

from Ch'in and Lung to attack Shu. The state duke of Wei,<sup>a</sup> Hsü Ta, drilled troops at Pei-p'ing. On the twentieth, the State Duke to Wei,<sup>b</sup> Teng Yü, took charge of supply for the army campaigning in Shu.

226. On the twenty-second, T'ai-tsu established (another) Ancestral Temple in Chung-tu.

227. On the eighth of February, T'ai-tsu ordered the institution of civil service examinations to obtain officials. There were to be recommendations (of candidates) in each of three years consecutively and, after that, one recommendation every third year.

228. On the ninth, T'ai-tsu exempted drought-stricken parts of Shan-hsi<sup>a</sup> from taxation.

229. On March 7, the Emperor honored the central capital with a visit. On the fifteenth, he returned from the central capital.

230. The Yüan chief administrator, Liu I, surrendered Liao-tung.

231. This month (February-March), T'ai-tsu remitted taxes in T'ai-p'ing, Chen-chiang, and Ning-kuo.

232. On the eighteenth of March, T'ai-tsu for the first time administered tests to the recommended candidates from all over the empire. He rewarded Wu Pai-tung and other Ranked and Presented Doctors in appropriate measure.

233. On the seventh of April, T'ai-tsu transferred seventeen thousand households from Shan-hou to agricultural colonies in Pei-p'ing (within the wall).

234. On the ninth, Sincere and Reflective Earl Liu Chi retired from office.

235. On the eighteenth of May, Fu Yu-te subjugated Chieh-chou. The subprefectures of Wen,<sup>b</sup> Lung,<sup>b</sup> and Mien<sup>b</sup> then all submitted one after another.

236. In the fifth month (May-June), T'ai-tsu remitted autumn harvest taxes in Chiang-hsi and Che-chiang.

237. On the thirteenth of July, Fu Yu-te subjugated Han-chou. On the twenty-ninth, Ming Sheng's general Ting Shih-chen, stormed Wen-chou.<sup>b</sup> The defending general, Chu Hsien-chung, was killed. On the third of August, T'ang Ho arrived at Ch'ung-ch'ing. Ming

Sheng surrendered. On the eighth, the Japanese pirates raided Chiao-chou.

238. This month (July-August), T'ai-tsu moved thirty-five thousand households of (Pei-p'ing) Shan-hou people to the interior and moved desert survivors of the Yüan, numbering thirty-two thousand households, to agricultural colonies in Pei-p'ing.

239. On the eleventh of August, Hsü Ta went to train troops in Shan-hsi.<sup>a</sup>

240. On the twenty-first, Fu Yu-te took Ch'eng-tu. Ssu-ch'uan was then pacified. On the twenty-fifth, Ming Sheng arrived at the capital and was invested as Marquis Returned to Righteousness.

241. On the twenty-third of September, T'ai-tsu remitted agricultural taxes in the Central Capital, Huai-an, Yang-chou, T'ai-chou,<sup>b</sup> Ch'u-chou,<sup>a</sup> and Wu-wei.

242. On the eighth of October, T'ai-tsu provided relief for the Shan-hsi<sup>b</sup> famine.

243. This month (August-September), the Kao-chou pirates created disorders. The military intendant, Wang Ming-shan, was killed.

244. On the ninth of October, there was a solar eclipse.

245. On the twenty-fourth of November, the armies campaigning in Shu returned.

246. On the fourteenth of December, T'ai-tsu performed rites on the Round Altar.

247. On the eighteenth of December, T'ai-tsu commanded that officials and minor functionaries guilty of corruption henceforth be punished to the full.

248. This month (December-January), T'ai-tsu remitted taxes in disaster areas of Shan-hsi<sup>b</sup> and Ho-nan.

249. In the twelfth month (January-February), Hsü Ta returned.

250. This year (1371-1372), Annam, Brunei, Korea, San-fo-ch'i, Siam, Japan, and Cambodia sent tribute.

251. On the ninth of February, the (Han-lin) *tai-chih*, Wang Wei, was sent to Yün-nan to present orders and instructions to Prince Liang of Yüan, Pa-tsa-la-wa-erh-mi. Wang Wei refused to



submit and was killed.

