

I.G. JIANGXI AND HUGUANG

I.G.1. Archival Documents, Published

- a. MQSL. Ser. 甲, vols. 2–4; ser. 丙, vols. 2, 6–10; ser. 丁, vols. 2, 8; ser. 己, vols. 1, 4, 6.
- b. MQCZ. III: Hong Chengchou shiliao 洪承疇史料, items 55, 57–60.
- c. MQDA. Ser. A, vols. 3–13, 17–19, 23–26, 28–37.
- d. QNMD. Vols. 2–3 (see I.B.1.d.)
- e. QNZS. Bk. 1, vols. 1–2.
- f. “Qingdai dang’an shiliao” 清代檔案史料. In QDSC, 6 (1980): 129–361. This collection of 121 documents concerning Qing efforts to eradicate or bring to submission the late-Ming roving-rebel armies, and remnants thereof, includes much information on those rebels who at one time or another supported or professed allegiance to the YL regime—Liu Tichun 劉體純, Hao Yaoqi 郝搖旗, Li Laiheng 李來亨, Li Dingguo 李定國 (ECCP: 489–90), Sun Kewang 孫可望 (ECCP: 679), to name the most important. (Names of rebel leaders often are written in documents using nicknames or homophonous characters, since the writers seldom had ready means of determining their actual names.) Some pertain to the capture of non-rebel followers of the YL court, and one item is the KX emperor’s announcement of the capture of the YL emperor in Burma. Documents of this sort range in date from SZ2 through KX3 and concern affairs not only in Huguang but also in Liang-Guang (see I.H.1.e), Sichuan (cf. I.I.3), and Yun-Gui.

For a detailed study of the repeated devastations suffered in northern Huguang during the Ming-Qing transition, based mainly on the sorts of published documents listed above, see Su Yunfeng 1988.

I.G.2. *Bansheng ziji* 半生自記, 2 j.

Wu Jinxi 吳晉錫: *Fushe*, 2/28b–29b.

Comp. Wu Yanlan 吳燕蘭 (author’s late-Qing clan descendant).

In MS collection *Nangshu nang* 囊書囊, fasc. 2. Copied for publication in a projected “Nanshe congshu” 南社叢書. Compiler’s *fanli* 1900. Prefaces 1901, 1920. Held Shanghai Library (ZSB.叢, #304).

In 1641 Wu Jinxi was appointed Judge for Yongzhou 永州 Pref. in far southern Huguang. This work records his efforts to effect some semblance of order and security in Yongzhou and neighboring Chenzhou 郴州 Pref. from that time until the autumn of 1647, when Qing forces under the “three princes”—Kong Youde 孔有德, Geng Zhongming 耿仲明, and Shang Kexi 尚可喜 (see II.32)—first penetrated

southern Huguang. Wu initially faced local uprisings against one of the Ming imperial princes whose estate was in the region, then the invasions by the rebel armies of Zhang Xianzhong 張獻忠, then the mutiny of Ming Defense Commander Zuo Liangyu 左良玉, then the welter of armed units (under quasi-renegade Ming generals and erstwhile rebel leaders) that ransacked Huguang after the fall of Nanjing and the breakup of Li Zicheng's 李自成 rebel regime, then the Manchus.

Wu did his best to serve the Ming Viceroy for Huguang, He Tengjiao 何騰蛟 (ECCP: 290–91) and He's chief subordinate, Troop Supervising Intendant Zhang Kuang 章曠, though he may have gained peak effectiveness in civil-military collaboration with a former roving-rebel general, Hao Yaoqi (Hao Yongzhong 永忠). His account offers valuable information on the confusing Huguang theater and on the most important figures who were active there until 1647, as well as the perspective of an official in west-central China while the Ming capital migrated alarmingly from Beijing to Nanjing to Fuzhou to Guangzhou to elsewhere in the southwest.

Ref: Xie Guozhen 1981: 948.

I.G.3. *Fang zhinan lu* 倣指南錄 [*Qianshi shimo* 虔事始末], 1 j.

Fan Kangsheng 范康生: *Anfu xianzhi* 安福縣志 (1872): 11/22b; Yang Fengbao 1960: 461.

Editions:

- (a) In *Jingtuo yishi*, 37th wk. Rpt. in MQ, pt. 3, vol. 6. Also rpt. in BJ. 4, vol. 7.
- (b) In ZNW, pt. 14.
- (c) In TW, no. 239. 1967.

