

A Study of the Tombs of Zhu Yihai, King of Lu, in Southern Ming Dynasty at Kinmen County

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Abstract. In recent years, new historical relics and materials related to the Southern Ming dynasty have been discovered one after another on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, and Zhu Yihai, King of Lu, and his tombs have also attracted the attention of scholars. In regard to the tombs of Zhu Yihai, there are currently three places at Kinmen County: the suspected tomb for King of Lu, the true tomb for King of Lu, and the new tomb for King of Lu. Based on the field investigation, this article fully explores various relevant literatures and discusses the causes of this phenomenon.

Keywords: Kinmen; Zheng Chenggong; the history of Ming dynasty; and the epitaph for King of Lu and State Supervisor of the Ming dynasty.

1. Introduction

After Zhu Yuanzhang established the Ming dynasty, the system of enfeoffment was re-established. In February of the 17th year of the reign of Emperor Chongzhen in the Ming dynasty (1644), Zhu Yihai was conferred by the imperial court as the eleventh King of Lu. In May of the 2nd year of the reign of Emperor Shunzhi in the Qing dynasty (1645), the Qing army conquered Nanjing and the Hongguang regime of the Southern Ming dynasty was abolished. On July 18th, Zhu Yihai, King of Lu, officially took up the post of "State Supervisor" for the Southern Ming dynasty in Shaoxing, and named the year as the first year of the reign of State Supervisor Lu. In August of the 8th year of Shunzhi (1651), Zhoushan was also conquered by the Qing army and King of Lu went to Kinmen together with the cluster of old ministers. In March of the 10th year of Shunzhi (1653), King of Lu relinquished the title of "State Supervisor" in Kinmen. Regarding the final outcome of Zhu Yihai, the book the History of Ming Dynasty stated that Zheng Chenggong ordered him to be sunk into the sea. However, people at the time were skeptical.

2. The Discovery of the Suspected Tomb for King of Lu and the Construction of Pavilion Lu

In the 12th year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang in the Qing dynasty (1832), Lin Shumei, a famous scholar in Kinmen, believed an ancient tomb near the east of the city to be "the tomb for King of Lu", and its current location is next to the playground of the "Primary School of the Old City" at the east gate of Kinmen city. Zhou Kai, the then magistrate of Xingquanyong region in Fujian province, went to investigate there, and later erected a stele on the site to confirm the discovery of the tomb for King of Lu. The author believes that Lin Shumei's way of identifying the tomb for King of Lu is too simple. Based on several legends of the nearby villagers and a few vague records in the local literature, Lin jumped into the conclusion without any fieldwork and knowledge of ancient tombs. In addition, the tomb has brought great confusion to later researchers. Therefore, it can only be called "the suspected tomb for King of Lu."

In the 16th year of Daoguang (1836), Zhou Kai sent people to carry out a large-scale renovation of the tomb, and added a granite stone tablet in front of the tomb. The front of the tablet was engraved with "Tomb for King of Lu and State Supervisor of Ming Dynasty", its upper left was engraved with "Built in April of the 16th year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang in the Qing dynasty (Bingshen)", its lower right was engraved with "Written by Zhou Kai, from Fuyang, at Xingquanyong region of Fujian province", and its back was engraved with "Statement on Tomb for King of Lu and State Supervisor of Ming Dynasty", which described the discovery and investigation of the tomb. The

author compared the inscription with *A Study of the Tomb for King of Lu and State Supervisor of Ming Dynasty*, an essay cited in the *Annals of Kinmen* from Zhou Kai's *A Collection in Self-reflection Study Room*, and found that some of the texts are different. Both the inscription and the *Annals of Kinmen* read: "Zheng Chenggong died in the year of Renyin (the ninth of the ten Heavenly Stems and the third of the twelve Earthly Branches), and the ministers proposed to support King of Lu as State Supervisor again. However, King of Lu died of asthma on November 13th." Besides, both documents believed, "Some said that Zheng Chenggong ordered King of Lu to be sunk into the sea, and others said that King of Lu died overseas. Both versions are totally false rumors." Those evidences reveal that the literati at that time enjoyed the freedom to selectively express their doubts as the ruling of the imperial court was rather stable in the Qing dynasty after the reign of Emperor Qianlong and the court loosened regulations on commenting figures in the previous dynasty.

