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宁夏历史名人

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明朝



朱梅（1378~1438），明朝藩王。号凝真。明朝开国皇帝朱元璋第十六皇子，母妃贵人余氏。洪武二十四年（1391）四月十三日，册封为庆王。洪武二十六年（1393），本应移驻封地宁夏镇城（今宁夏银川），因为当时宁夏地近边外，是一个新设立卫所的战区，尚难保障亲王的安全和承受王府庞大的经济负担。朝廷命令庆王暂时改驻韦州城（今宁夏同心韦州镇），就近由延安、绥德的租赋供给，并授权庆王管理庆阳、宁夏、延安、绥德诸卫军务，负责镇守塞上疆土。洪武二十七年（1394）“册指挥孙继达女为庆王妃”。于是庆王在韦州成婚并居住长达九年的时间。在宁夏军卫建制完善、屯垦经济发展和边塞大局稳固以后，于建文三年（1401），朝廷命亲王迁往宁夏镇城，暂时以宁夏卫衙署作为临时王府。永乐五年（1407），朝廷派内官太监杨昇，工部

Zhu Zhan, (1378-1438) style name Ningzhen, was one of the Princes in the Ming Dynasty. He was the sixteenth son of Zhu Yuanzhang, the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty. His mother's family name is Yu. He was granted the title of Qing King in the 24th year of Emperor Hongwu Emperor's reign (in 1391). In the 26th year of Hongwu reign (1393), he should have stationed in his manor, Ningxia town, (Present-day Ningxia, Yinchuan). But the royal court finally ordered him to station in Weizhong town (Present-day Weizhou town, Tongxin city, Ningxia) temporarily because the security and expedience of this Prince couldn't be guaranteed as Ningxia in those day was close to the front and was newly declared as a war region. Thus, the expenditure of Qing King was provided by the revenue of nearby Yanan and Suide. And he was granted the authority to deal with the military affairs of Ningxia, Qingyang, Yanan, and Suide to defense the border. In the 27th year (1394) of Hongwu reign, he married the daughter of commander, Sun Jida. Hence, Qing King got married in Weizhou and lived there for about nine years. When military defense system was well

主事刘谦、王恪和钦天监阴阳刘俊卿到宁夏，共同负责筹备建造新王府事宜。但是庆王当时思亲求返内地相当心切，阻止了建造王府工程。当南迁要求被朝廷一次次拒绝以后，他才对王府陆续进行扩建，使这座新王府成为当时塞上壮观宏伟的建筑群。

庆王府位于镇城南薰门内大街西侧，是一座坐北朝南的庞大建筑群，大内之后为王府花园，园中有迎宾馆、逸乐园。园中建有楼台亭榭，湖光山色，奇花异卉，姹紫嫣红，庆王府是庆王把江南园林移植于塞北的一次尝试，也是明朝塞上人工园林的代表之作。

庆王生于南国，十分眷恋江南的秀丽风光，为了消遣自娱，吟诗会友，他又把镇城清和门（东门）外、红花渠东畔的王府果园，改建成为一所大型游乐园，并亲自给这所新园命名叫做“丽景园”。园内建有芳林宫、望春楼、群芳馆、大觉殿和众多水榭亭阁，诸如芳意轩、清暑轩、拟舫轩、凝翠轩，以及望春亭、水月亭、清漪亭、涵碧亭、湖光一览亭与杏庄、菊井、桃蹊、月榭、碧沼、鳧渚、鸳鸯池、鹅鸭池等；园东有延庆寺；园南有小春园；园西临红花渠，过渠就是宁夏镇城；园北建有青阳门，门外另辟大型水上乐园一处，名叫“金波湖”。大湖之西有临

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constructed in Ningxia and the economic and social situation was in good condition, in the third year of Jianwen reign (1401), the royal court gave orders to move Qing King's mansion to Ningxia town, taking Ningxia military defense office as a Prince mansion. In the 5th year of Yongle reign, (1407), the central court sent some senior officials to take charge of the project of building new Prince mansion. However, Prince Qing missed his hometown and was eager to go back south, so he stopped the project. When his request to move southward was refused once and again, he then started the construction of his Prince mansion and enlarged it gradually, making it one of the most marvelous buildings in north of China.

