* in 1616, he was appointed to a post in Peking, but retired

in 1621 to go into mourning. He returned to office in 1624, and finding Yang Lien [q. v.] and Wei Ta-chung (see under Yang Lien) blocking his way to a coveted post, he allied himself with the powerful eunuch, Wei Chung-hsien [q. v.], secured Wei Ta-chung's dismissal and obtained the post for himself. Fear of revenge from the Tung-lin 東林 members, however, induced him to resign. When Wei Chung-hsien was condemned in 1627, Juan wrote memorials excoriating both the Tung-lin group who despised him and the eunuchs who had helped him. In the following year (1628) he was made a director of the Banqueting Court but when the case of Wei Chung-hsien was finally settled he was charged with supporting the eunuch and was deprived of all official titles.

While living in retirement from 1629 to 1644, first in his home district and later at Nanking, Juan composed poems and wrote several dramas, one of which was entitled 十錯認 *Shih-ts'o-jên*, or "Comedy of Ten Errors," also known as 春燈謎 *Ch'un-têng-mi*. It was supposed to be an apologia for his former alliance with the eunuchs. However, he was still persecuted by several young Tung-lin members, among whom were Hou Fang-yü and Ch'ên Chên-hui [qq. v.] who posted in Nanking a denunciation of him, known as the *Liu-tu fang-luan kung-chieh* (see under Chang P'u), signed by 140 prominent men. Juan was humiliated and turned to his intimate friend, Ma Shih-ying [q. v.], for help. When the Prince of Fu (see under Chu Yu-sung) set up his Court in Nanking (1644) Ma became the most powerful man in the government and secured Juan's pardon and reinstatement. He soon rose to the rank of president of the Board of War and Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent and made use of his power to revenge himself against the Tung-lin and Fu-shê (see under Chang P'u) by writing scorching diatribes and having many of their members imprisoned. His bribery, avarice, and political intrigue became notorious but all attempts to remove him failed. When the Ming emperor fled in 1645 Juan escaped to Chin-hua, Chekiang, where the gentry refused to receive him. Later he surrendered to the Manchus and punished the hapless city by leading Ch'ing troops to destroy it. He died in 1646 while following the Ch'ing army into Fukien.

As a dramatist Juan Ta-ch'êng belonged to the school of T'ang Hsien-tsu [q. v.]. Of his nine plays the texts of only three, besides the one already mentioned, are extant: 燕子箋

*Yen-tzû chien*; 牟尼合 *Mou-ni ho*; and 雙金榜 *Shuang-chin-pang*. All four were reprinted by Tung K'ang 董康 under the collective title 石巢四種 *Shih-ch'ao ssü-chung*. Still frequently played, these are romantic and sentimental dramas based on imaginary incidents rather than on historical events, and employ Buddhist and supernatural devices to bring about a dénouement. His collected poems were published under the following titles: 詠懷堂詩 *Yung-huai t'ang shih*, 4 *chüan*, with a preface by the author dated 1635; a 2 *chüan* supplement (外集) to the same by Yeh Ts'an 葉燦 (T. 以冲, *chin-shih* of 1613, posthumous name 文莊); *Yung-huai t'ang ping-tzû shih* (丙子詩), 1 *chüan*, poems written by Juan in 1636, with a preface by Ma Shih-ying dated 1637; *Yung-huai t'ang wu-yin shih* (戊寅詩), 1 *chüan*, poems written by Juan in 1638; and *Yung-huai t'ang hsin-ssü shih* (辛巳詩), 2 *chüan*, poems written by Juan in 1641, with a preface by Chang Fu-ch'ien 張福乾 dated 1642. All these collections were reprinted in 1928 by the Kuo-hsüeh Library of Nanking, under the title *Yung-huai t'ang shih-chi* (詩集). It is of interest to note that Juan wrote a preface (dated 1634) to the Ming work on garden architecture known as 園冶 *Yüan-yeh*, 3 *chüan*, compiled by Chi Ch'êng 計成 (T. 無否, b. 1582). This work was reprinted in 1931 in the *Hsi-yung hsüan ts'ung-shu* (see under Ch'ên Hung-shou).

[M.1/308/34b; M.3/287/23b; M.36/18/9a; M.41/6/23b, 9/7a, 12/31a, 13/7a; M.59/62/7b; M.84/丁下/66b; 明季南略 *Ming-chi nan-lieh* 4/1a; 先撥志始 *Hsien-po-chih-shih*, *chüan* 下/65a; Aoki Seiji 青木正兒, *支那近世戲曲史* *Shina kin-sei gikyoku shi* (Kyoto, 1930), pp. 465-84, Chinese translation by Chêng Chên 鄭震 (Shanghai, 1933), pp. 240-49; *Huai-ning hsien-chih* (1916) 15/6b; 江南通志 *Chiang-nan t'ung-chih* (1736) 123/24a.]

