

Chapter Two

128. On the twenty-third of January, 1368, T'ai-tsu sacrificed to Heaven and Earth on the South Suburban Altars. When he assumed the imperial throne, he determined that the dynastic name under which he held the empire was to be Ming and that the new reign title was to be Hung-wu. He posthumously invested his great-great grandfather as First Emperor with the family temple name Virtuous Ancestor, his great grandfather as the Persevering Emperor with the family temple name Excellent Ancestor, his grandfather as the Prospering Emperor with the family temple name Glorious Ancestor, and his father as Pure Emperor with the family temple name Benevolent Ancestor. His mother and paternal grandmothers were all designated Empress. He established his principal wife, surnamed Ma, as Empress and his eldest son, Chu Piao, as Imperial Heir. He employed Li Shan-ch'ang and Hsü Ta as First and Second Chief Councilors and added honors to the Meritorious Officials in appropriate measure.

129. On the twenty-fourth of January, T'ai-tsu promulgated his enthronement and proclaimed it throughout the empire. He posthumously invested the imperial senior uncle and other relatives with the rank of prince. On the twenty-ninth, Li Shan-ch'ang and Hsü Ta were concurrently appointed officials of the Eastern Palace. On the first of February, T'ai-tsu sent officials to verify the land-tax registers of Che-hsi.

130. On the ninth of February, Hu T'ing-jui subjugated Chien-ning. On the seventeenth, Teng Yü was appointed Commander in Chief of the Frontier Expedition and invaded Nan-yang and prefectures farther north. T'ang Ho subjugated Yen-p'ing and seized the Yüan chief administrator, Ch'en Yu-ting. Fu-chien was now pacified.

131. Also in January-February, prefectural, subprefectural, and county officials from all over the empire came to court. The Emperor said to them, "The Empire has only just been pacified and the people's resources are strained to the limit. It is necessary

that they be given a respite in which to recover, an interval of peace in which to rest. It is only the incorrupt (among officials) who are able thus to restrict expenditures and devote themselves to the service of others."

132. On the nineteenth of February, T'ai-tsu established the ceremonial for the altars of Heaven and Earth and for the Ancestral Temple. Every year, these sacrifices were to be performed in regular sequence by the Emperor in person.

133. On the twentieth, T'ang Ho took charge of maritime grain transport. Liao Yung-chung was made Commander in Chief of the Southern Expedition with Chu Liang-tsu as his second in command. They were to take Kuang-tung by sea.

134. On the twenty-fourth of February, T'ai-tsu performed the major animal sacrifice (of an ox) to the First Teacher, Confucius, in the State Academy. On the twenty-fifth, he sacrificed on the altars of the gods of soil and grain. On the twenty-ninth, he proclaimed that official gowns and caps were to conform to T'ang dynasty models.

135. On the first of March, Ch'ang Yü-ch'un subjugated Tung-ch'ang and Shan-tung was pacified. On the second, Yang Ching subjugated Pao-ch'ing.

136. On the nineteenth of March, T'ai-tsu ordered scholar-officials to prepare the Precepts for Women. Empresses and consorts were to be warned against meddling in matters of government.

137. On the twentieth of March, Chou Te-hsing subjugated Ch'üan-chou. On the fourteenth of April, Teng Yü subjugated Nan-yang, and on the sixteenth, Hsü Ta marched through Pien-liang and Tso Chün-pi surrendered.

138. On the eighteenth of April, Ch'i-chou presented fine bamboo wares. T'ai-tsu refused the gift and commanded that everywhere there should be a stop to such frivolous giving.

139. Liao Yung-chung's army arrived before Kuang-chou.^b The Yüan defending general, Ho Chen, surrendered and Kuang-tung was pacified.

140. On the twenty-fourth of April, T'ai-tsu performed the

triennial sacrifice in the Ancestral Temple.

141. On the twenty-fifth of April, Hsü Ta and Ch'ang Yü-ch'un inflicted a great defeat on the Yüan forces north of the Lo River. Subsequently, they encircled Ho-nan Prefecture and the prince of Liang, A-lu-wen, submitted. Ho-nan was then pacified. On the fourth of May, Yang Ching took Yung-chou.

142. On the eleventh of May, T'ai-tsu honored Pien-liang with a visit.

143. On the thirteenth of May, Feng Sheng subjugated T'ung Pass. Li Ssu-ch'i and Chang Ssu-tao fled. On May 26, Liao Yung-chung took Wu-chou.^b Afterwards, the subprefectures of Hsün, Kuei, Jung, and Yü-lin^a all submitted.