252. On the twenty-first, T'ai-tsu sent Ch'en-li and Ming Sheng to Korea.

253. On the first of March, the State Duke of Wei,<sup>a</sup> Hsü Ta, was appointed Commander in Chief of the Expedition Against the Enemy Slaves. He was to depart from the Yen-men Pass and race on to Ho-lin. The State Duke of Ts'ao, Li Wen-chung, was to be Lieutenant Commander on the Left, going by way of Ying-ch'ang. The State Duke of Sung, Feng Sheng, was Commander of the Western Campaign. He took Kansu and attacked K'uo-k'uo T'ieh mu-erh. The marquis of Ching-hai, Wu Chen, took charge of the maritime transport of military supplies to Liao-tung. The State Duke of Wei,<sup>b</sup> Teng Yü, became Commander of the Southern Expedition. The marquis of Chiang-hsia, Chou Te-hsing, and the marquis of Chiang-yin, Wu Liang, were his lieutenants. By different routes, they campaigned against the Tung Man of Hu-nan and Kuang-hsi.

254. On the thirteenth, Ch'en Shu-ming of Annam, having killed his ruler, Ch'en Jih-chien, and assumed the throne, now sent a tribute mission. It was refused.

255. On the twenty-third, Assistant Commissioner in Chief Lan Yü, defeated K'uo-k'uo on the T'u-la River.

256. On the fifth of April, T'ai-tsu provided relief to the hungry in Chi-nan and Lai-chou.

257. On the twenty-fourth, T'ai-tsu ordered the initiation of the Community Wine-Drinking Ceremony.

258. On the twenty-sixth, Teng Yü pacified the Tung Man tribesmen of San-mao.

259. On the seventh of June, Hsü Ta met the Yüan forces in Ling-pei and fought them. He was badly defeated.

260. This month (June), T'ai-tsu proclaimed, "Now that the empire is entirely at peace, rites and customs cannot go unrectified. Persons who have been reduced to servitude during these troubled times shall again be ordinary commoners. The rich families in every village should lend them (money and food). The friendless and the crippled shall not be turned out of their homes

and the government officials shall care for them. In the townships and villages, let consideration be given to age. On coming face-to-face, all shall bow to their elders. There shall be no flouting of propriety. During the marriage ceremonies, let there be no discussion of dowries. In mourning rite, let the family carefully consider what it can afford to spend and let no credence be given to *yinyang* superstitions (cosmology) and the exposure of the coffin. Among the uprooted people, let each able-bodied man spend his strength in plowing and sowing. The land allotted to him need not be limited to the amount he held before. When the Buddhist and Taoist clergy conduct services, their mingling with persons of the opposite sex and their indulgence in drink (wine) and food (meat) shall be strictly dealt with by the authorities. The great families of Min and Yüeh shall desist from the practice of castrating sons of other men to make eunuchs. Anyone who violates this decree shall be punished."

261. On the first of July, the official prohibitions applicable to eunuch functionaries were given final form. On the second, the regulations for the management of the female palace attendants were given final form.

262. On the third, Feng Sheng subjugated Kansu, then pursued the Yüan forces and defeated them at Kua-chou and Sha-chou.

263. On the eighteenth, T'ai-tsu established the procedures for government personnel control by the Six Ministries and for the system of year-end personnel performance ratings.

264. On the twenty-seventh, Wu Liang pacified the Man tribes of Ching-chou.<sup>b</sup>

265. On the twenty-ninth, Li Wen-chung defeated the Yüan forces at the Orkhon River. The marquis of Hsüan-ning, Ts'ao Liang-ch'en, was killed in the battle.

266. On the thirtieth of July, T'ai-tsu posted an iron plaque on which was inscribed a warning to the Meritorious Officials.

267. This month (July), T'ai-tsu provided relief for the hungry in Shan-tung and exempted disaster stricken prefectures and counties from agricultural taxes.

268. On the tenth of August, T'ang Ho fought the Yüan forces



at Tuan-t'ou Mountain and was badly defeated.

