

365. On the eighth of February, T'ai-tsu sent Vice Commissioner Mu Ying post-haste to Shan-hsi^b to go about and inquire into the people's suffering.

366. This year (1376-1377), Lan-pang, Liu-ch'iu, Annam, Japan, Tibet, and Korea sent tribute.

367. On the twentieth of February, T'ai-tsu took soldiers from the Yü-lin^b and other guards to reinforce the princely bodyguards of Ch'in, Chin, and Yen.

368. This spring, T'ai-tsu provided relief to flooded areas of Su-chou,^a Sung-chiang, Chia-hsing, and Hu-chou.

369. On the ninth of May, Teng Yü became Commander of the Western Expedition. Mu Ying was his lieutenant. They led their army against Turfan and badly defeated their forces.

370. This month (May-June), T'ai-tsu provided relief to flooded areas of T'ai-p'ing and Ning-kuo prefectures and I-hsing and Ch'ien-t'ang and other counties.

371. On the twenty-ninth of June, T'ai-tsu ordered State Duke of Han Li Shan-ch'ang, and State Duke of Ts'ao Li Wen-chung, to assemble the officials of the Secretariat, the Chief Military Command, and the Censorate to discuss important military matters of state.

372. On the second of July, T'ai-tsu provided flood-relief to Hu-kuang. On the fifth, a secretary of the Ministry of Revenue, Chao Kan, who had been ordered to assist Ching-chou^a and Ch'i-chou, was seized and executed for having been slow to carry out his mission.

373. On the sixteenth, T'ai-tsu ordered that all communications from officials and commoners relating to government matters should be securely sealed and sent directly to him. On the twenty-fifth, T'ai-tsu ordered that all government business be shown to the heir apparent, so that he might gain experience in making decisions on memorials and reports. On the twelfth of August, T'ai-tsu established the Office of Transmission.

374. This month (August-September), T'ai-tsu for the first time sent censors into the subprefectures and counties as regional inspectors.

375. On the seventh of September, T'ai-tsu made a change by (ordering the) building (of) Great Sacrifice Hall (to house the round and square altars) in the Southern Suburb.

376. On the tenth, T'ai-tsu selected sons and younger brothers of military officers to study in the State Academy.

377. On the twenty-third of October, T'ai-tsu provided flood-relief to Shao-hsing, Chin-hua, and Ch'ü-chou.

378. On the twenty-eighth, Hu Wei-yung became First Chief Councilor and Wang Kuang-yang became Second Chief Councilor.

379. On the fourteenth of November, T'ai-tsu invested Mu Ying as Marquis of Hsi-ping.

380. On the seventeenth, T'ai-tsu assigned (revenue from) public land to all the officials.

381. On the ninth of December, Teng Yü, State Duke of Wei, died.

382. On the thirteenth, T'ai-tsu combined the sacrifices to Heaven and Earth in the Hall of Honor to Heaven.

383. This month (December), T'ai-tsu remitted agricultural taxes to Ho-nan, Shan-hsi,^b Kuang-tung, and Hu-kuang.

384. The Wei-chou and Mao-chou Man tribes rebelled and Censor in Chief Ting Yu was made Ch'iang Pacifying General to suppress and pacify them.

385. On the thirty-first of December, there was a solar eclipse.

386. On the second of January, 1378, T'ai-tsu granted stipends to more than five hundred sons and grandsons of former Meritorious Officials and appointed them to (military) office as appropriate.

387. This year (1377-1378), Champa, San-fo-ch'i, Siam, Java, and Cambodia sent tribute. Korean embassies came five times. T'ai-tsu refused them.

388. On the twenty-ninth of January, T'ai-tsu invested his sons Chu Ch'un as Prince of Shu, Chu Po as Prince of Hsiang, Chu Kuei as Prince of Yü, Chu Ying^b as Prince of Han, and Chu Chih as Prince of Wei. Chu Su, Prince of Wu, was reinvested as Prince of Chou.

389. On the third of February, T'ang Ho, marquis of Chungshan, was elevated in rank to become Faithful State Duke.

390. This month (January-February), T'ai-tsu summoned all the administration commissioners and prefectural magistrates to an audience.

391. In the second month (February-March), the guard commander, Hu Yüan, pacified the Mao-chou Man tribes.

392. On the seventh of April, T'ai-tsu ordered that memorials on governmental matters were not to be made known to the Secretariat.

393. This month (March-April), T'ai-tsu ranked in three groups the officials who came to court (for their regular performance ratings).

394. During the summer, the fourth month (April-May), the Yüan hereditary ruler, Ai-yu-shih-li-ta-la, died. His son, T'o-ku-ssu T'ieh-mu-erh, succeeded him.

