

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<sup>b</sup> 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'u 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'i 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-

nan, and Shan-tung.

485. On the twenty-eighth of June, the State Academy was completed. T'ai-tsu went there to make an offering to the First Teacher, Confucius.

486. On the ninth of July, the Kuang-p'ing prefectural official, Wang Yün-tao, asked that a government iron foundry be opened at Tz'u-chou. T'ai-tsu said, "I have heard that the true king, in governing the world, does not neglect the teachings of the sages. I have not heard that he does not neglect to make profits. At the present time, there is no shortage of arms and the people's livelihood is assured. Nothing more needs to be done for the state. Moreover, this would be troublesome for the people." T'ai-tsu then had (Wang) beaten and transported to Ling-nan.

487. On the tenth of July, T'ai-tsu sent people travelling in search of men of learning and experience.

488. On the seventeenth of August, the Yellow River burst its dikes at Jung-ts'e and Yang-wu counties.

489. On the twenty-third of August, T'ai-tsu abolished the Supporting Officials of the Four Seasons.

490. On the sixth of September, Fu Yu-te and Mu Ying attacked the Man tribes of Wu-sa and badly defeated them.

491. On the eighth of September, T'ai-tsu reestablished the examination for the recruitment of officials. There was to be an examination every three years in a regular sequence.

492. On the seventeenth of September, the empress died.

493. On the twentieth of September, T'ai-tsu ordered T'ang Sheng-tsung, marquis of Yen-an, and Keng Ping-wen, marquis of Chang-hsing, to establish agricultural colonies in Shan-hsi.<sup>a</sup>

494. On the twenty-eighth of September, T'ai-tsu appointed the *hsiu-ts'ai* Tseng T'ai to be Minister of Revenue.

495. On the second of October, T'ai-tsu commanded that for purposes of official recruitment, *hsiu-ts'ai* were to be judged on their suitability for employment according to six separate standards.

496. On the tenth of October, the Ministry of Civil Office

brought the learned and experienced gentleman, Cheng T'ao, and more than three thousand seven hundred others, to be received in audience. T'ai-tsu ordered them to make additional recommendations of men known to them, and further, that other officials were to go out and recruit them. He gave gifts of paper money to Cheng T'ao and the others, and subsequently appointed them all as provincial administration commissioners and vice commissioners and to other offices, as appropriate.

497. On the thirty-first of October, the Dutiful and Compassionate Empress was buried in the Tomb of Filiality.

498. On the sixth of November, T'ai-tsu established the Censorate.

499. On the twenty-sixth of November, T'ai-tsu ordered a review of judicial convictions.

500. On the fourth of December, Hsü Ta returned to the capital.

501. This month (November-December), the Kuang-tung bandit hordes were pacified. Chao Yung was then ordered to withdraw his army.

502. On the eighteenth of December, T'ai-tsu established the Grand Secretaries of the Halls and Pavilions. He employed Shao Chih, Wu Pai-tsung, Sung Na, and Wu Ch'en in these offices.

503. On the twentieth of January, T'ai-tsu provided relief to soldiers in agricultural colonies in Pei-p'ing that had been stricken by natural disasters.

504. On the twenty-eighth of January, Hsüeh Hsien, marquis of Yung-ch'eng, was ordered to take charge of military affairs in Shansi.<sup>a</sup>

505. This year (1382-1383), Java, Liu-ch'iu, Tibet, and Champa presented tribute.

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

507. On the sixteenth of February, Hsü Ta was ordered to guard Pei-p'ing.

508. On the twenty-sixth of March, T'ai-tsu for the first time ordered all schools in the empire to present students at the capital

annually.

509. On the third of April, the Southern Expeditionary Army was ordered to return. Mu Ying remained to guard Yün-nan.

510. On the twenty-fifth of April, T'ai-tsu remitted corvee and taxes in the counties of Feng-yang and Lin-huai. (These contributions) would never again be required of these places.

511. On the eighteenth of June, Tai-tsu remitted agricultural taxes in all prefectures [actually only five] of the (southern) Metropolitan Region.

512. On the nineteenth of July, T'ai-tsu ordered the horse-raising households of twelve metropolitan subprefectures and counties to be exempted from agricultural taxes for one year. (Some families in) Ch'u-chou<sup>a</sup> were exempted for two years.