The author, a *juren* 舉人 of 1639, was a talented, high-minded writer who associated with Donglin 東林 and Fushe 復社 figures. A native of Ji'an 吉安 Pref., Jiangxi, he was quick to support Wan Yuanji (see I.C.17) at Wan'an 萬安, where the latter initiated anti-Qing resistance in southern Jiangxi after the fall of the HG court. Subsequently, Fan also aided Wan and Yang Tinglin 楊廷麟, appointed Viceroy and Minister of War, respectively, by the LW court in Fujian, in their determined stand against the Qing in Ganzhou 贛州 Pref. (honored with the name Zhongcheng 忠誠 Pref. by the LW emperor).

In this work, Fan recounts from prison his frustrated efforts to make contact with and coordinate actions among the disparate armed forces that were available in nearby regions to help defend strategically crucial Ganzhou—the gateway southward to Guangdong, and the node between southern Fujian and southern Huguang. Fan's personal narration begins with an abortive resistance action at Zaokou 皂口 in Ji'an Pref., in the 3rd mo. of 1646, and continues through his capture when Ganzhou city, under direct siege for a month, fell bloodily to Qing forces on 10/4 of that year. The account is a study in how Ming leadership problems and consequent military disunity could be exacerbated by the self-martyring spirit of scholar-officials like Wan Yuanji.

Ref: Xie Guozhen 1981: 674–75.

I.G.4. *Huang xiaozi xunqin jicheng* 黃孝子尋親紀程 [*Huang xiaozi jicheng* (c); *Xunqin jicheng* (d); 2nd j. subtitled *Dianhuan riji* 滇還日記, 2 j.

Huang Xiangjian 黃向堅: Preface to this work (except in [d]) by Hu Zhouzi 胡周鼐, 1655; Gui Zhuang 1923.

Editions:

- (a) In ZBZ, pt. 5, fasc. 7 (cum. fasc. 39).
- (b) In BJZ, vol. 5. Rpt. in BJ. 23, vol. 3.
- (c) In CJC, belles-lettres cat., *maoxian xiaoshuo* 冒險小說 sec.; partial trans. in *Voices*, pp. 166–76.
- (d) In *Xiaofanghu zhai yudi congchao* 小方壺齋輿地叢鈔, fasc. 41. Ed. Wang Xiqi 王錫祺. [Hangzhou]: 1887–1894.

The author's father, Huang Kongzhao 孔昭, had been posted to the magistracy of Dayao 大姚 Co. in north-central Yunnan Prov. in 1643, and was stationed there (accompanied by the author's mother and cousin) when the disruptions of the dynastic transition made it impossible for him (and many other sojourners) to communicate with, much less rejoin, family members in easterly parts of China. Unable to bear that situation any longer, Huang Xiangjian set out alone from the family home in Suzhou 蘇州, Jiangnan, on a long, perilous "filial trek" to find his parents.

This work, in two parts, is the author's memoir of his travails and triumphs, as he made his way forth from Suzhou and back from points as far west as Dali 大理, Yunnan, during 558 days from late 1651 to mid-1653. He returned with his parents and cousin whom he had eventually located in the Dayao locale of Baiyanjing 白鹽井 (present-day Yanfeng 鹽豐 Co.). Huang gives us a vivid picture of travel conditions for ordinary people in central Jiangxi and southern and western Huguang in the early 1650s, at just the time when the erstwhile rebel leaders Sun Kewang and Li Dingguo were carrying out a series of offensive campaigns into Huguang on behalf of the fugitive YL court in Guizhou (see I.J.3, II.3, II.16, and II.42).

Especially stark is Huang's portrayal of the depopulated no-man's-land between Qing-controlled areas of southwestern Huguang and rebel-controlled areas of eastern Guizhou. Also interesting are his descriptions of the rebel army units he encountered and of conditions in Guizhou and Yunnan under Sun Kewang's regime. We learn, in addition, about the plights of Ming officials and their families in Yunnan during and after the 1646 revolt of an aggrandizing native pacification commissioner, Sha Dingzhou 沙定洲 (see I.J.3, II.5), and when those who did not report themselves to the Qing authorities returned home to find their properties confiscated.

The author, a skilled landscape painter, left pictorial records of his journey as well as written ones. An album of travel scenes entitled *Xunqin jicheng tu* 尋親紀程圖 is held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (Ganza 1989: 213–22, 414–19).