144. On June 7, T'ai-tsu changed Pien-liang Circuit to be K'ai-feng Prefecture. On the sixteenth, Hsü Ta returned to the imperial court and had an audience with T'ai-tsu.

145. On June 20, the Hai-nan and Hai-pei circuits surrendered. On the eighth of July, Yang Ching and Chu Liang-tsu subjugated Ching-chiang. On the third of August, Liao Yung-chung took Hsiang-chou. Kuang-hsi was pacified.

146. On the fifth of August, T'ai-tsu undertook to provide assistance to the destitute people of North China. On the sixth, when he was about to return to Ying-t'ien from Pien-liang, T'ai-tsu instructed Hsü Ta and the others saying, "The people of North China have long suffered the oppression of the armed bands. Scattered far and wide, they long for one another. It was for this reason that I commanded my generals to campaign in the North in order to rescue the people from the flood and flame. The founders of the Yüan ruling house won merit in their service to others. Their descendants, however, were not moved to compassion by the suffering of the people. Heaven had quite enough of them and cast them out. The rulers were at fault. On the other hand, were the people not blameless? When former dynasties were overthrown, it was because they had recklessly indulged in slaughter, defied Heaven and oppressed the people. I simply cannot abide these things. When my generals subjugate cities, they shall not wantonly burn and plunder, not abandon themselves to slaughter. To the Yüan imperial clansmen and consort families, let full pro-

tection be given, in order that all may be preserved. Above, respond to the will of Heaven and below, comfort the people in their needs. This, in turn, will further my purpose of supplanting evil-doers and giving peace to the people. Those who fail to respect (my) decree shall be removed from office without hope of forgiveness."

147. On the eleventh of August, T'ai-tsu commanded Feng Sheng to remain behind and guard K'ai-feng. On the twenty-second, he returned to Ying-t'ien.

148. On August 24, Hsü Ta joined forces with the other generals at Lin-ch'ing. On the twenty-seventh, Ch'ang Yü-ch'un subjugated Te-chou. On the tenth of September, (Hsü Ta) took T'ung-chou^a and the Yüan emperor fled the capital to Shang-tu.

149. During August-September, T'ai-tsu summoned wise and talented men throughout the empire to serve as local officials. He also ordered tax remissions on ruined fields in Wu-chiang, Kuang-te, T'ai-p'ing, Ning-kuo, Ch'u,^a and Ho.^a On the thirteenth of September, he made Ying-t'ien the Southern Capital (Nan-ching) and K'ai-feng the Northern Capital (Pei-ching).

150. On the fourteenth of September, Hsü Ta entered the Yüan capital. He sealed up the treasury and the maps and records, guarded the palace gates, and forbade his soldiers to engage in looting or violence. He also sent generals to patrol the several defiles at Ku Pei-k'ou.

151. On September 16, because there had been fires in the capital and floods and droughts in other areas, T'ai-tsu ordered the Secretariat to arrange a discussion of ways to improve the management of the people's welfare.

152. On the twenty-first, T'ai-tsu determined the structure of the offices of the Six Ministries. Vice Censor in Chief Liu Chi took office at this time.

153. On September 23, T'ai-tsu granted pardons to those subject to lesser punishments than death. He offered aid to the families of soldiers away on campaigns and allowed deserters to give themselves up (without punishment). He forbade wanton slaughter in newly captured cities. Where there were those who had far

to go when delivering their taxes, the officials were to provide transport. Natural disasters were to be truthfully reported. T'ai-tsu also ordered that Chen-chiang was to be given tax relief. People who, having fled from the disorders, would now resume their occupations were to be granted abandoned fields and excused from taxation for three years. As prescribed by the laws of former dynasties, the Dukes of Overflowing Worthiness (the principal descendants of Confucius) would continue as in the practice of former dynasties to be invested with their hereditary title and to be appointed Magistrate of Ch'ü-fu, the county of Confucius' birth. Officials were to go bearing gifts and with due courtesy invite outstandingly worthy scholars to take up official careers. The public academies were not to give instruction in empty literary studies. In the administration of justice, sentences were not to be handed down in violation of the appropriate season. T'ai-tsu abolished taxes on books and agricultural implements. People who were in arrears to the government were to be forgiven their unpaid taxes. Mongols and *Se-mu-jen* who were talented and able were to be chosen for official employment. The widower, the widow, the orphan, and the childless were to be looked after. Persons seventy or more years of age were likewise to be assisted. Anything of benefit or harm that could properly be promoted or eliminated and was not included in this edict was to be reported to T'ai-tsu by the officials.