513. In the seventh month (July and August), T'ai-tsu sent censors out to review sentences.

514. On the twenty-ninth of August, there was a solar eclipse.

515. On the nineteenth of October, T'ai-tsu ordered Teng Chen, State Duke of Shen, to be Commander in Chief of the Southern Expedition\* to punish the Lung-ch'uan mountain bandits. He pacified them.

516. On the second of November, T'ai-tsu summoned Hsi Ta and others to return.

517. On the eighteenth of January, Minister of Justice K'ai Chi was found guilty and executed.

518. This year (1833-1834), Liu Ch'iu, Champa, Hsi-fan, Ta-chien-lu, Hsien-lo, and Hsi-wen-ta-nai presented tribute.

519. On the thirty-first of January, T'ai-tsu performed the Great Sacrifice to Heaven and Earth on the South Suburban Altars.

520. On the first of February, Hsi Ta was ordered to guard Pei-p'ing.

521. On the fifteenth of February, T'ang Ho was to make an

\*According to the *Veritable Records*, Teng was commissioned as second in command (副將軍). The omission of 副 from our text is an error. See Huang Chang-chien, *Ming Shih tsuan-wu*, p. 445.

inspection tour of the capital cities for defense against the Japanese.

522. On the twenty-second of March, T'ai-tsu proclaimed the examination system for the recruitment of gentlemen (for government offices).

523. (The same day) State Duke of Ts'ao Li Wen-chung died.

524. On the seventeenth of April, T'ai-tsu announced a general amnesty through out the empire.

525. On the fifth of May, T'ai-tsu made a statement on the good work done in the pacification of Yün-nan. He elevated Fu Yu-te to the rank of State Duke (of Ying) and Ch'en Huan and others, four in all, to the rank of marquis. Moreover, he liberally rewarded the generals and other officers.

526. On the thirteenth of May, T'ai-tsu ordered that the (officials) provide for the burial of those who died in the ranks (during the Yün-nan campaign).

527. T'ai-tsu ordered the construction of additional residence halls at the State Academy.

528. On the eighteenth of June, T'ai-tsu ordered the Liang-chou guard commander, Sung Sheng, to attack the Hsi-fan at I-chi-nai. He defeated them.

529. On the twentieth of July, T'ai-tsu forbade palace functionaries (eunuchs) to concern themselves with governmental matters. He also commanded government officials not to engage in written communication with the Directorate of Palace Attendants.

530. On the fourth of August, T'ai-tsu ordered that officials who (had been granted leave to go home and) look after their parents should be provided with boat or carriage transportation by the government.

531. On the eighth of August, T'ai-tsu remitted half the current year's taxes in the Metropolitan Province.

532. On the eleventh of August, T'ai-tsu ordered a review of criminal convictions.

533. On the thirteenth of August, a native of Hsü-i made a gift

of "heaven-sent books." He was executed.

534. On the seventeenth of August, the Yellow River burst its banks at K'ai-feng.

535. On the twenty-third of August, the Yellow River burst its dikes at Ch'i County. T'ai-tsu sent officials to repair the breach.

536. On the ninth of September, T'ai-tsu ordered forgiveness of tax arrears in Ho-nan and other provinces.

537. On the twenty-sixth of October, Ho-nan and Pei-p'ing suffered floods. T'ai-tsu dispatched Senior Consort Li Ch'i and others to provide relief.

538. On the second of December, T'ai-tsu ordered that the case of all persons sentenced to (heavy) punishments should be discussed in detail by the Ministry of Justice and the Censorate. The Grand Court of Revision was then to review the cases and recommend decisions by memorial.

539. This month, T'ai-tsu recalled Hsü Ta.

540. On the thirtieth of January, T'ai-tsu forgave tax arrears from Yün-nan.

541. This year (1384-1385), Liu-ch'iu, Siam, Annam, and Champa presented tribute.

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

543. On the twentieth of February, T'ai-tsu held a court audience for his officials. He divided them into five categories on the basis of an investigation of their performance in office and promoted or demoted them as appropriate.

544. On the twenty-third of March, because of a long period of darkness, rain, thunder, and hail, T'ai-tsu ordered the officials and common people to report in full on the successes and shortcomings (of his government).

545. On the seventh of April, the State Duke of Wei, Hsü Ta, died.

546. On the tenth of April, T'ai-tsu made gifts to the Ranked and Presented Doctors, Ting Hsien and others, and appointed them to office as appropriate.

547. T'ai-tsu ordered that officials granted leave because of the death of a father or mother should be provided with boat or carriage transportation by the authorities for their return home to mourn. This was made law.

