

Ku Chieh-Kang and L. Carrington Goodrich, "A Study of Literary Persecution During The Ming," *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 3/4 (Dec., 1938), pp. 254-311.

There are many other very close paraphrases in this article that can be consulted, for instance on Ye Boju and Li Shimian.

*Mingshi* 24/285/7310-1 (p. 263)

The *Ming shih Wen yüan chuan* 明史文苑傳<sup>24</sup> relates that "SU Po-hêng [*v. supra* p. 257] *tzŭ* 平仲, a native of Chin-hua, was an individual of particularly intuitive and ready intelligence and extremely learned. At the beginning of the Ming he was recommended to the throne, and on being summoned to an audience was appointed Hanlin compiler, second class, but he begged leave and retired. In the 10th year of Hung-wu [1377] the scholar SUNG Lien wished to resign. The emperor asked who

could take his place. SUNG answered: 'Po-hêng. He hails from my own district. His learning is profound, his ethics are correct, and his literary skill classic.' So the emperor asked him to appear in audience. When he again sought leave on account of illness, his majesty presented him with clothes and money and let him go. In the 21st year [1388] he was invited to direct the metropolitan examinations. This finished, he again asked to be relieved and retired. Later on, while director of studies of Ch'u-chou, for a congratulatory memorial in which the emperor discovered mistakes, he was taken into custody and died."<sup>25</sup>

<sup>25</sup> The *Ming shih* 285.5a adds that his two sons lost their lives trying to save their father.