The king's mansion was built near the Nanxun Gate of the town and to the west of the main avenue inside the town, which consisted of series of enormous buildings facing south. In the back of the mansion stood the garden. In it there were Hall of Meeting Guests and Garden of Resting and Enjoying. In a word, it was a mixture of the beautiful sceneries of towers, pavilions, lakes, hills, flowers, which was in fact a copy of the garden in the south China and

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△ 明龙泉青瓷刻缠枝莲花纹罐

*Dragon Fountain Bronze Carved
Lotus Flowered Jar of Ming Dynasty*

was the one of the representatives of the gardening of the artisans in Ming Dynasty.

He had a mansion and a pavilion named Yongcui built in the town; and in the mansion, there are underground palaces built to escape the hot summer. Outside the town, lakes called East lake and Yuanyang lake were built for the Qing King to entertain himself and his guests. When he stationed in Weizhou, Qing King wrote three moving poems for his hometown and his relatives. One of them was titled Mount Yongcui Pavilion in North of Weizhou. Town.

Qing King was born in the south of China, so he missed the natural beauty of the south very much. In order to find a good place for self-entertainment and meeting friends, he changed the Prince Mansion Orchard into a big park and renamed it "Lijing Park". In the park, there were Fanglin Palace, Wangchun Tower, Qunfang Dinner, Dajue Hall, and many towers and pavilions on the water, such as tower Fangyi, Qingshu, Nifang, Nincui, and pavilion Wangchun, Shuiyue, Qingyi, Hanbi, Huguang Overlooking, etc. Besides, there were also apricot manor, mum well, peach stream, moon pavilion, green pool, bird pool, mandarin duck pool, duck pool, etc. In the east of the park, there stood the Yanqing temple and south Xiaochun garden. In the west there was Honghua canal, across which was Ningxia town. In the north there

湖亭，北有鸳鸯亭，南有宜秋楼，环湖“垂柳沿岸，青阴蔽日，中有荷芰，画舫荡漾，为北方盛观”。庆王接待朝使钦差，宴请宾客，会友吟诗，春日寻芳，夏时避暑，秋夜赏月，冬令踏雪，无不在此园内。所以庆王和巡边大臣，以及骚人墨客们在园中有许多吟对和美文产生。

朱元璋死后，因太子朱标先他而去世，皇位便由皇长孙朱允炆继承。朱元璋的第四个儿子朱棣（即朱梅的四哥）不服，发动一场所谓的“靖难”政变，从侄儿手中夺取帝位，改元永乐（1403）。朱棣为了防止其他藩王效仿他的手段，威胁他的权力，一上台就把父亲原定的“以同姓治异姓”（封皇子皇孙为藩王）的基本国策，改变为“以异姓治同姓”（把贴身太监分别派到全国各地对宗室和镇守文武大员进行监督）。所以庆王此时的处境大不如以往，权力被削夺，失去了往日的威风，仅仅只是个摆设而已。晚年的庆王曾一再要求回归家乡，而每次都被朝廷以“不违祖训”加以拒绝。这时他的内心非常痛苦，加之思念亲

was Qingyang gate outside which was another paradise over water named Gold Wave Lake. Around the bank of lake stood pillows, the branches and leaves of which sheltered from the strong sunshine in summer; in the lake, beautiful boats floated on the wave. This was then marvelous scene in the north of China. This park became Qing King's favorite place for meeting royal missionary massagers, entertaining guests, enjoining the moon in autumn evening, and watching snow falling in winter. Here, many beautiful poems and essays were composed by Qing King himself and visiting royal officials and some other letter men.