548. On the twenty-third of April, T'ai-tsu remitted the current year's agricultural taxes in the Metropolitan Province.

549. He also commanded prefectural and county officials to see to the burial of exposed bones.

550. On the twenty-fourth of April, T'ai-tsu for the first time selected doctors to serve as bachelors in the Han-lin Academy, the Drafting Office, and the Six Offices of Scrutiny.

551. On the seventh of May, the Revenue Ministry's Vice Minister, Kuo Huan, was tried for stealing public grain and was executed.

552. On the fifteenth of May, Minister of Civil Office Yü Hsi was executed for his crimes.

553. On the third of June, the Ssu-chou<sup>b</sup> Man rebelled. T'ang Ho became Commander in Chief of the Campaign Against the Enemy Slaves. Chou Te-hsing was his second in command. They then led their forces under the command of Chu Chen, prince of Ch'u, and suppressed the Man.

554. On the twenty-fifth of July, T'ai-tsu established that officials serving outside the capital should attend court once every three years. This was made law.

555. On the twentieth of August,\* T'ai-tsu invested Wang Yü as King of Korea.

556. On the twenty-sixth of August, the Wu-k'ai Man rebelled.

557. On the twenty-fifth of September, Feng Sheng, Fu Yu-te, and Lan Yü were ordered to prepare border defenses near Pei-p'ing.

558. This month (September-October), T'ai-tsu provided flood relief to Ho-nan.

559. On the third of November, T'ai-tsu's *Great Announcement* was published throughout the empire.

\*Ming History has 甲辰, Shih-lu has 甲戌, which seems to be correct.

560. On the seventeenth of November, T'ai-tsu recalled Feng Sheng.

561. On the eighteenth of November, T'ai-tsu ordered, saying, "Mencius transmitted the Way and possessed worthy and famous doctrines. His time is long past and his descendants are mostly obscure people. At this time, some of them have been put to forced labor as punishment. Does this show proper courtesy to the former sages? (You officials) will give this your close attention and make an investigation. If any of Mencius' descendants should be found among those doing forced labor, they shall all be set free."

562. This month, Chu Chen, prince of Ch'u, and State Duke of Hsin, T'ang Ho, forcibly pacified the Wu-k'ai Man.

563. On the nineteenth of December, T'ai-tsu remitted agricultural taxes in Ho-nan, Shan-tung, and Pei-p'ing.

564. On the nineteenth of January, T'ai-tsu ordered officials to recommend the filial and incorrupt.

565. On the twenty-sixth of January, Lu-ch'uan-P'ing-mien Pacification Commissioner Ssu-lun-fa began a revolt. Feng Ch'eng was routed and the chiliad commander, Wang Sheng, was killed.

566. This year (1385-1386), Korea, Liu-ch'iu, Annam, and Siam presented tribute.

567. On the third of February, T'ai-tsu provided flood relief to Ta-ming and Chiang-p'u.

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

569. This month, the army that had been campaigning against the Man returned.

570. On the tenth of March, T'ai-tsu plowed the Imperial Field.

571. On the twenty-seventh of March, T'ai-tsu provided relief for the hungry in Ho-nan.

572. On the seventeenth of May, T'ai-tsu ordered the repurchase (at government expense) of sons and daughters who had been sold by the hungry people of Ho-nan.

573. On the sixteenth of July, T'ai-tsu ordered the officials to

look into the condition of the aged. Poor commoners eighty years of age or over were to receive a monthly stipend of five pecks of grain, three dippers of wine and five catties of meat. Those ninety or older were to receive every year, in addition, one roll of silk and one catty of wadding. (However,) for those who had sufficient produce from their own land, the grain stipend was to be omitted. Wealthy commoners of Ying-t'ien and Feng-yang aged eighty or more were to be granted the title of Gentleman of the *She* and those aged ninety or more, the title of Gentleman of the Township. (Elsewhere), throughout the empire, commoners aged eighty or more were to be Gentlemen of the Village (*li*) and those aged ninety or more, Gentlemen of the *She*. All were to be treated with the ceremonial appropriate to persons equal in rank to the county magistrates. This was to apply as well to their style of life (to their standing in relation to the sumptuary laws). Widows and orphans unable to support themselves were to be granted annual stipends of six *tan* of grain. Soldiers who had suffered wounds in battle were to be exempted from military service for three years and their families removed from the (military service) registers (and put on the military auxiliary registers of their native places). The heirs of army officers who had died in service were to inherit rank one degree higher (than ordinarily). Gentlemen recluses were to be courteously invited with gifts to come to the capital.