154. On the twenty-sixth of September, T'ai-tsu honored Pei-ching with a visit. He ordered the reorganization of Ta-tu Circuit as Pei-p'ing Prefecture. He also ordered that former Yüan officials be recruited for service.

155. On the twenty-seventh of September, T'ai-tsu ordered Hsü Ta and Ch'ang Yü-ch'un to take Shansi.^a

156. On the eighth of October, T'ai-tsu set at liberty all those who had remained in the Yüan palaces.

157. On the sixth of November, T'ai-tsu proclaimed, saying, "The good government of the empire requires that all the empire's worthies join in guiding it. Now, however, most of the worthy gentlemen have secluded themselves in the mountain caves. How can the officials fail to urge them to come out of their retirement and the court be remiss in extending the proper courtesies to

them? Now, I am alone and ignorant and inferior to the worthies. Can those who would help him who sits on the throne conceal the existence of such men and not report them? If the worthy dignitaries and the studious and promising young men are not brought into the government, is it possible that they would be able to live out their lives in the enjoyment of peace and tranquility anyway? The empire has only just been pacified and I wish to discuss the way of good government with scholars. If there be any such who can help me to help the people, let the officials courteously send them here."

158. On the eighth of November, Ch'ang Yu-ch'un took Pao-ting and then went on to take Chen-ting. On the thirteenth, Feng Sheng and T'ang Ho took Huai-ch'ing. Tse and Lu^a then fell in turn.

159. On the twentieth of November, T'ai-tsu returned from Pei-ching. On the twenty-first, he considered the Yüan capital to have been pacified and, accordingly, made a proclamation to the empire. On December 12, he sent officials by separate routes throughout the empire to search for the worthy and the talented. On the thirteenth, he made his first sacrifice to Shang-ti on the Round Altar. On the fifth of January, 1369, he ordered Liu Chi to return.

160. On the ninth of January, Hsi Ta subjugated T'ai-Yüan and K'uo-k'uo T'ieh-mu-erh marched off to Kansu. Shan-hsi^a was now pacified.

161. On January 11, T'ai-tsu established the Petition Drum. On the third of February, he sent a letter of instruction to Ming Sheng. On the sixteenth, he founded the Temple of Meritorious Officials on the Chi-lung Mountain and on the eighteenth, he sacrificed in the Great Ancestral Temple.

162. On the twenty-first of February, T'ai-tsu proclaimed, saying, "As a cotton-clad south of the Huai, I was moved by the disorders everywhere to lead my band across the Yangtze, protect the people, and lay plans for their good government. Now it is fifteen years later. By the grace of Heaven, the work of pacification was entirely finished and I was able to send my generals into the North. The people of Ch'i and Lu, undeterred by distances of a thousand *li*, furnished food to my army. Touched by their

efforts, I exempted them from taxation during the first year. People afflicted by drought were unable to recover and these have been given an additional year. Recently, the imperial army pacified Yen-tu and took Chin and Chi. The people there have been ravaged by war and have borne the burden of military requisitions. To Pei-p'ing, Yen-nan, Ho-tung, and Shan-hsi,^a therefore, I also grant exemption of this year's taxes. To the prefectures of Honan, which have given their allegiance to my rule, I have long wished to give comfort, but the Northwest was still not pacified and my armies passing through Honan gave its people no rest. Now that Chin and Chi have been pacified, I grant exemption from this year's taxes to all within an area extending westward to T'ung Pass bounded on the north by the Yellow River and reaching south to T'ang, Teng,^a Kuang,^a and Hsi." He also declared, "Ying-t'ien, T'ai-p'ing, Chen-chiang, Hsüan-ch'eng, and Kuang-te, all having given unstintingly of their help, were exempted from taxes during the past year, but owing to the occurrence of drought, my purpose in helping them was not attained. Therefore, I grant exemption also from this year's taxes to these places and to Wu-wei."

163. On the third of March, Ch'ang Yü-ch'un won Ta-t'ung. Also this month (February-March), the Japanese raided counties and prefecture of the Shan-tung seacoast.