After the death of Zhu Yuanzhang, his first grandson succeeded the throne. However, the fourth son of Zhu Yuanzhang(the 4th elder brother of Zhu Zhan) was unsatisfied with the situation, so he rebelled and it was known as "counter tragedy" in history. Then the throne fell into the hands of Zhu Di, whose reign title was Yongle(1403). In order to strengthen his power, Zhu Di replaced the national governing principle made by his father, "governing by people of the same surname" with "ruling by people of different surname". Therefore, Qing King's power was weakened with his title existing in name only. In his late years, Qing King repeatedly demanded to return to his native place, but was refused with the excuse that royal forefathers' principle should not be violated. As a result, he felt languished in his heart because of missing his family and the old

人、怀望故土以及病魔缠身，情绪非常郁闷，几乎绝望了。如他在《长相思·秋眺》一词中写道：“水悠悠，路悠悠，隐隐遥山天尽头，关河又阻修。古兴州，古灵州，白草黄云都是愁，劝君休倚楼。”《捣练子》又写道：“风阵阵，雨潺潺，五月犹如十月寒。塞上从来偏节令，倦游南客忆乡关。”尤其是从《行香子》一词中，更可以看出，这时的庆王已仅仅把自己当作一名富家翁了。词曰：“五十之年，华发盈颠。得平安，感谢苍天。无忧无虑，即是神仙。有数椽书，万钟禄，万丘田。光阴似箭，冬冷春暄。尽今生，所事随缘，从他汗简芳臭流传。但饥时饭，渴时饮，困时眠。”

正统三年（1438），庆王郁郁成疾，一病不起，于八月初三日病逝在庆王府。享年六十岁。谥“靖”，史称“庆靖王”。庆王历经洪武、建文、永乐、洪熙、宣德、正统六朝，享藩四十七年。次年五月十三日，葬在韦州蠡山之阳，后来这里就成为明朝宗室庆藩一支的宗陵区。嫡长子朱秩奎继承王位，封为康王。

land and the haunted illness. This can be detected from several of his poems.

In the third year of Zhengtong reign(1438),because of continuous depression, Prince Qing became ill and died in the Prince mansion on August, 3 at the age of 60. He was posthumously granted the title of "Jing" and historically remembered as Qingjing King. Prince Qing lived through the reign of six emperors, such as reign of Hongwe, Jianwen, Yongle, Hongxi, Xuande, Zhengtong, ruling his vassal for 47 years. On May, 13 of the next year after his death, he was buried at the foot of the south of Lishan Mountain of Weizhou. Thereafter, this place became one of the tomb zones of Ming royal clan.

Qing King had three wives and six sons. All the six sons were conferred with titles of kings. The patriarchal clan of Prince Qing ruled Ningxia for about 353 years. The branches of the clan developed greatly and finally it grew into a big feudal privileged group. In the 16th year of Chongzhen reign(1643), the peasant army, led by Li Zicheng, occupied Ningxia. The last Prince of Qing (not titled yet) and his clan members were all killed. Hence, the vassal of Qing ended. Qing King, Zhu Zhan, a bright, learned person, who was very good at writing poems and essays, produced many works, including Records of Ningxia(2 volumes), Manuscripts Nizhen (18 volumes), and Collection of Love Poems (1 volume) and Selective Writings. Besides, he was also known for

庆王朱栴正妃孙氏、次妃汤氏（后扶正）、妃魏氏等。共有六个儿子，都被封为郡王。庆藩一支封国宁夏长达三百五十三年，传亲王位历十世，册封亲王十一人，世子一人；受封郡王爵位二十人，传王四十二人；授镇国将军、辅国将军、奉国中尉、辅国中尉、奉国中尉等封职者，百人之多。宗族支脉繁衍，子孙藩众，盘根错节，形成明代塞上庞大的封建特权集团。崇祯十六年（1643），李自成农民军攻占宁夏，末代庆王朱倬灌（未册封）和宗室成员都被处死，庆藩覆灭。

庆王朱栴“天性英敏，问学博洽，长于诗文”，著作有《宁夏志》二卷、《凝真稿》十八卷、《集句闺情》一卷，自编的《文章类选》、《增广唐诗鼓吹续编》等共五种。另外，庆王的书法也是名闻遐迩，“其草书清放训雅，绝无俗碍，海内传重，视为珙璧”，可惜现今只有《宁夏志》《文章类选》《增广唐诗鼓吹续编》等书传世，其余都已失传。

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beautiful calligraphy. But the present generation can only see Records of Ningxia, Selective Writings, etc. Most of his great works were lost in the development of human history.①