Ref: Xie Guozhen 1981: 788–89; Lü Miaofen 2007: 367–69.

I.G.5. *Jiangbian jilue* 江變紀略.

Xu Shipu 徐世溥: Qian Qianyi 1929 (有): 37/16b–18b; *Fushe*, 6/4a; *Qingshi liezhuan*, 70/12b–13a.

Editions:

- (a) 2 j. In *Jingtuo yishi*, 42nd wk. Rpts. in MQ, pt. 3, vol. 7; BJ.4, vol. 8; and CJCXin, vol. 119.
- (b) 1 j. In *Yuzhang congshu* 豫章叢書, pt. 2. Ed. Tao Fuli 陶福履. Xinjian 新建, GX period. Rpt. *Baibu*, ser. 96, case 2, fasc. 5.
- (c) 2 j. In ZNW, pt. 3.
- (d) 2 j. In TW, no. 252. 1968.

The author, son of a Ming vice minister of Works, was a promising young stipended student in Xinjian, a locale directly west of the Jiangxi provincial capital, Nanchang 南昌 city, when the Ming capitals fell. He was in a good position to learn in detail about the affairs of a former Ming commander, Jin Shenghuan 金聲桓, and a former rebel leader, Wang Deren 王得仁, who joined forces to promote themselves by delivering Jiangxi to Qing control. Unhappy with the dispensations they received, Jin and Wang reverted to Ming allegiance just before the lunar new year of 1648. Ultimately the reversion was defeated when their headquarters, Nanchang, was seized by Manchu forces after a prolonged siege (graphically narrated here) in the 4th mo. of 1649. As could be expected, this work, the most complete about events that centered on Nanchang from 1645 through the siege, treats Jin and Wang with derision. More controversial is the author's criticism of Jiang Yueguang 姜曰廣, a respected former HG grand secretary and resident of Nanchang, who lent his support to Jin and Wang in their vaunted renewal of loyalty to the Ming.

This work must have been written by 1652, the year in which Xu Shipu was murdered by a robber. It can well be used in consultation with a secondary work, the *Jiangyou jibian* 江右紀變, 1 j. (app. to *Xingchao lu*, editions [a] and [c] as well as certain MSS), attributed—probably falsely—to the well known Neo-Confucian scholar Lu Shiyi 陸世儀 (1611–1672).

Ref: Xie Guozhen 1981: 673–74. Prohib: 221.

I.G.6. *Lianxuge ji* 蓮鬚閣集, 26 j.

Li Suiqiu 黎遂球: *Huang Ming sichao chengren lu* (II.18), 9/329a–331a; Liu Jianming 1993: esp. n. 1.

Comp. (author's son) Li Yanzu 黎延祖.

Editions:

- (a) KX-period imprint held NLB (IV: 2454).
- (b) In *Yue shisanjia ji*, 8th wk.
- (c) Six selected j. of prose writings in QK, j. 525–30 (rpt. vol. 37).

Li Suiqiu, a native of Panyu 番禺 Co., Guangdong Prov., was a close literary associate of Chen Zizhuang 陳子壯, who was to become one of the “Three Loyalists” of Guangdong (see I.G.12 and I.H.2). Upon Chen's recommendation of him to the LW court in Fujian, Li was made a secretary in the Bureau of Operations of the

Ministry of War and charged with training Guangdong naval forces. In the 4th mo. of 1646 he led a riverine contingent to aid besieged Ganzhou, but his force was surrounded and annihilated. Li himself was able to enter the city walls and contribute to their defense, but he was killed along with the other Ganzhou martyrs after the city was penetrated on 10/4.

Most notable in relation to Li's resistance efforts are over a dozen missives (*shu* 書) in this collection (j. 3 of [a] and [c]; j. 14 of [b]), including advice on urban defense, military colonies, and local relief, proposals to the LW emperor for effecting a Ming revival, and a disquisition on the strategic importance of southern Huguang to the security of Jiangxi. Several of these writings show strong (but somewhat naive) belief in the ability of loyalists in Guangdong to marshal and transport resources to aid resistance and restoration campaigns in Huguang and Jiangxi. (Note that none of these is to be found in the *Lianxuge wenchao* 文鈔, which was compiled in the CZ period—see *Guangdong congshu* 廣東叢書 [1940], fasc. 20–22.)