In addition, there are several obvious mistakes in the inscription itself. When the author interviewed Mr. Lu Genzhen, the director of the Kinmen County Museum of History and Folklore (The author edited the records of the interview conducted on September 23, 2018.), the author learned that there was a reason. According to the director's narration, the stone tablet was damaged three times in the August 23rd artillery battle, which corresponded with the author's careful observation on the site. The handwriting on the stone tablet is relatively new and coated with red paint. Although it has been repaired, the rough workmanship tells that the repairman is not a professional. It is no doubt that the flaws in the inscription result from carelessness. However, some of the words in "*A Study of the Tomb for King of Lu and State Supervisor of Ming Dynasty*" are contained in the inscription, but not in the *Annals of Kinmen*. The author believes that the then editors might determine which part of a document would be included in the *Annals of Kinmen* based on the importance they attached to that part. In the summer of the 24th year of the Republic of China (1935), Huang Yuanxiu, the then administrative inspector of the Fifth District of Fujian Province, and Xu Weizhou, a local at Kinmen, jointly initiated to build a stone pavilion on the right side of the tomb, named "Pavilion Lu", when he went there to worship. In the spring of the 25th year of the Republic of China (1936), a granite stone tablet with a height of about 2.8 meters was erected inside when Pavilion Lu was completed. The front of the stone tablet was engraved with "National Hero", its upper left was engraved with "In January of the 25th year of the Republic of China", its lower right was engraved with "Written by Jiang Zhongzheng", and its back was engraved with "Statement on Fundraising for and Construction of the Pavilion Lu", which described the whole story how Huang Yuanxiu and Xu Weizhou initiated to build the Pavilion Lu.

Why was the stone tablet with the inscription written by Chiang Kai-shek (i.e. Jiang Zhongzheng) erected in the Pavilion Lu? King of Lu's "anti-Qing dynasty" spirit was used to inspire the compatriots of the whole country to fight against Japanese, as the full-scale war of resistance against Japanese aggression was about to start in China. It was a true portrayal of that era. This point is also reflected in the fact that Pavilion Lu was filled with the inscriptions of celebrities and politicians at that time. As most of the Kinmen people believed that this "suspected tomb" was the true tomb for King of Lu, they kept renovating, maintaining, and offering sacrifices to it. Of course, if nothing happens later, it may always have been the place where people commemorate and pay tribute to King of Lu.

3. The Excavation of the True Tomb for King of Lu and the Interpretation of "The Epitaph for King of Lu and State Supervisor of the Ming Dynasty"

On August 22, 1959, the local garrison inadvertently discovered an ancient tomb in the east of the Kinmen City, and unearthed a small stone tablet engraved with the eight seal characters, meaning "the epitaph for King of Lu and State Supervisor of the Ming dynasty". As the epitaph chronicled the life story of King of Lu, it is certainly the tomb for King of Lu. However, a new problem followed. The tomb was narrow and small in scale. Apart from the excavated epitaph and remains of a human, there were only ordinary objects such as three porcelain bowls and three coins cast by the Yongli regime of Southern Ming dynasty, and no seal or other objects representing the identity of the tomb owner was found. Whether from the style of the tomb or the funerary objects, it is too far from

the standard of a tomb for a vassal king of the Ming Dynasty. If no epitaph was unearthed, it would probably have been seen as the unclaimed tomb of a civilian. The stone tablet engraved with "the epitaph for King of Lu and State Supervisor of the Ming dynasty" is a piece of basalt, about 68 cm long, about 52 cm wide and about 7 cm thick. The full text of the epitaph is made up of 726 words. Because the tablet was buried for a very long time, its right forehead was damaged, only the body is still intact, and most of the handwriting can be recognized. Immediately after its discovery, the epitaph was sent to the Taiwan History Museum where experts were organized to restore and interpret it. The full text is as follows:

King Lu taboo to the sea, word JuChuan, HengShan, alias Chang Shi. First seal first Wang Taboo sandalwood, as the ninth son of the high emperor, sub-van shandong yanzhou mansion, king its tenth grandson also. Descent detailed "jade ultimatum". Wang Zhizu Gong Wang, taboo TanYi. Father su king, taboo ShouYong. Throne of the fourth concubine Ann king, taboo to send, brother.

Winter in Chongzhen fifteen years, lu fell in yanzhou, the king and the first son, the fourth brother to derivative, the fifth brother to river, all died on the same day. Shandong Fu Chen Zuowen. Wang to the sixth concubine, mother Wang, was born to the town of general, the ministry should succeed to the throne, in the 17th year of Chongzhen April 4th, conferred the title of king lu. Just in early March, envoys hold section just out of the capital, and the capital spin to fall. East province post sao, wang sui southward.