▽ 戴进《月下泊舟图》
Boating in the Moonlight by Dai Jin

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徐琦（1385～1453），明朝大臣。字良玉。祖籍钱塘（今浙江杭州），后因祖父犯罪被谪贬到宁夏戍边，就以宁夏为籍贯。徐琦自幼聪颖好学，天资笃实，过目不忘，被誉为“塞上神童”。永乐六年（1408），二十三岁乡试中举。永乐十三年（1415），高中进士。

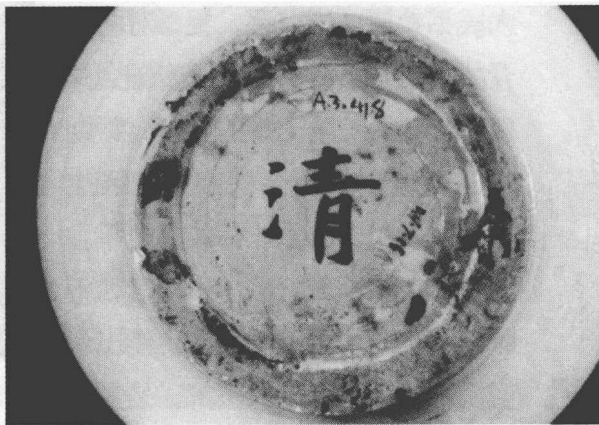
徐琦进入官场之后，很快就从行人升任兵部员外郎。宣德六年（1431），被提拔为右通政，作为代表明廷出使安南（今越南北部地区）礼部侍郎章敞的副使，赴安南策封黎利为国王。他在外交公务中，既能坚持原则，严斥安国“白相见礼”的不友好做法，又注意团结该国臣民，洁身自重，不接受馈赠，保持了大国使节清正廉明的形象，顺利完成了外交使命。章敞对于这位有才学、务实肯干的助手十分满意，回国后向朝廷报告了他首次出国的良好表现和杰出的德能，很快就被重

Xu Qi (1385-1453), a minister of Ming Dynasty, styled himself Liangyu. His ancestral home was in Qiantong city (Hangzhou city today). Then his family was banished to a frontier post in Ningxia because his grandfather had committed a crime, so NingXia became his native place. Xu Qi, even in his childhood, was intelligent and found of learning, had sound talents and a very retentive memory. He was praised as "a child prodigy beyond the great wall". In the sixth year of Yongle(1408), when he was twenty-three years old, Xu Qi was selected as juren after taking a provincial selection of juren out of xiucai (held triennially in various provincial capitals). In the thirteenth year of Yongle(1415), he became a great successful candidate in the highest imperial examinations.

After entering officialdom, Xu Qi was promoted from xingren(a low rank ancient official title) to yuanwailang(a high rank ancient official title) on the Board of War. In the sixth year of Xuande(1431), he was promoted to youtong zheng (an ancient official title), and acted as a deputy to shilang Zhang Chang (an ancient official rank) on the Board of Rites. On behalf of Ming Monarch, they went to Annan (northern Viet Nam today) to make Li Li a king . When dealing with foreign affairs, he not only adhered to principles by severe criticizing Annan's unfriendly way of doing things which did not abide by diplomatic etiquette, but also paid attention to uniting people of that country by

用，升任兵部右侍郎。

宣德八年（1433），明朝与安南的关系恶化，并发展到军事对抗，给双方边民的生命财产带来很大的损失。为了挽救危局，重建两国的传统友谊，明廷派徐琦为正使，持节出使安南。这时正值安南老国王黎利去世，新国王黎麟刚刚继位，在少数大臣的唆使下，新国王不明真相，一时对于来之不易的两国睦邻友好关系产生动摇，使中安两国的和平友好关系受到严重挑战。徐琦临危受



White Glaze Pot with "Qing"
(Ming Dynasty)