395. On the twenty-first of June, T'ai-tsu inquired into the condition of flood-stricken families in Su-chou,^a Sung-chiang, Chia-hsing and Hu-chou. The families were each to be given one *tan* of grain and they were to be forgiven more than 650,000 *tan* in unpaid taxes.

396. On the sixth of July, T'ai-tsu sent an emissary to Mongolia to pray for the Yüan hereditary ruler.

397. On the twenty-third, the Wu-k'ai Man tribes rebelled and assassinated the Ching-chou^b guard commander, Kuo Hsing. He appointed the Ch'en-chou^a guard commander, Yang Chung-ming, as Regional Commander to suppress them.

398. On the thirty-first, T'ai-tsu provided famine relief to P'ing-yang.

399. This month (July-August), Su-chou, Sung-chiang, Yang-chou, and T'ai-chou^a suffered from high tides. T'ai-tsu sent officials to inquire and to give assistance. In the eighth month (August-September), T'ai-tsu exempted the prefectures of Ying-t'ien, T'ai-p'ing, Chen-chiang, Ning-kuo, and Kuang-te from the autumn taxes.

400. On the eighteenth of October, T'ai-tsu invested Liu Chi-

tsu posthumously as Righteous and Merciful Marquis.

401. On the fifteenth of November, the Great Sacrifice Hall was completed.

402. On the twenty-first of November, T'ai-tsu ordered Mu Ying, the marquis of Hsi-p'ing, to be Commander of the Western Expedition and to lead the chief commissioners, Lan Yü and Wang Pi, to suppress Hsi-fan.

403. This month (November-December), the Man tribes of Wu-k'ai were pacified.

404. This year (1378-1379), Siam, Tu-p'o, Korea, Liu-ch'iu, Champa, San-fo-ch'i, To-kan, Wu-ssu-tsang, Pahang, and Pai-hua presented tribute.

405. On the twenty-ninth of January, T'ai-tsu conducted the joint sacrifice to Heaven and Earth on the South Suburban Altar for the first time.

406. On the third of February, eighteen tribes of Fan in T'ao-chou rebelled. T'ai-tsu ordered Mu Ying to deploy forces to suppress them. On the fifteenth, Ting Yü pacified the Sung-chou Man.

407. On the seventeenth of February, T'ai-tsu ordered Li Wen-chung to take charge of military affairs in Ho-chou,^b Min-chou, Lin-t'ao, and Kung-ch'ang.

408. On the twenty-fourth, the Emperor proclaimed, "This spring it has rained and snowed for weeks on end. Everywhere there are many poor people who have suffered from hunger and cold." He then ordered the officials to make them grants of paper money.

409. On the seventeenth of March, T'ai-tsu ordered T'ang Ho, the Faithful State Duke, to lead several marquises to train their troops at Lin-ch'ing.

410. On the second of June, T'ai-tsu remitted agricultural taxes in Pei-p'ing.

411. On the sixteenth of July, T'ai-tsu ordered Commissioner in Chief Ma Yün to lead an expedition to Ta-ning.

412. On the third of September, Ting Yü returned to the

capital, having suppressed and pacified the Mei County bandits.

413. On the sixth, Li Wen-chung returned to take charge of the affairs of the Chief Military Commission.

414. On the twenty-eighth, T'ai-tsu ordered that all officials on retiring from office should return to their families without any further government connection for the rest of their days.

415. On the sixteenth of October, Mu Ying badly defeated the Hsi-fan people and seized three tribal chieftains. On the tenth of December, Mu Ying returned to the capital. T'ai-tsu invested Ch'iu Ch'eng and Lan Yü and others, twelve in all, as marquises.

416. On the fifth of January, Ta-ning was pacified.

417. In the twelfth month (January-February), Wang Kuang-yang was banished to Kuang-nan and granted the favor of suicide.

418. T'ai-tsu summoned gentlemen of broad learning and experience to the capital from all over the empire.

417. This year (1379-1380), Champa, Java, Siam, Japan, Annam, and Korea all presented tribute. The Korean tribute comprised one hundred catties of yellow gold, and ten thousand ounces of white gold. This was not in accord with the agreement and it was refused.

420. On the twelfth of February, First Chief Councilor Hu Wei-yung plotted rebellion. He and his confederates, Censor in Chief Ch'en Ning and the Vice Censor in Chief T'u Chieh, and others were seized and executed.

421. On February seventeenth, T'ai-tsu performed the Great Sacrifice on the South Suburban Altars.

422. T'ai-tsu abolished the Secretariat and dismissed the chief councilors and other officials. He then redefined the civil service ranking of the officials of the Six Ministries. He also changed the Chief Military Commission into five military commissions: center, left, right, front and rear.

423. On the seventh of March, T'ai-tsu ordered the recommendation of men who were clever and upright, filial and industrious farmers, or cultivated and good in mathematics.