EARL SWISHER

JUAN Yüan 阮元 (T. 伯元 H. 雲 [芸] 臺, 雷塘庵主, 頤性老人, 節性齋老人, 北湖叟), Feb. 21, 1764-1849, Nov. 27, scholar and official, was a native of I-chêng in the prefecture of Yangchow, Kiangsu. His grandfather, Juan Yü-t'ang 阮玉堂 (T. 履廷 H. 琢庵, 1695-1759), was a military *chin-shih* of 1715 who, while serving as major in command of the battalion stationed at Chiu hsi 九溪 in the district of Tz'ü-li, Hunan (1736-48), achieved

distinction in a campaign against the Miao tribesmen. Juan Yüan became a *chin-shih* in 1789 and was selected a bachelor of the Hanlin Academy. In 1790 he was appointed a compiler and a year later, because of his learning and his skill in writing, received the unusual promotion to Supervisor of Imperial Instruction. He was praised by Emperor Kao-tsung as clear-headed and trustworthy and was ordered to serve in the Imperial Study. In the meantime he was one of the editors of the first supplements to the catalogues of the imperial collection of paintings and examples of calligraphy, entitled *Shih-ch'ü pao-chi*, *hsü-pien* (續編) and *Pi-tien chu-lin*, *hsü-pien* (see under Chang Chao). While compiling these works Juan Yüan made notes about the paintings he had identified. These notes were later published under the title, 石渠隨筆 *Shih-ch'ü sui-pi*, 8 *chüan*, and were reprinted in 1854 in the *Yüeh-ya t'ang ts'ung-shu* (see under Wu Ch'ung-yüeh).

In 1793, after the above-named catalogues were completed, Juan Yüan was appointed director of education in Shantung where he compiled, under the direction of Pi Yüan [q. v.], a catalogue of the inscriptions on stone and bronze in that province, entitled 山左金石志 *Shan-tso chin-shih chih*, 24 *chüan*, printed in 1796. While in Shantung he also brought together his miscellaneous notes under the title, 小滄浪筆談 *Hsiao-ts'ang-lang pi-t'an*, 4 *chüan*, printed in 1802. In 1795 he was transferred to Chekiang where he served for three years as director of education, helping many scholars of that province to fame by recommending them to the throne or by employing them as editors. For the compilation of his dictionary to the Classics, entitled 經籍纂詁 *Ching-chi tsuan-ku*, 106 (actually 116) *chüan*, Juan employed more than forty men of letters, mostly from Chekiang province. The dictionary was completed within a year (1797-98) and was printed in 1800. In 1801 a supplement to each *chüan* was made and appended to the original edition. The chief editors of the *Ching-chi tsuan-ku*, Tsang Yung [q. v.] and his brother, Tsang Li-t'ang (see under Tsang Yung), were assisted by many local scholars such as: Ho Yüan-hsi (see under Chang Hai-p'êng); Yang Fêng-pao 楊鳳苞 (T. 傳九 H. 秋室, 西園老人, 1754-1816); Chang Chien 張鑑 (T. 春治, 荀鶴 H. 秋水, 貞疾居士, 1768-1850); Hung Chên-hsüan 洪震煊 (T. 百里, 樸堂, 1770-1815); Hung I-hsüan (see under Fêng Têng-fu); Ch'ên Chan 陳鱣 (T. 仲魚 H. 簡莊, 河莊, 1753-

1817); Yen Chieh 嚴杰 (T. 厚民, 1763-1843), and Yen Yüan-chao 嚴元照 (T. 修能 or 久能, H. 九能, 悔庵, 1773-1817). When, in 1797, Juan Yüan went to examine the students of Ningpo, he visited the library, T'ien-i ko, in that city and ordered its owners—the Fan family—to compile a catalogue of their collection (see under Fan Mou-chu). During his term in Chekiang he compiled an anthology of the poets of that province (from the early Ch'ing period to the end of the Ch'ien-lung period), entitled 兩浙輶軒錄 *Liang-Chê yu-hsüan lu*, 40 *chüan*, printed in 1801. A supplement (補遺 *pu-i*) in 10 *chüan* was added in 1803. Both the original and the supplement were reprinted in 1890 by a later director of education of Chekiang, P'an Yen-t'ung 潘衍桐 (T. 孝則 H. 奉廷, 蟬琴, 謁庵, 1841-1899), who continued the anthology beginning with the Chia-ch'ing period (1796-1821). P'an's continuation, entitled *Liang-Chê yu-hsüan hsiu-lu* (續錄), 54 *chüan*, was printed in 1891 with a supplement in 6 *chüan*. Juan Yüan completed his term of office in Chekiang in 1798 and recorded his experiences in the form of miscellaneous notes, entitled 定香亭筆談 *Ting-hsiang t'ing pi-t'an*, 4 *chüan*, printed in 1800.