164. On the ninth of March, T'ai-tsu ordered compilation of the *History of the Yüan Dynasty*. On the twenty-fifth, he plowed the Imperial Field.

165. On the twelfth of April, Hsi Ta arrived at Feng-yüan and Chang Ssu-tao fled. (T'ai-tsu ordered that) three *tan* of grain be given to relieve each famished household. On the eighteenth, Ch'ang Yü-ch'un reached Feng-hsiang and Li Ssu-ch'i fled to Lin-t'ao. On the eighth of May, Ch'ang Yü-ch'un brought his army back to Pei-p'ing.

166. On the eleventh of May, the several imperial princes were ordered to receive instruction in the classics from Professor K'ung K'o-jen. The younger brothers and sons of the Meritorious Officials were ordered to commence their studies. On the seventeenth, T'ai-tsu ordered the compilation of the *Record of Ancestral Instructions* in order to establish the regulations for the investiture of the imperial princes.

167. Hsü Ta took Kung-ch'ang. On the eighteenth, T'ai-tsu granted to the recently submitted subprefectures and counties of Ch'in and Lung (exemption from that year's) produce tax. On the nineteenth, Feng Sheng reached Lin-t'ao where Li Ssu-ch'i surrendered. On the twenty-seventh, Hsü Ta attacked and defeated the Yüan Prince of Yü at Hsi-ning.

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

169. On the eighth, Hsü Ta took P'ing-liang and Yen-an. Chang Liang-ch'en surrendered Ch'ing-yang but later rebelled.

170. On the fourteenth of June, T'ai-tsu, for the first time, offered sacrifice to Earth on the Square Altar.

171. On the twentieth of July, Ch'ang Yü-ch'un subjugated K'ai-p'ing and the Yüan emperor fled north.

172. On the twenty-third, T'ai-tsu invested Ch'en Jih-k'uei as King of Annam.

173. On the ninth of August, State Duke of Ou Ch'ang Yü-ch'un died in service. Li Wen-chung was ordered to lead his forces.

174. On the twenty-first of August, K'uo-k'uo T'ieh-mu-erh sent a general to attack Yüan-chou^b and Ching-chou.^c Meanwhile, on the twenty-sixth, Ming Sheng sent an emissary. On the fifth of September, Yüan troops attacked Ta-t'ung. Li Wen-chung attacked and defeated them.

175. On the eighth of September, T'ai-tsu established the regulations for palace attendants. He instructed the Ministry of Personnel saying, "Palace functionaries simply do assigned chores, so there should not be a great number of them. From ancient times, men of their kind have grasped at power. Let this be our warning in the mirror. The way to manage them is to make them fear the law and never reward them for merit. Any who are rewarded for merit will become arrogant and unrestrained!"

176. On the twelfth of September, the *History of the Yuan Dynasty* was completed. On the fifteenth, T'ai-tsu invested Wang Chuan as King of Korea.

177. On the twenty-second, Hsü Ta subjugated Ch'ing-yang and beheaded Chang Liang-ch'en. Shansi^b was pacified.

178. This month (September), T'ai-tsu commanded Confucian

scholars to compile the *Collected Ceremonial of the Great Ming Dynasty*.

179. On the tenth of October, T'ai-tsu summoned Hsü Ta and T'ang Ho back to Ying-t'ien Fu. Feng Sheng stayed behind and took charge of their forces.

180. On the twelfth, T'ai-tsu made Lin-hao the Central Capital.

181. On the twenty-seventh, the Southern Expeditionary Army returned.

182. On the thirty-first, T'ai-tsu sent Yang Ching to give instruction to Ming Sheng.

183. On the twelfth of November, a sweet dew fell on the Chung Mountain. The assembled officials asked that T'ai-tsu make a report of this event in the Ancestral Temple. The request was not granted.

184. On the twenty-ninth, T'ai-tsu ordered that all prefectures and counties in the empire were to establish schools.

185. Also this month (October-November) T'ai-tsu sent a messenger to hand a letter to the Yüan emperor.

186. On the thirteenth of December, T'ai-tsu sacrificed to Shang-ti on the Round Altar. He made his father the corecipient of the sacrifice.

187. On the twelfth of January, 1370, T'ai-tsu invested A-ta-ache as King of Champa.

188. On the twenty-second of January, T'ai-tsu gave two *tan* of relief grain to each hungry household in Hsi-an and other nearby prefectures.

