

85. In February-March, Ming Yü-chen died and his son, Ming Sheng, assumed the throne.

86. On the twenty-fourth of April, T'ai-tsu ordered the Secretariat to make more strict the selection and recommendation of candidates for office.

87. Also on April 24, Hsü Ta subjugated Kao Yu. Then on the thirteenth of May, by means of a surprise attack, he crushed a fleet under Chang Shih-ch'eng's general, Hsü I, at Huai-an. Hsü I fled and Mei Ssu-tsu surrendered the city. Hao-chou, Hsü-chou, and Su-chou^b then fell, one after another. Huai-tung was now pacified.

88. On the twenty-second of May, T'ai-tsu honored Hao-chou with his presence and visited his family burial site. Here, he established twenty families to tend the graves and he gave gifts of grain and silk to his old friends, Wang Wen and Liu Ying. He then had wine set out and invited the elders to come and drink. Their happiness was complete. He said, "I have been away from this village more than ten years and borne the hardships of a hundred battles. Now, I have managed to return and visit my graves. Once again, I and the elders and young men can see one another. I am sorry that I cannot stay longer and celebrate with you in this happy gathering. Now, let the elders give suitable instruction to the young that they may be diligent in the fields and not go wandering off to engage in trade. Prefectures and counties on the banks of the Huai may continue to suffer the rapacity of the bandits. Let the elders take good care of themselves." He also ordered the officials to suspend taxation there. All bowed their heads in thanks.

89. On the twenty-ninth of May, Hsü Ta subjugated An-feng. He then sent a force to attack K'uo-k'uo T'ieh-mu-erh at Hsü-chou.

90. On the ninth of June, T'ai-tsu returned from Hao-chou. On the seventeenth, he ordered the recovery and preservation of books and records. On September 5, he began to reconstruct the walls of Ying-t'ien and to build the New Palace on the southern slope of the Chung-shan.

91. On the sixth of September, T'ai-tsu appointed Hsü Ta as Commander in Chief and Ch'ang Yü-ch'un as Vice Commander to lead an army of two hundred thousand to punish Chang Shih-

ch'eng. At the palace gates, he harrangued his army, saying, "On the day the city falls, let there be no slaughter and no looting. Let there be no destruction of dwellings and no levelling of burial mounds. Chang Shih-ch'eng's mother's grave is outside the walls of P'ing-chiang. Do not desecrate it." He then summoned Hsü Ta and Ch'ang Yü-ch'un and asked them what should be the first objective of their forces. Ch'ang Yü-ch'un wanted to take P'ing-chiang at once. T'ai-tsu said, "Chang T'ien-ch'i at Hu-chou and P'an Yüan-ming at Hang-chou are to Chang Shih-ch'eng as fingers are to an arm. If P'ing-chiang were hard-pressed, these two men would exert themselves to the utmost and hasten to its defense. It would be difficult then to win out. It would be better first to attack Hu-chou and wear Chang T'ien-ch'i down until he flees for his life. With Chang Shih-ch'eng's wings routed, the power of P'ing-chiang would stand alone and we could then break it."

92. On the twenty-ninth of September, (Hsü Ta and Ch'ang Yü-ch'un) defeated Chang T'ien-ch'i at Hu-chou. Chang Shih-ch'eng at the head of his troops went to his assistance, but (Hsü and Ch'ang) defeated him again at Tsao-lin. On October 20, Li Wen-chung attacked Hang-chou. On November 6, Ch'ang Yü-ch'un attacked Chang Shih-ch'eng's forces at Wu-chen. On the eighth of December, Chang T'ien-ch'i surrendered (at Hu-chou). On the fifteenth, Li Wen-chung took Yü-hang and accepted the surrender of Chang's general, P'an Yüan-ming. All the neighboring towns then fell. On the twenty-seventh of December, (Hsü Ta) laid siege to P'ing-chiang.

93. In the twelfth month of 1366-1367 (January 1367). Han Lin-erh died. T'ai-tsu designated the next calendar year as Year One of Wu (*Wu Yüan Nien*) and ordered the construction of an ancestral temple, sacrificial altars to the soil god, palaces, and apartments. He then made a sacrifice and announcement to the mountains and rivers. When the officials presented their designs for the new palaces and halls, T'ai-tsu commanded them to eliminate all carvings and adornments.