Juan Yüan returned to Peking in 1798, and early in the following year was made senior vice-president of the Board of Revenue. He served as one of the directors of the metropolitan examination of 1799—an examination that is celebrated for the number of those taking it who later became eminent scholars or rose to high posts. In 1799 he was again sent to Chekiang—this time as acting governor. In 1800 he was made full governor, in which capacity he served for more than nine years (1799-1807, 1808-09). Again he devoted himself to the promotion of scholarship in that area, establishing in 1801 at Hangchow the famous Academy, Ku-ching Ching-shê 謁經精舍, for the study of the classics and literature. The first directors of the Academy were Wang Ch'ang and Sun Hsing-yen [qq. v.]—the former lecturing on literature, the latter on the classics. Of the students of this Academy who achieved fame may be mentioned Ch'ên Wên-shu, Li Fu-sun [qq. v.], Chang T'ing-chi 張廷濟 (T. 叔未, 1768-1848), and Chang Yen-ch'ang (see under Fan Mou-chu). The writings of the teachers and students were collected and printed in 1802 under the title, *Ku-ching ching-shê wên-chi* (文集), 14 *chüan*. Juan also printed several works by his contemporaries, such as the col-

lected writings of Chu Kuei [q. v.] in 1803 and the *Hsi-ch'ao ya-sung chi* (see under T'ieh-pao) in 1805. As governor of Chekiang Juan was also remembered for his administrative ability, as demonstrated by the manner in which he directed a campaign against pirates (see under Li Ch'ang-kêng).

Juan Yüan's interest in antiquarian and bibliographical matters continued unabated. His documents relating to the restoration of temples and tombs, and the methods to preserve them, were printed in 1801 in a work, entitled 兩浙防護陵寢祠墓錄 *Liang-Chê fang-hu ling-ch'in tz'ü-mu lu*. In July 1805 his father died, and in the ensuing period of mourning he printed (1806) his own collation notes on the Classics, entitled 十三經校勘記 *Shih-san ching chiao-k'an-chi*, 243 *chüan*, and annotated certain miscellaneous notes made by Emperor Jên-tsung, entitled *Wei-yü shu-wu sui-pi* (see under Yung-yen). Finding in the *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu* (see under Chi Yün) some important omissions, Juan Yüan began to collect items which he thought should be incorporated. When he went to Peking in 1807 he presented to the throne sixty rare works together with his own bibliographical annotations. By 1822 the number of his suggested additions to the *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu* reached 175. Juan's annotations to these works appeared in the same year under the title *Ssü-k'u wei shou* (未收 *shu-mu t'i-yao*).

Late in 1807 he became junior vice-president of the Board of War and in the following year—after serving for a few months as governor of Honan—was again sent to Chekiang as governor. There he established (1809) a library in the monastery, Ling-yin ssü 靈隱寺, near West Lake, Hangchow. This library, known as Ling-yin shu-ts'ang (書藏), was destroyed in 1861 when the Taipings took Hangchow for the second time (see under Ting Ping). In Chekiang he resumed his campaign against the pirates whose suppression in 1809 was due partly to his efforts. But in that year (1809) he was degraded to a compiler of the Hanlin Academy for shielding a subordinate.

In 1810 Juan volunteered to write biographies of classicists and mathematicians for the national history. Two years later he was again made a vice-president—this time of the Board of Works. Later in the same year (1812) he became director of grain transport with headquarters at Huai-an, Kiangsu. While filling this post he established (1813) a library in the monastery on the island of Chiao-shan 焦山 near Chinkiang, which

came to be known as the Chiao-shan shu-ts'ang (書藏). A catalogue of the collection, entitled *Chiao-shan shu ts'ang shu-mu* (書目), 6 *chüan*, was published in 1934.