Emperor Hongguang ascended to the polar south capital and moved the king to seal the capital of Zhejiang Taizhou. South don't keep, lu ride thin money pond. Zhejiang east of the minister upright righteous flag, help Wang Jianguo, shaoxing, hongguang yi you leap in June things also. The next year in the middle of summer, Zhejiang collapsed, Wang Fu into Zhoushan. Will Fujian Zhongzhou division in the north, to meet the king left, after moving to LangQi. Attached to the provincial cities, repeatedly restrained; Lu aid to, after all. The king again arrived in Zhoushan, led teams by sea, gusu ocean to meet lu boat, and zhejiang lu seize the opportunity to rammed zhoushan, unexpectedly can't help. King gathered the rest people to come from southern side, Wen Yongli emperor is located in western Guangdong, very happy, hence sparse Xie Jianguo, habitat WuDao golden gate city. To Bingshen, migrated to South Australia, live three years. Summer, after to golden gate. Meter from shandong and zhejiang, and guangdong, where the first and last eighteen years. Wang Guanshang, try to recover, although had no solutions, recovered, and ambition did not appear in a day. Wang Su has wheeze disease, nonyin November 13, phlegm and demise. May 15 from the birth of Wanli e noon, only forty years have five, pain zai!

YuanFei zhang, entity jining state zhang youguang eldest daughter, the original zhejiang ningbo people. Martyrdom; martyrdom. Stepwife Zhang Shi, also from Ningbo. Zhoushan break the sun, well and die. There are six children, all the common people. The first son and the third son were caught in lu, uncertain; Second son died in the south; The fourth son HongQiang, fifth son HongPu, sixth son HongDong, all in the north; Only lady, this jin seal. The second imperial concubine Chen, left abdomen eight read month. Third daughter: born by the stepwife Zhang Shi, chose Fujian An Hou Zhou Rui long male Yanchang as the ceremony guest, not concubine is still. Two women, all Chen, not the word.

Island on the wind crane, dare not stop Hua, bud outside the east gate of Jincheng Castle Peak, acupoint sit unitary to bases. There is a huge lake in front of it and a stone peak on the right. Wang repeatedly traveled to the place, inscribed "han shadow cloud root" four words in stone. Buried here, king gu and know also! So on the second day of the lunar month, Xin You settled down. According to the ceremony, pro-clan burial, ordered the Imperial Academy officials to write Kuang Zhi, Shi Li Department. This holy son of heaven in yunnan cloud, road obstruction, at the end of the go, please, gu with the island of the civil-military king and demise years, le stone hidden in the kuang. At another day, flourished, gave title and reburial, this is also enough for the cloud.

December 2nd, 16th calendar year

Liao Fan Ning Jing Wang Zong Chen Shu Guangxi Tong Wen Military Officer Zhi Zhi

Xieng khouang is a first-hand source of information about the life and work of the tomb owner, and its historical data are of undoubted value, especially compared with historical books compiled by

people. For example, it is recorded in xiandai mountain on the hunan side of ancient hilde that there are remnants of "cloud roots of the han dynasty" written by the king of lu on the stone, which also confirms the authenticity of xieng khouang. The most important account of xieng khouang is that "wang su-ming suffered from a wheezing disease, while ren Yin died of November 13, while the circumstances of the death were marked off with sputum." This proves that the saying that "zheng chengong sank and killed the king of lu" is nonsense, and also confirms the reliability of the record of "Yin ji of the tombstone of the king of lu in the state of Ming dynasty", which can be said to verify the literature with cultural relics. In addition, there are records in xieng khouang that the king of lu once "migrated to south Australia for three years". The author went to nanao island of guangdong province for a three-day field survey before October 7, 2018, but failed to visit any relics related to the king of lu.

Since then, experts have dated the remains and burial objects in the tomb, especially an understanding of "xieng khouang, the king of lu, under the supervision of the Ming dynasty", which proves that the tomb is indeed "the tomb of the king of lu". However, seven of the jars in xieng khouang are so obscure that they can't be immediately identified, so much so that they have been translated into different versions by different scholars, several of which are still controversial today. Scholars interpreted the seven. As follows:

"The mother of the king, the mother of the king, the town general", some scholars interpreted as "the mother of the king, the town general. And hu shi thinks: "' receive award 'very unwritten, a suspicious. Why say 'born' when you say 'mother king'? Two suspicious. I doubt if I could read this sentence as' mother wang '. At the beginning of his life, he was awarded the general of the state of zhen. "'

"Please go to the end" is interpreted by hu shi as "go to the end margin" and MAO yibo as "go to the end".

. Eastern zhe Chen yiqi "interpreted as" eastern zhejiang zhe Chen yiqi ", all families have no objection.

"Zhejiang rupp took the opportunity to pound. Zhoushan, but not to aid." "Dao -" scholars have been interpreted as "dao's", and BaoZunPeng interpreted as "dao 虛"; "Aid" is interpreted as "aid to the outside world".

"Li bu yi shi" is interpreted as "li bu yi shi", no objection.