Li was a well-regarded poet both in Guangdong and in Jiangnan. Among ten j. of verse in this collection are a few poems from his ill-starred Ganzhou campaign (j. 3 in [b]) and several others written in response to bandit and Manchu calamities of the late CZ years. (Certain of these have been expurgated from at least one of the [b] imprints.)

Ref: Xie Guozhen 1981: 881–82. Prohib: 440.

I.G.7. *Lingshang jixing* 嶺上紀行, 2 j.

Peng Sunyi 彭孫貽 [Peng Mingzhai 茗齋]: ECCP: 615–16; Xie Guozhen 1929: 35–39.

Copy and edition:

(a) In MS collection *Mingji yeshi qizhong* 明季野史七種, held NLB (II: 354).*

(b) In *Guocui congshu*, pt. 3, fasc. 41. Omits many words and phrases and contains some typesetting errors.

The author, scion of a prominent lineage of officials and litterateurs from Haiyan 海鹽 Co., Zhejiang Prov., had already lost his uncle and paternal cousins to the Qing subjugation of Jiaying 嘉興 Pref. when, in early 1647, he learned of the mar-tyrdom in the fall of Ganzhou of his father, Peng Qisheng 期生 (see II.35, j. 49), who had risen to the post of Chief Jiangxi Provincial Administration Commissioner under appointments from the HG and LW courts.

In the late summer of 1649, not long after Qing forces defeated the attempt by double-turncoats Jin Shenghuan and Wang Deren to carry Jiangxi back to the Ming fold, Peng Sunyi embarked on a journey to Jiangxi to seek information about the last year of his father's life and to recover his remains. Ultimately, Sunyi was unsuccessful in the latter, but he did obtain information to supplement his secondary account of the Ming resistance in western and southern Jiangxi (II.20). The *Lingshang jixing* is Sunyi's travel diary from that journey.

The first j. takes him by boat along the Grand Canal route to the Yangzi River, then upstream past Nanjing, through Wuhu 蕪湖, Digang 荻港, Tongling 銅陵, Anqing 安慶, and other major points along the river to Jiujiang 九江, then by land

to ruined Dean 德安, where Peng duly recorded the testimony of a group of refugee scholars concerning the actions in northern Jiangxi of Jin, Wang, and the Qing-appointed governor of Jiangxi, Zhang Yutian 章于天, as well as the dramatic fall of Nanchang earlier that year. The second j. tells of Peng's fruitless search (with the cooperation of local Qing authorities) in Ganzhou and, turning back northward, in Ji'an, for his father's remains or information on their whereabouts, during the 9th mo. It also tells of his return homeward, with stops in Nanchang, Jianchang 建昌, Dean, and the Jiujiang area, during the 10th mo.

This travelogue naturally affords many indications of the difficulty of travel in the aftermath of four years of fierce military hostilities, and observations of the devastation that had resulted. It extensively records hearsay about Ming and Qing figures (such as the Manchu generalissimo Tantai) who had been active in those recent conflicts. Also somewhat visible is the state of Qing control in Jiangxi at that time.

Ref: Xie Guozhen 1981: 944.

I.G.8. [*Qiannan zouyi* 虔南奏議], 2 j. Title assigned by library staff.

Liu Wuyuan 劉武元: *Qingshi liezhuan*, 78/14b–15b; *Beizhuan ji*, 61/8a-b.

Qing-period MS, held NLB (II: 396). The two j. were bound as four fasc. in 1964, in reverse chronological order.

Liu Wuyuan, who had become a Han-Chinese Bannerman after surrendering to the Manchus in 1631, was serving as Governor of So. Gan 南贛 (i.e., southern Jiangxi) at the crucial time in 1649 when the Qing regional commanders of Jiangxi and Guangdong, respectively—Jin Shenghuan and Li Chengdong 李成棟—successively reverted to Ming allegiance. Liu performed the amazing feat of holding at least Ganzhou Pref. for the Qing and thus prevented the two reverters from joining forces. When reinforcements arrived, he played a large role in defeating Jin by attacking from the south and defeating Li by counterattacking from the north. Subsequently he was able to continue the work of eradicating groups of bandits and loyalists in peripheral counties of So. Gan (such as Ningdu 寧都 and Shicheng 石城) and in the mountainous borderlands between So. Gan and southwestern Fujian and northeastern Guangdong, where many Ming imperial clansmen (who were especially numerous in Jiangxi) had taken refuge and were serving as resistance figureheads.