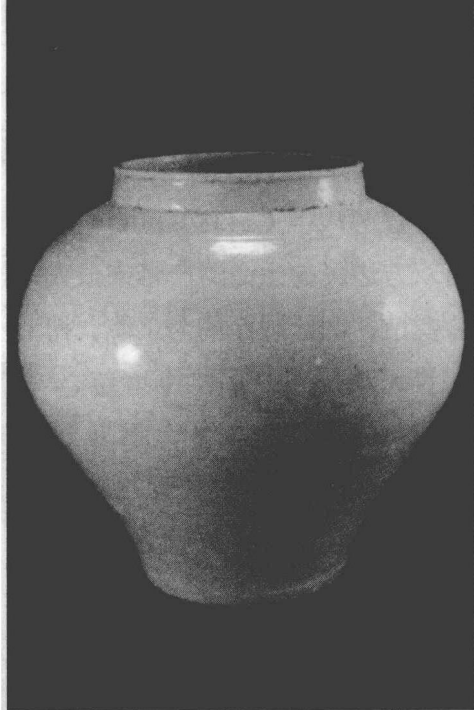
（明）白釉“清”字罐 ▷

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conducting himself with dignity and refusing gift. He maintained the upright, just and incorruptible image of diplomatic envoy from a great country, and completed the diplomatic mission successfully. Zhang Chang was very satisfied with this talented, learned and pragmatic assistant, who was willing to work, and reported Xu Qi's good performance and outstanding virtue and ability of his first envoy to court. Xu Qi was put into important position soon and promoted to youshilang in Nanjin on the Board of War.

In the eighth year of Xuande (1433), the relationship between Ming Monarch and Annan was getting worse and worse that they confronted each other militarily and people of both countries on the board suffered heavy losses. In order to retrieve the critical situation and rebuild two nations' traditional friendship, Xu Qi was sent to Annan as the chief ambassador who hold the imperial insignia. At this time the old king Li Li of Annan died and the new king Li Lin succeeded to the throne. Instigated by some ministers, the new king was unaware of the truth and shook the hard down good-neighbor relationship. The peaceful and friendly relationship of two nations was at the edge. Being ready to give his life in times of national danger, Xu Qi informed the king and ministers of Annan frankly the way of going with the tide of history and protecting people. He convinced both the civil and military ministers of Annan personally and called on the new king Li Li, telling him the

命，坦言向安国君臣“谕以顺天保民之道”。他还直接做安国文武大臣们的工作，主动拜会新王黎麟，向他陈述两国友好的重要性，认为人民不希望两国交恶，更反对两国开战，请黎王放心，大明帝国会像以往一样保护黎王室的利益，帮助安国稳定国内社会秩序，发展生产，使人民安居乐业，共享升平。但是，如果国王听信小人谗言，不顾社稷安危和百姓的死活，作出亲者痛、仇者快的错误决策，是要对不起两国人民的。由于“琦晓以祸



(明) 白釉“清”字罐 △

White Glaze Pot with "Qing"
(Ming Dynasty)

importance of two nations' good relationship . He thought that people of both countries did not like bad neighbor relation of two nations, not to say a war. He assured the king that Ming Monarch would protect royal family's benefit, help maintain social order, develop production, people would live and work in peace and contentment in Annan, and both countries could enjoy peace. On the contrary, if he did not take the safety of his country and people into consideration but believed small men's slanderous talk and made a wrong decision which would sadden his own folk and gladden the enemy, he would let people of both nations down and became the enemy of people and a person condemned by history. Xu informed the king the consequences and Li agreed with subjecting to Ming Monarch. He had a golden man, which would be on behalf of him, casted and sent it to Ming Monarch. Influenced by Xu's just words and deeds, the new king followed the old king's national policy of being friendly with Chnia forever, rebuilt two nations' good relationship, and opened up a glorious page of two nations' relationship. During his envoy in Annan, unlike some ambassadors, Xu refused all the gifts and was respected by both the king and ministers, had high prestige in Annan court as well. Greatly pleased with Xu, the Ming emperor Zhu zhanji met Xu immediately when he returned, invited him to have dinner in his palace, and gave him a handsome reward. In order to reward Xu Qi, the court also countermand the order of banishing his

福，麟惧，铸代身金人，贡方物以射”。新王在大明使臣徐琦正义言行的感召下，继承老王制定的中安世代友好的国策，重修两国旧好，在中安关系史上写下了光辉的一页。徐琦在出使安国期间，也不像有些使者那样，因“安南多宝货”，“常以水道挟估客往以为利”，让“安人颇轻之”。他拒受一切礼物，受到安国君臣的尊重，在安国朝野有很高的威信。皇帝朱瞻基对他的表现十分高兴，当他回国后马上召见，并在宫中设御宴款待他，宴后又赐予丰厚的赏赐。为了表彰徐琦，经朝廷恩准，撤销对他先祖被降为戍籍发配到宁夏守边的处分，恢复了徐家一门的民籍。