424. T'ai-tsu issued cinnabar tallies to verify remittances of

money and grain throughout the empire.

425. On the thirteenth, T'ai-tsu ordered that civil and military officials, on being granted retirement at age sixty or over, should be given official credentials.

426. On the sixth of April, T'ai-tsu ordered the Ministry of Revenue to reduce taxes by twenty percent on the most heavily-taxed fields of Su-chou,^a Sung-chiang, Chia-hsing, and Hu-chou.

427. On the sixteenth of April, Chu Ti, prince of Yen, was sent to his state in Pei-p'ing.

428. On the twenty-sixth of April, Mu Ying attacked the Yüan general, T'o-ho-ch'ih, at I-chi-nai and captured him. He received the surrender of his entire following.

429. On the second of June, T'ai-tsu ordered all officials to recommend (worthy persons) known to them.

430. On the seventh, lightning struck the Chin-shen Pavilion. On the eighth, T'ai-tsu announced a general amnesty. On the ninth, he ordered the release of persons who had been sentenced to work in the agricultural colonies and the transport service in the capital and at Lin-hao. On the twelfth, he ordered remission of agricultural taxes for the year throughout the empire and ordered officials who had been dismissed for malfeasance to return to their posts.

431. On the fifteenth, Commissioner in Chief Mu Ying advanced his army to Ch'ih-chin-chan, captured the Yüan Yü Wang, I-lien-chen, and his followers, and returned.

432. This month (June-July), T'ai-tsu abolished the Tribunal of Censors.

433. T'ai-tsu commanded that in the case of veterans who had died, grown old, or fallen ill, their sons should be permitted to replace them. Soldiers who had grown old without having had any sons and the widows of veterans were to be returned to their homes with the assistance of the officials.

434. On July 9, lightning struck the Feng-t'ien Gate. T'ai-tsu withdrew into the Main Hall to examine his faults. On the tenth, he abolished the use of conscript labor on the estates of the imperial princes.

435. On the twentieth of July, T'ai-tsu established the Bureau of Remonstrance.

436. In the eighth month (August-September), T'ai-tsu ordered that teachers and students in schools throughout the empire be given daily rations.

437. On the second of October, Ts'ao Chen, marquis of Ching-ch'uan, Yang Ching, marquis of Yung-yang, and Hsüeh Hsien, marquis of Yung-ch'eng established agricultural colonies in Pei-p'ing.

438. On the sixteenth, the day of the longevity festival, T'ai-tsu for the first time held audience to receive the congratulations of his officials and gave them a banquet in the Chin-shen Hall. Subsequently, this became a regular occasion.

439. On the seventeenth, T'ai-tsu established the Supporting Officials of the Four Seasons and announced this in the Great Ancestral Temple. He employed the scholars Wang Pen, Tu Yu, Kung Hsiao, Tu Hsiao, Chao Min-wang and Wu Yüan as Officials of Spring and Summer.

440. This month (September-October), T'ai-tsu ordered that two-thirds of the soldiers of the Shan-hsi^D guards be employed in the fields.

441. T'ai-tsu banished Sung Lien, chancellor of the Han-lin Academy, to Mao-chou Circuit, where he subsequently died.

442. On the fifth of December, Hsü Ta returned.

443. On the sixteenth of December, the Yüan *P'ing-chang*, Wan-che-pu-hua, and Nai-erh-pu-hua invaded Yung-p'ing. The guard commander, Liu Kuang, was killed in the battle. The chiliad commander, Wang Lu, attacked and defeated them and captured Wan-che-pu-hua.

444. In the twelfth month (December-January), recommended men arriving in the capital from the prefectures, subprefectures, and counties of the empire numbered more than eight hundred sixty. They were given appropriate offices.

445. Chao Yung, the marquis of Nan-hsiung, was sent to Kuang-tung, where he suppressed the Man tribes of Yang-ch'un.

446. This year (1380-1381), Liu-ch'iu, Japan, Annam, Champa,

Cambodia, and Java all sent tribute. The Japanese, who lacked credentials, were not received.

447. On the twenty-seventh of January, Hsü Ta was appointed Commander of the Expedition against the Mongols. T'ang Ho and Fu Yu-te were his first and second lieutenant commanders. They were to lead their army to suppress Nai-erh-pu-hua.

448. T'ai-tsu commanded all newly-appointed officials to recommend men from their jurisdictions.

449. On the third of February, T'ai-tsu performed the Great Sacrifice to Heaven and Earth on the South Suburban Altars.

450. On the twentieth of February, T'ai-tsu abolished the annual quotas for local arms production throughout the empire.

451. On the twenty-first, T'ai-tsu commanded that the sons and younger brothers of the dukes and marquises attend the State Academy.