574. On the nineteenth of July, T'ai-tsu provided relief to hungry people in Ch'ing-chou and Cheng-chou.

575. On the twenty-fourth of August, T'ai-tsu ordered the recommendation of gentlemen learned in the classics and of refined conduct and gentlemen experienced in practical affairs. Those who were sixty or older were assigned to the Han-lin Academy to provide counsel. Those who were under sixty were to be employed in the Six Ministries, the provincial administration, and provincial surveillance offices.

576. On the fourteenth of September, T'ai-tsu commanded the heir apparent to repair the ancestral hill-tombs at Ssu<sup>a</sup> and Hsü-i and to bury there the caps and gowns proper to emperors and empresses.

577. On the thirtieth of September, T'ai-tsu assented to the establishment of (military) agricultural colonies in Yün-nan.

578. In the tenth month (October-November), T'ai-tsu commanded that young sons and daughters and aged fathers and mothers of officers who had died in military service were to receive the officers' full salaries. This was made law.

579. On the twenty-second of December, there was a solar eclipse.

580. This month, T'ai-tsu ordered the State Duke of Sung, Feng Sheng, to dispatch forces to defend the frontier.

581. T'ai-tsu sent civilians of Pei-p'ing, Shan-tung, Shan-hsi<sup>a</sup> and Ho-nan to transport supplies to Ta-ning.

582. This year (1386-1387), Korea, Liü-ch'iu, Siam, Champa, and Annam presented tribute.

583. On the twenty-first of January, T'ai-tsu ordered Feng Sheng to be Commander in Chief of the Expedition Against the Enemy Slaves. Fu Yu-te and Lan Yü were to be his assistants. They were to lead their forces against Na-ha-ch'u.

584. T'ai-tsu ordered that the Embroidered-Uniform Guard's instruments of punishment be burned and that all prisoners held by the guard be turned over to the Ministry of Justice.

585. On the first of February, T'ai-tsu performed the Great Sacrifice to Heaven and Earth on the South Suburban Altars. When the rite had been completed, the skies cleared and brightened. The attendant officials said, "This is the result of the perfect sincerity of your Imperial Majesty's reverence for Heaven." T'ai-tsu said, "What is meant by 'reverence of Heaven' is not merely strictness in the performance of the rites; the rites must be matched by the practical realization of reverence. Heaven entrusts the care of the people to the ruler. He who is ruler, in his desire to serve Heaven, gives first place to solicitude for the people. Solicitude for the people is realization of the service of Heaven. Consider the responsibility of the state's mandate-holder for the maintenance of rule: if he should be incapable of causing the people to prosper, this would amount to his casting aside his mandate to rule. What could be more irreverent than this?" He also said, "To be ruler is to take Heaven to be father and Earth to be mother and the people to be one's children and to distribute the responsibilities of all the officials of the government. My worship of Heaven and Earth is

not just a matter of praying; the substance of it is (the nurture of) all the world's living things."

586. On the nineteenth of February, T'ai-tsu conducted a military review.

587. On the fourth of March, T'ai-tsu plowed the Imperial Field.

588. On the twentieth of March, Feng Sheng led his army out by Sung-t'ing Pass and built walls at Ta-ning, K'uan-ho, Hui-chou<sup>b</sup> and Fu-yü.<sup>a</sup>

589. On the twenty-sixth of April, T'ai-tsu ordered the marquis of Chiang-hsia, Chou Te-hsing, to build fortifications along the Fu-chien coast and train troops for defense against the Japanese.

590. On the seventh of July, Ch'en Yung, the marquis of Liu-chiang, while on campaign (against the Mongols) lost his way and was killed in battle.

591. On the tenth of July, Feng Sheng's forces passed Chin-shan.

592. On the fourteenth of July, Na-ha-ch'u came out and surrendered.

593. On the twenty-seventh of July, on the way back, the army stopped at Chin-shan. Chief Military Commissioner P'u Ying was bringing up the rear when he was ambushed. He was captured and then killed (himself).

594. On the eighth of October, T'ai-tsu deprived Feng Sheng of his general's seal and ordered him to return. He then placed Lan Yü in charge of the army. T'ai-tsu ordered Ts'ao Chen, marquis of Ching-ch'uan, to establish agricultural colonies in Yün-nan P'in-tien.