Subsequently, Liu functioned as an important auxiliary to the Qing princes Geng Zhongming and Shang Kexi in the Jiangxi part of the second Qing campaign to subdue Guangdong, in 1650–1651. Liu cleared the way of miscellaneous resistance, kept the rear of the Geng and Shang armies secure, and provided them with reinforcements.

The memorials in this collection document these activities in Liu's richly rewarded career, from SZ5(1648)/12/21 through SZ8(1651)/5/10. Almost all the items append imperial responses. This is an important source of knowledge of the otherwise thinly recorded So. Gan theater.

I.G.9. *San-Xiang congshi ji* 三湘從事記 [*San-Xiang congshi lu* 錄 (b, c)], 1 j.

Meng Zhengfa 蒙正發 [orig. surname Gan 甘]: *Guocui xuebao* 國粹學報, 1908, no. 5, *shaojie yishu* 紹介遺書— sec., 1b-2b; epitaph prefatory to (c), and App. 2 to I.G.11.c; remembrance by son app. to (b).

Editions:

- (a) Ed. and annot. Jin Shuisen 金水森. [Wuchang?]: Huang Sidong 黃嗣東, 1907.
- (b) N.p.: Beixin shuju 北新書局, 1908.
- (c) In ZNW, pt. 4. Rpt. in BJ. 10, vol. 3.
- (d) Shanghai: Shenzhou guoguangshe 神州國光社, 1951.

The author, a stipended student from Chongyang 崇陽 (in present-day southeastern Hubei Prov., south of Huangtang 黃塘 Lake), became a close friend of Wang Fuzhi (see I.G.11), who wrote an epitaph for him and a preface to this work. After failing to restore his home locale to Ming-loyalist control in the early winter of 1645, Meng joined the resistance led by Ming viceroy He Tengjiao, based at Changsha 長沙, wherein he worked as a logistical aide to Troop Supervising Intendant Zhang Kuang, headquartered at Xiangyin 湘陰. Later he served the YL court in Zhaoqing 肇慶, Guangdong Prov., as Supervising Secretary of the Offices of Scrutiny for Works and War, in which capacity he became identified with a group of super-righteous officials sarcastically called the “Tiger Five” (see I.G.11, I.H.10).

This work vividly recounts Meng’s participation in resistance actions in southern Huguang Prov., first in the region just east and south of Dongting 洞庭 Lake until Changsha was lost to Qing advances in the 2nd mo. of 1647, then in the south and far south—Baoqing 寶慶, Hengzhou 衡州, Qiyang 祁陽—until Zhang Kuang died at Yongzhou in the autumn of 1648. After that, Meng’s narrative takes him into northern Guangxi Prov. and more directly into the affairs of the peripatetic YL court, through its return to central Guangdong in the late summer and early fall of 1649. The account ends with Meng’s officiation at court memorial services for He Tengjiao, who was killed while attempting to regain Changsha in the 1st mo. of 1649. During the latter, Liang-Guang, phase of Meng’s activities, he continues to report Huguang developments at length, though with less immediate knowledge than before.

Besides being a prime source on its two central figures, He and Zhang, the *San-Xiang congshi ji* reveals most intimately the difficulties faced by the Ming central command in Huguang in trying to control and coordinate a huge welter of disparate and independence-minded armed forces—from local volunteers to maverick or renegade regulars to former roving rebels—and how this was exacerbated by the great distance and instability of the LW and YL courts. We also see the rapid repercussions on the southern Huguang theater of developments in Jiangxi.

Ref: Xie Guozhen 1981: 551–54.

I.G.10. *Xiangshangchi tuonan zalu* 湘上癡脫難雜錄, 1 j.

Wang Hui 汪輝 (from Xiuning 休寧, Jiangnan [Anhui]).

In *Xiangtan xianzhi* 湘潭縣志, fasc. 14, j. 31. Comp. Zhang Yun'ao 張雲璈. 1818. Partial trans. in *Voices*, pp. 157–61.

This is a vivid description of the various human and natural afflictions that severely depopulated Xiangtan, in Changsha Pref., southern Huguang, from miners' uprisings in the late CZ years through the pestilence that followed a massacre of the city by Qing forces in the spring of 1649. It gives an especially valuable view of the effects on the populace of incessant struggles between and among roving-rebel bands, Ming regular and renegade troops, and the Qing armies, and of the circumstances under which He Tengjiao tried unsuccessfully to hold southern Huguang in Ming control.