正统初，南直一带（东南诸省）多灾，徐琦受命与工部侍郎郑辰共同考察南畿地区的大小官府，秉公执法，果断查处三十多名官员，并条陈“弭灾十事”，挽救了大批江南人民的生命财产。这两桩业绩在朝野传为佳话。正统五年（1440），他开始进入最高层政治决策圈，亲身参

» 宁夏历史名

ancestor to guard frontier in Ningxia and replace their frontier ID (with which the holder and descends can only guard the frontier pass (generation after generation) with Min ID (with which the holder and his descendents can move freely).

In the first few years of Zhengtong, the area around Nanzhi (southeastern provinces) suffered disasters. Xu Qi and shilang Zhan Chen on the Board of Works were ordered to investigate local authorities in Nanji area. They handled matters impartially, investigated and prosecuted more than thirty officials decisively and stated ten items to their superior about putting end to disasters, thus saved lots of lives and property. These two achievements became stories on officials' lips. In the fifth year of Zhengtong (1440), Xu entered the highest political decision-making circle participating in important affairs in Nanjin. In the fourteenth year of Zhengtong(1449), because of some ministers' suggestions and political reasons, the court was planning to move and place Nanjin officers' wife and children, who, after moving the capital to Beijin, were still in Nanjin, to northern cities and villages. Xu was the minister on the Board of War then. The suggestion mentioned above caused a grievance and commotion among most of the army men and their families. Though officials were anxious for it was going wrong, no one was willing to run the risk of offering an opinion to the court and helping army men in order to maintain their own position and

赞机务。正统十四年（1449），在任兵部尚书时，朝廷出于政治原因，接受某些大臣的建议，正计划迁都北京后，留在南京的官兵家属全部搬迁到北方各地驻军的城乡进行安置。此举引起了大部分军人和家属的不满和骚动，廷臣们虽担心会出事，但官场积习已深，为了保官和一己私利，谁也不愿为将士们冒险进言。而徐琦看到了问题的严重性和紧迫性，把自己的身家性命置之度外，勇敢上奏。他说：“安土重迁，人之情也。今骤徙数万人，人心一摇，事或叵测。”竭力劝阻了这件事的实施，为国家消除了一次可能发生的大动荡。他主持兵部期间，还看到边关地区实行军政合一的军屯建制，这些军卫地区没有像府县地区那样层层建立儒学，这就使边地官兵的子弟失去了享受平等受教育的权利。更重要的是，在科举选仕制度下，也就等于失去了公平晋升的机会，这种不合理现象如果得不到纠正，将来有一天会国门无人愿守，边关难以巩

property and follow old habit in the officialdom. Seeing that the problem was critical and pressing, Xu Qi gave no thought to his personal safety and that of his families, but reported to the emperor that "it is people's nature to hate to leave their native land. If thousands of people were moved, people's moral would be seriously affected and it would be hard to predict what will happen to us." Xu tried his utmost to stop this moving thus a possible popular anxiety of his country was avoided. When he was in charge of the Board of War, Xu noticed that, in frontier areas, military and administration were combined to form a troop organizational system. Unlike other areas, there were no Confucian schools at each level here, thus soldiers' children were prevented from the equal right of receiving education. What was more important was that it meant these children lost the equal chance of pursuing their official career because official was selected according to imperial examination system. If this inappropriate situation could not be improved, no one would be willing to guard the gateway of their country in the future. If frontier pass could no be strengthened, the cornerstone of their country would be in danger. After his appealing with great effort, the court realized it very critical and approved Xu's request of setting up schools in frontier troop station area as did in other areas. It became a common practice since then, trained many qualified personnel for the country, and played important role in strengthening and developing frontier area.