189. On the twenty-seventh of January, T'ai-tsu bestowed great rewards upon the officers who had pacified the North and campaigned in the South.

190. On the twenty-eighth, K'uo-k'uo T'ieh-mu-erh attacked Lan-chou. Guard Commander Yü Kuang was killed.

191. This year (1369-1370), Champa, Annam, and Korea sent tribute.

192. On the thirtieth of January, Hsü Ta became Commander in Chief of the Campaign Against the Barbarian Slaves. Li Wen-chung,

Feng Sheng, Teng Yü, and T'ang Ho were his lieutenants. By separate routes, they marched to the North.

193. On the twenty-first of March, T'ai-tsu posthumously invested Kuo Tzu-hsing as Prince of Ch'u-yang.

194. On the twenty-sixth, T'ai-tsu ordered a search for worthy and talented men able to serve in the Six Ministries.

195. Also this month (February-March), Li Wen-chung took Hsing-ho. He then advanced his troops to Ch'a-han Nao-erh where he captured the Yüan provincial chief administrator, Chu Chen.

196. On the twenty-eighth of March, T'ai-tsu granted to Nanchi, Ho-nan, Shan-tung, Pei-p'ing, Che-tung, Chiang-hsi, Kuang-hsin, and Jao-chou exemption from that year's agricultural taxes.

197. On the second of May, T'ai-tsu invested his sons, Chu Shuang as Prince of Ch'in, Chu Kang as Prince of Chin, Chu Ti as Prince of Yen, Chu Su as Prince of Wu, Chu Chen as Prince of Ch'u, Chu Fu as Prince of Ch'i, Chu Tzu as Prince of T'an, Chu T'an as Prince of Lu, and his eldest brother's grandson, Chu Shou-lien, as Prince of Ching-chiang.

198. Hsü Ta inflicted a great defeat on K'uo-k'uo T'ieh-mu-erh at Shen-erh Valley and received the submission of his entire following. K'uo-k'uo moved to Ho-lin.

199. On the twenty-third of May, the Yüan emperor died in Ying-ch'ang. His son, Ai-yu-shih-li-ta-la succeeded him.

200. This month (April-May), the Tz'u-li native official T'an Kou, rebelled.

201. On the twenty-sixth of May, Hsü Ta (was preparing to) take Hsing-yüan and dispatched Teng Yü to give instructions to Turfan.

202. On June 3, T'ai-tsu ordered local officials to recommend learned and earnest gentlemen. On the fifth, he established the examinations to obtain officials.

203. On the tenth, Li Wen-chung subjugated Ying-ch'ang and the new Yüan hereditary ruler fled to the North. Li seized his son Mai-ti-li-pa-la and received the surrender of more than fifty thousand persons. He then pursued the ruler as far as Pei-ch'ing *Chou*

but failed to catch him, and returned.

204. On the thirteenth of June, T'ai-tsu ordered the performance of the Great Archery Ceremony. On the fourteenth, he sacrificed on the Square Altar. He made his father the joint recipient of the sacrifice.

205. On the seventeenth of June, Hsü Ta took Hsing-yüan and Teng Yü subjugated Ho-chou.^b

206. On the twenty-third, on behalf of those military officers who had served during the founding of the dynasty and had died without male heirs, T'ai-tsu ordered that stipends be given their families.

207. Also this month (May-June), there was a drought. T'ai-tsu fasted and the Empress personally took charge of the cooking stoves. The imperial heir apparent and the other princes brought sacrificial offerings to the place where the Emperor was fasting. On the twenty-fourth, T'ai-tsu assumed white clothing and straw sandals and went on foot to sacrifice on the Altar of Mountains and Rivers. He stayed out in the dew for three days and then returned to continue his fast on the Western Porch. On the twenty-seventh, T'ai-tsu conferred rewards on military officers and commanded legal officials to decide the cases before them. He also commanded officials to seek out men who were masters of classical scholarship and who understood the methods of government. On the twenty-eighth, it rained hard.