Wang Hui's account apparently was reprinted from a KX-period text, entitled *Xiqingting ji* 希青亭集, which was produced to commemorate all those who died in the massacre of 1649.

Ref: Xie Guozhen 1981: 949–50.

I.G.11. *Yongli shilu* 永歷實錄, 25 remaining j. (of 26).

Wang Fuzhi 王夫之: ECCP: 817–19; McMorran 1979; QDRW, VI: 267–79.

Editions:

- (a) In *Chuanshan yishu* 船山遺書, fasc. 117–20. Ed. Zeng Guofan 曾國藩. Nanjing, 1865. Suppl. rep. Hengyang 衡陽: Chuanshan shuyuan 船山書院, 1887.
- (b) In *Chuanshan yishu* 船山遺書, fasc. 59. Shanghai: Taipingyang shudian 太平洋書局, 1933. Rpt. Taipei: Huawen shuju 華文書局, 1965, under the title *Chuanshan quanji* 全集, v. 12. 2nd rpt. in *Mingdai zhuanji congkan*, vol. 108.
- (c) Punct. and annot. Ou Jianhong 歐建鴻 et al. Changsha: Yuelu shushe 岳麓書社, 1982.
- (d) Shanghai: SG, 1987. Based mainly on (a).

Wang Fuzhi was a man of powerful intellect whose enormous oeuvre began to be widely noted only in the middle nineteenth century. Though not unknown among scholarly peers in his own day, Wang spent most of his life in the relative obscurity of his home prefecture, Hengzhou in south-central Huguang. He was, however, a passionate, anti-barbarian loyalist and a viscerally concerned observer of current events. Despite the injunctions of elder family members to stay clear of sullyng late-Ming politics, when the dynasty was fighting for its life in Huguang and Liang-Guang, Wang could not remain uninvolved. He not only joined in local anti-Qing resistance but also tried to advise the Ming leadership in Huguang and to serve the YL court, first in Zhaoqing and later in Wuzhou 梧州—each time meeting with failure, rejection, or disappointment. In view of the painful collisions that Wang experienced between his ideals and the realities of the conquest period, it should not surprise us that, compared to Wang's major historical works, the *Songlun* 宋論 and the *Du Tongjian lun* 讀通鑒論, which present “a systematically intricate but coherent philosophy of history,” the *Yongli shilu* “is almost their exact opposite in both

form and content” (McMorran 1979: 139) because of its engagement in the messiness of contemporaneous affairs.

The *Yongli shilu*, its title notwithstanding, is a lopsided specimen of the annals-and-biographies genre. A mere one j. is devoted to setting forth annals of the YL reign, from the emperor’s enthronement in 1647 to his execution in 1662. This is sparse and mostly secondhand; it functions only to establish a chronology for the real meat of the work: 24 surviving j. of biographies, in which 108 men (with over 30 of whom Wang had direct acquaintance) are given designated entries, and which mention over 400 personages involved in YL affairs as well as the Ming-Qing conflict in Jiangxi. Being of “righteous” disposition himself, Wang in actuality supported and defended the Chu 楚 faction at court, and historiographically he favors men of that faction, particularly the core “Tiger Five” (see I.H.10), while disparaging, to the point of considerable unfairness, members of the rival Wu 吳 faction, such as Wu Zhenyu 吳貞毓.

Most valuable in the *Yongli shilu* are the extensive biographies of major figures in the Huguang theater of resistance: the LW-cum-YL provincial officials Du Yinxi (see II.8), He Tengjiao, and Zhang Kuang (see I.G.9), in j. 7; semi-independent Ming generals, such as Ma Jinzhong 馬進忠 and Wang Jincai 王進才 in j. 9; renegade militarists, such as Cao Zhijian 曹志建 in j. 10; former commanders in the roving-rebel army of Li Zicheng, such as Gao Bizheng 高必正 (Gao Yigong 一功) and Li Laiheng in j. 13 and 15, resp.; and former commanders in the roving-rebel army of Zhang Xianzhong, such as Li Dingguo, in j. 14. The effects of the actions of these forces on the people of Huguang (especially in the south) are portrayed with great immediacy, and the information provided on the various militarists is unsurpassed in other accounts.