In 1814 Juan Yüan became governor of Kiangsi where in 1816 he reprinted from rare Sung editions the Thirteen Classics with their commentaries under the title (宋本) 十三經注疏 (*Sung-pên*) *Shih-san ching chu-shu*, to which the above-mentioned *Shih-san ching chiao-k'an chi* was appended. Late in 1816 he was promoted to be governor-general of Hupeh and Hunan, but a few months thereafter (1817) was transferred to be governor-general of Kwangtung and Kwangsi—a post he filled until 1826. During his term of office at Canton he likewise undertook to advance scholarship in that region by establishing in 1820 the famous Academy, Hsüeh-hai t'ang 學海堂. This Academy was opened on April 14, 1820 in temporary premises in the Wên-lan Shu-yüan 文瀾書院, but late in 1824 was moved to its own buildings on the hill, Yüeh-hsiu shan 粵秀山, in the northern part of the city. Many Cantonese scholars were subsequently connected with this institution either as superintendents or as students (see under Lin Po-t'ung, Chang Wei-p'ing, T'an Ying, Liang T'ing-nan, and Ch'ên Li). The publications of the Academy include, among others, the following titles: *Hsüeh-hai t'ang ts'ung-k'o* (叢刻), a collectanea in two series of 6 titles each, the first series being printed in 1877, the second in 1886; and *Hsüeh-hai t'ang chi* (集), being 4 collections of poems and short articles in prose: the first collection, in 16 *chüan*, being printed in 1825; the second, in 22 *chüan*, in 1838; the third, in 24 *chüan*, in 1859; and the fourth, in 28 *chüan*, in 1886.

Other achievements of Juan Yüan at Canton were the compilation of the provincial gazetteer, *Kwangtung t'ung-chih* (see under Chiang Fan), the establishment of new forts below Canton, and the compilation of the famous *ts'ung-shu*, 皇清經解 *Huang-Ch'ing ching-chieh*, 1,400 *chüan*. This collectanea contains more than 180 works, all treatises written on the Classics in the Ch'ing period. Begun in 1825 under the editorship of the above-mentioned Yen Chieh, it was printed in 1829 in 366 volumes. A copy of this work, along with others, was presented to the Government of the United States by the Government of China in June 1869 and forms the nucleus of the present Chinese Collection in the Library of Congress. A supplement, entitled *Huang-Ch'ing ching-chieh*

*hsü-pien* (續編), in 1,430 *chüan*, and containing 209 titles, was compiled by Wang Hsien-ch'ien (see under Chiang Liang-ch'i) and printed in 1886-88 when Wang was serving as director of education in Kiangsu.

In his capacity as an official at Canton Juan Yüan maintained a strict policy toward foreign traders, particularly the English. In 1822 some British sailors from a warship killed two Chinese villagers during a brawl. In consequence Juan suspended British trade at Canton, but could not force the foreign merchants to hand over the culprits. He had to be satisfied with a pledge of future good conduct and then permit trade to continue (1823). He was criticized by the Cantonese as being too lenient to foreigners and too amenable to compromise, but those same critics, a few years later, confessed that they preferred Juan's policy of compromise to the arrogance of the officials who brought on the War of 1840-42 (see under Lin Tsê-hsü).

In 1826 Juan Yüan was transferred to be governor-general of Yunnan and Kweichow, a post he held till 1835. In the meantime he was elevated to an Associate Grand Secretary (1832). In 1835 he was made a Grand Secretary and was recalled to Peking to serve in that capacity. But before long he was troubled with his right leg, and in 1838 was granted permission to retire with half pay and with the title of Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent. He spent his remaining days in his home at Yangchow. In 1843, on his eightieth birthday, he was accorded some special honors; and in 1846, on the sixtieth anniversary of his becoming a *chü-jên*, was given the title of Grand Tutor. After his death, in 1849, he was canonized as Wên-ta 文達.

The writings of Juan Yüan, covering as they do not only the field of classical literature but also local history, epigraphy, mathematics and poetry, had a powerful influence in his day, and many of them are of lasting value. A collection of his poems and short prose writings, entitled 學經室集 *Yen-ching-shih chi*, printed in 1823, is divided into five sections, of which 29 *chüan* are in prose and 11 *chüan* in verse. To this were later added two supplements: one in 9 *chüan*, printed in 1830, the other in 6 *chüan*, printed in or after 1844. A selection of his verse, entitled *Yen-ching-shih shih-lu* (詩錄), 5 *chüan*, appeared in 1833. His bibliographical notes about rare books not included in the *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu* were brought together and printed in 1822 under the title *Yen-ching-shih wai-chi*