269. On the nineteenth of September, Wu Liang pacified the several Man tribes of Wu-k'ai and Ku-chou.

270. On the twenty-seventh, Yüan troops invaded Yun-nei. Vice Subprefect, Huang Li, was killed.

271. On the eleventh of October, Chou Te-hsing pacified the several Man tribes of Lan-feng and An-t'ien.

272. On the nineteenth of November, Feng Sheng's army returned (to Ying-t'ien prefecture).

273. This month (October-November), T'ai-tsu remitted taxes in Ying-t'ien, T'ai-p'ing, Chen-chiang, Ning-kuo, and Kuang-te.

274. On the thirteenth of December, T'ai-tsu performed the rites on the Round Altar.

275. On the sixteenth, the Southern Expeditionary Army returned.

276. On the twenty-fourth, Na-ha-ch'u invaded Liaotung.

277. This month (November-December), T'ai-tsu summoned Hsü Ta and Li Wen-chung to return.

278. On the twenty-sixth of December, T'ai-tsu ordered that (work in) agriculture and education were to form the basis of the regular performance ratings of the officials.

279. On the second of January, 1373, T'ai-tsu ordered that memorials submitted by any official on governmental matters must be shown to the heir apparent for his information.

280. On the twenty-first, Teng Yü became General of the Western Expedition to campaign in Turfan.

281. On the twenty-third, T'ai-tsu sent a letter down to the Yüan hereditary ruler.

282. This year (1372-1373), So-li, Champa, Korea, Liu-ch'iu, and Wu-ssu-tsang presented tribute. The Korean embassies came twice. They were instructed henceforth to offer tribute once every three years.

283. On the fourth of February, T'ai-tsu disgraced Wang Kuang-yang and made him Administration Vice Commissioner in Kuang-

tung.

284. On the seventeenth of March, T'ai-tsu explained his temporary suspension of the civil service examinations and ordered a search for worthy and talented men. On the twenty-fourth, T'ai-tsu commanded the censors and surveillance commissioners to conduct an investigation of government officials and recommend their promotion or degradation.

285. On the twenty-fifth, there was a solar eclipse.

286. T'ai-tsu proclaimed the completion of the *Bright-Mirror Record for the Protection of the Imperial House* as a lesson and a warning to the several princes.

287. On the thirtieth, T'ai-tsu performed the Grand Review.

288. On the third of April, Hsü Ta became Commander in Chief of the Expedition Against the Enemy Slaves. Li Wen-chung, Feng-sheng, Teng Yü, and T'ang Ho were his lieutenants. They undertook the protection of the Shan-hsi<sup>a</sup> and Pei-p'ing frontiers. On the fifteenth, Guard Commander Yü Hsien was made Regional Commander for Defense Against the Japanese.

289. On the tenth of May, T'ai-tsu ordered officials to submit maps of strategic points in the mountains and rivers.

290. On the second of July, Hsü-i presented auspicious wheat, which T'ai-tsu then offered in the Ancestral Temple.

291. On the twelfth of July, K'uo-k'uo T'ieh-mu-erh sent troops to attack Yen-men Mountain. The guard commander, Wu Chün, attacked and repulsed them.

292. This month (June-July), T'ai-tsu remitted agricultural taxes on disaster-stricken fields in Pei-p'ing, Ho-chien, Ho-nan, K'ai-feng, Yen-an, and Fen-chou.

293. On the twenty-second of July, T'ai-tsu ordered the Ministry of Revenue to compile a record of all the flood and drought disasters that had occurred anywhere since the Yangtze crossing so that charity might be given the victims.

294. On the first of August, Hu Wei-yung became Second Chief Councilor.

295. On the twenty-fourth, T'ai-tsu issued orders respecting



sacrifices to the Three Emperors and the historical rulers.

296. On the twenty-ninth of October, T'ai-tsu summoned Hsü Ta and Feng Sheng back to the capital. On the twenty-ninth of November, K'uo-k'uo T'ieh-mu-erh invaded Ta-t'ung. Hsü Ta was sent with his generals to attack and defeat him. Hsü Ta then resumed command of the defenses.