208. On the eighth of July, Li Wen-chung's victory memorial was received. T'ai-tsu ordered former officials of the Yüan not to send congratulatory gifts. He also posthumously invested the late Yüan ruler as Shun Ti. On the ninth of July, Mai-ti-li-pa-la arrived in the capital. The officials all asked that the prisoner be presented (in the Great Ancestral Temple). T'ai-tsu said, "When King Wu of Chou defeated Yin, did he use this rite?" A Secretariat official then cited the example of T'ang T'ai-tsung's doing so. The Emperor then said, "T'ai-tsung only did this to Wang Shih-ch'ung. Had it been a question of a descendant of the Sui dynasty, I am afraid that it would not have been done." Accordingly, he refused the suggestion. Also, he considered that the language of the victory memorial was excessively boastful. He said to the chancellor,

"The Yüan ruled China for a century. Both my father and mother and yours depended upon them for sustenance. How can there be such baseless words?" The memorial was revised at once. On the eleventh of July, T'ai-tsu invested Mai-ti-li-pa-la as the Supremely Respectful Marquis. On the twelfth, he announced the victory at the South Suburban Altar. On the thirteenth, he made an announcement in the Ancestral Temple, and he also made a general proclamation to the empire.

209. On the seventeenth of July, T'ai-tsu moved unemployed people of Su-chou,^a Sung-chiang, Chia-hsing, Hu-chou, and Hang-chou to farm in Lin-hao. He gave them supplies, oxen, seed, and three years' remission of taxes.

210. This month (June-July), Japanese pirates plundered the coastal prefectures and counties of Shan-tung, Che-chiang, and Fu-chien.

211. On the twenty-first of August, Ming Sheng's general, Wu Yu-jen, plundered Han-chung. Lieutenant General Fu Yu-te attacked and drove him off.

212. Second Vice Councilor Yang Hsien was found guilty and executed.

213. On the nineteenth of September, T'ai-tsu sent officials to see to the burial of the remains of the dead in North China.

214. On the twentieth of October, T'ai-tsu ordered scholars to go by turn and discuss classics and history with military officers outside the Noon Gate.

215. On the twenty-seventh of October, T'ai-tsu sent a letter down to the hereditary Yüan ruler.

216. On the twenty-fifth of November, the Northern Expeditionary Army returned. On the twenty-seventh, T'ai-tsu made a report of military achievements in the Great Ancestral Temple. On the twenty-ninth, there was a general investiture of Meritorious Officials. T'ai-tsu promoted Li Shan-ch'ang to be State Duke of Han, Hsü Ta to be State Duke of Wei,¹ Li Wen-chung to be State Duke of Ts'ao, Feng Sheng to be State Duke of Sung, Teng Yü to be State Duke of Wei,² Ch'ang Yü-ch'un's son, Mao, to be State Duke of Cheng, and T'ang Ho and others to the total of twenty-

eight to be marquises. On the second of December, T'ai-tsu had an altar built and in person offered sacrifice there to officers who had died in battle.

217. On December thirteenth, T'ai-tsu performed the rites on the Round Altar (sacrificed to Heaven and Shang-ti).

218. On the fourteenth, T'ai-tsu ordered the Ministry of Revenue to institute household registers and household doorplates, calculate the annual population gain and loss, and report. This was drafted as law.

219. On the eighteenth, T'ai-tsu invested First Vice Councilor Wang Kuang-yang as Loyal and Industrious Earl and Vice Censor in Chief Liu Chi as Sincere and Reflective Earl.

220. On the twenty-sixth, T'ai-tsu again sent a letter down to the Yüan hereditary ruler. At the same time, he sent instructions to the tribes of Ho-lin.

221. On the twenty-seventh, T'ai-tsu ordered construction of the Hall of Honor to Those Who Have Gone Before. On the second of January, 1371, he sent representatives to perform sacrifices at the hill-tombs of past dynasties. He also had them make repairs.

222. On the eleventh of January, T'ai-tsu made awards of public lands.

223. On the fourteenth, (because) from the beginning of 1370 until the present month there had been frequent sunspots, T'ai-tsu ordered the officials to report any errors in their work.

224. During this year (1370-1371), Champa, Java, and the Western Ocean all presented tribute.

225. On the eighteenth of January, Li Shan-ch'ang resigned and Wang Kuang-yang replaced him as Second Chief Councilor. On the nineteenth of January, the Chung-shan marquis, T'ang Ho, became General of the Western Expedition. The marquis of Chiang-hsia, Chou Te-hsing, and the marquis of Te-ch'ing, Liao Yung-chung, were to assist him. They led a naval force from Ch'ü-t'ang. The marquis of Ying-ch'uan, Fu Yu-te, was Forward General of the Expedition Against the Enemy Slaves. The marquis of Chi-ning, Ku Shih, assisted him. They led a force of infantry and cavalry