595. On the thirteenth of October, T'ai-tsu invested Na-ha-ch'u as marquis of Hai-hsi.

596. On the eighteenth of October, T'ai-tsu established the Ta-ning Regional Military Commission.

597. On the first of November, T'ai-tsu banished State Duke of Cheng, Ch'ang Mao, to Lung-chou.<sup>a</sup>

598. On the eleventh of November, T'ai-tsu ordered Lan Yü to be Commander in Chief of the Expedition Against the Enemy

Slaves and T'ang Sheng-tsung, marquis of Yen-an, and Kuo Ying, marquis of Wu-ting, to be his assistants. They were to campaign northward into the Sandy Desert.

599. This month (October-November), T'ai-tsu ordered the fortification of Hsi-ning.

600. On the twelfth of November, T'ai-tsu invested Chu Shou as the Fore and Aft Marquis and Chang Ho as the Ocean Navigating Marquis.

601. This month (November-December), Feng Sheng was again found guilty and was dismissed from office and sent back to Feng-yang to serve as Attendant of the Spring and Autumn Audiences.

602. On the sixteenth of December, Ch'en Huan, marquis of Chin-ting and Yeh Sheng, marquis of Ching-ning, were ordered to establish military agricultural colonies in the Ting-pien, Yao-an, and Pi-chieh and other guards.

603. On the twenty-third of December, T'ang Ho returned. Ning-hai, Lin-shan, and other cities, fifty-nine in all, had been fortified.

604. In the twelfth month (January-February), T'ai-tsu provided famine relief to Teng-chou<sup>b</sup> Fu and Lai-chou Fu.

605. This year (1387-1388), Liu-ch'iu, Annam, Korea, Champa, Cambodia, To-kan, and Tibet presented tribute.

606. On the thirteenth of February, the Lu-ch'uan Man barbarian, Ssu-lun-fa, raided Ma-lung and T'a-lang-tien. Chief Military Commissioner Ning Cheng attacked and defeated him.

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

608. On the twenty-sixth of February, T'ai-tsu provided relief to the hungry in Ch'ing-chou. He also ordered the arrest and punishment of the officials there for having concealed and failed to report on the famine.

609. On the seventh of April, T'ai-tsu made gifts to Jen Heng-t'ai and other Ranked and Presented Doctors as appropriate.

610. On the eighteenth of April, T'ai-tsu provided relief to the hungry in Tung-ch'ang.

611. On the sixth of May, Mu Ying struck at Ssu-lun-fa and defeated him.

612. On the eighteenth of May, Lan Yü attacked and smashed the Yüan hereditary ruler at Pu-yü-erh-hai. He captured his younger son, Ti-pao-nu, and concubines, princesses, princes, dukes, and others of lower rank totalling several tens of thousands of people. He then returned to the capital.

613. On the fifth of June, there was a solar eclipse.

614. On the fifth of July, Sincere State Duke T'ang Ho returned to Feng-yang.

615. On the twenty-fifth of July, T'ai-tsu ordered Fu Yu-te to be Commander in Chief of the Southern Expedition. Mu Ying and Ch'en Huan were the Left and Right Lieutenant Generals. Their army was to suppress the rebellious Man tribes of Tung-ch'uan.

616. On the eighth of August, T'ai-tsu banished Ti-pao-nu to Liu-ch'iu.

617. On the twelfth of September, T'ai-tsu moved unemployed people of Tse-chou and Lu-chou<sup>a</sup> to reclaim lands in Ho-nan and Ho-pei. He gave them paper money and farm implements and granted them three years' tax-exemption.

618. On the twenty-sixth of September, Lan Yü returned with his army. T'ai-tsu generously rewarded the officers of the Northern Expedition.

619. On the twenty-seventh of September, T'ai-tsu invested Sun Ko as Marquis of Ch'üan-ning.

620. This month (September), the Emperor composed the eight *Instructions for Military Officers*.

621. On the fifteenth of October, the princes of Ch'in, Chin, Yen, Chou, Ch'u, Ch'i, Hsiang, Lu, and Tan all came to court.

622. On the twenty-second of October, the Yüeh-chou Man, A-tzu, rebelled. Mu Ying joined with Fu Yu-te to suppress him.

623. On the fifth of November, the Tung-ch'uan Man were pacified.

624. On the nineteenth of January, T'ai-tsu raised Lan Yü's investiture to that of State Duke of Liang.