297. On the eleventh of December, T'ai-tsu sent Minister of War Liu Jen to provide relief to the hungry in Chen-ting.

298. On the thirteenth of December, winter arrived. T'ai-tsu was unwell and postponed the divination on the Suburban (Round) Altar.

299. On the twenty-second, T'ai-tsu granted stipends to the deceased Meritorious Officials' sons and grandsons who had not yet inherited their titles or offices.

300. On the twenty-ninth, T'ai-tsu performed the rites on the Round Altar.

301. On the sixth of January, T'ai-tsu proclaimed the *Ta Ming lü* (Great Ming Code).

302. This year (1337-1374), Siam, Korea, Champa, Cambodia, and San-fo-ch'i all sent tribute. T'ai-tsu commanded Ch'en Shu-ming of Annam to assume control of the state's affairs.

303. On the nineteenth of February, the assistant commissioners in chief, Wang Chien and Wang Ch'eng, and Chief Administrator Li Pai-sheng, established agricultural colonies in Ho-nan, Shan-tung, and Pei-p'ing. The marquis of Ching-hai, Wu Chen, became a regional commander, and Chief Military Commissioner Yü Hsien, became his assistant in order to patrol the sea and arrest Japanese.

304. On the fourteenth of March, a solar eclipse occurred.

305. On the fourth of April, T'ai-tsu repaired the Confucian temple at Ch'ü-fu and established schools there for the instruction of descendants of Confucius, Yen-hui, and Mencius.

306. This month (March-April), P'ing-yang, T'ai-yüan, Fen-chou, Li-ch'eng, and Chi-hsien all suffered from drought and locusts. All were granted exemption from taxes.

307. On the fifteenth of May, Chief Commissioner Lan Yü defeated the Yüan troops at Pai-chiu-ch'üan. He subsequently captured Hsing-ho.

308. On the eighteenth, the Chin-wu Guard Commander, Lu Ling, suppressed the Man barbarians of Yung, Tao, and other subprefectures and pacified them.

309. On the twenty-first of June, T'ai-tsu remitted taxes in Chen-ting and other prefectures, subprefectures and counties, forty-two in all, that had suffered natural disasters. On the twenty-sixth, T'ai-tsu provided relief to three hundred thousand households of hungry people in Su-chou.<sup>a</sup> On the eighth of July, T'ai-tsu reduced by half the excessively heavy taxes on Su-chou, Sung-chiang, Chia-hsing, and Hu-chou. During the sixth month (June-July), the Shan-hsi<sup>b</sup> places P'ing-liang, Yen-an, Ching-ning, and Fu-chou<sup>a</sup> suffered from hail-storms and Shan-hsi,<sup>a</sup> Pei-p'ing and Ho-nan from locusts. Taxes were remitted in all.

310. On the eighth of August, Li Wen-chung smashed the Yüan forces at Ta-ning and Kao-chou.

311. On the sixteenth, the Japanese raided Teng-chou<sup>b</sup> and Lai-chou.

312. On the seventh of September, T'ai-tsu sacrificed in the Temple of Emperors and Kings of the Successive Dynasties.

313. On the fourteenth, T'ai-tsu proclaimed, "Regarding soldiers who died in the ranks, their fathers, mothers, wives, and sons who are unable to support themselves will be cared for by the officials. Among the "hundred-names," those families that have been widely scattered in flight from the disorders and the aged and youthful survivors of emigre families that have lost their men by death are all to be helped to return to their native places. As for government officials who have died at their posts far from home, if their widows and orphaned children cannot afford the return journey, the local authorities shall provide them with boats or wagons, provisions, and an escort."

314. On the third of October, T'ai-tsu provided relief to the hungry in Ho-chien, Kuang-p'ing, Shun-te, and Chen-ting and remitted their taxes.

315. On the twentieth, T'ai-tsu sent Supremely Respectful Mar-



quis Mai-ti-li-pa-la back to his native land and presented the hereditary Yüan ruler with inscriptions.