固，国基就会受到威胁。在他的大力呼吁下，朝廷也认清了问题的严重性，批准了他提出的“天下卫所视州县例皆立学”的请求。从此边疆军卫地区儒学大兴，风气大开，为国家培养了大批有用的人才，也对边疆的巩固与开发起到了重要的作用。

徐琦人品淳正，居官务持大体，故权重而主不疑，势倾而僚不妨，尤其是安南君臣一直把章敞、徐琦和后来的刘戡（弘治间使节）三位大使视为中国的化身而倍加敬重，在邻国上下享有很高的名望。安南使臣曾对明朝官员说：“安南草木，亦知公名。”明代宗朱祁钰给这位德高望重、一生处事“镇静安详”的老臣予以最高的荣誉，封赠太保。

景泰四年（1453）徐琦病逝在任所，享年六十八岁。谥“贞襄”。家乡官商绅农各界在宁夏镇城为他建立牌坊，上书“司马”两个大字，作为第二故乡人民对他的纪念，并尊他为“乡献之首”。

宁夏历史名人

Xu Qi was trusted by both the emperor and his fellow men, because he was a person of excellent character and official of taking the overall situation into account. Especially in Annan Zhang Chang, Xu Qi and later ambassador Liu Jian (in Hongzhi period) were respected and regarded as China incarnate by king and officials, and enjoyed tremendous popularity in neighbor nation. Ambassador from Annan told officials of Ming Monarch "Everyone knows Xu in Annan." Emperor Zhu Qiyu granted this old minister the highest honor, called him Taibao. Because in all his life, Xu was "calm and unruffled", and a person of noble character and high prestige.

In the forth year of Jintai(1453), when he was sixty- eight years old, Xu Qi died of illness in his official residence. His posthumous title was "Zhenxiang". There was a memorial archway set up by Ningxia people for him in Ningxia, which was his second home town. Two big Chinese characters "Sima (司马)" was written on the archway. In memory of him, the people there regarded him as "the most eminent townsman".●

满俊（？～1469），明朝少数民族暴动头目。因在家中排行老四，俗称“满四”。蒙古族。曾祖父名叫巴丹，是元朝豫王的部属，“仕平凉为万户”。元朝灭亡后，于洪武中率部众归降，“授平凉正千户”。所带的部属数千人解甲归农，被就地安置在平凉、固原一带，当地人称呼他们为“土达”。满俊的家居住在开城县固原里三岔沟满家营（今宁夏固原原州区头营镇铁钩）。明廷对该部降户有许多优惠照顾，令“仍故俗，无科徭”。这些蒙古族人得到安居乐业，很快“畜牧为雄长”一方。到成化初，固原土达人丁兴旺，仅满家营地方就有数千人。他们“皆骁勇，善骑射，岁以纵猎山野，逐获禽兽为利”。头人满俊更是“犷悍”，并经常“藏匿奸盗，出边抄掠”，可见满俊不仅是富甲六盘的大牧主，又是一股横行乡里的黑恶势力的保护伞。

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Man Jun (?-1469), Mongolia nationality, the ringleader of the resurrection of the ethnic groups in the Ming dynasty, was popularly called "Man the fourth" because he was the fourth children in his family. His great grandfather, named Ba Dan, subordinate to the Duke of Yu in the Yuan dynasty. After the Ming dynasty perished, Ba Dan, leading his subordinates, surrendered to the Qing dynasty and was awarded Qianhu in Pingliang. Demobilized, his subordinates were helped to settle down in the area of Pingliang and Guyuan, and they were called "Tu Da" by the local dwellers. The family of Man Jun lived in a village called Manjiaying in Sanchagou, Guyuanli Kaicheng County (present-day Tiegou, Touying Town, Yuanzhou District in Guyuan, Ningxia). The Ming court took many preferential measures toward this surrendered group, allowing them "to follow their own customs". Living peacefully and contently, these Mongolia people soon grew up into a group of "being good at herding". At the beginning of Chenghua, Tu Da in Guyuan had a flourishing population, with even several thousand only in Manjiaying, who were "brave, good at shooting on horse back, making profit by hunting wild animals every year." Man Jun, the head, was "tough and intrepid" and often "hid sycophant and banditry, plundered the frontier", who was not only the richest herd owner in Liupan, but also the umbrella of a sinister gang who tyrannized the hometown. In the kingdom of the Ming