The Huguang foci in this work are best complemented by I.G.2 and I.G.9. A petition and a memorial submitted by Wang Fuzhi to the YL court are preserved in the *Longyuan yehua* 龍源夜話, 1 j., in collection (b) above, rpt. vol. 13.

Ref: Zhou Diaoyang 1965: 523, 527; Liu Zhisheng 1983: 322; McMorran 1979: 139–40, 148–55; Ou Jianhong 1984; Xie Guozhen 1981: 527–37.

I.G.12. Zhang Wenlie yiji 張文烈遺集 [*Mingshan ji* 名山集], 6 j.

Zhang Jiayu 張家玉: Mai Shaolin 1941; *xingzhuang* by Qu Dajun (see II.18) app. to the *Zhang Wenlie junzhong yigao* 軍中遺稿 (see below).

Comp. Zhang Bozhen 張伯楨 (Republican period). Ed. Yi Shunding 易順鼎. In *Canghai congshu* 滄海叢書, 3rd wk. Dongguan 東莞, 1915. Rpt. MQ, ser. 8, vol. 74.

The author is best known as one of the “Three Loyalists Beyond the [Nan] Range” 嶺表三忠 (the others being Chen Zizhuang and Chen Bangyan—see I.H.2) who led the anti-Qing resistance in central Guangdong Prov. from early spring into late fall, 1647, after the initial failure of others to sustain a So. Ming court in that region. However, most of the items in Zhang’s collected works that pertain to the

Ming-Qing conflict date from his service to the LW court, from mid-1645 to mid-1646.

The 2nd j. (in two parts) of this collection contains Zhang's memorials to the LW emperor regarding his initial appointments, proposals for effecting restoration, and especially reports from the field in east-central Jiangxi. He was deputed there with the title Hanlin Lecturer-in-Waiting and Supervising Secretary of the Offices of Scrutiny for Personnel, Revenues, and Rites with broad powers to requisition supplies and make conferments in support of the army of Earl Zheng Cai 鄭彩. That force, the Yongsheng Ying 永勝營, was supposed to go out Shan Pass 杉關 and spearhead the recovery of northeastern Jiangxi. Conditions there were found prohibitive, and Zheng delayed for several months. But he eventually joined with Zhang to aid an uprising led by the Ming Prince of Yongning 永寧王 at Fuzhou 撫州. Zheng then withdrew behind the Pass again, leaving Zhang to be trounced by Qing forces and suffer injury at Xincheng 新城. Zhang's memorials from this campaign, all of which append imperial responses (*pida* 批答), reflect his fairly astute knowledge of Jiangxi conditions, his desire to maintain an effective working relation with Zheng Cai and Zheng's subordinate generals, and problems that arose in his attempt to marshal a "righteous" bandit group, here called the "Yan troops" 閩兵, from the Jiangxi-Fujian border region.

Zhang subsequently was deputed to eastern Guangdong to raise supplies and reinforcements for the Ganzhou resistance (see j. 3). He was there when the LW court succumbed. Thereafter he became involved in dealing with the initial Qing invasion of his home prefecture, Guangzhou 廣州 (he hailed from Dongguan). *Juan* 4 contains letters that he wrote to the occupying Qing authorities protesting their attempts to pressure him into their service. Twenty poems from this post-LW period, which are not to be found in either this collection or the *Zhang Wenlie yishi* 詩 (in *Guocui congshu*, 1907), have been published in the *Zhang Wenlie junzhong yigao*, ed. He Yaoguang 何耀光 ([Hong Kong], 1975). The "Zhang Wenlie gong shuda" 公書答, printed in *Guocui xuebao*, 1909, no. 9 (5th year, cum. 58th issue), *zhuanlu* 撰錄 sec., includes all the letters in j. 4 of the *Yiji* plus some that Zhang received from others.

Ref: Wu Fuyuan 1977a: 291–92; Xie Guozhen 1981: 879–81; Zhu Xizu 1961: 97–100. Prohib: 364.

See also: I.B.1.o-p, QDSC; I.D.1.f, *Hong Chengchou...*; I.E.8, *Longwu jinian*; I.H.2, *Chen Yanye...*; I.H.4, *Fushan wenji qianbian*; II.8, *Du Wenzhong gong nianpu*; II.20, *Huxi yishi*, *Qiantai jilue*; II.21, *Jiangren shi*; II.41, *Wanzhai jishi*; and II.42, *Xubian Suikou jilue*.