316. On the fourth of December, Na-ha-ch'u invaded Liao-yang. The chiliad battalion commander, Wu Shou, attacked and drove him off.

317. On the thirteenth, T'ai-tsu performed the rites on the Round Altar.

318. On the ninth of January 1375, T'ai-tsu recalled Teng Yü and T'ang Ho.

319. This year (1374-1375), A-nan-kung-te-kuo, Siam, Liu-ch'iu, San-fo-ch'i, Wu-ssu-tsang, Chola, and the Uighurs presented tribute.

320. On the eleventh of February, T'ai-tsu had additional sacrifices performed in the Temple of Deserving Officials on Chi-lung Mountain on behalf of 108 persons.

321. On the thirteenth, T'ai-tsu ordered the officials to find needy families whose plight had not been reported and to furnish them with shelter, clothing, and food.

322. On the twenty-first, Teng Yü, T'ang Ho, and others, thirteen in all, established military colonies to guard Pei-p'ing, Shan-hsi,<sup>b</sup> and Ho-nan.

323. On the twenty-seventh, T'ai-tsu ordered the establishment of village-association schools throughout the empire.

324. This month (February-March), the Yellow River burst its dikes at K'ai-feng. T'ai-tsu dispatched civilian laborers to repair them.

325. On the sixth of March, T'ai-tsu reduced the sentences of persons guilty of capital and lesser crimes. Officials guilty of violations or abusing their authority for private gain were sent in disgrace to Feng-yang to atone for their crimes by working in the agricultural colonies there.

326. On the twenty-fifth, T'ai-tsu plowed the Imperial Field.

327. T'ai-tsu recalled Hsü Ta, Li Wen-chung, and Feng Sheng. Fu Yu-te and others remained to guard Pei-p'ing.

328. On the second of April, T'ai-tsu established the paper currency law. On the twenty-second, he abolished the Pao-yüan

coin foundry.

329. On the second of May, T'ai-tsu honored Chung-tu with a visit. On the twenty-eighth, he returned from Chung-tu.

330. T'ai-tsu remitted taxes from disaster-ruined fields in Chang-te, Ta-ning, Lin-t'ao, P'ing-liang, and Ho-chou.<sup>b</sup>

331. T'ai-tsu abandoned construction of (the official buildings at) Chung-tu.

332. The retired official, Liu Chi, the Sincere and Reflective Earl, died.

333. On the ninth of June, T'ai-tsu ordered the marquis of Yung-chia, Chu Liang-tsu, together with Fu Yu-te, to protect Pei-p'ing.

334. On the twelfth of July, the guard vice commander, Hu Ju, pacified the Kuei-chou Man tribes.

335. On the twenty ninth, there was a solar eclipse.

336. On the thirty-first, T'ai-tsu revised the ceremonial of the Great Ancestral Temple.

337. On the first of August, T'ai-tsu recalled Fu Yu-te and Chu Liang-tsu to the capital and ordered Li Wen-chung and Ku Shih to guard Shan-hsi<sup>a</sup> and Pei-p'ing.

338. On the seventh of August, T'ai-tsu ordered officials to hurry home to bury their deceased parents without waiting to apply for and receive official permission to leave their posts.

339. There was an earthquake in the capital.

340. On the sixteenth of August, T'ai-tsu remitted taxes on disaster-stricken fields in Ying-t'ien, T'ai-p'ing, Ning-kuo, Chen-chiang, Ch'i, and Huang prefectures.

341. On the seventeenth of September, K'uo-k'uo T'ieh-mu-erh of the Yüan died.

342. On the twenty-fifth of October, T'ai-tsu ordered that wealthy commoners of irreproachable conduct and with a good understanding of practical matters be recommended for office.

343. On the nineteenth of November, T'ai-tsu commanded the heir apparent and several other of the imperial princes to come to



the Central Capital to receive instruction in military matters.

344. On the fourteenth of December, T'ai-tsu performed the rites on the Round Altar.

345. On the twenty-fifth, there was an earthquake in the capital.

346. On the twentieth of January, 1376, T'ai-tsu sent officials to provide relief to flood-ravaged Su-chou,<sup>a</sup> Hu-chou, Chia-hsing, Sung-chiang, Ch'ang-chou, T'ai-p'ing, Ning-kuo, and Hang-chou.