94. During this year 1366-1367, the Yüan generals, K'uo-k'uo T'ieh-mu-erh, Li Ssu-ch'i, and Chang Liang-pi, had a falling-out and repeatedly attacked one another. The Yüan court's commands were of no effect and the people of North China were in worse

straits than ever.

95. On February 20, T'ai-tsu instructed the Secretariat saying, "The Southeast has long endured the hardships of war. The people's livelihood is ruined and I grieve for them. The prefectures of T'ai-p'ing and Ying-t'ien are in the area in which I made my beginning after I crossed the Yangtze. Now I shall give rest to those who have suffered longest. The households have all been picked clean and still the officials press them for taxes. This imposes a great hardship on my people. How can they continue to bear it?" Accordingly, he granted to T'ai-p'ing two years' remission of land taxes and to Ying-t'ien, Chen-chiang, Ning-kuo, and Kuang-te, one year each.

96. On the first of March, Fu Yu-te defeated K'uo-k'uo's general, Li Erh,^b at Hsi-chou and captured him.

97. On March 31, T'ai-tsu for the first time ordered the establishment of civil and military examinations to obtain officials.

98. In April-May, Fang Kuo-chen had secretly sent emissaries to deal with K'uo-k'uo and with Ch'en Yu-ting. T'ai-tsu sent a letter reproving him.

99. On the twenty-first of June, T'ai-tsu established the Han-lin Yüan.

100. Also in May-June, because there was a drought, T'ai-tsu restricted his diet to simple fare and he granted to Hsi, Su,^b Hao, Ssu,^a Shou, P'ei,^a Tung-hai, An-tung, Hsiang-yang, An-lu, and all newly-submitted towns exemption from agricultural taxes for three years. On the twentieth of July, there were heavy rains and the officials all asked whether they might again enjoy their delicacies. T'ai-tsu replied, "Even though it is raining now, the damage done to the grains is already serious." He then ordered that the people be awarded the current year's agricultural taxes.

101. On July 25, T'ai-tsu ordered that female musicians were not to be employed in the congratulatory rites at court.

102. On the twenty-eighth of July, in order to meet the costs of their taking office, new officials of the prefectures, subprefectures and counties, together with their fathers, mothers, wives, and eldest sons, were given silk cloth in amounts appropriate to their

rank and family relationship. This was written into law.

103. On the tenth of August, lightning struck the mouth of an animal figure on the palace gate. The Emperor (accordingly) pardoned all imprisoned criminals.

104. On August 11, T'ai-tsu sent an emissary to reproach Fang Kuo-chen with having delivered tax grain to the Yüan in North China.

105. On September 3, the Round and Square Altars and the altars of the gods of soil and grain were completed and the Great Ancestral Temple was completed on the twenty-fourth.

106. Also on the twenty-fourth, Chu Liang-tsu was given command of an expedition to suppress Fang Kuo-chen.

107. On September 28, the Emperor made a proclamation saying, "In the government of the ancient kings, punishments did not reach to the children of the guilty. From now on, except in cases of great rebellion and unnatural crimes, the children are not to be involved in the proceedings."

108. On the first of October, Hsi Ta subjugated P'ing-chiang and captured Chang Shih-ch'eng. The territory of Wu was now pacified.

109. On the eighteenth of October, T'ai-tsu sent an emissary to present a letter to the Yüan ruler and to escort the Shen-pao Ta Wang and other persons of the Yüan ruling clan back to the North.

110. On October 21, T'ai-tsu praised the good work done in the pacification of Wu, and invested Li Shan-ch'ang as State Duke of Hsüan, Hsi Ta as State Duke of Hsin and Ch'ang Yü-ch'un as State Duke of E. To the other officers, he gave rewards in appropriate measure.