But the table he recorded historical facts while accurate, but there are a few mistakes, such as h "taboo" objects Wang Zhizu with king, of the "h" should be "h" or "h through" the false [ZhuoKeHua: the "han shadow YunGen" cliff stone carving new - generation end prince sad, the Ming imprinting - kinmen Ming historic collection of BBS and clan culture ", the golden gate, kinmen county cultural park management publishing, 2017, on page 9.] ; "Already hai xia" should be the mistake of "already hai xia" and so on. In addition, there are controversies among scholars about the punctuation and punctuation of xieng khouang, which will not be covered in this paper.

4. The Construction of the New Tomb of King Lu and the Excavation of the Tomb of King Lu

On February 4, 1963, the construction of the new tomb of the king of lu was completed, and a grand burial ceremony was held. Since then, the birthday ceremony of the king of lu on May 15 of the lunar calendar is held here every year. The new tomb of king lu was built in a round shape of stones. The remains of king lu are said to have been buried in wooden boxes. The tombstone is made of marble and engraved with the inscription "tomb of king lu of the state of Ming dynasty". The font is the rubbings written by zhou kai in the original "tomb of king lu yi". In front of the new tomb stands a granite four-gate archway inscribed with the Chinese character "national integrity".

When the relocation of the tomb of king lu was completed, the excavation of the tomb of king lu was put on the agenda, which was also a crucial step to solve the mystery of the tomb of king lu. On November 3, 1983, the excavation officially began and was completed the following year. The excavation confirmed that the tomb was indeed not the tomb of the king of lu and corrected people's

misperception for more than 100 years. Experts also found several "yuanfeng tongbao", the dating number of Zhao Dun, the god ancestor of the Northern Song Dynasty (1078-1085) from the tomb.

"And silver bracelets and other objects were identified as" the tomb of the Ming wife of Song Yuanfeng". The author thinks that such a judgment is obviously too hasty, and its practice is similar to that of Lin Shumei in those days. Although the tomb will not be built before "Yuanfeng", it may also be built after "Yuanfeng". It is expected that professional archaeologists will carry out scientific excavation and detection of the tomb in the future.

The site of the original discovery of King Xieng Khouang's remains and that of Xieng Khouang, known as the "true tomb of King Xieng Khouang", is in the park of Panshan Village, Xiabao, Panshan Village, Jining Township. But this is no longer the original site, the real original site as early as the explosion of the mountains to take the stone flat out. After the King of Lu was buried in Taiwu Mountain, the local people removed four pieces of triplex Xieng Khouang plates from the top of the original tomb of the King of Lu and put them in the park of Panshan Village. Then, porcelain bowl fragments from the tomb were attached to the plate and inscribed "the site of King Xieng Khouang of the State of Ming Dynasty" on the base.

5. Conclusion

In this paper, the author mainly clarifies the relationship between the tomb of Lu Wangyi, the tomb of Lu Wangzhen and the tomb of Lu Wangxin in Kinmen.

The tomb of King Xieng Khouang shows that this is the last burial site of King Xieng Khouang, and it is famous in academic circles for the discovery of the valuable "Xieng Khouang, King Xieng Khouang of the Ming Dynasty". At present, there are very few relics of King Zhu of Lu that we can see handed down from one generation to another by sea, and this Xieng Khouang is very precious, and it is a first-hand study of the life of King Lu. Although one of the biggest bright spots in Xieng Khouang is that it proves that the claim that "Zheng Chenggong sank and killed the King of Lu" is nonsense. As for the burial of the King of Lu, why was there no tombstone set, let alone a seal representing his status? In the author's opinion, this is probably the "temporary house" chosen by the last official of the King of Lu. I want to wait for the future stability of the situation, and then find a suitable burial place, or relocate the burial to return home may not be certain. However, the political situation did not develop as they expected. After a long time of oblivion, people forgot about the burial of King Lu here.

The tomb of King Yi of Lu embodies the memory and remembrance of the King of Lu by Han scholars in Qing Dynasty. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, it also became a place to resist foreign aggression and promote national integrity.

The new tomb of the King of Lu shows the situation after the relocation of the King of Lu. The new tomb covers a large area and has a large construction scale, and there is enough space for activities to hold the annual sacrifice for the birthday of the King of Lu.

To sum up, the three tomb traces of King Lu are mutually connected in time, which shows the particularity of the geographical location of Kinmen in the study of the history of the Southern Ming Dynasty. Therefore, the author's research on the tomb of King Lu is not only an indispensable part of the research on the history of the Southern Ming Dynasty and the history of Taiwan, but also reflects that the cultural and historical relics of the Southern Ming Dynasty in Kinmen can produce more profound significance and value in the future, and make certain contributions to the preservation of cultural relics and historical relics of the Southern Ming Dynasty on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

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