347. This month (December-January), Na-ha-ch'u invaded Liao-tung. The guard commanders, Ma Yün and Yeh Wang, badly defeated him.

348. This year (1375-1376), Chola, Korea, Champa, Siam, Japan, Java, and San-fo-ch'i sent tribute.

349. In the first month (January-February) of the ninth year (1376-1377), the marquis of Chung-shan, T'ang Ho, the marquis of Ying-ch'uan, Fu Yu-te, the assistant chief commissioners, Lan Yü and Wang Pi, and Second Vice Administrator Ting Yü, were sent to prepare the frontier defenses at Yen-an.

350. On the fourteenth of April, T'ai-tsu ordered, "In recent years, we have marched westward like a raging fire and we have struck northward into the desert sands. Arms required by our forces have been provided by Shan-hsi<sup>a</sup> and Shan-hsi.<sup>b</sup> Moreover, I consider the people to have been excessively burdened by the labor required for the construction of palaces and halls for the princes of Ch'in and Chin (in Hsi-an and T'ai-yüan). Since the pacification, the villages have known no rest. New construction in the imperial capital has made necessary the frequent requisition of brick and timber and has given much toil to the people of this region. The people of the prefectures beyond have been exhausted by the transport service. Since there is now a treasury surplus, let there be full remission of this year's taxes in the five prefectures of Huai-an, Yang-chou, An-ch'ing, Hui-chou,<sup>a</sup> and Ch'ih-chou and in Shan-hsi,<sup>a</sup> Shan-hsi,<sup>b</sup> Ho-nan, Fu-chien, Chiang-hsi, Che-chiang, Pei-p'ing, and Hu-kuang."

351. On the fifteenth of May, there had been no rain in the capital since the eighth month of the preceding year but on that day it rained at last. On the seventh of June, after the rain had

fallen continuously since May 15, the sky cleared at last.

352. On the twenty-eighth of June, T'ai-tsu changed the Branch Secretariats to be provincial administration offices.

353. On the fifth of July, Li Wen-chung returned.

354. On the seventeenth of July, there was a solar eclipse.

355. This month (July-August), T'ai-tsu remitted taxes in the flood-ravaged fields in Su-chou,<sup>a</sup> Sung-chiang, Chia-hsing, and Hu-chou. Relief was also sent to drought-stricken fields in Yung-p'ing.

356. The Yüan general, Po-yen T'ieh-mu-erh, invaded Yen-an. Fu Yu-te defeated him and received his submission.

357. On the eleventh of September, T'ai-tsu sent officials to look to the tombs of the rulers of past dynasties. He forbade anyone to graze animals on the tumuli and he established households of tomb-guardians. The Temples of Loyal Officials and Heroes were also to be repaired by the local authorities during the agricultural off-seasons. He also sent students of the Imperial Academy to repair the Yüeh, Chen, Hai, and Tu temples.

358. To-erh-chih-pa of Hsi-fan raided Han-tung. The Ho-chou<sup>b</sup> guard commander, Ning Cheng, attacked and repulsed him.

359. On the twenty-second of October, because a number of natural disasters and evil portents had been reported, T'ai-tsu invited people to point out his faults.

360. On the twentieth of November, the (new) Great Ancestral Temple was completed. From this time on, the (five annual) sacrifices were made (to all the ancestors) jointly.

361. On the seventh of December, T'ai-tsu ordered the princes of Ch'in, Chin, Yen, Wu, Ch'u, and Ch'i to train troops at Feng-yang.

362. On the thirteenth, T'ai-tsu performed the rites on the Round Altar.

363. On the nineteenth, T'ai-tsu transferred unemployed people of Shan-hsi<sup>a</sup> and Chen-ting to (agricultural colonies in) Feng-yang.

364. On the fourteenth of January, 1337, T'ai-tsu provided relief for persons affected by floods in the metropolitan region, Che-chiang, and Hu-pei.