452. On the twenty-fourth, T'ai-tsu ordered a search for talented men living in retirement.

453. On the twentieth of March, T'ai-tsu ordered a verification of government land holdings throughout the empire.

454. On the twenty-sixth of March, T'ai-tsu declared a general amnesty.

455. On the tenth of April, T'ai-tsu ordered the Five Classics and the Four Books republished and given to the schools in the North.

456. On the ninth of May, Hsü Ta led the other generals out through the passes to the Pei-huang-ho where they attacked and defeated the Yüan forces and captured the four tribes of Ch'üan-ning.

457. In the fifth month (May-June), the Man tribes of Wu-hsi rebelled. Chou Te-hsing, the marquis of Chiang-hsia, pacified them.

458. On the twelfth of September, T'ai-tsu ordered a search for scholars versed in the classics and with practical experience. Officials were to conduct them respectfully to the capital.

459. On the sixteenth, the Yellow River burst its dikes at Yüan-wu, Hsiang-fu, and Chung-mou counties.

460. On the seventeenth, Hsü Ta returned.

461. On the eighteenth, Fu Yu-te was made Commander of the Southern Expedition. Lan Yü and Mu Ying were his first and second lieutenant commanders. They were to lead their army to campaign in Yün-nan.

462. T'ai-tsu ordered Hsü Ta to guard Pei-p'ing.

463. On the twelfth of October, Chou Te-hsing moved his army to suppress the Man tribes of Hsüan-chou.

464. On the eighteenth there was a solar eclipse. On the nineteenth, T'ai-tsu ordered judicial officers to review the convictions of persons under sentence and to discuss with the supervising secretaries and the Directory of Instruction the equitable disposition of their cases and then to make recommendations to the Emperor.

465. On the twentieth, T'ai-tsu granted tax remissions to Ying-t'ien, T'ai-p'ing, Kuang-te, Chen-chiang, and Ning-kuo.

466. On the twenty-ninth, T'ai-tsu sent censorial officials out to review judicial decisions.

467. On the fourteenth of November, T'ang Sheng-tsung, marquis of Yen-an, was ordered to suppress mountain bandits in Che-tung.

468. On the seventeenth of November, T'ai-tsu sent Lu Chung-heng, the marquis of Chi-an, to guard Ch'eng-tu.

469. On the fifteenth of December, Chao Yung campaigned against the Kuang-chou^b sea pirates and severely defeated them.

470. On the twenty-second of December, T'ai-tsu ordered the Han-lin Academy and the Directorate of Instruction officials to examine and criticize memorials submitted by other offices.

471. On the second of January, Fu Yu-te severely defeated the Yüan forces at Pai-shih-chiang. He subsequently took Ch'ü-ching. On the sixth, Pa-tsa-la-wa-erh-mi, the (Yüan) prince of Liang, fled to P'u-ning and there killed himself.

472. This year, Siam, Annam, Java, and Wu-ssu-tsang presented tribute.

Chapter Three

473. On the fifteenth of January, T'ai-tsu banqueted the officials in the Chin-shen Hall. For the first time, the nine-part music was performed.

474. Ts'ao Chen, marquis of Ching-ch'uan, and Wang Pi, marquis of Ting-yüan, took Wei-ch'ü Circuit.

475. On the sixteenth of January, the Yüan Ch'ü-ching Pacification Office and the Ch'ung-ch'ing, Ch'eng-chiang, Wu-ting, and other circuits submitted. Yün-nan was now pacified.

476. On the twenty-third of January, T'ai-tsu reduced the sentences of persons condemned to death.

477. On the twenty-ninth of January, T'ai-tsu performed the Great Sacrifice to Heaven and Earth on the South Suburban Altars.

478. On the thirteenth of February, T'ai-tsu ordered that every official granted an audience must recommend for appointment one person known to him.

479. On the fifteenth of February, the Yellow River burst its dike in Honan. T'ai-tsu ordered Senior Consort Li Ch'ü to provide relief.

480. On the seventeenth of February, T'ai-tsu proclaimed the pacification of Yün-nan. On April 7, Lan Yü and Mu Ying subjugated Ta-li. They then dispatched troops to Hao-ch'ing, Li-chiang, and Chin-ch'ih, all of which places surrendered.

481. On the fourth of May, the Yellow River burst its dikes at Ch'ao-i

482. On the eighteenth of May, T'ai-tsu moved the families of the Yüan prince of Liang, Pa-tsa-la-wa-erh-mi, and Pai-pai, son of the Wei-shun prince, and others to Tan-lo.

483. On the twentieth of May, T'ai-tsu ordered that sacrifices be offered to Confucius throughout the empire.

484. On the twenty-sixth of May, T'ai-tsu remitted the agricultural taxes of the Metropolitan Area, Che-chiang, Chiang-hsi, Ho-