111. On the same day, Chu Liang-tsu subjugated T'ai-chou.^a

112. On October 23, the New Palace was completed. On the twenty-fourth, T'ai-tsu sent the Rising and Retiring Secretaries, Wu Lin and Wei Kuan and others to bring gifts of cloth to men of worth everywhere. On the twenty-sixth, he ordered that the left should be the honored place in official ceremonial. He accordingly reappointed First Chief Councilor Li Shan-ch'ang as "Chief Councilor on the Left" and Second Chief Councilor Hsi Ta as "Chief

Councilor on the Right." On the thirty-first of October, T'ai-tsu instituted sacrifices for the late Yüan officials Yü Ch'üeh at An-ch'ing and Li Fu at Chiang-chou. On November 1, T'ai-tsu established the Tribunal of Censors.

113. On the second of November, T'ai-tsu ordered T'ang Ho as General of the Southern Expedition and Wu Chen as his second in command to suppress Fang Kuo-chen.

114. On the third of November, T'ai-tsu established the *Law Code*. On the seventh, he reformed the ceremonial music for the Suburban Altars and the Great Ancestral Temple.

115. On the ninth of November, T'ai-tsu summoned his generals to discuss an expedition to the North. He said, "In Shan-tung, Wang Hsüan is wavering. In Honan, K'uo-k'uo is headstrong and in Kuan and Lung, Li Ssu-ch'i and Chang Ssu-tao, both fierce and arrogant, are suspicious of each other. The Yüan reign will soon be over and North China is already in ruins. Now we shall strike northward and rescue the living from flood and flame. By what means shall we proceed to the final victory?" Ch'ang Yü-ch'un replied, "Let us take our veterans of a hundred battles, pit them against their long-untried soldiers, and strike directly at the Yüan capital. So great is our force that this can be done as easily as splitting bamboo." T'ai-tsu said, "The Yüan state has been established for a hundred years. Their defenses must be very strong. If we sent an isolated army deep into their territory with no provisions at hand, their relief forces would come up from all directions. This would be a dangerous course. I wish first to take Shan-tung and strip away their defenses. I would then move my troops to Ho-nan and Ho-pei and smash their defenses and then go on to seize and hold the Tung Pass. In possession of their door-sill and with the empire's natural boundaries in our hands, then we can advance our armies to the capital. Its power isolated, its relief routes blocked, it will fall without a battle. After that, we shall beat the drums and march to the west. Yün-chung, Chiu-yüan, Kuan, and Lung may then be rolled up like a mat." The generals all said, "Excellent!"

116. On the thirteenth of November, Hsü Ta was made Great Commanding General of the Expedition against the Barbarians and Ch'ang Yu-ch'un was made his second in command. The army

numbered two hundred fifty thousand. From the Huai, they moved into Ho-pei and occupied the northern plain.

117. Also at this time, Hu T'ing-jui became Commanding General of the Southern Expedition and Ho Wen-hui became his second in command. They were to win Fu-chien and Hu-kuang. Chief Administrator Yang Ching and First Vice Administrator Chou Te-hsing, and the First Administration Vice Commissioner Chang Pin were to win Kuang-hsi.

118. Chu Liang-tsu subjugated Wen-chou^a on November 18, Then, on November 30, T'ang Ho subjugated Ch'ing-yüan and Fang Kuo-chen escaped to sea.

119. On December 1, Hsü Ta subjugated I-chou and beheaded Wang Hsüan.

120. On December 8, Liao Yung-chung became Assistant Commanding General of the Southern Expedition. From the sea frontiers, he was to join forces with T'ang Ho and suppress Fang Kuo-chen.

121. On the fourteenth of December, T'ai-tsu promulgated the *Comprehensive Calendar*.

122. On December 20, Hsü Ta subjugated I-tu.^a

123. On the twenty-third of December, T'ai-tsu promulgated the *Law Code*.

124. On the twenty-sixth of December, Fang Kuo-chen submitted and Che-tung was pacified.

125. Chang Hsing-tsu took Tung-p'ing. The prefectures and counties east of Yeh-chou then submitted one after another. On the twenty-eighth of December, Hsü Ta took Chi-nan and Hu T'ing-jui took Shao-wu.

126. On the first of January, 1368, Li Shan-ch'ang led all the officials in urging that T'ai-tsu advance to the imperial throne. They presented their case three times and T'ai-tsu finally consented. On the twelfth, T'ai-tsu announced his enthronement to Shang-ti (上帝 Supreme Ruler).

127. On the eighteenth of January, T'ang Ho and Liao Yung-chung went by sea to take Fu-chou.^c